



# THE LEGIONARY

APRIL 2015

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

### SPEAKER'S BIO AND TOPIC

WADE HAMPTON CAMP MONTHLY MEETING

APRIL 19, 2015



J.R. Fennell, a native of Walterboro, South Carolina and a lifelong history nut, is the director of the Lexington County Museum located in downtown Lexington, SC. He has a master's degree in public history and a graduate certificate in museum management from the University of South Carolina. While in graduate school, Fennell researched many topics relating to the history of SC, focusing on the colonial period and the twentieth century. J.R. previously worked at the SC Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, working in the education department, the archives department, the collections management department, and in the public relations department. He also completed internships with the City of Columbia planning department and Meadors Construction in Charleston, worked at McKissick Museum, and served as the acting director of the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation. J.R. has been director of the Lexington County Museum since July 2007. At the museum, he has focused on publicizing the museum and its collections while still continuing to

research the county's history and collect artifacts that were made and used in Lexington County. He loves being able to educate tourists and locals about the rich history of the county and the state.

Mr. Fennell's presentation is on the *Quattlebaum and Hall families of Lexington County and Their Rifles*.

### COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

Dear Compatriots, That old adage of how time flies is most relevant as we enter the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015. I guess we can no longer refer to 2015 as the "new" year. However, as I reflect on the first quarter of this year it is most revealing that our Camp has witnessed a very busy quarter. Our Camp has enjoyed three outstanding speakers in January, February and March; all given by Camp members; Ken Wingate, Layne Waters and Harold Mills. We are very blessed to have such talented compatriots in our Camp. We have also participated in the **Firing on Columbia**, spearheaded by our own Don Gordon. During this same period we have witness the weekly devotions of our Camp Chaplin Walter Lindler. Walter's weekly devotion is now shared throughout the country thanks to the diligence of our own Adjutant and Legionary Editor Charles Bray. Eternal thanks must also be given to Jimmy Miles to his untiring devotion to the *Cause* by maintaining our flags on US Hwy. 1. But, most of all my thanks and gratitude is to all our Camp members. Our attendance at our Camp monthly meetings has exceeded all expectations. Sustained Camp membership is most pleasing with the promise of membership increases on the forefront. Lastly, it was my privilege on the next to last day of this 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter to visit the Gordon/ Capers Camp, #123 in St. George, along with Charles Bray, Walter Lindler and Jimmy Miles. Our Camp outreach to other camps and UDC Chapters has proven to be both a blessing and enlightening.

As the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations come to a close, please expect and be prepared for an increase in assaults upon our Southern heritage and the Confederate Soldiers good name. We are familiar with our usual adversaries. But, be prepared for affronts coming from our neighbors, our friends, aspiring politicians seeking greater office, and even from our own church members. I ask that each of us prepare a simple response to such affronts to our heritage. Mine is simple and never in anger: I simply ask did you love your grandfather? Then state, please do not deny me the same opportunity to love my grandfather's grandfather? A Southerner loves his family, past and present. We respect those who came before us, as they made us who we are today. If for some reason, "they" state they did not either know or love their grandfather; simply respond, that explains a lot. But please, do not deny me the honor of allowing me to love, to honor and to remember mine.

I look forward to seeing everyone at our April Camp meeting.



*The Easter Story - Taken from the New Living Translation of the Bible from the Gospel of Mark Chapter s14-16*

*"For God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, so that everyone who believes in Him will not perish but have eternal life. God did not send His Son into the world to condemn it, but to save it" (John 3:16-17).*

† **The Last Supper (Mark chapter 14)**

So the two disciples went on ahead into the city and found everything just as Jesus had said, and they prepared the Passover supper there. In the evening Jesus arrived with the twelve disciples. As they were sitting around the table eating, Jesus said, "The truth is, one of you will betray Me, one of you who is here eating with Me."

Greatly distressed, one by one they began to ask Him, "I'm not the one, am I?"

He replied, "It is one of you twelve, one who is eating with Me now. For I, the Son of Man, must die, as the Scriptures declared long ago. But how terrible it will be for My betrayer. Far better for him if he had never been born!"

