



THE LEGIONARY

MAY 2015

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

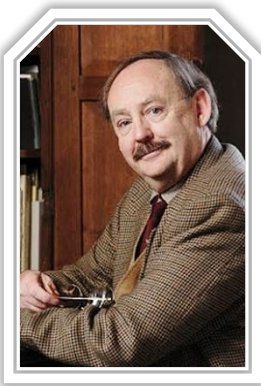
Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

SPEAKER'S BIO AND TOPIC

WADE HAMPTON CAMP MONTHLY MEETING

MAY 21, 2015



Dr. James Everett Kibler is a novelist, poet, and professor of English at the University of Georgia, where he teaches popular courses in Southern literature, examining such figures as William Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, Cormac McCarthy, Wendell Berry, and Larry Brown. Born and raised in upcountry South Carolina, Kibler spends much of his spare time tending to the renovation of an 1804 plantation home and the reforestation of the surrounding acreage. This home served as the subject of his first book, *Our Fathers' Fields: A Southern Story*, for which he was awarded the prestigious Fellowship of Southern Writers Award for Nonfiction in 1999 and the Southern Heritage Society's Award for Literary Achievement.

Kibler received his doctorate from the University of South Carolina, and his poetry has been honored by the Poetry Society of South Carolina and has appeared in publications throughout the country. In October 2004, the League of the South bestowed on him the Jefferson Davis Lifetime Achievement Award.

COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

I personally cannot recall a busier time for our Camp. First, our Camp coordinated the Wade Hampton Memorial Services at Trinity Episcopal Church on April 25. Statehouse representative Kirkland Finley III, a direct descendant of Wade Hampton, was the keynote speaker.

Our Camp participated in the Confederate Memorial Services at Elmwood Cemetery. Our own Camp member Herbert "Bing" Chambers delivered the keynote address. Bing's speech reminded us all to always remember and honor our Confederate soldier. After the ceremonies at Elmwood Cemetery several Camp members marched from Elmwood down Main Street to the State House. At the State Memorial Service our own Camp Chaplain, Walter Lindler, delivered both the Benediction and the Invocation.

Our Camp placed 27 CSA Battle Flags on the grave sites of Confederate soldiers interred at First Presbyterian Church. Additionally, an absolutely beautiful wreath was placed in front of the large column within the churches' cemetery. Our thanks go to both Sue and Charles Bray, Layne Waters and several others.

Our Camp fully participated in the celebration and remembrance of our Confederate soldiers on Confederate Memorial Day held at the State House Confederate Monument on Saturday, May 9. I would be foolish to guess how many years Francis Marion Hutson has stood at this monument, but I would venture to say over 50 years. Additionally, past Camp Commanders, Col. William Hollingsworth and Rusty Rentz stood guard, along with Jim Harley, Lt. Commander Layne Waters and Sue and Charles Bray.

And the month is just getting started; Education Day at John Culler's farm is set for Friday, May 15. Last day for clean-up and preparation is set for Thursday, May 14. Thanks to the efforts of past Camp Commander J D Holt some 700 plus students is expected. We could use "marshals" for Friday. So please lend a hand.

I encourage you to log on to our camps web site (<http://wadehamptoncamp.org/>) and view the pictures from these events that Layne Waters (camp webmaster) has placed there. When you have opened the camps Home page click on the "Photo Gallery" button which will present a listing of dated events for you to select from. Our web site is, in my opinion, the best one I have viewed and we owe it to Layne's hard work.

And, do not forget our monthly Camp Meeting for Thursday, May 21. Our featured speaker is **Dr. Jim Everett Kibler**, author of several books. His talk will center on his book, *Our Father's Fields*.





Bishop Patrick Neison Lynch
March 10, 1817 - February 26, 1882

Patrick Neison Lynch, born in a small town in Ireland, became the third Roman Catholic bishop of the Diocese of Charleston, South Carolina. Lynch is remembered today mostly for his support of the Confederacy, his unofficial diplomatic mission to the Vatican on behalf of the Confederate cause, and for his ownership and management of slaves owned by the Catholic diocese. Bishop Lynch supported the South. In 1860, his newspaper declared: ***"Long years of menace, insult, outrage and unconstitutional aggression have been at last brought to a close by the event—the election of a Black Republican President."*** During the nineteenth century, Catholics both assimilated into South Carolina's predominantly Protestant society and preserved their own faith and practices.

