



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, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

RUSTY RENTZ

Compatriots, I would like to thank those that have stepped up the past several months in many areas to assist the camp and promote our Confederate Heritage. Many people do not understand or appreciate our commitment to our ancestors that only wanted their own country as their ancestors had fought for some 80-85 years earlier. I trust each of you are promoting our heritage and organization in your daily activities. We seem to be more effective when we approach individuals on a one on one basis.

Our camp will be in attendance at the Gilbert Peach Festival this July for the first time in many years. We will be recruiting, selling merchandise and having persons sign the petition to **SAVE ALL MONUMENTS**. If you have not signed this petition I encourage you to do so and take a couple petitions and have them filled out.

Our camp has adopted the Confederate Section of Elmwood Cemetery. Many of you have stepped up the last 2-3 years to assist with maintaining the resting site of many Confederate Soldiers. If we do not maintain this site, who will? The huge oak tree near the podium is in need of trimming and cutting back of dead and live limbs. In addition the tree is very top heavy and needs work in that area. We have a camp member that will match dollar for dollar any contributions toward this effort. We have been given 3 estimates in the \$2000-\$2700 range. All camp members were mailed a request to assist in this effort and I would ask each to give consideration to this effort.

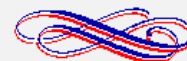
Compatriots, it has been an honor to serve as your Commander the last three years. We will again this November elect a Commander and Adjutant. I would encourage anyone with an interest in serving as Commander to inquire as to the responsibilities.

Our next meeting will be **Thursday June 21, 2018** at 6:00 pm at Seawell's Restaurant. Our speaker for the evening will be Karen Stokes. I hope all will make an effort to be in attendance and bring a guest.

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*.

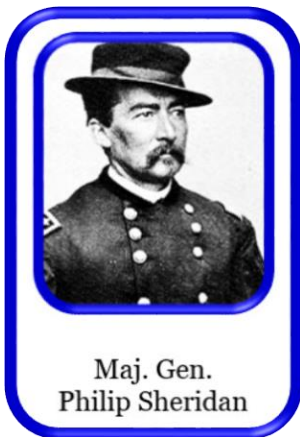
Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



~ Events of June ~



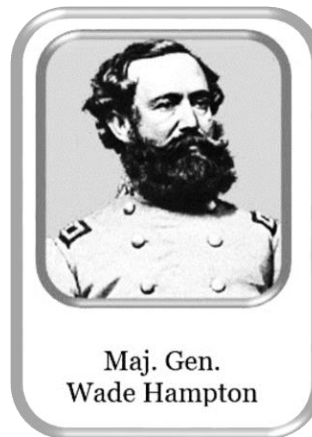
This Month (June), saw the "The Greatest Cavalry Action of the War".



Maj. Gen.
Philip Sheridan



Brig. Gen.
George A. Custer



Maj. Gen.
Wade Hampton



Maj. Gen.
Fitzhugh Lee

In June of 1864, hoping to draw attention away from Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's movement south, destroy supply lines, and join up with Brig. Gen. David Hunter in Charlottesville, Union cavalry commander Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan embarked on a cavalry raid. Near Trevilian Station, Virginia, he clashed with Confederate cavalry under Maj. Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. On June 11th, while Hampton's men struggled against Union forces on one road, Lee's men advancing on a parallel road fell back, allowing Brig. Gen. George Custer to drive a wedge between the Confederate divisions and take Hampton's supply train. Confederate reinforcements soon surrounded Custer's men, and only Sheridan's arrival saved them and allowed the Union to capture Trevilian Station. On the 12th, fortunes were reversed. The next morning, after destroying several miles of railroad, the combined Union cavalry force made several assaults against a fortified line that the Confederates had formed overnight, but every attack was repulsed. Ultimately, Sheridan was forced to withdraw. He had succeeded in drawing attention away from Grant but failed to substantially interrupt supply lines or join up with

Hunter to take Lynchburg, actions which could have hastened the end of the war. The battle at Trevilian Station was the largest all-cavalry battle of the Civil War. Confederate victory at Trevilian prevented Sheridan from reaching Charlottesville and cooperating with Hunter's army in the Valley. This was one of the bloodiest cavalry battles of the war.

