



THE LEGIONARY

JUNE, 2019

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

BILLY PITTMAN

It's hard to believe it's already June and it has been a busy, blur of a year so far. I have participated in 6 different reenactments or living history events this year (*excluding* SCV events) and I've had a lot of great conversations along the way with people about Confederate history. I do need to work in some fishing time soon, but that's another story.

While standing at the Confederate monument on Confederate Memorial Day last month we spoke to people from all over the country and as far away as Romania about the history of our state. I have talked to people from Japan before as well. A high percentage of people who are touring the state house grounds and choose to stop by on Confederate Memorial Day are from up north likely because they are in town for USC graduation events. Several people voiced their own concern over the destruction of southern history and monuments and they supported for our efforts to reverse the trend. Some of them said it takes a brave soul in these times to stand there and do what we are doing, and I would tend to agree. There is the occasional detractor who shows up long enough for his own personal photo op, but those ill-informed people are the exception not the rule. I have found that many of our neighbors up north are some of our most ardent supporters.

One man from Boston, along with his daughter, stopped by and told me, "We get it! For nearly 3 years, outmanned and out-supplied, you guys beat us routinely on the battlefield. Don't let these politicians steal your history!" He bragged about the tenacity of the southern soldiers, then and now, and their fighting ability. He also informed me that his beard was a "protest" beard. Naturally, I wondered what that meant. He told me that he has been growing it since the day our former governor removed the Confederate flag from the soldier's monument! Now that's conviction to remembering America's history!

I must tell you, hearing a man from Boston with a full Massachusetts accent defending our ancestors' monuments and growing a "protest" beard as a sign of his support made my day. Support like that gives a much-needed morale boost when it seems like so much of the news in the media is negative and against us. He went on to tell me that his ancestors were descendants of the Irish slaves that arrived in northern ports. One of his Irish ancestors fought on the union side at Fredericksburg. You never know who you're going to talk to and what you will hear when engaging the public, but I would bet that 95% of the time, the feedback is positive towards the defense our history and remembrance of our ancestors. The only problem when making a stand in public is there is FAR too few of us there and the numbers are not going to exactly impress anyone riding the fence on the issue.

I want to thank Dr. Walter Curry for his presentation on his family history and Confederate ancestor, Lavinia Corley Thompson, at last month's meeting and especially for his willingness to fill in on short notice. Our scheduled May speaker, Dr. Walter Kirk Wood, was unable to make it due to a family medical issue. Please keep Dr. Wood and his family in prayer.

Looking ahead, the WHC will be at the Peach Festival in Gilbert on Thursday, July 4th for recruiting and handing out/selling merchandise. Our June meeting will be on Thursday, June 20th at 6:00 at Seawell's

Restaurant. The scheduled presenter for June is Col. William Hollingsworth and his presentation is titled, "I take my stand". Look forward to seeing you there!

The CHARGE

To you, **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**, we submit the **VINDICATION** of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the **DEFENSE** of the Confederate soldier's good name, the **GUARDIANSHIP** of his history, the **EMULATION** of his virtues, the **PERPETUATION** of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. **Remember**, it is your duty to see that the **TRUE HISTORY** of the South is **PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS**.



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



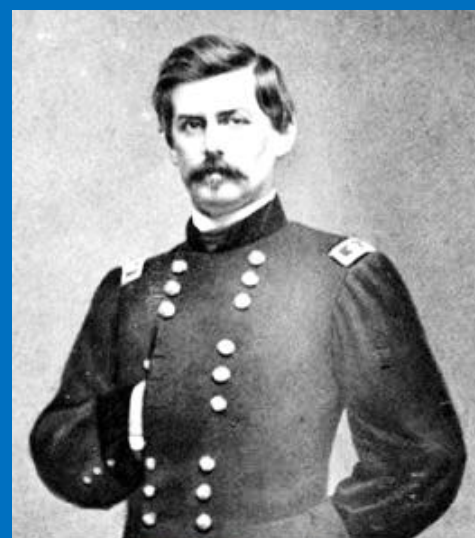
LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

(JIM HARLEY)

~ Events of June ~



General Robert E. Lee



Major General
George Brenton McClellan

This Month (June), in 1862, saw the beginning of Gen. Robert E. Lee's reputation for bold and successful command of forces in the field.

The Seven Days Battles were a series of seven battles over seven days from June 25 to July 1, 1862, near Richmond, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee drove the invading Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, away from Richmond and into a retreat down the Virginia Peninsula.

The Seven Days began on Wednesday, June 25, 1862,

with a Union attack in the Battle of Oak Grove, but McClellan quickly lost the initiative as Lee began a series of attacks at Beaver Dam Creek (Mechanicsville) on June 26, Gaines's Mill on June 27, the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farm on June 27 and 28, and the attack on the Union rear guard at Savage's Station on June 29. McClellan's Army of the Potomac continued its retreat toward the safety of Harrison's Landing on the James River. Lee's final opportunity to intercept the Union Army was at the Battle of Glendale on June 30, but poorly executed orders and the delay of Stonewall Jackson's troops allowed his enemy to escape to a strong defensive position on Malvern Hill. At the Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, Lee launched futile frontal assaults and suffered heavy casualties in the face of strong infantry and artillery defenses.