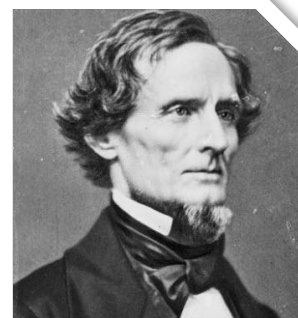
A native of Ireland, Lynch immigrated with his family to the town of Cheraw when he was a boy. At the age of twelve, he became a protégé of John England, the founding bishop of the Diocese of Charleston. After Lynch studied at the seminary England founded in Charleston, Bishop England sent Lynch to prepare for the priesthood in Rome. The young man returned an accomplished scholar and became an integral part of Charleston's intellectual milieu. He served as parish priest, editor of a national religious newspaper, instructor in a seminary, and active member of nearly every literary, scientific, and philosophical society in Charleston.

Just three years before the outbreak of the Civil War, Lynch rose to the position of Bishop of Charleston. During the war he distinguished himself in service to his city, state, and the Confederate cause. In April 1864, at *Jefferson Davis'* request, he sailed for Europe to secure Vatican recognition. His ship slipped through the Union naval blockade. The mission, however, was a failure. Pope Pius IX, while sympathetic, would not extend formal diplomatic recognition. When Lynch got word of the Confederacy's surrender, he planned to return home, but Northern authorities refused him admittance.

The Archbishops of New York and Baltimore helped secure a presidential pardon. Upon Lynch's return, which was accomplished only after a pardon from U. S. president Andrew Johnson, he dedicated himself to rebuilding his battered diocese and retiring an enormous debt that had resulted from the conflagration of 1861, which destroyed the Cathedral of St. John and St. Finbar, and wartime destruction in Charleston, Columbia, and throughout the state. In his history of South Carolina Catholicism, Father Jeremiah J. O'Connell writes: *"Fire, famine, and the sword; not singly, but all at once, plied their work of ruin, and left the diocese in a state of poverty, wretchedness, and suffering unparalleled in any ecclesiastical district in the worldwide extent of the Catholic Church."*

Lynch executed plans to assimilate newly freed slaves into the Catholic Church and to welcome Catholic emigrants from Europe and the Northern states. Traveling throughout the eastern United States he gave lectures to religious and secular organizations, presided over dedications of new churches, and gave sermons at consecrations of bishops and installations of cardinals, all the while begging for contributions to rebuild his diocese. Upon his death Lynch was celebrated throughout his city, state, and nation for his generosity of spirit, intellectual attainments, and dedication to his holy church.

Bishop Lynch spent the rest of his life struggling to repay a debt of nearly \$400,000. At his death, all but \$17,000 had been repaid, and many of the buildings destroyed in the war had been restored.



CSA President - Jefferson Davis

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



Correction: Compatriot Bill Chisholm pointed out to me that in the April Legionary I stated James Ambrose lead the band of Union spies/raiders on April 12, 1862, who stole the *General* locomotive in Big Shanty (today called Kennesaw, GA). It should have been James J. Andrews who lead the raiders who were attempting to use *The General* to travel up to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in an attempt to damage the Western & Atlantic Railroad linking Atlanta with that city.

By the time you receive this legionary, the Wade Hampton Camp will have completed our 11th education day event Friday, May 15 and based on school responses we anticipate 700 students will attend. Of all the observances we have been involved in this year I feel that this event is our greatest contribution in supporting "The Charge" given to us by Stephen Dill Lee.

At the South Carolina Division meeting this year it was stressed, to all in attendance, that all camps in the South Carolina Division are "encouraged" to recruit young people into the "Cadet" program. Cadet eligibility is male descendants from birth to 12 years of age and a \$10.00 annual dues. Commander Hughey and I encourage each of you to consider bringing your child or grandchild into the Wade Hampton Camp as a cadet. Please contact me or Commander Hughey if you are interested in bringing a family member in as a Cadet.