As they were eating, Jesus took a loaf of bread and asked God's blessing on it. Then He broke it in pieces and gave it to the disciples, saying, "Take it, for this is My body." And He took a cup of wine and gave thanks to God for it. He gave it to them, and they all drank from it. And He said to them, "This is My blood, poured out for many, sealing the covenant between God and His people. I solemnly declare that I will not drink wine again until that day when I drink it new in the Kingdom of God."

Then they sang a hymn and went out to the Mount of Olives.

† **Jesus Prays in Gethsemane**

And they came to an olive grove called Gethsemane, and Jesus said, "Sit here while I go and pray." He took Peter, James, and John with Him, and He began to be filled with horror and deep distress. He told them, "My soul is crushed with grief to the point of death. Stay here and watch with Me." He went on a little farther and fell face down on the ground. He prayed that, if it were possible, the awful hour awaiting Him might pass him by. "Abba, Father," he said, "everything is possible for You. Please take this cup of suffering away from Me. Yet I want Your will, not Mine."

Then He returned and found the disciples asleep.

"Simon!" He said to Peter. "Are you asleep? Couldn't you stay awake and watch with Me even one hour? Keep alert and pray. Otherwise temptation will overpower you. For though the spirit is willing enough, the body is weak."

Then Jesus left them again and prayed, repeating His pleadings.

Again He returned to them and found them sleeping, for they just couldn't keep their eyes open. And they didn't know what to say. When He returned to them the third time, He said,

"Still sleeping? Still resting? Enough! The time has come. I, the Son of Man, am betrayed into the hands of sinners. Up, let's be going. See, My betrayer is here!"

† **Jesus is Betrayed and Arrested**

And immediately, as He said this, Judas, one of the twelve disciples, arrived with a mob that was armed with swords and clubs. They had been sent out by the leading priests, the teachers of religious law and the other leaders. Judas had given them a prearranged signal: "You will know which one to arrest when I go over and give Him the kiss of greeting. Then you can take Him away under guard."

As soon as they arrived, Judas walked up to Jesus. "Teacher!" he exclaimed, and gave Him the kiss. Then the others grabbed Jesus and arrested him. But someone pulled out a sword and slashed off an ear of the high priest's servant. Jesus asked them, "Am I some dangerous criminal, that you come armed with swords and clubs to arrest Me? Why didn't you arrest Me in the Temple? I was there teaching every day. But these things are happening to fulfill what the Scriptures say about Me."

Meanwhile, all His disciples deserted Him and ran away. There was a young man following along behind, clothed only in a linen nightshirt. When the mob tried to grab him, they tore off his clothes, but he escaped and ran away naked.

† **Jesus is Crucified (Mark chapter 15)**

So Pilate, anxious to please the crowd, released Barabbas to them. He ordered Jesus flogged with a lead-tipped whip then turned Him over to the Roman soldiers to crucify Him. They dressed Him in a purple robe and made a crown of long, sharp thorns and put it on His head. Then they saluted, yelling, "Hail! King of the Jews!" And they beat Him on the head with a stick, spit on Him and dropped to their knees in mock worship. When they were finally tired of mocking Him, they took off the purple robe and put His own clothes on Him again. Then they led Him away to be crucified.

† **Easter story**

A man named Simon, who was from Cyrene, was coming in from the country just then, and they forced him to carry Jesus' cross. And they brought Jesus to a place called Golgotha (which means Skull Hill). They offered Him wine drugged with myrrh, but He refused it. Then they nailed Him to the cross. They gambled for His clothes, throwing dice to decide who would get them.

It was nine o'clock in the morning when the crucifixion took place. A signboard was fastened to the cross above Jesus' head, announcing the charge against Him. It read: "The King of the Jews." Two criminals were crucified with Him, their crosses on either side of His. The people passing by shouted abuse, shaking their heads in mockery. "Ha! Look at you now!" they yelled at Him. "You can destroy the Temple and rebuild it in three days, can you? Well then, save yourself and come down from the cross!" The leading priests and teachers of



religious law also mocked Jesus. "He saved others," they scoffed, "but He can't save himself! Let this Messiah, this king of Israel, come down from the cross so we can see it and believe Him!" Even the two criminals who were being crucified with Jesus ridiculed Him.

