



THE LEGIONARY

MAY, 2019

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

BILLY PITTMAN

Compatriots,

I want to thank those who gave their time in April and May to clean the Elmwood cemetery prior to the May 4, 2019 Confederate Memorial Day service. Between all our efforts, the cemetery was very clean and if those rows of Confederate flags on the headstones do not touch your heart, I really don't know what it would take. To me, it is an honor to take care of their resting place and we will never forget their sacrifice. The weather held off until late afternoon, so we were able to have the UDC's Elmwood service and the SCV event at the State House without any problems from the weather man. I have to say though; the overall turnout was relatively light and maybe slightly less than last year. While we had several camp members at both events, overall as southerners, we aren't showing up in the numbers I think it's going to take to turn the tide on the assault of our southern heritage.

Unfortunately, the weather forecast was not nice to us prior to the School and Education Day at John Culler's farm that was planned for April 26, 2019. Erring on the side of safety for the students and in conjunction with the schools, the event was cancelled. When Friday finally rolled around, there was a fair amount of wind, but only some spotty storms across the state, so it wasn't the washout that was predicted at all. Though the event didn't take place, all the work and effort leading up to that point certainly wasn't cancelled. I want to thank JD Holt and everyone on the School and Education Day committee involved in the planning process. We'll try again in 2020.

By the time this is read, our camp along with another group (I believe the Pee Dee Rifles) will have stood guard at the Confederate Soldier's Monument on the State House grounds. If any passerby ever wants to make assumptions as to why we stand there, it should be obvious that no one stands in 90-95-degree heat in wool uniforms and suits sweating profusely because they hate something! We take the time to stand purely out of respect and love for the Confederate soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice. This is a day for all of us to remember the sacrifice made by our ancestors for South Carolina. More than 20,000 South Carolinians were killed during the War Between the States, with some estimates pushing that figure closer to 30,000. There's an old saying that goes ***"Those who do not honor their ancestors are not worthy of their descendants"***. There's a lot of truth in that. We must never forget these men and we southerners never surrendered the right to remember and honor our ancestors!

Our next meeting is on Thursday May 23, 2019 at 6:00pm at Seawell's Restaurant. Our guest speaker will be Dr. Walter Kirk Wood and he will be speaking on his book, "Beyond Slavery". I hope to see everyone there. Bring a friend if you would like as they are always welcome. Have a great week – see you soon.

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



LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

[JIM HARLEY]

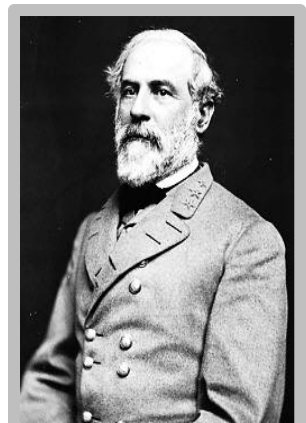
~ Events of May ~



Major General
Joseph Hooker

This Month (May), in 1863, saw one of the boldest and successfully executed plans of the War between the States.

After Gen. Burnside's December debacle at Fredericksburg, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's well-executed crossing of the Rappahannock River fords above Fredericksburg on April 30, 1863 placed most of his rejuvenated and reorganized Army of the Potomac on General Robert E. Lee's vulnerable flank. Rather than retreat before this sizable Federal force, Lee opted to attack Hooker while he was still within the thick undergrowth of the Wilderness. After making contact with Lee on May 1st along the Orange Turnpike east of



CSA General
Robert E. Lee

the Chancellor house, Hooker pulled his men back and surrendered the initiative to Lee. Late that night, Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson conceived their bold plan to divide the army in order to flank the enemy.



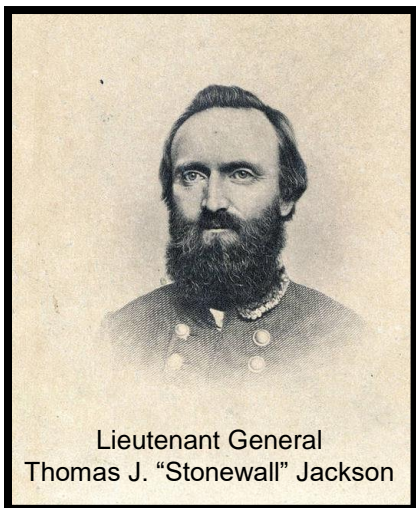
CSA General
Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Jackson, with 30,000 Confederates, would follow a circuitous route to the Union right and from there conduct an attack on that exposed flank. The May 2nd flank attack stunned the Union Eleventh Corps and threatened Hooker's position, but the victorious Confederate attack ended with the accidental mortal wounding of Jackson. On May 3rd, the Confederates resumed their offensive and drove Hooker's larger army back to a new defensive line nearer the fords that held for two days. Swinging east, Lee then defeated a separate Federal force near Salem Church that had threatened his rear.