The Aged Believer's Cordial (James Smith)

"Hearken unto me, descendants of Jacob, all you who remain in Israel. I have cared for you since you were born. Yes, I carried you before you were born. I will be your God throughout your lifetime — until your hair is white with age. I made you, and I will care for you. I will carry you along and save you!" Isaiah 46:3-4

There is something dreary in the *prospect of old age*. When we think of the failing of all our abilities, and the many *troubles* and *ills* from which the aged suffer — we shrink back from it, and desire, if God wills — to *go home* before old age arrives.

But this is perhaps wrong; for God has made *provision for old age*, as well as for youth; and He can glorify Himself by the well-tried Christian in the decline of life. And if so, we ought to be content, for is it not the great end of our existence — that our God may be glorified in us and by us?

The passage of Scripture at the head of this piece, is *the aged believer's cordial*. It is intended expressly for him; and while he has an interest in all the other promises of the Word, equally with his fellow-believers, he has an *especial* interest in this promise. Let us look at the *beautiful images* employed.

God is a parent, a kind and tender-hearted parent. He is peculiarly attached to His people — they are *dear* to Him, *precious* in His sight. They are *His portion*. He prizes them above all creation. He is strong to sustain, to defend, and support them. His strong arm, tender heart, and watchful eye — are all employed for them — and especially so in old age.

The aged believer is as a *child*. He is *weak*. He feels exposed and defenseless. He is timid and fearful. But the Lord, as a tender parent, engages to take him up in the arms of His power — and *carry* him in the bosom of His love! Like a tender lamb in the shepherd's bosom, on a cold and frosty night, borne across a bleak and snow-covered common — so the believer, in the *winter of old age*, shall be *carried* in the bosom of his God, across the bleak and cheerless desert of time.

God will carry him *tenderly* — hushing the weak one's fears. He will bear him *carefully* — so that nothing shall harm or hurt him. He will soothe him with gentle words and encourage him with kind acts — until He safely introduces him at *home!*

Dear aged Christian, you have nothing to fear! Your God says, "I will be your God throughout your lifetime — until your hair is white with age!" I am your Father — your Friend — your solace — and your confidence. Look unto me — even to old age — I will carry you. I will carry your person, your cares, your provisions, and your comforts. I will bear you up under all that you feel and fear. I will carry you through all that discourages or distresses you. I will deliver you from foes, fears, dangers, and, death itself! Nothing shall by any means hurt you. My *arm* is strong enough — trust in it; my bosom is your resting-place — lean on it, *lean hard!* Do not be afraid, love dwells there, pity rules there, your name is engraved there! Trust me, I will never leave you nor forsake you. I am with you to save you; I will do you no harm myself — nor allow anyone else.

"Hearken!" Believer, your God bids you to "hearken." His words are true and faithful, He speaks to banish your fears. He speaks to strengthen your faith. He speaks to comfort your poor drooping heart. He speaks, to clothe your care-worn brow, with the light of hope, with the cheerfulness which confidence imparts.

Hearken to Him — not to unbelief!

Hearken to Him, not to carnal reason!

Hearken Him, not to Satan!

Hearken to Him, not to erroneous men!

Hearken, it is your Savior who speaks;

it is the Guide of your youth who addresses you;

it is your tender Parent who seeks to cheer your heart.

"As one whom his mother comforts" — so does your God comfort you.

He is near you — near you every moment;

He will carry you — carry you every step;
 He will deliver — deliver you from every danger, trouble, and foe!
 He will not fail you, nor forsake you; but will soon set you down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in His kingdom and glory. The *way* is right — though *rough*; it leads you home — though *rugged*; and your God is your strength!



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.



Walter Lindler

Bill Smyth

Bob Slimp



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2018

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	July 5, 2018	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	July 4, 2018	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	June 18, 2018	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	June 26, 2018	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	June 26, 2018	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Lexington County Peach Festival	July 4, 2018	Wednesday, July 4 th begins at 9:30am with a parade and over 100 Arts and Crafts exhibits. Wade Hampton Camp will have a booth at this years festival.
Reenactment at Denver Downs	TBA	1515 Denver Rd. Anderson, SC
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	November 11, 2018	Parade begins at 3:00PM rain or shine. Parade route is down Main St. to South Lake Drive.
Columbia Veterans Day Parade	November 12, 2018	Parade begins at 10:45AM. Parade route is down Sumter St. and ending at Senate St.
Cayce Historical Museum’s Annual Christmas Traditions	December 1, 2018	Cayce Historical Museum 1800 12 th Street Cayce, SC Details to be provided

Membership Renewal Information

Beginning June 1 SCV HQ will be mailing out your Membership Renewal Statement (MRS). I encourage each of you to renew your membership upon receipt of your MRS statement. The following table contains information on renewing, reinstating, new member dues and dues pro ration for new members only.