This month's Legionary spotlights the work the women of the South put forth following the war to support the memory of the men who fought, were killed, maimed and a unknown number who survived the war mentally/emotionally devastated. These are the women who championed the construction of the monuments we see throughout the South. These ladies also sent many artifacts and money to the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) in Richmond, VA which I fear is in peril today. I recommend that you log onto camp's web site and re-read the February 2014 Legionary in which the moving of the MOC is covered. As in everything "Confederate" I feel the museums original charge and those wonderful artifacts will be "sanitized" and probably not see the light of day again. I have included a short listing of some of the items sent to the museum, one of which is Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton's sword. As we all know the battle to remove "all things Confederate" will not end in our lifetime and unfortunately we have an uphill battle on our hands.


CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

May – December 2015

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Battle for Columbia Education Day	May 15	http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/bfc-index.html
2015 – 120 th SCV National Reunion, Richmond, VA	July 15 – 19	http://www.jebstuartcamp.org/jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion/
24 th Annual Confederate Ghost Walk - Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC	October 9 - 10	Confederate Heritage Trust http://csatrust.org
Brattonsville, McConnells, SC	October 24-25	http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	November 1	
Columbia Veteran's Day Parade	November 11	
Seccessionville, Charleston, SC	November 14-15	http://www.battleofseccessionville.org/
Battle of Congaree Creek, Sandy Run	TBA	www.battleatcon gareecreek.com/
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*

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN

Before, during and following the “War Between The States” southern women have worked tirelessly in supporting the legacy of our nation’s founding fathers, their fathers, husbands, and sons from the founding of the United States to present. It is my hope to show what the ladies of South Carolina have contributed to preserving our history and the debt we owe them.

We will begin by celebrating a lady who was born to Colonel, Robert Cunningham and Louisa Bird, Ann Pamela Cunningham. Ann was born August 15, 1816, at **Rosemont Plantation**, Laurens County South Carolina. The following is the story of Miss, Ann Cunningham taken from “Recollections and Reminiscences 1861 – 1865 through World War I” written by the ladies of the South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy”.

Following Miss Cunningham’s story we will look at what was done by the ladies of South Carolina in support of the Confederate Museum of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society ... Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association

Miss Cunningham was born at her ancestral home, Rosemont, Laurens County, S.C., on the 15th of August, 1816. Her parents Louisa and Robert were well entrenched in the upper-class societies of South Carolina, as well as Philadelphia and Alexandria. Ann was home schooled, from a governess, at Rosemont Plantation. She later attended a select boarding school in Columbia, South Carolina, until she was seventeen. Ann had become an accomplished horsewoman at Rosemont Plantation. In 1833, after her return home from boarding school, Ann was thrown from her horse and suffered a severe injury which caused her to suffer chronic pain for the majority of her life. Ann’s interest in Mt. Vernon reportedly resulted from a letter written to her by her mother following a boat trip her mother had taken that took her past Mt. Vernon.

A Moonlight Sail on the Potomac

On a beautiful moonlight night, a steamer sailed past the neglected home and forgotten grave of George Washington. Mrs. Cunningham, Ann Cunningham’s mother Louisa Bird, was a passenger on the vessel and she realized that unless some immediate action was taken for the preservation of the sacred spot utter ruin would soon follow.

Mrs. Cunningham, thinking intently in the night silence and perplexed by the thought. “Where should the effort begin?” During this time the inspiration came, “Let the women of America own and preserve Mt. Vernon!” (The picture of Mt. Vernon was taken in 1868 and shows the disrepair it had fallen into.)



The old tomb. This is where the Washington family was buried before they were moved to the new tomb



“Rosemont” – Miss Cunningham’s Home

It was to this noble woman that an inspired mother wrote her inspiration in 1853. When Miss Cunningham read her mother’s letter containing the proposition, “Let the women of America own and preserve Mt. Vernon”, she said within herself, “I will do it!”

