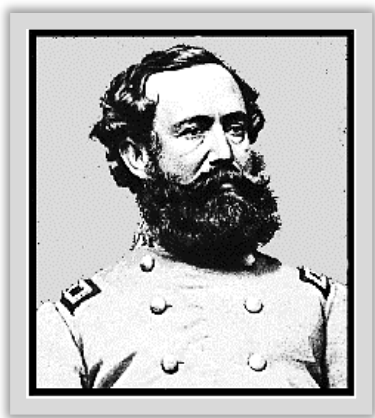


MAY, 2022



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, April 30, members of the Wade Hampton Camp and members of the UDC cleaned the Confederate section of Elmwood Cemetery in preparation for the annual Confederate Memorial Day service. On Friday, May 6, a group of us along with members of the UDC returned and placed battle flags at each grave in the Confederate section. We also did some more cleaning due to shedding magnolias and wind that occurred following our initial clean-up day. Saturday, May 7, the day was perfect and I estimate we had over 100 in attendance for the memorial day service. Following the memorial day service many of those in attendance picniced on the grounds as was done by our ancestors.

In this month's Legionary I felt we should lean heavily on the topic of memorial day so you will find in the Chaplains Witness a portion of a memorial day service for the re-internment of Confederate dead in 1871 at Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, S.C. by Rev. John Lafayette Girardeau, D. D.

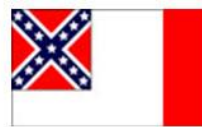
Another article comes from the October 1893 Confederate Veteran magazine and deals with how the memorial day movement, started south, caused the national event in honor of soldier dead.

Please RSVP if you will be attending the May 26, 2022, monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp. The camp has to provide Seawall's a number of members attending so they may prepare food and set up the facility for our celebration. If we do not receive a positive response from you, we will have to estimate the number attending. Should our estimate be too high and fewer members attend we will incur the cost of those who do not attend.

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 May"



CSA Captain
Augustus A. Drewry

This Month (May), saw the first attack on a force of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines at Fort Darling at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, under the command of Captain Augustus H. Drewry. The fort was armed with one 10" Columbiad and two 8" Columbiads behind significant earthworks.

The assault came on 15 May 1862 when a Union naval flotilla of five Federal gunboats including the 'Ironclads' USS Monitor and USS Galena attempted to destroy the fort and run upriver toward Richmond. The gunboats were unsuccessful in their attempt to destroy the fort and withdrew after a four-hour battle. The USS Monitor was unable to elevate her guns high enough to hit the fort on the 90' bluff. The USS Galena takes heavy punishment and the other gunboats did not have enough firepower to do the job. Confederate fire from the fort and adjacent batteries rained down on the five gunboats with great accuracy and effect, killing 14 and wounding 13 with the Confederates losing half that number.

The Confederate gunners on the bluff, which included the USS Monitor's old antagonists from the CSS Virginia, cheered passionately for their victory and Richmond's salvation.



Memorializing our Confederate Dead - Rev. John Lafayette Girardeau, D. D.

Excerpt from the re-interment ceremony Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, South Carolina
Confederate Memorial Day 10 May 1871



We have seen that in the complex constitution of our nature the religious element forms an integral part, and that provision is made for its exercise in the Divinely appointed institute of the Church. In contending against those influences which threaten to sap the foundations of every venerable institution, our slain brethren fought for their altars, as well as for their fire-sides and their political franchises. This is not an extravagant statement.

The spirit of the Christian Religion pervaded the armies of the Confederacy. The vast majority of our soldiers were its nominal adherents, and thousands of them were professors of the faith. Its influence was felt in almost every regiment. In the quiet of camp, during the march and on the eve of battle its sacred services imparted fortitude under hardship and heroic courage for the day of conflict. From the Commander-in-chief to the humblest private in the ranks a reverent respect was paid to its ministers and its ordinances.

We have seen Robert E. Lee, unattended by even a sergeant, go afoot through the mire to the soldiers' gathering for worship, and sitting in the midst of them devoutly listen with them to the preaching of God's Word, and mingle his prayers and praises with theirs. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson was proverbially a man of prayer. He led his fiery and resistless columns into the tempest of battle with hand uplifted to heaven in token of dependence on God, and supplication for His blessing. It deserves to be mentioned that that great soldier before the breaking out of hostilities taught a humble Sabbath-School at Lexington, the pupils of which when his remains were taken there for burial followed them with every mark of affection to their last, quiet resting-place. I desire to record it, amidst the affecting solemnities of this funereal occasion, that during an extended experience as chaplain I never encountered a sick, wounded or dying Southern soldier who rejected the Christian faith, or treated its proffered consolations with contempt.