SCV HQ Fiscal Year – August 1, 2018 to July 31, 2019

Renewing Members:

- National \$30.00
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00

Total Dues: **\$55.00**

Reinstating Members:

- National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 processing fee starting Sept. 1, 2018
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00

Total Dues: **\$60.00**

New Members:

- Joins during 1st or 2nd quarter of fiscal year.
- National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 processing fee
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00

Total Dues: **\$60.00**

SCV National Pro-Rated Dues – “New Members” joining in the 3rd and 4th Qtr. of the fiscal year:

- Joins in 3rd Qtr. (Feb-Apr 2019) Pro Rate amount is \$7.50 3rd Qtr. + \$7.50 4th Qtr. = **\$15.00**
- Joins in 4th Qtr. (May-July 2019) Pro Rate amount is \$7.50 4th Qtr. = **\$7.50**

New Members 3rd Quarter:

- National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 processing fee
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00
- 3rd and 4th Qtr. Pro Rate \$15.00

Total Dues: **\$75.00**

New Member 4th Quarter:

- National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 processing fee
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00
- 4th Qtr. Pro Rate \$7.50

Total Dues: **\$67.50**

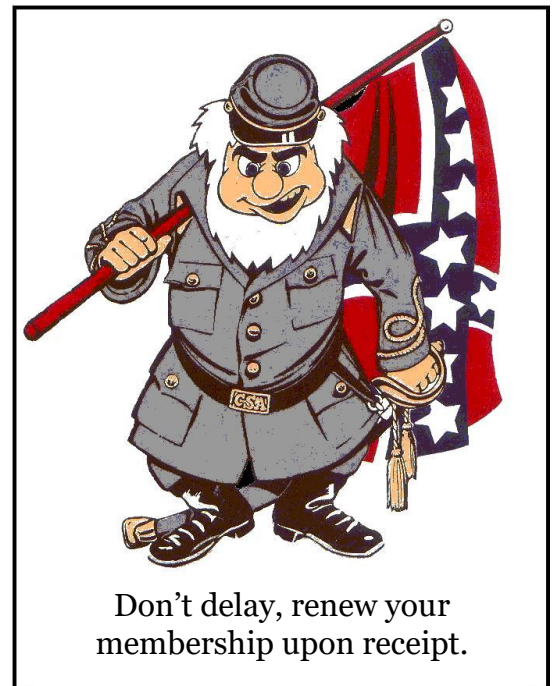
If you have any questions about your dues I may be reached as shown below.

Charles D. Bray III

Home TN: 803-749-1042

Cell TN: 803-414-6808

E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net



	<p><u>RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER</u></p> <p>Individuals interested in joining the SCV or this Camp should contact Billy Pitman, Ph. (803) 939-9652, E-mail billfish@sc.rr.com.net <i>or</i> Adjutant Charles Bray, Ph. (803) 749-1042, E-mail cdbiii@bellsouth.net</p> <p>WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!</p>	
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The following are excerpts from a letter sent to Lincoln's Secretary of State William Seward by Associate Chief Justice John A. Campbell on April 13, 1861. Seward repeatedly led Campbell and the Confederate commissioners to believe his government would peacefully resolve the issue at Fort Sumter. One concludes from the letter that Lincoln deceived his own Secretary as to his intentions at Fort Sumter and setting the war in motion – as well as sending Ward Lamon to Charleston to ascertain South Carolina's defenses. Many Southern Unionists pleaded with Lincoln's to disarm the crisis by simply removing federal troops from Sumter, and letting time heal the breach.

The Cause of the Great Calamity

“On the 15th of March [1861] I left with Judge Crawford, one of the [peace] commissioners of the Confederate States, a note in writing to the effect:

“I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five days. This measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration. The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening by letter. Five days elapsed, and I called with a telegram from General [Pierre] Beauregard to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major [Robert] Anderson was at work making repairs.