Having divided and successfully fought his outnumbered army four times in the face of superior numbers, Lee's victory at Chancellorsville is widely considered to be his greatest of the entire war.

Stonewall Jackson Death and Funeral

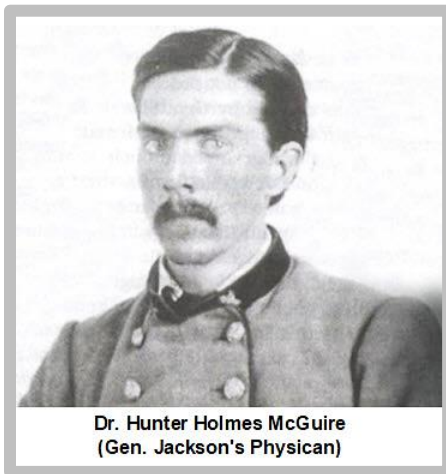
Information contained in this section was found in the Virginia Military Institute's Archives.



Stonewall Jackson died on May 10 and was buried in Lexington, Virginia on May 15. The Civil War Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia began on May 1, 1863. The next day, while reconnoitering with members of his staff, Jackson was accidentally fired upon by his own troops. The 18th North Carolina Infantry Regiment was responsible for the "friendly fire" incident. Jackson was struck by three .57 caliber bullets and was taken to a field hospital near the battlefield, where his left arm was amputated. On May 4th, Jackson was moved to a field hospital at the home of Thomas and Mary Chandler, near Guiney Station, approximately 30 miles from the battlefield.

Head Quarters Virginia Military Institute – May 13th, 1863 General Order No. 30

It is the painful duty of the Superintendent to announce to the officers and Cadets of this Institution the death of their late associate and Professor Lieut. General Thomas J. Jackson. He died at Guinea's Station, Caroline Co. Va on the 10th of Pneumonia, after a short but violent illness, supervening upon



the severe wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville. A nation mourns the loss of Genl. Jackson. First in the heart of the brave men he has so often led to victory, there is not a home in the Confederacy that will not feel the loss and lament it as a great national calamity. But our loss is distinctive. He was peculiarly our own. He came to us in 1851, a Lieutenant and Brevet Major of Artillery from the army of the late United States, upon the unanimous appointment of the Board of Visitors as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor of Artillery. Here he labored with scrupulous fidelity for 10 years, in the duties of these important offices. Here he became a

soldier of the Cross and as a humble conscientious and useful Christian man he established the character which has developed into the world-renowned Christian Hero. On the 21st of April 1861 upon the order of his **Excellency Governor Letcher**, he left the Institute, in command of the Corps of Cadets for Camp Lee, Richmond, for service in the defense of his state and country and he has never known a day of rest--until called by Divine command to cease from his labors. The military career of Genl. Jackson fills the most brilliant and momentous page in the history of our country and on the achievements of our arms, and he stands forth a colossal figure in this war for our Independence. His country now returns him to us--not as he was when he left us--his spirit has gone to God who gave it.



GENERAL JACKSON'S BODY ARRIVES AT VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE (VMI)

THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL LETTER IS UNKNOWN. A TRANSCRIPTION ONLY IS LOCATED IN CADET HANNAH'S BIOGRAPHICAL FILE AT VMI.

VMI Institute – May 17, 1863

I was Officer of the Day when the body of Gen. Jackson was brought in Barracks; no military escort accompanied him from Richmond only a few citizens, among them the Gov. His body was said to be embalmed, but of no avail. Decomposition had already taken place, in consequence of which his face was not exposed to view as the features were said not to be natural. The coffin was a perfect flower bed and under, that which was presented to his wife by the President, the first new Confederate flag ever made. His body was placed in his old Section room which will remain draped for six months.



Maj. Gen.
Francis Henney Smith

Gen. Smith* then requested that none of the flowers should be removed from the coffin which was an impossibility although I had a Sentinel posted over the remains. Still the Sentinels would remove things for themselves and of course they were afraid to inform on others for fear of being caught at it themselves. I did not think in right to take what others had placed there as a memorial of their love and esteem for our beloved Jackson, although I would prize a trophy like that the highest imaginable. Still as it had been entrusted to me to see that all was kept right, so long as his body was under my charge I couldn't conscientiously take any of the flowers when I knew that every cadet was afraid to let me see him take or touch the body.

He only remained in Barracks one day and night. He was buried on Friday the 15th of May. Dr White preached his funeral, the old Gentleman seemed and I know he was deeply afflicted, for from all accounts the Gen. took quite an active part in the church and was the founder of the Colored Sunday School and the main stay of it as long as he was in Lexington.