When this noble woman of extraordinary fortitude declared, “I will do it!” she was confined to her room, a helpless invalid. Her friends sought in vain to dissuade her from such a difficult undertaking. Her letter addressed through our journals to the women of America was an earnest, stirring appeal to the patriotism, urging them to unite in an effort for the rescue and preservation of the neglected home and forgotten grave of Washington, and to make Mount Vernon a shrine sacred to the memory of the Father of this country. The fact that this letter and those that followed during the four years of her increasing efforts appeared under the nomdeplume of “The Southern Matron” only accentuated her womanly modesty that shrank at the publicity given a lady by having her name appear in a newspaper as something indelicate.

When Miss Cunningham founded **The Mount Vernon Ladies Association** in 1853, she appealed to Southern Ladies and it and it was altogether a Southern affair. The movement was undertaken to raise \$210,000.00 for Virginia to hold the title and purchase 200 acres of Mount Vernon property including the Mansion and Tomb, Virginia was to keep it for public resort, the Association was to be in charge, **Mr. John Augustine Washington III**, owner of Mount Vernon, a great grand nephew of George Washington’s refused to grant the charter.

The Northern Press noticed the movement but condemned the sectional reserve, claiming that the effort should be a notional one and offered the aid of the Northern States.

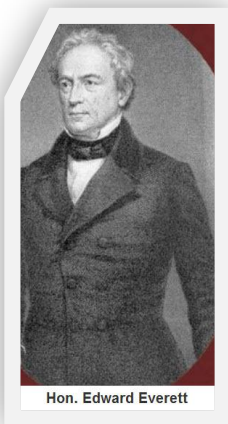
With characteristic tact, Miss Cunningham at once began to extend the power of the Association by appointing Ladies as Vice Regents, from each state in the Union and she would serve as Regent was to be head of the Association.



Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham



John Augustine Washington III



The difficulty of interesting the people was most discouraging till Philadelphia woke in 1855. A great enthusiasm prevailed when suddenly the leading men in that state refused to support the movement because it was a woman's effort and they disapproved of women mixing in public affairs. When in Richmond on the 19th of March, 1855 to deliver his great eulogy on Washington, Mr. Everett (***The Hon. Edward Everett was an American statesman and authored the Mt. Vernon papers.***) first met Miss Cunningham and was won over to her cause by her powerful and convincing eloquence as well as by her earnest patriotism. To her appeal he responded by pledging to consecrate his orations in the future to Mount Vernon. He proved his providence and placed in Miss Cunningham's hands \$69,064.00, the result of his exertions.

Although Mr. Washington agreed to part with 200 acres demanded for the sum of \$200,000.00, he refused to do so because of the provision of the new charter.

Despair fell upon the brave women who were engaged in the work. Again Miss Cunningham said, "I will do it!" She proposed to visit Mount Vernon, although she was at the time so indisposed that she had to be carried in a chair from the depot to Mr. Washington's home. While the family received her kindly, and ***Mrs. Eleanor Love Selden Washington*** was won over to the cause, Mr.

Washington strongly objected and positively refused the new charter.

Old Charleston City awoke in 1857, and her citizens formed a band to remain in the City Hall on the 4th of July to receive contributions. The ball was rolling; the action of Charleston had startled the country and aroused the Nation.

In September of the same year came the money panic, failure stared them in the face. Again Mr. Everett came to the rescue. Although Miss Cunningham's health was wretched, nevertheless she insisted on going to Richmond to present their Constitution that their charter required the Association to prepare. As she was very ill, a clause was inserted to appoint her successor in case she died before the organization was completed. Finally everything was settled; the papers with her signature that her almost lifeless fingers signed were carried to the archives of the state. Miss Cunningham was critically ill for three weeks. She soon aroused herself from temporary inaction and in 1858 issued an appeal in which she announced that Mount Vernon had now, through the women of America, become the property of the Nation.

A call was made to the women of the South to gather around Washington's grave and, like vestal virgins, to keep alive the fires of patriotism. It failed! Why? Washington belonged not alone to the South.

Again a call was made this time to the women of the Nation. Again it failed! Why? The title and power was given to one State, Virginia, and Washington belonged not to one state alone.

Finally Miss Cunningham called upon the people of the Nation to vie with one another, who will give most and do most to enable the Association on the 22nd of February, 1859 to take possession of the home and grave of him who loved the people of the States and thus make his birthday the birthday of Republican gratitude, justice and fraternal love.

