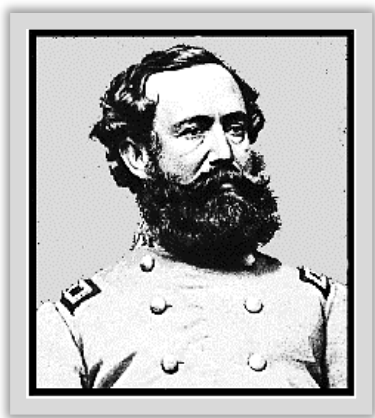


APRIL, 2022



THE LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Editor



Saturday, March 26 members of the Wade Hampton Camp replaced the flags on US 1, cut the grass and removed trash. It was a beautiful day and the wind was strong as can be seen in the picture. We normally have a battle flag on one of the poles but when I checked our flag stash I discovered we were out of battle flags thus the decision to use the CSA national flags (replacement battle flags have been ordered). I want to thank Rusty Rentz, David West, and Johnny Stroman for their support in this effort. I especially want to thank David who was the ladder man. Like a squirrel he went up the ladder, removed the remains of the old flags and hung the new ones.

Thursday, April 21st we will have our regular monthly meeting at Seawell's. Our speaker this month will be Mr. Don Gordon who will be speaking about the 2nd best book he has read. His topic will be "7 Days of the Peninsula Campaign."

[Please RSVP if you will be attending the April 18^h, 2022, monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp.](#) The camp has to provide Seawell's a number of members attending so they may prepare food and set up the facility for our celebration. If

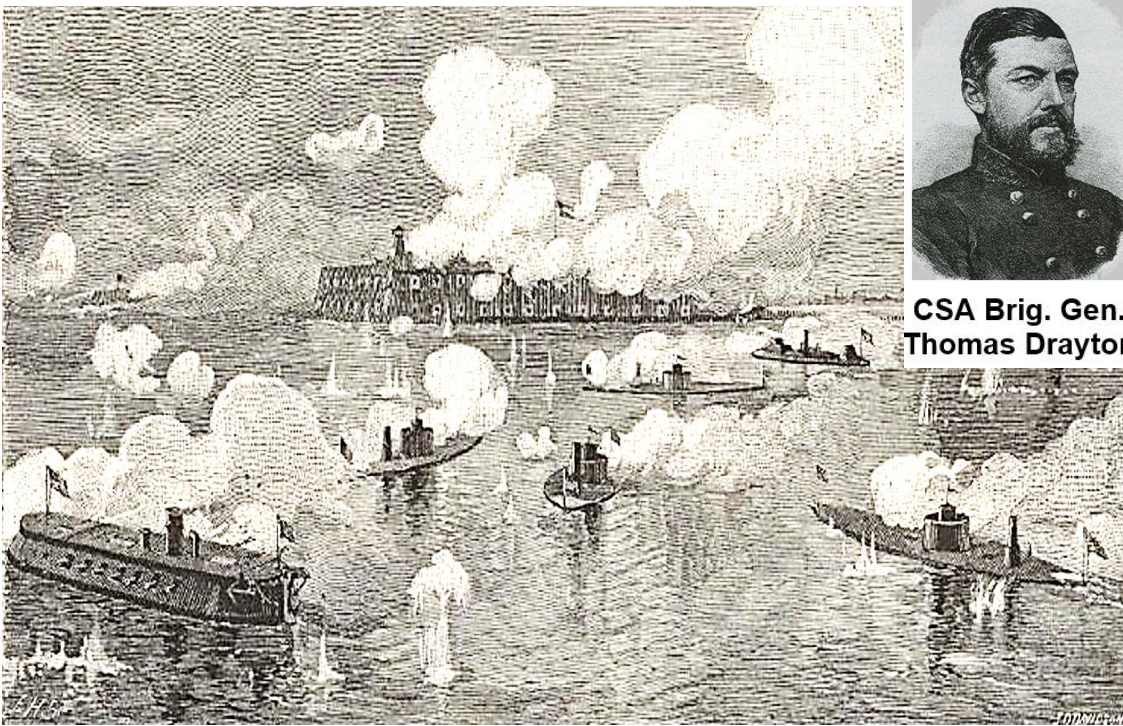
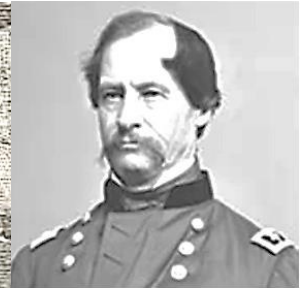
we do not receive a positive response from you, we will have to estimate the number attending. Should our estimate be too high and fewer members attend we will incur the cost of those who do not attend.

