



THE LEGIONARY

JUNE 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

JUNE 18, 2015

John Stickney holds a mechanical engineering degree from Auburn, an MBA from USC and has retired as a consulting engineer and as a captain in the U.S. Navy Reserve. As so many can appreciate, he has a very long interest in the War Between the States, with the overlay from twenty-six years of naval service, which led him down the path toward the Confederate Navy. His great grandfather served two years in the 4th Alabama Infantry and two years in the Jeff Davis Legion Cavalry, paroling out in Greensboro, NC. Two ancestors and two sons were or are naval officers and his daughter is a charter boat captain in the Caribbean. Some of his time is still spent flying small aircraft and last month he celebrated 50 years since his first solo flight. John and Priscilla live on Stinking Creek near Chapin with a collection of small craft.

He and the USC Press have published a book on Alexander F. Warley (1823 – 1895), from Pendleton, SC. Mr. Warley was an exceptional naval officer who enjoyed a robust life of far-flung adventures at sea during several dramatic periods in American maritime history. His career began in the 1840s, when he served as a midshipman on Old Ironsides and later took part in the Mexican War. His military exploits reached their zenith when he commanded the CSS Manassas--the first ironclad ship to engage in combat--at New Orleans in October 1861. John M. Stickney's richly detailed biography of Warley as an officer first in the United States Navy and later in the Confederate navy offers a representative example of America's professional military class during the nineteenth century.



COMMANDER'S CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

As the month of June unfolded many of us, along with the states of Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee, noted and celebrated the birthdate of Jefferson Davis on June 3. Our Camp participated in a Confederate Memorial Day observance sponsored by the Gordon Capers Camp 123 in St. George. Several officials from our SCV leadership including Randy Burbage, Joe Willis and our Commander



Commander Hughey addressing attendees.

Leland Summers marched in the parade. Commander Summers was the guest speaker. All honorable sons should be very proud of the celebration sponsored by the Gordon Capers Camp. They, along with several UDC Chapters, a strong contingent of reenactors, and no less than six ladies dressed in period black marched the ½ mile parade to the St. George (UDC) Cemetery. Two Southern Cross of Honor were placed, along with a red rose for each Confederate Soldier interred in the St. George Cemetery. A reading of names and accompanying of ringing of the bell as each name was read for those Confederate Soldier interred there. I am guessing there are over 60 Confederate Soldiers buried in this Cemetery. Additionally, the Mayor of St. George, Anne Johnston, attended (*how often do you see an elected official participate in such an observances*) and she placed a rose on her Confederate ancestor. I was most proud of our Camp's participation.



As we reflect on what our fathers instilled in us as we were growing up, we can reflect back on this story as we celebrate father's Day on June 21st.

I am sure that not a day goes by that we don't think of our fathers and what they did for us and meant to us. As we ripen with age I think this story will hit close to home.

HAPPY FATHER'S DAY TO ALL YOU DADS.....ENJOY

I'm reading more and dusting less. I'm sitting in the yard and admiring the view without fussing about the weeds in the garden or the weeds in my neighbor's yard.

I'm spending more time with my family and friends and less time at work. Whenever possible, life should be a pattern or experiences to savor, not to endure. I'm trying to recognize these moments now and cherish them.

I'm not "saving" anything; we use our good china and crystal to celebrate every special event, such as, losing a pound, getting the sink unstopped, or the first orchid blossom. I wear my good blazer to the market. My theory is if I look prosperous, I can shell out \$28.49 for one small bag of groceries. I'm not saving my good perfume for special parties, but wearing it for clerks in the hardware store and tellers at the bank.

"Someday" and "one of those days" and "maybe tomorrow" are losing their grip on my vocabulary. If it's worth seeing or hearing or doing, I want to see and hear and do it now!

I'm not sure what my friends and family would've done had they known that they wouldn't be here for the tomorrow that we all take for granted. I think they would have called their family members and a few close friends. They might have called a few more friends to apologize and mend fences for past squabbles. I like to think they would have gone out for a Chinese dinner, or for whatever their favorite food was. I'm guessing; I'll never know.

It's those little things left undone that would make me angry if I knew my hours were limited. Angry because I hadn't written certain letters that I intended to write one of these days. Angry and sorry that I didn't tell my spouse, children and parents, siblings and friends often enough how much I truly love them. I'm trying very hard not to put off, hold back, or save anything that would add laughter and luster to our lives.