Let us then accept from them as in some sort martyrs for religion as well as for liberty the solemn obligation to maintain the Christianity which sustained them amid the privations of a soldier's life and the anguish of a soldier's death.

Bio of Dr. John Lafayette Girardeau (1825-1898): He was born November 14, 1825 to parents of French Huguenot descent at his family's plantation on James Island. At age 14 he entered the College of Charleston and graduated at age 18. In 1845 he entered Columbia Theological Seminary where he studied under George Howe, Charles Colcock Jones and Aaron Leland and came under the influence of James Henley Thornwell and Benjamin Morgan Palmer.

He served as a chaplain during the War Between the States in the Confederate army. He returned to Charleston in 1865 as an advocate for the old order, insisting that southerners must "cling to our identity as a people." He was ousted from the Zion pulpit by northern missionaries, but he later returned at the request of his former black



parishioners. His insistence on white leadership for the congregation led to the disaffection of much of the black membership. He resigned in 1875 and accepted a position at Columbia Theological Seminary as Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. His time at Columbia Theological Seminary lasted for 19 years. Dr. Girardeau retired June 1895

During his academic career he continued as a popular preacher in the Southern Church, defended biblical orthodoxy against the inroads of modernism in the Woodrow Controversy at Columbia Seminary, labored actively against union with the Northern Presbyterian Church, served the courts of the church tirelessly, contributed many theological, ecclesiological, and philosophical articles to academic journals, and wrote several important monographs on theology, worship, and philosophy. He made significant contributions to the doctrine of adoption and the diaconate.



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



Adjutant's Desk

----- Charlie Bray

Just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) will be sent out on or shortly before June 1. If by Saturday, June 13 you have not received your MRS statement **"PLEASE"** contact me and let me know so I can get with SC Division Adjutant and determine what is wrong and correct the issue. I encourage each member when he receives his renewal statement to please send it in as soon as possible.

My contact information is; Home TN: Cell TN: Email
803-749-1042 803-414-6808 cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Membership Renewal Information

SCV HQ Fiscal Year – August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2023

Renewing Members:

National \$35.00 SC Division \$10.00 WHC-273 \$15.00 Total Dues **\$60.00**



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	June 1, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC

Palmetto Camp 22	June 2, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	May 16, 2022	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	May 31, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	May 31, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



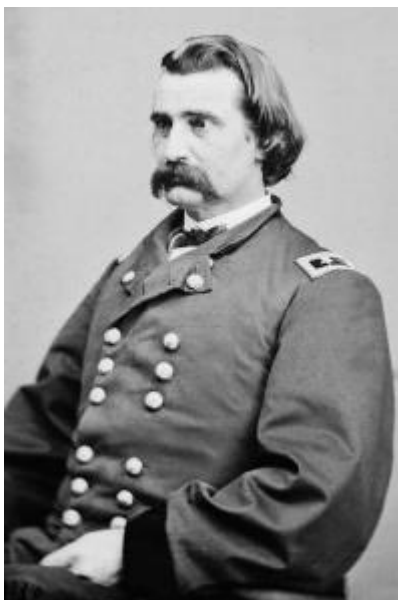
Quote: Winston Churchill

“The flags of the Confederate States of America were very important and a matter of great pride to those citizens living in the Confederacy. They are also a matter of great pride for their descendants as part of their heritage and history.”



THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY-----Confederate Veteran Magazine – 1893 – Page 20

HOW THE MOVEMENT, STARTED SOUTH, CAUSED THE NATIONAL EVENT IN HONOR OF SOLDIER DEAD.



Many Southern people do not enjoy, as they deserve, the knowledge that our women started the movement which gives a National holiday of May 30. It is decoration day for the graves of all Union soldiers. The widow of Gen. John Alexander Logan told how it came about in a letter of May 14, 1892, to the New York Mail and Express. Gen. Logan was the second Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HOW THE FIRST SUGGESTION WAS MADE.

In the letter referred to Mrs. Logan states: " During the winter preceding the order Mr. Charles L. Wilson, of Chicago, invited (Gen. Logan and myself to accompany him and some friends to visit the battlefields and fortifications around Richmond, Petersburg and their vicinities. The political situation in the House of Representatives touching reconstruction, impeachment of Mr. Johnson, and such questions, was such that he would not go away, but I did go with them. * * * * In telling Gen. Logan of what we had seen we mentioned that we had been much impressed by seeing -the graves of the Confederate dead all marked by little white flags, faded wreaths of laurel, and such tributes to their memory, that had been placed there by their friends. His tender heart was deeply touched. He said it was most fitting, that the ancients, especially the Greeks, hail honored their dead, particularly their heroes, by chaplets of laurel and flowers, and that he intended to issue an order designating a day for decorating the grave of every soldier in this land, and if he could he would have it made a National holiday.