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



"Events of April"**CSA Brig. Gen.
Thomas Drayton****USN Captain
Percival Drayton****USA Major General
David Hunter**

This Month (April), in 1863 the Confederate defenders of Charleston delivered the Union Navy stinging defeat before Ft. Sumter in Charleston harbor.

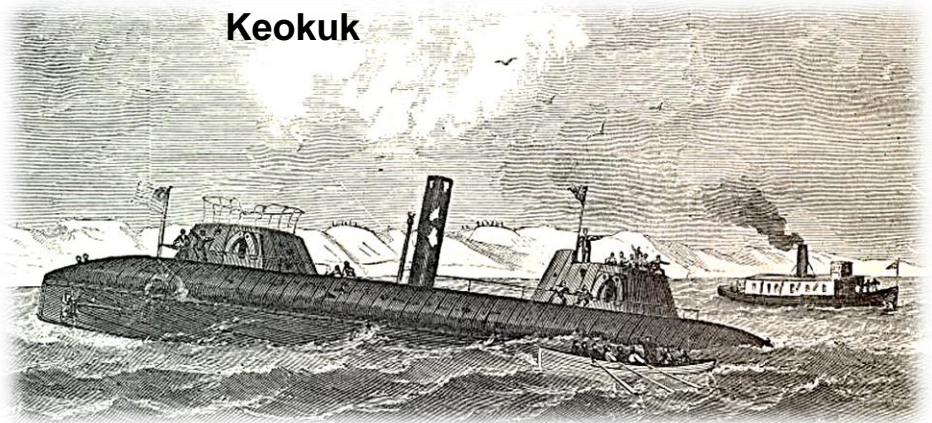
In April, Major General David Hunter prepared his land forces on Folly, Cole's, and North Edisto Islands in conjunction with a naval bombardment of Fort Sumter.

On April 7, 1863, the South Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral S.F. DuPont bombarded Fort Sumter, but having little impact on the Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor. Although several of Hunter's units had embarked on transports, the infantry was not landed, and the joint operation was abandoned.

The ironclad warships that participated in the bombardment were the formidable New Ironsides, the seven "Monitors"; Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket, and Nahant and the nonrotating duel turreted Keokuk, which was struck more than 90 times by the accurate Confederate fire, and sunk the next day.

One of the ironclads, the USS Passaic, was commanded by Percival Drayton, a Charleston native, who fought for the Union.

Drayton's brother Thomas, a Confederate general, had commanded the Southern forces that were defeated at the Battle of Port Royal by a Union fleet and soldiers that included Percival Drayton.





USN Rear Admiral
S. F. DuPont



Secretary of USN
Gideon Welles

Casualties were slight: 1 killed and 21 wounded for the Union and 5 killed and 8 wounded for the Confederates. Dupont and his captains decided not to renew the attack the next day having lost one vessel sunk and 57% of the monitors disabled. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles was appalled, and Dupont was relieved from command on July 5, 1863.

Additional information about USA Major General David Hunter

As the Commander of the Department of the South, Hunter made a pronouncement that caused controversy across the United States. Hunter, a strong advocate of arming blacks as soldiers for the Union cause, issued General Order No. 11, emancipating the slaves in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

General Order No. 11 - HDQRS Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S.C.

"The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the south, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States — Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina— heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free."

*Maj, General David Hunter
1862*



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

Three Prayers From the Cross (Luke 23:44–49)

On the cross, Jesus was mostly silent. The excruciating pain He endured would have made it nearly impossible for Him to speak. Any utterance would have used the strength needed to pull himself up by His impaled hands and feet in order to take a breath. Therefore, the words Jesus spoke from the cross are significant. Among the seven expressions attributed to Jesus during His crucifixion, three were prayers to His Heavenly Father.

His first words from the cross were a prayer. As the soldiers divided His clothes and cast lots, He cried out, ***"Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing"* (Luke 23:34)**. We see that even in the midst of injustice and humiliation, Jesus prayed for His persecutors. The Roman soldiers were doing what they had known and taught. Their allegiance was to the emperor, and they cared little about the Jewish scuffles of the day. However, we would later see that Jesus' prayer is answered, as the centurion overseeing the execution praised and confessed that Jesus was indeed a righteous man, the Son of God (Mark 15:39; Luke 23:47).