And, every morning when I open my eyes, I tell myself that it is special. Every day, every minute, every breath truly is a gift from God. (Author Unknown)

" We need to realize that in this world today, it is not always about us or what we have accumulated over the years, but what we have shared with other who are less fortunate. There are so many of our friends, and maybe even some of our family members who are in need of our thoughts and prayers, but we somehow seem to forget that we may need some special attention on day ourselves." Father God, creator of all , we ask that you not only abide for us but for our friends and loved ones as well. Continue to heal the sick and give support to us all. We especially remember all our compatriots who are suffering and need our prayers, Thank you God for giving us another day to enjoy all YOUR beautiful creations.

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

I feel certain age has something to do with how fast time passes but this year reached the halfway point quicker than any year in my memory. I suspect this rapid passing of time is related to the many things the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp is involved in and one of the most important activities is our annual Battle for Columbia Education Day. Once again we had 700 plus students attend and once again we were able to provide an excellent group of living history presenters, 18 presenter stations in all. Your camp officers wish to thank those who helped make this and the other events in May a success.

This month's Legionary spotlights the impact of the "Sharpshooter/Sniper" in the Confederate and Union Armies as well as the weapons used by both armies. The benefit these men provided to the Confederate army were the man power losses to the Union army as well as the changes and delay's in the Union army's plans. Not only were these men "Sharpshooter/Sniper" but they were invaluable for scouting and reporting Union movement. I hope you enjoy this month's Legionary and if you have ideas for making it better please contact me and lets discuss them, I am always looking for ways to improve and welcome suggestions.

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
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.battleatcongarerecreek.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!



Sharpshooting in Lee's Army

CV-APRIL 1895

After Gen. Lee had raised the siege of Richmond in 1862, and began playing chess with Gen. McClellan in the open country, he found the necessity for a closer knowledge of his enemy. His cavalry and scouts gave him a general idea of the movements of his antagonist, but the information was frequently several days old, and counterchanges were often made of which he was ignorant.

More especially did he need constant information from his immediate front to prevent surprises from quick action by his antagonist. He found Gen. McClellan so wiry a foe that it became absolutely necessary to have more accurate data as to his daily movements than his valued scouts and cavalry could bring him from the rear or inside the Federal camps. He found it essential to locate their front line and its strength, to know whether it was a strong skirmish line making a demonstration, or a line of battle preparing for action. He was able to gain some information from skirmishers sent out to feel the enemy's position, but found it not exactly what he wanted. Profiting by his experience with skirmishers, he had sharpshooters organized in a few brigades. These proved so efficient that rapidly every division was equipped with a corps. These soon became a necessary adjunct and a fixture throughout his entire army.

Officers were selected to command them for their peculiar fitness for this important and dangerous branch of the service. As Gen. A. P. Hill once remarked: "**Sharpshooters, like fiddlers, are, born and not made.**" An officer from each regiment, usually a lieutenant, was selected to command the detail from his own regiment, and an officer from the brigade was selected as captain to command the battalion.



Gen. Ambrose P. Hill

They were drilled in all the fancy and skirmish drills, in long range and accurate tiring. Gen. Lee ordered an abundance of ammunition and the best arms in the service for them. Men distinguished for undoubted courage, with intelligence and perfect self-possession in dangerous places, which could stand any amount of physical wear, severe duty, and strict discipline, were selected. Owing to the peculiarly dangerous nature of their calling, they were instructed in drill to take advantage of every tree, stump, or inequality in the surface, and were not required to preserve perfect alignment when moving to the front.

Early in 1864 blockade runners succeeded in bringing to Wilmington, N. C, two Whitworth rifles, with ammunition. Quite a scramble took place for these guns. *Archer's Tennessee Brigade* finally got one, and Hood's Texan's, the other. The one to the sharpshooters of Archer's Brigade was assigned to Thomas R. Jackson, and many bluecoats bit the dust at long range from his unerring aim. The one to the Texans was used with deadly effect and credit to the "Lone Star State."