The document was the first signed by her baptismal name, all previous paper having been signed by her pen-name, "The Southern Matron." With the hope of counteracting the growing evils of sordid materialism of our country, a frail, delicate woman shut out from the world by suffering, and caring nothing for the vanities and pleasures that attract others, but with intellectual endowments of a high order, conceives in the quiet of her sick room the idea that the time had come for a great moral and political regeneration.

The Tomb of Washington presented itself to her mind as a talisman by which to aid in effecting this regeneration. Miss Cunningham's letters breathe ideal patriotism in effecting this regeneration. Miss Cunningham's letters breathe ideal patriotism and after many years one is thrilled with the spirit that pulsates through the faded ink. High ideals are a people's best inheritance. The ideal of regeneration for Washington's home and tomb was Miss Cunningham's legacy to the Nation.

It's vital power was felt even during the Civil War when the "Boys in Blue" and the "Boys in Gray" met unarmed at the Tomb of Washington. Formal possession of Mount Vernon was taken February 22, 1860, and then followed one of the saddest chapters in our National history, the chapter which contains the record of the War Between the States. Miss Cunningham directed, in case of occupation of the region around Mount Vernon by troops of either or both the Union and Confederate armies, that a request should be made of the Commanders of both forces to give a pledge for its safety. It was undoubtedly in reference to this appeal that Mount Vernon was held sacred by both armies.

At last her perseverance was crowned with success when congress granted the Association their claim and the \$7,000.00 used in repairing the desolation at Mount Vernon. With this last supreme effort Miss Cunningham's work was done, and her mantle fell upon other shoulders.

Miss Ann Cunningham retired from the Regency in 1874 and in her farewell speech she summed up the group's mission. In powerful, if somewhat Victorian language, she commanded the ladies, "***Let no irreverent hand change it; no vandal hands desecrate it with the fingers of progress. Those who go to the home in which he lived and died to see in what he lived and died. Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change.***" She left Mount Vernon with just strength to reach Rosemont, and on ***May 1st, 1875 Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham died at Rosemont Plantation, at the age of 58. She was buried in the First Presbyterian Church-yard, located at 1324 Marion St., Columbia, SC.***



Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham
August 15, 1816 - May 1, 1875



The example set by Miss Cunningham was emulated by the ladies of the South following the “War Between the States” some of which was documented in the *Confederate Veteran in the form of reports provided by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) representing the former “Confederate” states. In the December 1896 Confederate Veteran the following South Carolina UDC Report appeared* and will further show how the women of South Carolina did what they could to raise the funds necessary to support the remembrance of our ancestors and the hardship they endured in defending our “Southland”. The report was prepared by Mrs. A. T. Smythe, State President of the South Carolina Division of the UDC. We should remember that the same effort was underway throughout the other former Confederate states and similar reports appeared in the early Confederate Veteran magazine.

The South Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Columbia, May 28, 1896, the following officers being elected: President, Mrs. A. T. Smythe; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Thomas Taylor and Mrs. H. B. Buist; Secretary, Miss Martha Washington; Treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Durham.

The Charter Chapter is located at Charleston, having been organized in November, 1894, and now has 225 members. Much of its time and attention has gone to the formation of other chapters, and it has done well its share in assisting many objects. *\$500 was collected for Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, \$41.00 for the Memorial Institute, \$46.50 for the South Carolina shaft at Winchester, Va., and \$50 for the South Carolina room at the Richmond Confederate Museum.* The first work of this Chapter was done in conjunction with the Sons of Veterans. Its annual meeting is held on December 20, the anniversary of the secession of South Carolina. General Lee's birthday, January 19, is set aside as a day of public observance. The Chapter also observes President Davis' birthday, June 6.

On petition of this Chapter, the Legislature of South Carolina has made **May 10**, the anniversary of "Stonewall" Jackson's death, our Memorial Day, and January 19 legal holidays. The Chapter has in its possession some interesting relics of the war.