Jesus' second prayer, ***"My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"* (Matt. 27:46; Mark 15:34)** is a recitation of Psalm 22. Many scholars believe this is an indication of the only time in Jesus' life when He was abandoned by the Father. Some scholars argue that this was the moment when the Son took upon Himself the sins of all humanity, and the Father turned from the presence of sin. Regardless of one's interpretation, Jesus' second prayer exemplifies the depth of His suffering on our behalf.

Jesus' final utterance from the cross is also His third prayer, ***"Father, into your hands I commit my spirit"* (Luke 23:46)**. Here, Jesus quotes Psalm 31:5 and announces to all His trust in His Heavenly Father to raise Him from the dead. Just a few days later, He did!



HE IS RISEN



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.



Robert McManus

Bob Dickenson



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 4, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	April 5, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	March 16, 2022	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	March 31, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	March 31, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



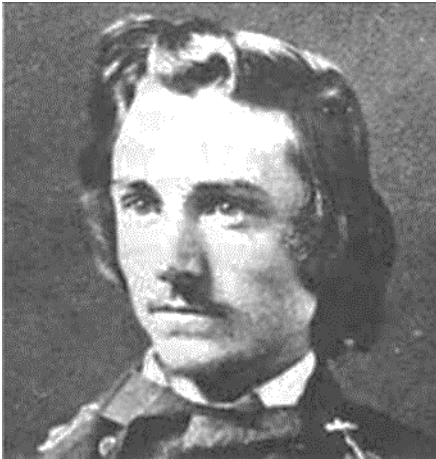
Quote: Dwight D. Eisenhower – 34th President of the USA

“Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.”



Charles Read (CSN) _____ (Originally Published in The Atlanta Journal, 12 Apr 1931)

Sea Hawk of the Confederacy' or the 'Confederate Corsair' – two appellations often applied to Charles Read, one junior officer who certainly rates a mention on these pages.



Like many of his contemporaries, Semmes, Maffitt, Waddell etc., Read's Civil War career reads like a novel. Some suggest that Read was a pirate or buccaneer - but in reality he was a naval officer whose activities were well within the bounds of legitimate warfare, namely the destruction of an enemy's sea-going commerce. Yet a good bit of his brief career had nothing to do with the destruction of the Union's ocean going commerce; but was instead riverine operations (both on land and water) defending his beloved Confederacy.

Charles Read was born in 1840 in Yazoo County, Mississippi. Nine years later his father departed for the California gold fields where he subsequently died, leaving a 10-year-old Read virtually on his own. Read had inherited his father's impulsive nature and his shifting career interests in later years indicate this remained the case. At first attracted to journalism, he became bored and became an actor. He once portrayed a sailor in a play before coincidentally, running away from home, to serve before the masts on a sailing vessel out of New Orleans.

Young Charles Read was clearly suited for a nautical career and his mother sought Congressional 'assistance' to get her son admitted to the United States Naval Academy. He was one of 52 who made up the class of 1860 - but of whom only 25 would graduate. His academic career there was disappointing, mediocre at best; and he ranked last in his class. Fortunately, there were amongst his classmates those, who even then recognized his potential. George Dewey and Winfield Scott Schley, both of whom served in the Union Navy during the Civil War, were well acquainted with Read at the Academy. Admiral Schley later wrote that Read's class ranking 'was in no sense the measure of his intellectual worth, but arose from his lack of application to study'.

Read's career in the United States Navy was short-lived. When Mississippi seceded, he immediately resigned his commission whilst attached to the steam frigate 'Powhatan' deployed off the coast of Mexico. He was forced to wait until the frigate returned to New York in the middle of March before departing for the South. The Confederate Navy Department ordered him to the *CSS McRae*, then fitting out as a warship in New Orleans. It was on the *McR* that he first acquired his reputation as a cool but aggressive officer. The '*McRae*' was involved in a number of engagements from the Head of the Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi River to New Madrid, Missouri.

It was at the Battle of New Orleans in April 1862, when Flag Officer David Farragut by-passed the forts guarding the city, that Read first distinguished himself. As executive officer, (and later commanding officer when his captain was mortally wounded), Read fought Farragut's fleet until the '*McRae*' was disabled. He then applied to join the crew of the ironclad ram *CSS Arkansas*, fitting out at Yazoo City, Mississippi. Here, in charge of the ship's stern battery, he participated in various actions as the ironclad fought powerful Union Naval forces on her way down the Yazoo. Once on the Mississippi, the '*Arkansas*' moored at Vicksburg and near Baton Rouge where she eventually had to be destroyed because of engine failure.