The first campaign proved, as in everything else, the excellent judgment of Gen. Lee. The sharpshooters were indeed the eyes and the ears of the army. Ever alert and watchful, they caught, and reported each important incident occurring. In the top of a tree with a glass, or crawling on his face close to an unsuspecting picket, counting Hags or tents, or watching a moving column to ascertain its destination, was his constant occupation. Something would attract his attention, and perhaps an hour later, would find him four or five miles to the right or left, working out the problem.

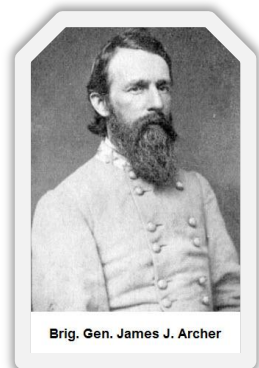
Gen. Lee was informed of every move by some fleet-footed sharpshooter, while others were before, or behind moving columns of the enemy, and like sleuth hounds, never lost sight of them. A number developed into valuable scouts, and often, in case of necessity, penetrated to the very heart of the Federal Army. But for the watchful sharpshooters, Gen. Lee could never have met every advance of Gen. Grant in the memorable campaign from Germania to the Appomattox. So annoying were they and so accurate their information, that Gen. Grant issued a special order concerning them. By their bold bluffs they often delayed the advance of the enemy until Gen. Lee could bring up troops. When an attack was decided upon, they were sent forward to clear off every obstacle to the enemy's line of battle, taking places with their command in the charge.

The fatality was fearful, and their depleted ranks had to be constantly recruited. There was, however, a bright side to their lives. They bore the relation to the army that a drummer does to the wholesale trade in business.

They always had a fund of good humor at hand. In their exposed positions, games of draw poker were often played. The new jokes generally originated with the sharpshooters.

When it was quiet along the lines they became well acquainted with the fellows on the other side, swapping tobacco for coffee, or, perhaps, the best poker hand would take the pot. An underground railway was established by them with the Federal pickets opposite. Many letters found their way to anxious parents by this means, and many a coy maiden's heart was made glad by news from her bold soldier lover passed across the lines by the sharpshooters. Strong friendships were sometimes formed between men on opposing lines, and not one instance of treachery, either personal or to their respective armies did I ever know.

The night was never too dark or the storm too fierce for them to hesitate when called on. They could go to sleep in a minute, and were so well trained that they could wake at any moment.



Brig. Gen. James J. Archer

South Carolina Sharpshooters



Gen. Samuel McGowan's SC Brigade



Maj. William S. Duniap
Co. B, 12th South Carolina
Commanded by McGowan's
Sharpshooters



Sergaent Berry Benson
Co. A McGowan's
Sharpshooters
Co. H, First South Carolina



Private Ben Powell
Co. A, McGowan's
Sharpshooters
Co. I, Twelfth SC



Confederate and Union Sharpshooter's Rifles

Enfield P53 Rifle-Musket



Confederate ordnance chief Josiah Gorgas called the Enfield, or British Pattern 53 Long Rifle-Musket, named for the year of its adoption, "the finest arm in the world." Sturdy, reliable, and extremely accurate even at extended ranges, it consistently outshot everything but the Whitworth and quickly became a favorite on both sides. This nine and a half pound, single shot, muzzle loading, .577 caliber rifle was as close to a standard infantry weapon as the Confederacy ever got and was also used in large numbers by the Union.

Three metal bands held the P53s three-groove, 39-inch barrel (which sported a 1:78 twist) to the stock, and as such the weapon was often referred to as the "three-band" model. Sixty-eight grains of black powder pushed a 530-grain Prichett ball (or a Burton-Minié ball) along at about 850-900 feet per second. The Enfield's adjustable ladder rear sight had steps for 100 (the default or "battle sight" range), 200, 300, and 400 yards. For distances beyond that an adjustable flip-up blade sight was graduated (depending on the model and date of manufacture) from 900 to 1250 yards. With practice a good marksman could hit a man-sized target at about half that distance. Including the 17-inch blade on its triangular socket bayonet, the Enfield rifle-musket measured just over six feet long. The term "rifle-musket" meant that the rifle was the same length as the musket it replaced. The long rifle was thought necessary so that the muzzles of the second rank of soldiers would project beyond the faces of the men in front, and so that the weapon would be sufficiently long for a bayonet fight. (courtesy West Point Museum)

Enfield P 56/58/60 Rifle



Enfield also produced several shorter versions of its P53 rifle-musket. All had 33-inch barrels and an overall length of 48½ inches and were often called "two-band" Enfields after the number of bands securing the barrel. The Pattern 56 and 58 rifles had a light three-groove barrel, while the Pattern 60 Army rifle and the Pattern 58 Navy rifle both featured a heavier five-groove barrel with progressive depth rifling and a faster 1:48 twist, giving them superior accuracy.