### † *The Death of Jesus*



At noon, darkness fell across the whole land until three o'clock. Then, at that time Jesus called out with a loud voice, **"Eloi, Eloi, lema sabachthani?"** Which means, "My God, my God, why have You forsaken Me?" Some of the bystanders misunderstood and thought He was calling for the prophet Elijah. One of them ran and filled a sponge with sour wine, holding it up to Him on a stick so he could drink. "Leave Him alone. Let's see whether Elijah will come and take Him down!" he said. Then Jesus uttered another loud cry and breathed His last. And the curtain in the Temple was torn in two, from top to bottom. When the Roman officer who stood facing Him saw how He had died, he exclaimed, "Truly, this was the Son of God!"

Some women were there, watching from a distance, including Mary Magdalene, Mary (the mother of James the younger and of Joseph) and Salome. They had been followers of Jesus and had cared for Him while He was in Galilee. Then they and many other women had come with Him to Jerusalem.

### † *The Burial of Jesus*

This all happened on Friday, the day of preparation, the day before the Sabbath. As evening approached an honored member of the high council, Joseph from Arimathea (who was waiting for the Kingdom of God to come), gathered his courage and went to Pilate to ask for Jesus' body. Pilate couldn't believe that Jesus was already dead, so he called for the Roman military officer in charge and asked him. The officer confirmed the fact, and Pilate told Joseph he could have the body. Joseph bought a long sheet of linen cloth, and taking Jesus' body down from the cross, he wrapped it in the cloth and laid it in a tomb that had been carved out of the rock. Then he rolled a stone in front of the entrance. Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joseph saw where Jesus' body was laid.



### † *The Resurrection - Jesus Is Risen! (Mark chapter 16)*



The next evening, when the Sabbath ended, Mary Magdalene, Salome and Mary the mother of James went out and purchased burial spices to put on Jesus' body. Very early on Sunday morning, just at sunrise, they came to the tomb. On the way they were discussing who would roll the stone away from the entrance to the tomb. But when they arrived, they looked up and saw that the stone - a very large one - had already been rolled aside. So they entered the tomb, and there on the right sat a young man clothed in a white robe. The women were startled, but the angel said, "Do not be so surprised. You are looking for Jesus, the Nazarene, who was crucified. He isn't here! He has been raised from the dead! Look, this is where they laid His body. Now go and give this message to His disciples, including Peter: Jesus is going ahead of you to Galilee. You will see Him there, just as He told you before He died!" The women

fled from the tomb, trembling and bewildered, saying nothing to anyone because they were too frightened to talk.

### † *Easter story*

It was early on Sunday morning when Jesus rose from the dead, and the first person who saw Him was Mary Magdalene, the woman from whom He had cast out seven demons. She went and found the disciples, who were grieving and weeping. But when she told them that Jesus was alive and she had seen Him, they didn't believe her. Afterward He appeared to two who were walking from Jerusalem into the country, but they didn't recognize Him at first because He had changed His appearance. When they realized who He was, they rushed back to tell the others, but no one believed them. Still later He appeared to the eleven disciples as they were eating together. He rebuked them for their unbelief - their stubborn refusal to believe those who had seen Him after He had risen. And then He told them, "Go into all the world and preach the Good News to everyone, everywhere. Anyone who believes and is baptized will be saved. But anyone who refuses to believe will be condemned. These signs will accompany those who believe: They will cast out demons in My name, and they will speak new languages. They will be able to handle snakes with safety, and if they drink anything poisonous, it won't hurt them. They will be able to place their hands on the sick and heal them."



When the Lord Jesus had finished talking with them, He was taken up into heaven and sat down in the place of honor at God's right hand. And the disciples went everywhere and preached, and the Lord worked with them, confirming what they said by many miraculous signs.

God loves you so much that He sent His son Jesus Christ to die for your sins. After His resurrection and ascension into heaven, He sent His Spirit to live in our lives and empower us to live the abundant life. But we must personally ask Him into our lives to be our Lord and Savior. ***If you are sincere about asking Him into your life, why don't you pray the suggested prayer below?***

(Prayer is talking to God. God knows your heart and is not as concerned with your words as He is with the attitude of your heart.)

***Lord Jesus, I want to know you personally. Thank You for dying on the cross for my sins. I open the door of my life to You and ask You to come in as my Savior and Lord. Take control of my life. Thank You for forgiving my sins and giving me eternal life. Make me the kind of person You want me to be. Amen. (Author Unknown)***





**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, as I stated in last month's Legionary our busy season is fast approaching and it has arrived in the Columbia area we begin with the following two events;

-  South Carolina Division's State Convention on April 18 – 19.
-  The Wade Hampton Memorial Service on April 25 at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in the Keenan Chapel at 2:00pm.