The 30th of March [1861] arrived, and at that time a telegram came from Governor [Francis] Pickens, inquiring concerning Colonel Lamon, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter . . .

On the first of April, I received from you the statement in writing: “I am satisfied the government will not undertake to supply For Sumter without giving notice to Governor Pickens.”

On April 7, I addressed to you a letter on the subject of alarm that the preparations by the government had created and asked you if the assurances I had given were well-founded. In respect to Sumter your reply was: “Faith as to Sumter fully kept – wait and see.”

In this morning's paper I read “an authorized messenger from President Lincoln informed Governor Pickens and General Beauregard that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise by force.”

This was on [April 8th], at Charleston, the day following your last assurance, and this is the last evidence of the full faith I was to “wait for and see!” . . .

The commissioners who received those communications conclude they have been abused . . . I think no candid man who will read over what I have written and consider for a moment what is going on at Fort Sumter but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the administration . . . is the proximate cause of the great calamity.

On April 4, 1861, President [Jefferson] Davis authorized General Beauregard to take any action he deemed necessary about Fort Sumter. Beauregard opened negotiations for the surrender of the Fort, and Major Anderson promised to evacuate within a few days.

Under the pretense of relieving a starving garrison, [Lincoln] sent an expedition . . . “of eleven vessels, with two-hundred and eighty-five guns, and twenty-five hundred men. They were scheduled to arrive at Charleston on the ninth of April but did not arrive until several days later. The reason Lincoln's [war initiation] scheme did not work was a tempest, which delayed his fleet.”

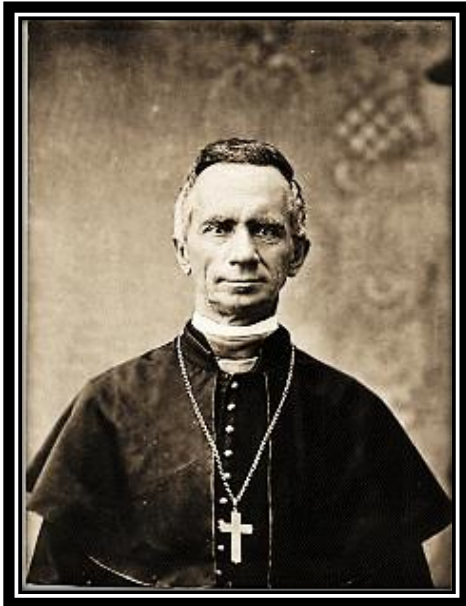
Jefferson Davis did everything in his power to prevent civil strife, and the South cannot be blamed for the most terrible Civil War the world has ever witnessed. It is true they did fire the first shot, but the question is, which party first indicated the purpose of hostility? Which made the fatal menace; or which drew, rather than which delivered, the fire at Fort Sumter?

If Jefferson Davis signed the order for the reduction of the Fort, Abraham Lincoln had, before, signed the order to reinforce it.”

(Jefferson Davis, Patriot, a Biography, 1808-1865, Eric Langhein, Vantage Press, 1962, excerpts pp. 54-57)

“A true son of the South,” so wrote Bishop Richard Oliver Gerow about William Henry Elder, third bishop of Natchez.

Born and educated in Maryland, Bishop Elder served the diocese of Natchez from 1857-1880. He ministered to his flock and was beloved by his congregation. However, his episcopacy faced two major challenges--the completion of the cathedral and the problems of the Civil War. He worked diligently to raise funds to finish the interior of the church. Under his leadership local artisans completed plastering, flooring, woodworking, and the installation of pews and windows. On August 14, 1859, the Catholic community, led by Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans and Bishop Elder, celebrated the re-opening of the cathedral with a Pontifical High Mass.