* Major General Francis Henney Smith (b. 1812 d. 1890) was appointed VMI's first Superintendent in 1839. An 1833 graduate of West Point, he had previously served briefly in the U. S. Army and was a Professor of Mathematics at Hampden-Sydney College (VA) when he accepted the position as head of the newly established Virginia Military Institute. He served for fifty years, from the Institute's infancy, through the Civil War, and through the difficult post-war period. He is known as the "builder and rebuilder of VMI." Smith retired on January 1, 1890 and died only a few months later, on March 21, 1890.



LEXINGTON GAZETTE, MAY 20, 1863

All that was mortal of our great and good chief, Lieut. Gen. T.J. Jackson was consigned to the tomb on Friday last.

The body having reached Lexington by the Packet boat on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by his personal staff, Maj. A.S. Pendleton, Surgeon H. McGuire, Lieut. Morrison, and Lieut. Smith, by his Excellency Gov. Letcher, and a delegation of the citizens of Lynchburg, it was received by the Corps of Cadets and escorted to the Institute, and deposited in his late Lecture Room, which had been appropriately draped in mourning.

There was the table used by the late Professor--the same chair in which he sat--the cases with the Philosophical apparatus he had used--all told of his quiet and unobtrusive labors in his Professional life--and placed just as he left them, when he received the order of the Governor of Virginia to march the Corps of Cadets to Richmond, on the 21st of April 1861. He left the Va. Military Institute in

command of the Cadets. He has been brought back to sleep among us--a world renowned Christian Hero.



The procession moved from the Institute on Friday morning at 10 A.M. The Funeral escort was commanded by Maj. S. Ship*, Commandant of Cadets, a former pupil of Gen. Jackson and a gallant officer who had served with him in his Valley Campaign, as Major of the 21st Va. Regt.

The Escort was composed as follows:

1. Cadet Battalion
2. Battery of Artillery of 4 pieces, the same battery he had for ten years commanded as Instructor of Artillery and which had also served with him at 1st Manassas, in [the] Stonewall Brigade.
3. A company of the original Stonewall Brigade, composed of members of different companies of the Brigade, and commanded by Capt. A. Hamilton, bearing the flag of the "Liberty Hall Volunteers."
4. A company of convalescent officers and soldiers of the army.
5. A Squadron of cavalry was all that was needed to complete the escort prescribed by the Army Regulations. This squadron opportunely made its

appearance before the procession moved from the church. The Squadron was a part of Sweeny's battalion of Jenkin's command, and many of its members were from the General's native North-western Virginia.

6. The Clergy.
7. The Body enveloped in the Confederate Flag and covered with flowers, was borne on a caisson of the Cadet Battery, draped in mourning.

The pall bearers were as follows:

Wm. White; Professor J.L. Campbell--representing the Elders of the Lexington Presbyterian Church.

Wm. C. Lewis; Col. S. McD. Reid--County Magistrates.

Prof. J.J. White; Prof. C.J. Harris--Washington College.

S. McD. Moore; John W. Fuller--Franklin Society.

George W. Adams; Robt. I. White--Town Council.

Judge J. W. Brockenbrough; Joseph G. Steel--Confederate District Court

Dr. H.H. McGuire; Capt. F.W. Henderson--C.S. Army.

Rev. W. McElwee; John Hamilton--Bible Society of Rockbridge

8. The Family and Personal Staff of the deceased.
9. The Governor of Va., Confederate States Senator Henry of Tenn. The Sergeant-at-Arms of C.S. Senate, and a member of the City of Richmond Council.
10. Faculty and Officers of Va. Mil. Institute.
11. Elders and Deacons of Lexington Presbyterian Church of which church Gen. Jackson was a Deacon.
12. Professors and Students of Washington College.
13. Franklin Society.
14. Citizens

* Brigadier General Scott Shipp (b. 1839 d. 1917) graduated from VMI in 1859 and was the first VMI alumnus to serve as Superintendent. He served on the VMI faculty from 1859-1889, at various times teaching Mathematics, Latin, and Tactics. He also served as the Commandant of Cadets from 1862-

1889 and was in command of the Corps at the Battle of New Market on May 15, 1864. He took office as the Institute's second Superintendent on January 1, 1890 and retired on June 30, 1907. He died at age 78 on December 4, 1917.

CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

And David remained in the strongholds in the wilderness, in the hill country of the wilderness of Ziph. And Saul sought him every day, but God did not give him into his hand. (Samuel 23:14)

David had done nothing wrong. In fact, David was the king's best servant and most faithful warrior. It was King Saul's sin that lost him the kingdom and stirred insane jealousy in his heart. That jealousy distorted the way Saul thought of David, disconnecting his thoughts from reality. Sin causes a kind of mental distortion of what we observe. David and his men had to live a meager existence under constant stress because of Saul's sin.