The two-band Enfield quickly became the top choice for Confederate sharpshooters. "Every short Enfield which came into possession of any of our men was taken away and given to these men," said a Georgian in Gordon's brigade, "but there were not enough, and some of them had the common long Enfield. Both kinds had a long range and were very effective. The short guns were given them, as they were lighter and handier."

This particular P60 Enfield belonged to **Berry Benson**, a sharpshooter with **McGowan's South Carolina Brigade**. (courtesy Augusta Museum of History)

The Whitworth Rifle



Sir Joseph Whitworth, one of the premier inventors and firearms designers of his era, manufactured his singular rifle in Manchester, England. It fired a unique, hard metal, hexagonal-sided bullet with a very long aspect ratio (.445 inches by 1.45 inches, or 2½ times its diameter) that gave it superior ballistic performance at extended ranges. In order to give his long bullet the same 530-grain weight as that of the Enfield, Sir Joseph reduced the caliber to .451. Seventy to eight-five grains of British-manufactured powder launched the bullet at *twelve hundred to fourteen hundred feet per second*, considerably faster than the Enfield. While the Whitworth's light weight meant that while a soldier could easily carry it around the battlefield, he could count on it giving him a heavy kick when he pulled the trigger. Overall, the Enfield made a better all-purpose infantry weapon, and equaled the Whitworth's accuracy to five hundred yards.

The rifle was available with and without bayonet attachments and came with a 36-inch or a 33-inch barrel, which made for an overall length of 49 to 52½ inches. All had a hexagonal bore and a fast 1:20 twist. "Typical 'Confederate Whitworths' featured a 33-inch barrel, two Enfield pattern barrel bands, iron mounts of the military target rifle pattern, and Enfield-type lock with no safety bolt and an Enfield-style hammer; open sights, with a blade front being adjustable for windage allowance, and a stock which extends to within a short distance of the muzzle, giving the rifle a snub-nosed appearance."

Sighting arrangements varied also. Some Whitworths had Enfield-type sights graduated to 1,200 yards, and others had a sophisticated sliding blade sight with a vernier screw adjustment for windage; some had simple front sights, and others boasted an adjustable post-and-globe front sight. A few rifles sported a four-power telescopic sight, fitted in an adjustable mount on the gun's left side. While it was a state-of-the-art system in 1864 it did have its drawbacks. "After a fight those who used them had black eyes," remembered one sharpshooter, "as the end of the tube rested against the eye while taking aim, and the 'kick,' being pretty hard,

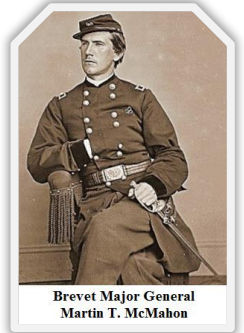


Union General John Sedgwick

bruised the eye." Most of the men in the Army of Northern Virginia's sharpshooter battalions used Enfields, and only one or two men per battalion carried Whitworths. Thus in the approximately thirty-six infantry brigades of the Army of Northern Virginia, there were most likely between thirty-six and seventy-two of these rifles in service. Although some claims of its accuracy are no doubt exaggerated, the fact remains that the Whitworth could and did strike at a thousand yards and beyond. *"The claim of 'fatal results at 1,500 yards,'" concluded one modern expert, "was no foolish boast."* Overall, it was a deadly weapon that, in the right hands, repaid its high cost many times over. *"I do not believe a harder-shooting, harder-kicking, longer-range gun was ever made than the Whitworth rifle,"* asserted sharpshooter veteran Isaac Shannon. (courtesy West Point Museum)

The gun proved to be an accurate and deadly instrument. Its most remembered act was on May 9, 1864 at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, where **Union General John Sedgwick** urged his men to leave a ditch in which they lay in order to cover from the Confederate snipers hidden 800 to 1000 yards away. According to **Martin T. McMahon, Brevet Major-General, U.S.V. [Chief-of-Staff, Sixth Corps]**, he and General Sedgwick were walking along the line when he [Sedgwick] noticed a soldier dodging a near-passing bullet, and said to him - "What? Men dodging this way for single bullets? What will you do when they open fire along the whole line? I am ashamed of you. I'm ashamed of you, dodging that way. They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance."