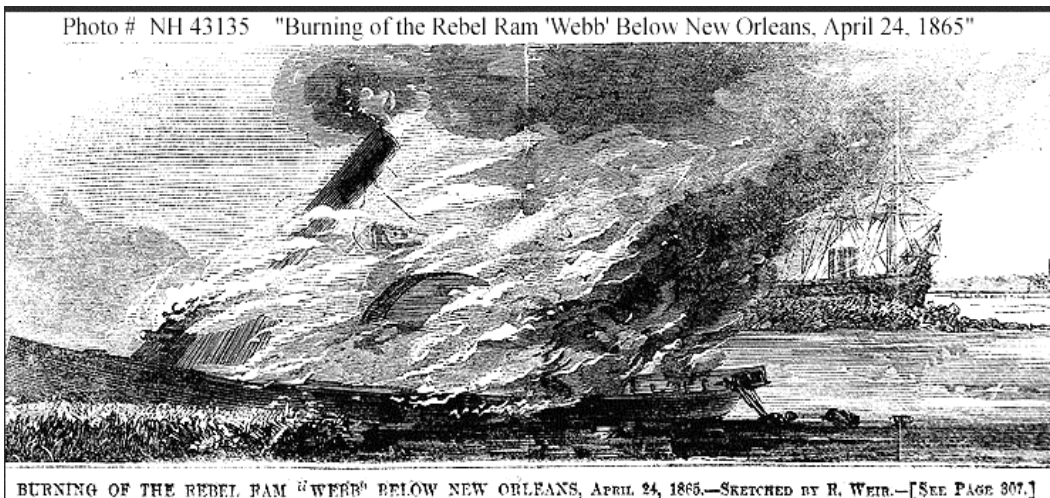


John N. Maffitt

Charles Read could not be idle, volunteering he spent several weeks directing a battery of heavy guns at Port Hudson on the Mississippi before being assigned to the Confederate raider '*Florida*', which at that time was in Mobile. Serving as a Lieutenant and boarding officer he persuaded the ship's captain, John Maffitt to allow him to convert and command one of the prizes, the Union brig '*Clarence*', into a raider. This inaugurated the exploit that made Read famous or infamous depending

on one's point of view? Cruising north along the Atlantic seaboard to Maine, Read and his handpicked crew successfully captured and armed the *'Tacony'*, *'Archer'* and the revenue cutter *'Caleb Cushing'*. All told, he managed to seize thirteen more vessels before finally being captured himself. Incarcerated at Fort Warren, Massachusetts. **(See photo right)** He was finally paroled and exchanged in October 1864. More than any other Confederate 'captain', Read truly brought the war home to New England merchant owners. In the end, this is what the *'guerre de course'* strategy was supposed to do -make the war too expensive for the upper class merchants to seek to continue the war.

Read's next assignment was to the James River Squadron. Here he directed a river battery and commanded the squadron's torpedo boats. In February 1865, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Stephen Mallory placed him in command of the side-wheeler *CSS Webb* formerly the *'William H. Webb'* then at Shreveport, Louisiana. Read's audacious and desperate plan was to run the gauntlet of Federal ships and sail into the Gulf of Mexico where the *'Webb'* would become yet another of



the feared cruisers. By the time that he reached Shreveport and readied the ship however, the War was virtually over. Undeterred, he headed downstream and was able to pass New Orleans before his way was blocked, forcing him to destroy his vessel. Charles Read would live until 1890, working an assortment of maritime jobs, his last being a New

Orleans pilot.



Journal and Confederate, Camden, S.C. – April 26, 1865

The following 2 newspaper stories that appeared in the "Journal and Confederate" newspaper in Camden, South Carolina. The Journal and Confederate newspaper was very short lived, only 3 months.



A Female in Soldiers Clothes – On Friday night last the train guard on the Danville cars encountered a delicate looking individual, decked out in a Yankee great coat, and a pair of lite colored pants, and a jaunty little fatigue cap, stuck rakishly on the head, one side resting close to the right ear. The "Enquirer" furnishes the following additional particulars.