The Wade Hampton Chapter, organized at Columbia in December, 1895, is an energetic and enthusiastic one, with about ninety members. It has a room in the South Carolina College in which to preserve its many records and relics, and proposes to collect portraits of South Carolina women prominent during the war. This Chapter will give annually a handsome gold medal to the student at the South Carolina College writing the best essay on the Confederacy, the medal to be presented publicly on the birthday of General Lee, with an address by some prominent man. In this way it is hoped to interest the youth of the State, and secure valuable material for history. *\$100 has been raised by this Chapter for the Jefferson Davis Monument.*

The Marion Chapter was organized in March, 1896. It has fourteen members, and expects a rapid increase.

Greenville reports a stirring Chapter of fifty-seven members, organized in April, 1896. It is arranging to work for the Winchester monument this winter.

Abbeville Chapter was organized in June with a membership of sixteen, and now numbers one hundred. Its rapid growth is due to a feature which is unique. It has county members—a director and members in each township—who attend the quarterly meetings, and are entertained hospitably by the ladies of Abbeville. Their success may incite other places to form County Chapters. *This Chapter sent a valuable collection of relics to the Confederate Museum at Richmond.*

Mary Ann Bowie Chapter was organized at Johnston in March, 1896, and has twenty- four members. It has raised **\$25** for the Memorial Institute and has *sent a fine museum case to the Confederate Museum at Richmond, and is now engaged in furnishing a room for its own use.*

Sumter Chapter was organized in July, 1896 with eleven members, and has every prospect of increase.

Cheraw Chapter was organized last September, and has but a small membership as yet, but *sent \$10 to the Museum at Richmond.*

Maxey Gregg Chapter at Edgefield has been delayed in organization by the sickness of its President, but is in good working order.

Arthur Manigault Chapter, of Georgetown, has a membership of thirty five, and intends to devote its labors to aiding the Winchester monument.

Ellison Capers Chapter at Florence reports a membership of twenty, and *has sent \$40 to the South Carolina room at the Museum at Richmond.*

As you see the women of South Carolina were active in supporting what is now the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) by providing both artifacts and money to the museum.

The following is a listing of some of the donations made by various groups and individuals in South Carolina to the Museum of the Confederacy. The inventory for **South Carolina's cataloged artifacts totals 455**. The web address for the museum is (<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89062341128;view=1up;seq=175>), I hope you will take the time to view the South Carolina catalog as well as the other “Confederate” state listings of donated items.



Photograph of General Micah Jenkins. Given by T. M. Jenkins.



Lithograph of General R. E. Lee, made during the war. Presented by Camp Moultrie, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Charleston, S. C., through Mr. Turner Logan.



Lithograph of General T. J. Jackson, made during the war. Presented by Camp Moultrie, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Charleston, S. C.



Flag, presented in 1860 to the Carolina Light Infantry, carried at Secessionville, Battery Wagner, and Fort Sumter.



Ordinance of Secession of the State of South Carolina. This is not the original, but is probably one of the six fac similes which were made at the time, and which have since the war been claimed as the original by their owners.



Original Resolutions choosing Richmond as location for Confederate Memorial Institute. Given by B. H. Teague.