Just seconds later he fell forward with a bullet hole below his left eye.



Brevet Major General
Martin T. McMahon

Spencer Rifle



Introduced midwar, the .52 caliber Spencer was an effective repeating rifle that held seven shots in a tubular magazine in the stock. Pulling down the trigger guard rotated the breech block, ejecting the spent case and allowing the magazine spring to push one of the metallic rimfire cartridges forward. As the shooter returned the trigger guard, the breech block pushed the bullet home. The hammer had to be manually cocked for each shot. To reload, a soldier opened the buttstock, dropped in seven rounds, and replaced the spring-loaded follower. With its modern one-piece metal cartridges, the Spencer was virtually immune to moisture and required no separate primer. The handy Blakeslee cartridge box, introduced late in the war, allowed a soldier to keep a number of loaded "magazines," which were actually tubes from which he dumped the cartridges into the buttstock. The Spencer came in two versions: a 47-inch model for the infantry and a 39-inch version for mounted use. If a ready supply of pre-loaded magazines was available, a soldier could fire fifteen aimed shots a minute.

Still, this wonder weapon had some shortcomings. It occasionally jammed, and at ten pounds it was rather heavy. The ammunition was even heavier. The Spencer's blunt-nosed 285-grain bullet, driven by only forty-eight grains of powder, had poor aerodynamics and consequently a rather short range. Coupled with an indifferent short-radius sighting system, especially on the carbine, its effective range was not much over two hundred yards, and it was not as accurate as a sharpshooter would prefer. Given its firepower, however, and the closeness of most Civil War engagements, this was not as disadvantageous as it might seem. "I consider a skirmish line armed with them fully equal to a line of battle armed with the Springfield," asserted the 37th Massachusetts's commander, Colonel Oliver Edwards. Certainly the Spencer rifle was the choice weapon for trench warfare. Late in the war the Federals armed their division-level sharpshooter companies with Spencers, distributing them to the flank companies of regiments like the 5th Wisconsin and using Spencer-armed regiments like the 37th Massachusetts for skirmishing duties. It was, in effect, the assault rifle of its day.

The Confederate sharpshooters with their short Enfields could outshoot the Spencer-armed Yankees at longer ranges, but the Confederates could not match their close-in firepower. Although the Confederacy captured large numbers of the weapons, they were unable use them effectively because they could not manufacture the necessary rimfire metallic cartridges. Ultimately the Spencer made its greatest contribution to the Northern war effort as a carbine where, issued to Union cavalry, it was a major factor in the dominance of that arm in 1864-65. Overall, the U.S. Army took delivery of almost fifty-eight thousand Spencers during the war. (courtesy West Point Museum)

American Target Rifles



For sniping duties the Federals fielded a wide variety of civilian target rifles, most of which were heavy and not very mobile. One soldier, reviewing the sharpshooter's weapons in his unit, observed that "each rifle has a telescope running the entire length of the barrel. The average weight is about **35 lbs.**, the lightest weighing **17 lbs.** and heaviest **50 lbs.**" This Morgan James rifle, typical of the breed, belonged to the Corps of Cadets at West Point.

While their accuracy was excellent, loading was a slow and cumbersome process. Many of these rifles used a "false muzzle," a protective metal cone that slipped over the muzzle to protect the hands when loading—and rendered the weapon nearly useless if lost. Though quite effective in a static situation, these rifles were unsuitable for a mobile campaign. If the tactical situation allowed the Yankees to use their scoped target rifles, however, they soon proved the worth of their weapons. **South Carolina sharpshooter Berry Benson described a meeting with his friend Ben Powell, who was the battalion's Whitworth marksman. "I remember Powell coming up one day with a hole in his hat. He had been dueling with one of the enemy's sharpshooters who proved himself an excellent shot, that Powell thought it prudent to retire."**