As the face was a strange one, the guard demanded, "Your papers, sir," to which the individual in the great coat responded, "I've got no papers, and d—d if I want any." To attempt to travel on the cars without papers signed by the Provost Marshal and all his assistants, and from the Commandant of Conscripts and all his clerks, is downright treason in the eyes of any detective, and so the delicate looking individual in the great coat and corduroy pants was rejected *viet armis*, placed in the hands of another officer, and marched off to the office of the chief of police. Here the strange individual was subjected to the most ridged cross-questioning, and much to the astonishment of all, it was ascertained

that the great coat encompassed the form of a female, who said her name was Mollie Baer, of the 47th regiment North Carolina state troops. She stated that she has twice been wounded in battle. Miss Baer was committed to the castle as a suspicious character.



Journal and Confederate, Camden, S.C. – April 26, 1865

The Iron Clad Oath

We have been furnished (says the Constitutionalist) by an exile from Savannah, with the following oath, which is now required of the citizens of that place. We wonder how the submissionists, if they be any in our midst, will like the stringency of the Yankees.

OATH

I _____ do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will bear true and firm allegiance to the United States of America, and will faithfully support the Constitution and the Laws thereof, and that in this behalf I will to the utmost of my power oppose and discontinuance all secession, rebellion, and disloyalty, and everything looking to a ----???---- (Unable to make out this word) of the National Union that I utterly repudiate all allegiance to the so called Confederate States of America, or any other power, State or Sovereignty, whatever, that I will not, by word, or act, sign, letter or message, give aid or comfort to any person or persons hostile to the United States, nor hold any communication whatever with such person or persons except through, and with the consent of properly constituted authorities.

I do further promise and swear that I will give to the nearest commanding officer of the United States forces immediate notice of the presence or near approach of any enemy, spy or disloyal person and of all matters that may at any time come within my knowledge in which the interest of the United States are concerned.

All this I do most solemnly, and sincerely swear, without any hesitation, mental reservation, or secret evasion of purpose in me whatever, pledging my sacred honor, my life, and my property for the due and full observance of this my solemn Oath of Allegiance.

Description of person appended.



Ode At Magnolia Cemetery

Henry Timrod (1829 – 1867)

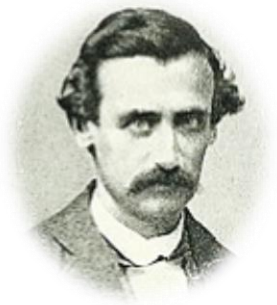
Sleep sweetly in your humble graves,
Sleep, martyrs of a fallen cause;
Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone!

Meanwhile, behalf the tardy years,
Which keep in trust your storied tombs,
Behold! Your sisters bring their tears,
And these memorial blooms.

Small tributes! but your shades will smile
More proudly on these wreaths to-day,
Than when some cannon-moulded pile
Shall overlook this bay.

Stoop, angels, thither from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
By mourning beauty crowned.



Born: December 8, 1828

Died: October 7, 1867


Buried: Trinity Episcopal Cathedral
Columbia, S.C.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- April 12, 1861 Col. James Chestnut and Captain Stephen D. Lee row out to Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor to make a final demand for surrender, Maj. Robert Anderson refuses, believing that the arrival of backup troops and supplies. Shelling by Confederates begins at 04:30am on April 12 and Fort Sumter surrenders on April 13.
- April 19, 1861 Baltimore civil disturbance begins when the 6th Massachusetts Infantry Regt. changes trains in the city, it is attacked by a pro-Confederate mob.
- April 21, 1861 North Carolina state militia seize the mint in Charlotte, NC.
- April 12, 1862 "The Great Locomotive Chase" when Union agent James Ambrose and 22 soldier volunteers steal a Confederate train in an attempt to destroy sections of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. James Ambrose and 7 others are captured and hanged.
- April 21, 1862 The Confederate Congress passes the Confederate Partisan Ranger Act, which recognizes Southern guerrilla forces as legal military formations, legalizing Confederate partisan warfare.
- April 11, 1863 Union Col. Abel Streight raids into Alabama and Georgia in an attempt to cut the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He fights a rearguard action at Day's Gap, Cullman County, Alabama against Confederates led by N. B. Forrest. Streight's entire command of 1,500 men is captured on May 1.
- April 26, 1863 The Battle of Grand Gulf, Mississippi occurs when 7 Union ironclads are unable to subdue Confederate shore batteries at Grand Gulf, Claiborne County, despite a five and a half hour bombardment.
- April 19, 1864 The Battle of Poison Spring, Arkansas takes place when a Union raid out of Camden, sent by Major General Fred Steele, to acquire corn is crushed by the Confederates on its return journey at Lee's Plantation, the Union force losing 198 supply wagons.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, APRIL 21
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
("Mr. Don Gordon" 7 days
of the Peninsular
Campaign)

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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