For the rest of May through July we will be busy as shown in the calendar of upcoming events. I hope you will be able to come out and support the Wade Hampton Camp, the South Carolina Division and camp events across the state throughout the remainder of 2015. By supporting these events we will demonstrate to the public we are proud of our "Southern" heritage and our ancestors, both civilian and military, who suffered unbelievable hardships during and for many years following the most tragic period of our countries history.

## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

April – December 2015

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Wade Hampton Memorial Service	April 25	<a href="http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org">http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org</a>
SCV Div. Confederate Memorial Day	May 2	scscv.com/calendar/
SC Confederate Memorial Day	May 9	WHC will observe Confederate Memorial Day on Saturday, May 9 (May 10 is Mothers Day)
Battle for Columbia Education Day	May 15	<a href="http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/bfc-index.html">http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/bfc-index.html</a>
2015 – 120 <sup>th</sup> SCV National Reunion, Richmond, VA	July 15 – 19	<a href="http://www.jebstuartcamp.org/jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion/">http://www.jebstuartcamp.org/jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion/</a>
24 <sup>th</sup> Annual Confederate Ghost Walk - Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC	TBA	Confederate Heritage Trust <a href="http://csatrust.org">http://csatrust.org</a>
Brattonsville, McConnells, SC	October 24-25	<a href="http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm">http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm</a>
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	November 1	
Columbia Veteran's Day Parade	November 11	
Seccessionville, Charleston, SC	November 14-15	<a href="http://www.battleofseccessionville.org/">http://www.battleofseccessionville.org/</a>
Battle of Congaree Creek, Sandy Run	TBA	<a href="http://www.battleatcongarerecreek.com/">www.battleatcongarerecreek.com/</a>
Christmas in Cayce	December 5	
West Metro Holiday Parade of Lights	December 12	

*Interested Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact Compatriot Scott James*

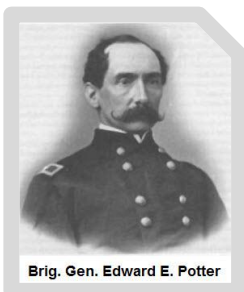
*Phone (803) 781-1836*

*E-Mail [wscottjames@bellsouth.net](mailto:wscottjames@bellsouth.net)*

**WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!**

This date April 9th, 1865, is considered by many to mark the end of the War Between the States, as it was on this day that General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox. But in the Carolinas, Confederate forces were still engaged in desperate last-ditch struggles with Sherman's forces and for the people of Sumter, Palm Sunday, April 9th was the day the war became a harsh, first-hand reality.

It was the railroad that brought the war to Sumter. Sherman, on his sweep through South Carolina, had learned that there were huge numbers of locomotives and railroad cars loaded with supplies trapped on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad line between the Wateree River and Florence. Determined to destroy this large amount of valuable war material, he ordered a military expedition to



Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter

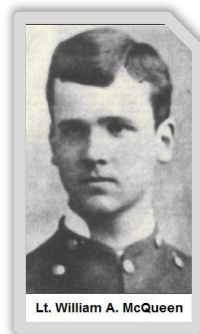
be organized from coastal garrisons to find and destroy the trains. The force assembled was commanded by **General Edward E. Potter**, and consisted of 2,500 men made up from seven regiments of white and black soldiers from New York, Ohio and Massachusetts, plus cavalry, engineer and artillery detachments. On April 5th the force landed at Georgetown and began its march inland. The route led straight to Sumter.

The strong Federal force moved rapidly, despite some resistance by scattered Confederate militia. As they marched, the Federals took what supplies they needed burning the rest. They also gathered up all the "contraband" slaves on their route that were carried along in a growing column that soon numbered several thousand. By April 8th they were in Manning, where one man was killed trying to capture a Confederate cavalry scout and the Clarendon Militia attempted to slow their progress by burning the bridge out of town, but early the next day they were on the march again heading for Sumter.