Eventually the Federal authorities issued service rifles to most sharpshooter outfits, who placed their target rifles in company wagons until the situation settled down enough to move them forward. Some sharpshooter units retained quite a number of their heavy rifles until the end, while others kept only two or three per company. Ordinary infantry regiments occasionally fielded one or two privately-owned target rifles as well. Late in the war the Federal division sharpshooter companies were armed with a combination of fast-firing Spencers and heavy target rifles. (*courtesy West Point Museum*)

English Match Rifles



In the mid-1850s match rifle shooting at long ranges—in some cases up to a thousand yards—became quite popular in Britain, and a number of manufacturers (e.g. Turner, Rigby, Henry, Nuthall) produced high-quality rifles to fill the need. These included civilian versions of the Whitworth, such as the Beasley, as well as other rifles using licensed copies of Whitworth's patented hexagonal bore. Other innovative designs were used as well, and the British match rifles weighed no more than a service musket. A number of these rifles made their way across the Atlantic and into the hands of Confederate sharpshooters.

Other sharpshooter's rifles came from the Volunteer Rifle Corps, a British militia organization organized in the late 1850s. Many Volunteers, who provided their own weapons, bought rifles with interchangeable barrels—one in standard .577 caliber for drill and another .45 caliber "small-bore" barrel for match shooting. When Whitehall mandated the use of the regulation P53 Enfield in 1862 many Volunteers sold their old rifle to Confederate buyers.

The most widely used match rifle was the Kerr, made by the London Armoury Company. This finely crafted rifle outwardly resembled the Enfield—just about all the parts were interchangeable—but fired a .446 caliber bullet through a 37-inch barrel that featured a patented, six-groove progressive rifling system. While extremely accurate its shorter, somewhat lighter bullet lacked the carrying power of the Whitworth at very long ranges. The ten-pound Kerr used a rear sight similar to the standard Enfield ladder and an adjustable globe sight on the front.

Most Civil War Kerrs were used in the western theater by the Army of Tennessee. The Kentucky brigade received eleven from "an English admirer," and Cleburne's division at one time deployed a forty-six-man sharpshooter corps that boasted thirty Whitworth and sixteen Kerr rifles. Many of the Kerr sharpshooters appear to have shot the cylindrical Whitworth round in battle, likely improving its long-range performance.

Another sharpshooter's match rifle, the Turner (shown above), was imported in small numbers. Manufactured by Thomas Turner of Birmingham, these beautiful hand-crafted .451 caliber rifles resembled the Kerr. Some versions used Turner's patented five-groove rifling, and others, such as the one shown here, came with the Whitworth hexagonal bore. Some Confederate sharpshooters also used the Nuthall, which also looked much like the P53 Enfield, the Daw, the Jacob's, and the Lancaster. Just how many of these rifles came into the South is impossible to say, but they were few. (*courtesy Damon Mills Fine Antique Firearms*)

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*



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- June 6, 1862 Battle of Memphis, TN. Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby killed in action near Harrisonburg, VA
- June 7, 1862 Union Gen. Butler hangs citizen William B. Mumford a North Carolina native for tearing down Union flag over New Orleans Mint.
- June 9 1863 Battle of Brandy Station, VA - Federal troopers surprised Gen. J.E.B. Stuart here in what is called the largest cavalry battle of the war.
- June 13-15, 1863 Battle of Second Winchester, VA - The leading elements of the Confederate march toward Pennsylvania easily defeated Gen. Robert Milroy's outnumbered garrison at Winchester.
- June 20, 1863 Vicksburg Campaign. The Confederate city comes under intense shelling from Federal batteries.
- June 3, 1864 Battle of Cold Harbor, VA - General Grant keeps the pressure on Lee, but will lose so many men on the secondary charges at Cold Harbor, Virginia that he will later state those Union charges were regrettable. The loss of 7,000+ men in 25 minutes will stay with Grant for the rest of his life.
- Union soldiers were pinning pieces of paper to their backs before the assaults with their names and units, so their bodies could be identified later. All for the Union !*
- June 9, 1864 to The Union army led by Gen. U. S. Grant will dig in and begin
March 25, 1865 the Siege of Petersburg, VA.

June Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



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

SPEAKER

*Mr. John Stickney,
"Lieutenant Alex Warley"*

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