It is impossible to escape the consequences of others' sin. We all experience times in life when we have done nothing wrong, and yet we are treated as if we had. Christians should be any country's most loyal citizens, but we are often looked on with suspicion, not because of anything we have done, but because reality is distorted in the mind of sinful men.

It is a time of spiritual growth. We learn to lean upon God. The close calls and dealing with stress teach us to trust God in a deeper way than we ever had before. It strengthens our relationship with God. David could have whined about the injustice of it all, or he could grow as a leader of his people by strengthening his confidence in the God who can see us through any situation.

Consider: Life in this world is often unjust. How you deal with that injustice determines whether it will benefit you or not. You decide if you will let it cause your spirit to shrink or grow in faith.



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.



Shirley Miles



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2019

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	June 4, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM 1st Tuesday of the Month – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	June 5, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC

Palmetto Camp 22	June 6, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	May. 20, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	May 28, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	May 28, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Just a reminder, in June we will receive our 2020 membership renewals. I encourage each member when he receives his renewal statement to please send it in as soon as possible.

Quote: LtC Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, HM Coldstream Guards, 24 May 1863

“The universal practice of carrying arms in the South is undoubtedly the cause of occasional loss of life and is much to be regretted. On the other hand, this custom renders altercations and quarrels of very rare occurrence, for people are naturally careful what they say when a bullet may be the probable result.”

Southern Women – Ella K. Trader (aka Newsom / King) Heroic Ride



Ella King Newsom was born in Brandon, Mississippi, in 1838 to Julia and Thomas S. N. King. Her father T.S. King was a Baptist minister; she was the second of seven children. The family, soon after Ella King's birth, moved to Arkansas where she spent most of her young life. In 1854, Ella married Dr. Frank Newsom from Tennessee, a wealthy physician and planter. After his death a few years later, Newsom inherited his estate. Ella Newsom, her younger sisters, and other young women lived in a house together in Tennessee while attending Mary Sharp College. Already widowed before the War had begun, Ella served the Confederate cause as a nurse and would carry out her duties in hospitals from Memphis to Atlanta to Abingdon Virginia.

Newsom's war experience began with her buying supplies with her own money and assisting the Southern Mothers' Home Hospital and the Overton Hospital. Following where the need for help was, Newsom soon relocated to Kentucky, working grueling hours. Newsom's work continued to move her around the south, eventually earning her a position as a matron for the Foard Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Ella continued working in numerous locations until the end of the war using most of her inherited wealth to pay for supplies and care for the sick and wounded. Mrs Newsom would go on to train other nurses, earning the soubriquet 'The Florence Nightingale of The Southern Army'. Following the end of official hostilities, she remarried a former Confederate Officer, Col W.H. Trader from Arkansas with whom she had one child who sadly died as an infant. She worked in the pensions office in Washington DC and write a book.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- May 24, 1861 Col. Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth of the 11th New York Fire Zouaves is killed in the Marshall House Inn in Alexandria, Virginia, after he and his men removed a Confederate flag. He is generally regarded as the first officer killed while on duty in the War Between the States.
- May 25, 1862 **Winchester, VA 1** – Was a decisive battle in the Valley Campaign. After skirmishing with Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's retreating army at Middletown and Newtown on May 24, Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson's division continued north on the Valley Pike toward Winchester. On May 25, Ewell attacked Camp Hill, while the Louisiana Brigade of Jackson's division outflanked and overran the Union position on Bowers Hill. Panic spread through the Federal ranks, and many fled through Winchester. This was a decisive battle in Jackson's Valley Campaign.
- May 1 -2, 1863 **Battle of Chalks Bluff, AR** – Union Brig. Gen. William Vandever pursued Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke to Chalk Bluff, where the Confederates hoped to cross the St. Francis River. To ford the river, Marmaduke established a rearguard that received heavy punishment on May 1-2. Although most of Marmaduke's raiders crossed the St. Francis River, they suffered heavy casualties and therefore ended the expedition.
- May 12, 1863 **Battle of Raymond, MS** – A Confederate brigade under John Gregg attacks a Union division under Major General John Logan in the town of Raymond, between Vicksburg and Jackson. Union casualties were 68 killed, 341 wounded, and 37 missing. Confederate casualties were nearly double: 100 killed, 305 wounded, and 415 captured.
- May 4, 1865 **Abraham Lincoln** is laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, outside Springfield, Illinois.

**THURSDAY, MAY 23
6:00 P.M.**



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

Speaker

**Dr. Walter Kirk Wood
("Beyond Slavery")²¹**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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