Although there were no regular Confederate units in the area, Sumter was determined to make a stand against the invading Federals. Col. George W. Lee, Commander of Sumter's 20th S.C. Militia, mobilized his small force, and was joined by the Clarendon Militia from Manning, a unit of reserves from Camden, a small force of militia and irregulars under Col. James F. Pressley (Note 1) and a unit of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. Furloughed and convalescent soldiers from the local hospitals also volunteered to fight. By Sunday, April 9th, there were 575 men and boys mustered and three small field artillery pieces, of which only two worked.

The Confederates decided to make their stand south of Sumter where a creek and swamp cut the roads into town, with about 150 men positioned at Dingle's Mill and the rest at other crossings to the left. At Dingle's Mill, the most direct route into Sumter, Lee and Pressley positioned their militia behind hastily thrown up earthworks at the causeway and on the edge of the mill pond. Lt. McQueen (Note 2), an officer of Garden's Battery and son of a Sumter minister, commanded one cannon facing the causeway. To the right, masked behind the pines and brush there was a second gun commanded by Lt. Pamerya, an artilleryman from New Orleans who had been recovering from wounds in a Sumter hospital. Around the middle of the day the ladies of Sumter sent out baskets of food for the men. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the first blue clad soldiers appeared on the other side of the mill pond. Three hundred miles away in Virginia, General Lee was sitting down to sign the surrender of his army.

When the blue clad soldiers came into range, Lt. McQueen and Lt. Pamerya opened fire with their guns. Potter brought up his artillery and returned fire. One of the first rounds struck Lt. McQueen, killing him where he stood and silencing his gun. Potter then ordered the men of the 25th and 107th Ohio regiments forward to take the position by direct assault, but the Confederate fire raked the causeway, driving the attackers back. The Federals tried a second assault, but again were driven back. Surprised at the stubborn defense, Potter ordered his 56th and 157th New York regiments to the left to try and flank the defenders. Using the black miller as a guide, the New York units worked their way through the swamp below the mill dam and finally emerged from the woods about 400 yards on the Confederates' side.



Lt. William A. McQueen

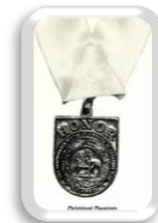
**Note 1: Col. James F. Pressley**, was a man of contradictions. He was a professional soldier, dedicated to the taking of life. He was at the same time a doctor, dedicated to the saving of life. Col. Pressley was graduated in 1855 at the South Carolina military academy, and entering the Confederate service early in 1861. Under the colonelship of A. M. Manigault, he served in this command in South Carolina and North Carolina until the spring of 1863, when the Tenth and Nineteenth regiments were called to Mississippi to reinforce the troops gathered at Corinth after the battle of Shiloh. Manigault was then given brigade command, and Pressley was in charge of the regiment with subsequent promotion to colonel during the remainder of his service. Leading his regiment, he was distinguished on the bloody field of Chickamauga, and during the hundred days' campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, until, in the furious charge against the Federal batteries on the Georgia railroad near Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he fell severely wounded. He was never able to return for duty in the field and after the war he removed to California, where it was his fate to die in the prime of manhood.

**Note 2: William Alexander McQueen** was born and raised in [Sumterville, South Carolina]. His father The Reverend Dr. Archibald Alexander McQueen was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Sumterville (the township later was called "Sumter").

Lt. McQueen's bronze 12 pound field howitzer was one of five Confederate cannon that went forward in support of Pickett's Charge. He was a distinguished officer and a veteran of many battles in Virginia including the battle of Gettysburg with Garden's Battery of the Palmetto Artillery.

He was home, recovering from a serious wound in the side from a battle at Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Virginia, on October 7, 1864. Lt. McQueen responded to the call to battle and at Dingle's Mill where he was fatally wounded.

For his acts of unselfish heroism and gallantry in Garden's Battery, Palmetto Light Artillery he was posthumously awarded the **Confederate Medal of Honor** by the *Sons of Confederate Veterans*.



## *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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 the city of 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. The Union insurgents are captured and James Ambrose and seven others are hanged.
- April 21, 1862 The Confederate Congress passes the Confederate Partisan Ranger Act, which recognizes Southern guerrilla forces as legal military formations. The act essentially legalizes 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.

**March Camp Meeting**  
**THURSDAY, APRIL 23RD**  
**6 O'CLOCK P.M.**



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

**SPEAKER**

*Mr. J. R. Fennell,*  
*"Quattlebaum and Hall Families*  
*of Lexington County and Their*  
*Rifles"*

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