"He issued the order and secured an appropriation of money to preserve the proceedings of the first Memorial day, which were compiled from the reports that were sent to the headquarters of the Grand Army. But, owing to the voluminous character of these proceedings, I think but one volume entitled " Memorial Day" was ever published by Congress. These records have been left to each State to take such action as they desired in the matter, consequently they are very incomplete. * * * * The order is so eloquent in its appeal for its perpetuity that we are sure it will be observed as long as this is a free and grateful nation.

"He appealed to the ex-soldiers and sailors all over the country to join the organization. He interested many prominent officers, who promised active cooperation in their States, that the veterans might be banded together in some common interest that would insure assistance when any of them was in trouble, and would commemorate the deeds of both the living and the dead. He was always thinking of something for the benefit of the men who had served their country."

In concluding a long order. Gen. Logan said:

"Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic. If other eyes grow dull, other hands slack and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

"Let us, then, at time of appointment, gather round their sacred remains, and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring time. * * * * Let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

"It is the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to lend its friendly aid in bringing this order to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith."

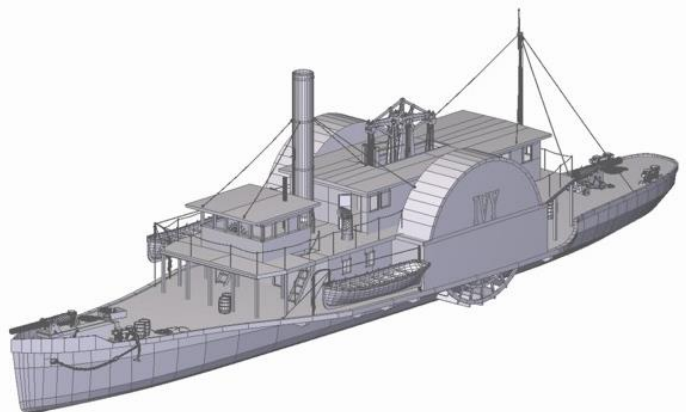
The foregoing suggests the fitness of the assertion that in all the thirty years no Southern man has ever been irreverent at the graves of Union soldiers. Confederates have often helped to strew flowers and otherwise honor the brave men who fell in battle for the Union.



CSS Ivy (Impression)

The CSS Ivy was a side-wheel paddle steamer and privateer, purchased by Commodore Lawrence Rousseau for service with the Confederate Navy; and chosen by Commodore George Hollins for his Mosquito Fleet. The Mosquito Fleet was a group of riverboats converted to gunboats; and used to defend the Mississippi river in the area of New Orleans during the Civil War.

As a privately owned commercial vessel, the Ivy had been known previously as the Roger Williams and the El-Paraguay. The CSS Ivy began her Civil War career as the New Orleans based Privateer, V.H. Ivy, sent out to capture Union commercial vessels after hostilities began in April of 1861. The Ivy did well at this, capturing four northern registered vessels, one of which was the ice breaker Enoch Train, which had been purchased by private investors and rebuilt as the privateer ironclad ram Manassas. The Enoch Train was soon commandeered by Commodore Hollins and renamed, the CSS Manassas.



The Union's blockage commenced at the mouth of the Mississippi on May 27, 1861, when the USS Brooklyn took up position. This event energized defence efforts in New Orleans; and led to the replacement of Rousseau with Commodore Hollins in July of 1861. Now commanding the river defence, by August Hollins had established his mosquito fleet for defence of the river in the area of New Orleans. The fleet consisted of the CSS McRae, the flagship CSS Tuscarora, the CSS Livingston, CSS Calhoun, CSS Jackson and the Ivy.

The Ivy, due to her large, sophisticated, walking beam engine and multiple boiler propulsion system, was the fastest ship of the fleet. Because of this, Hollins made her the reconnaissance vessel of the fleet, and increased her firepower.

As a privateer, the Ivy was armed with two brass 24-pounder, smooth bore howitzers. Hollins increased her armament with an eight-inch smoothbore mounted aft, and a 32-pounder rifled gun mounted on a forward pivot position on the bow. The conventional description of 'rifled 32-pounder' is misleading. This gun was a former 32-pounder smoothbore that had been 'modernized' by rifling the barrel and machining, before shrinking a single layer of red hot bands of wrought iron onto the breech of the barrel, allowing it to operate at much greater breech pressures.