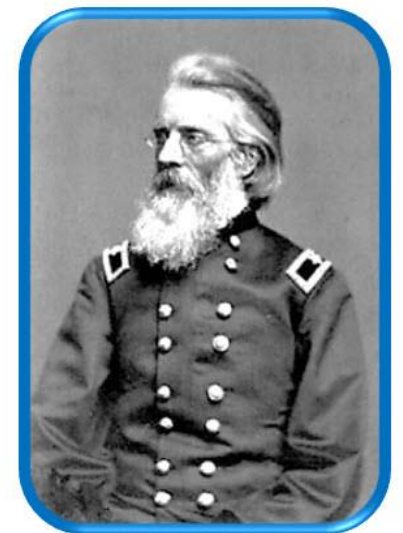


The jubilation over the building enhancement was soon eclipsed by rumors of war. Realizing the seriousness of the conflict, the bishop frequently held church services to ask God for guidance and protection. After the Southern states seceded from the Union, he not only defended their rights but also altered the wording of the prayers for the ruling officials while he continued to pray for peace.

The welfare of the soldiers was a priority of Elder. He urged the clergy to pray for the safety of the soldiers and appealed to the parishioners to provide religious articles, clothes, and other necessities for the soldiers. Routinely, he offered Mass, administered the sacraments, and preached at the camps. He presided over special church services in thanksgiving for

the victory of Bull Run and the end of the bombardment of Natchez by the Union gunboat Essex. Along with the clergy, he ministered to the Union soldiers, caring for the sick and praying for the dying.

The ultimate test of Bishop Elder's ecclesiastical authority was interference by the Federal commander, General Tuttle, who wanted him to pray for the Union cause. Elder wrote a letter to President Lincoln, explaining that his refusal was based on the authority of the church to regulate church services. Apparently, Elder's letter was convincing because General Tuttle was instructed not to interfere in church matters. However, Tuttle was soon replaced by Colonel Farrar who ordered all pastors to read prescribed prayers in their churches. The bishop again explained his position in a lengthy letter to the colonel. The letter was delivered to Brigadier General Brayman, the new Federal commander. Brayman was adamant and ordered Bishop Elder exiled to Vidalia, Louisiana, where he was held for 17 days. General Brayman allowed him to return to Natchez pending a decision by the War Department. Amid much rejoicing and the ringing of bells, the bishop returned to his cathedral. Later the ladies of the congregation presented him with a prie-dieu. The brass plate on the prie-dieu reads: From the Ladies of the Congregation in thanks for the Bishop's liberation from military arrest August 12, 1864. (The prie-dieu is housed in the front parlor in the rectory.)



**Brig. Gen
Mason Brayman**

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, the Bishop personally ministered to victims and contracted the disease himself. He survived, but six diocesan priests were among the many who perished.

Bishop Elder was named Coadjutor of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati in 1880 and would later become Archbishop there. When he arrived in Mississippi there were nine priests, 11 churches, three educational institutions, one orphanage, and a Catholic population of 10,000.

When he left Mississippi, there were 19 priests, 42 churches, 12 schools for white children, three schools for black children, and a Catholic population of 12,500. Among the parishes established during this time was St. Alphonsus in McComb, MS.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

June 1, 1861	Skirmish at Fairfax Court House, VA between Virginia troopers and Company B, 2 nd US Cavalry. Both sides sustain some of the earliest casualties. Union forces lost 1 killed and 4 wounded while Confederate forces lost 1 killed and 14 wounded.
June 3, 1861	Arms and ammunition destined for the South are seized by Federal marshals from the Dupont works in Delaware and from factories in Baltimore.
June 7, 1862	Union General Butler causes more controversy in New Orleans when he sentences William Mumford, who had torn down the Union flag flying over the New Orleans Mint, to be hanged.
June 10, 1862	A skirmish on James Island, South Carolina, results in three Union killed and 13 wounded in exchange for 17 dead 30 wounded Confederates.
June 3, 1863	Union Gen. Burnside incenses local opinion by sending cavalymen to stop publication of the Chicago Times. Burnside suppresses the paper because of its staunchly Democratic stance. The general's decision places the president in a difficult position; Burnside had already suppressed freedom of speech by arrest of Vallandigham; muzzling the press as well would inevitably outrage a wide spectrum of opinion. Lincoln revokes the order and warns Burnside not to shut down any papers without authorization from Washington.
June 12, 1863	Rumors of another Southern invasion fly around communities north of the Potomac. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania calls out the State Militia and request assistance from NY State. Response to the creation of a militia corps is dismal, and refugees tickle northward to escape the fighting. Pennsylvania is denied Federal aid but New York supplies 26 regiments of State Guard from June 15 to July 3.

Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, JUNE 21
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Compatriot Karen Stokes

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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