-  Letter to Hon. James Seddon, Secretary of War, from John L. Eubank, relative to provisions for army. Given by Mrs. John L. Eubank.
-  Full-Length Portrait of General Stephen Elliott.
-  Oil Painting of Confederate flags. Given by women of Columbia.
-  Oil Portrait of General M. C. Butler. Given by Mrs. Richardson.
-  Letter from General Hampton to General R. E. Lee.
-  Letter from General Joseph E. Johnston to Wade Manning.
-  Library Table. Bequeathed by Mr. Joseph Davis, brother of President Davis, to this Museum.
-  Mahogany Table. Given by the Charleston Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.
-  Desk. Bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Joseph Davis.
-  Chair, used by President Davis in last illness. Given by Mrs. Davis.
-  Case. Given by ladies of Spartanburg city and county.
-  Case. Given by South Carolina Room Committee, of Columbia, S. C.
-  Case. Given by Ellison Capers Chapter, Florence, S. C.
-  Photograph of Mrs. Robert Wardlaw, mother of ten sons in Confederate service.
-  Record of John C. Davis, killed at Second Manassas, aged twenty-two, with Confederate bond given in his memory by T. J. Moore, Greenville, S. C.
-  Letter from General James Connor to his mother, 'telling of First Manassas.
-  Ten-Dollar Note received for hire of slaves. By Mrs. M. L. Kuker, of Florence, S. C.
-  Confederate Bill, found in pocket of Morgan McCowan, of Florence, S. C., after battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, Va. Bill is saturated with his blood. By Mrs. J. B. Douglas, of Florence.
-  Telegram, sent by General Beauregard to General Joseph E. Johnston. Given by Rev. John Johnston.
-  Telegram. By John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War, to General J. E. Johnston.
-  Frank English; killed at Drainsville; aged 16. (Drainsville is located in Virginia and involved forces under J. E. B. Stewart)
-  Piece of Blanket carried by Elbert Bland. Killed at Chickamauga.
-  Hat worn by Captain Paul Hamilton, of Beaufort, S. C. Given by Miss Mary Hamilton.
-  Sword worn by Captain Paul Hamilton. Given by Miss Mary Hamilton.
-  Chevrons worn by W. P. Hamilton. Given by Miss Mary Hamilton.
-  Photograph of tomb of Captain Paul Hamilton. Epitaph, "He had been in eighty battles, and was only twenty years old." Given by Miss Mary Hamilton.
-  Framed Newspaper Statement of the burning of Columbia.
- War Diary of Captain D. E. Gordon. Given by his daughter, Mrs. Hessie Mouzon.
- Box and Communion Service, used by Rev. A. Toomer Porter, chaplain Washington Light Infantry, Hampton Legion, during the war. Given by General T. M. Logan. (234-245 Represents the number of items inventoried but were not shown in on-line Museum of the Confederacy I viewed.)
- Pistol, captured and used by Frank Winston until killed at Mount Lookout. Loaned by Frank Winston, of Columbia.
- Testament, given by Rev. John Johnston to W. A. J. Nimmons, 1861; fell into the hands of an Ohio volunteer, O. A. Roberts, 1863, who in 1895 returned it to Rev. John Johnston, who donates it to the Museum.
- Gun, left by a Confederate soldier with Miss Lucy Thompson, as she watched the soldiers pass down the street in Abbeville. Presented through Mrs. W. C. McGowan.
- Pistol, used by President Davis in the Mexican war, and by him given to General Wade Hampton. Presented by him.
- Testament carried by A. P. Hubbard, of Anderson, S. C., who was wounded by a ball piercing the left arm, passing through his side and a Testament in his coat-pocket, striking watch, cutting chain and tooth-brush, and coming out on the left side.
- Surgical Instrument, captured from the Federals and used during the war by Dr. James Evans, Florence, S. C.
- Saddle, captured and used during the war by Dr. James Evans, of Florence.
- Sword used by General Wade Hampton
- Sword used by William Quirk. Given by Miss Quirk.
- Saddle, presented with horse and equipments to General Ellison Capers by his men. Given by Mrs. Capers.
- Photograph of tomb of General Richard H. Anderson. Given through Miss Mary Hamilton, of Beaufort, S. C.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

May 3, 1861	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 8, 1862	At the battle of McDowell, VA, Stonewall Jackson wins the first victory of his Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Subsequent successes will allow Jackson to march to the Potomac River.
May 15, 1862	After rude behavior by a number of New Orleans ladies culminates in the dumping of a chamber pot's contents on naval hero David Farragut's head, Union Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, issues a order that any woman who persists in insulting Northern soldiers "shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation." Outrage sweeps through the South---and erupts as far away as Britain, where the Prime Minister, Lord Pemberton, condemns the order in the House of Commons as "infamous."
May 1-5, 1863	Gen. R. E. Lee divides his army of 60,000 men in what will be one of the most stunning victories, moving against Joseph Hooker's 130,000 man force at the battle of Chancellorsville, VA. This costly encounter (15% casualties for the Union and 22% for the Confederates, with the irreplaceable Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded).
May 15, 1864	Union Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel is defeated at the battle of New Market, in the Shenandoah Valley---where Confederate forces including 247 Virginia Military Institute cadets whose courageous charge makes them instant Confederate Heroes.

May Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, MAY 21ST
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Mr. James Everett Kibler,
"Our Father's Fields"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization

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