This rifling and banding allowed the gun to fire a 100-pound (6.4-inch diameter) conical shot or shell at much greater ranges than would be possible with 32-pound round shot fired out of a smoothbore barrel. This modification was similar to the 'James rifle' process used to produce siege guns; and the resulting gun could be much more accurately described as a 6.4-inch (162 mm) banded rifle; and was the most powerful, long range weapon in the mosquito fleet.

The Ivy began patrolling the Mississippi south of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip beginning in September of 1861, captained by Lieutenant Fry of the CSN. On September 19, she encountered the USS Water Witch. The Water Witch was scouting the Head for the blockade fleet, which was planning to occupy the Head of Passes and set up a shore battery to control this strategic point. On October 5th Ivy reported the Head of Passes occupied by three vessels of the Union fleet, and shelled them with her bow pivot gun.

Returning to the forts, Fry warned Hollins the Union fleet was establishing a base at the Head of Passes. Hollins decided the advance of the Blockade Fleet posed a significant threat to New Orleans; and moved to attack with the entire mosquito fleet. This attack resulted in the Battle of the Head of Passes, being a Confederate victory that routed the Blockade Fleet and sent it back to the mouth of the South-west Passage.

This victory reinforced the idea in the Confederate War Department that Flag Officer Foote's Union Squadron at the north end of the Mississippi was the greatest threat to the Confederacy. The Battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, also lent a lot of credibility to this idea. As a result, the mosquito fleet and the Ivy were ordered to the upper Mississippi and took part in the Battle of Island No 10.

Island Number 10 was a defeat for the Confederate forces involved. The mosquito fleet could not match the combined might of the USS Pittsburgh and USS Carondelet. After these ships successfully ran the batteries, the Confederates were forced to retreat. Commander McBlair CSN at Memphis, being informed that New Orleans had fallen after the Battle of Forts Jackson and St Philip, ordered remaining Confederate vessels on the Mississippi to concentrate at Yazoo City, Mississippi, on the Yazoo River. He regarded this harbour as the only safe place remaining on the Mississippi River network, where the Confederate Navy could maintain a base.

This remaining refuge did not prove safe for long. In May of '63, Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, ordered a fleet under the command of Lt-Commander Walker, to destroy all Confederate shipping on the river. Porter's fleet consisted of the USS Baron de Kalb leading four other ships.

With the USS Forest rose acting as lead minesweeper, the force deployed up the Yazoo between May twenty fourth and thirty first. Fearing the capture of their vessels, the confederate Command ordered the destruction of the Ivy, the Star of the West and the transport ships, Arcadia and Magenta. Reports of the event tell of crewmen in tears as they witnessed an ignoble end to their faithful 'Ivy'.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- May 3, 1861 **Washington, DC** – Pres. Lincoln calls for 42,000 three-year army volunteers and 18,000 sailors and also expands the regular army to 22,714 men. Also on this date Gen. Winfield Scott proposes a strategy for fighting the South called the “Anaconda Plan”.
- May 8, 1861 Pres. Jefferson Davis authorizes the enlistment of up to 400,000 additional volunteers for three years, or the duration of the war. The response is overwhelming.
- May 26, 1861 US Postmaster General Blair announces end of postal connection with South
- May 15, 1862 **New Orleans, LA** – Major General Benjamin Butler issues order that confederate women abusing union soldiers be treated as whores.
- May 31, 1862 **Henrico County, VA** – The Battle of Seven Pines as Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army attacks McClellan's troops in front of Richmond and nearly defeats them unfortunately Johnston is badly wounded.
- May 10, 1863 **Battle of Chancellorsville, VA** – General Stonewall Jackson dies from his wounds, his last words, ***"Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."*** "Lee laments "I have lost my right arm.
- May 27, 1863 **Port Hudson, LA** - The 13,000-man Federal army attacks the 4,500 Confederate defenders in the 1st assault on the post. After heavy Federal loses, the attack fails.
- May 9, 1864 **Spotsylvania Court House, VA** – Maj. Gen. John Sedgewick was killed by a Confederate sniper “They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance.” Shortly after making the statement, in a twist of historical irony, Sedgwick was killed by a shot to the head.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, MAY 26
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
(TBA)

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711
507 Sail Point Way
C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization

The Legionary
The Official Publication of
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