The Seven Days ended with McClellan's army crowded next to the James River, having suffered almost 16,000 casualties during the retreat.

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

"From the fullness of His grace we have all received **one blessing after another!**" John 1:16

Our Lord Jesus is ever giving--and does not for a solitary instant withdraw His hand. As long as there is a vessel of grace not yet full to the brim--the oil shall not be stopped.

He is a sun ever shining.

He is manna always falling round the camp.

He is a rock in the desert, ever sending out streams of life from His smitten side.

The rain of His grace is always dropping.

The river of His bounty is ever flowing. The well-spring of His love is constantly overflowing.

As our King can never die--so His grace can never fail.

Daily we pluck His fruit, and daily His branches bend down to our hand with a *fresh store of mercy*.

Who has ever returned from His door, unblessed?

Who has ever risen from His table, unsatisfied?

Who has ever come from His bosom, un-imparadised?

His mercies are new every morning--and fresh every evening.

Who can know the number of His benefits, or recount His infinite bounties?

Every sand which drops from the glass of time--is but the tardy follower of a myriad of mercies. The wings of our hours are covered with the silver of His kindness, and with the yellow gold of His affection. The *river of time* bears from the *mountains of eternity*--the *golden sands of His favor*.

Who can count the *dust of the benefits* which He bestows on His redeemed people, or number of His mercies towards us? How shall my soul extol Him--who daily loads us with benefits, and who crowns us with loving-kindness?

O that my praise could be as ceaseless as His bounty! O miserable tongue, how can you be silent? "Praise the Lord, O my soul! Do not forget all of His benefits!" Psalm 103:2



Chaplains Prayer List: Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



Shirley Miles



Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	July 2, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM 1st Tuesday of the Month – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	July 3, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	July 4, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	July 15, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	June 25, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	June 25, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

I have included in this month Legionary an article published in the Wall Street Journal which was sent to me by camp member Harold Mills. The article deals with the removal of monuments erected to public figures, including Confederate monuments. All have been removed because these individuals have been declared racist. I think you will find the article demonstrates that not just the SCV but other historical organizations have a lengthy fight ahead of us to save our heritage.

By now you have received your Membership Renewal Letters (MRS) and I ask you to please send your renewals in as soon as possible. If you have any questions regarding your renewal, please contact me as shown below.

Charlie Bray
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'Monument Avenue' Review: What to Do with Richmond's Confederate Statues

RICHMOND'S MONUMENT AVENUE IS LINED WITH CONFEDERATE STATUES, BUT AN EXHIBITION FILLED WITH PROPOSALS TO REPLACE THEM STRUGGLES TO FIND A ROAD FORWARD.

By Michael J. Lewis
May 14, 2019 4:24 P.M. ET
Richmond, Va.

It's a lot more fun to topple a statue than to make one.

The roster of historical figures who have lost their public memorials in the past year or so is a lengthy one, from Christopher Columbus and William McKinley to Stephen Foster and even Kate Smith. In each instance the charge of racism, or some variant of it, has been the justification. Ironically there still stands the heroic bronze statue of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America and a racist of the most unapologetic stripe. His statue, as it happens, cannot be so easily yanked from view. So, we discover from a fascinating exhibition at The Valentine, Richmond's Museum of History and Culture.

The Davis monument is the centerpiece of Richmond's monument avenue, a 1.5-mile boulevard with regularly spaced equestrian monuments, America's only expression of the Confederacy in terms of monumental

urbanism. Last year the Valentine, in conjunction with the storefront for community design and ***MOBSTUDIO*** of the Virginia Commonwealth University School of The Arts, invited artists to “Reimagine the entirety of Monument Avenue.” their 64 proposals are at the heart of the exhibition “Monument Avenue: General Demotion/General Devotion.”

Monument Avenue began with a statue of Robert E. Lee by the brilliant French sculptor Antonin Mercié. Unveiled in 1890, it was part of the national wave of sentimental monument-building on the 25th anniversary of the end Of the Civil War. But those that followed were in A different spirit. In 1902 Virginia passed a new state constitution that instituted a poll tax and literacy test for voting, drastically reducing the franchise. In that same year came a competition for a monument to Davis from which northern artists were explicitly excluded (curiously, foreign artists were invited to submit).

The symbolism was tricky: by custom, a civilian like Davis could not be depicted on horseback, and as the head of a defeated state he did not warrant a triumphal arch. The answer was an insolent figure, erected in 1907, of the confederate president in furious oration, backed by a heroic column and a semicircle of 13 columns. The sculptor was Edward Virginius Valentine, whose sculpture studio is part of the Valentine, which his family founded. The Valentine deserves credit for looking so candidly into its own history.

Monument Avenue’s later statues to J.E.B. “Jeb” Stuart (1907) and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (1919) could be defended as War Memorials, as could the later one to the oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury (1929). But the Davis monument could not; it was widely understood to be a symbol of defiant racism, the architectural equivalent of a burning cross. An attempt was made in 1996 to offset its symbolism by adding a sculpture of Arthur Ashe, the black tennis champion (and the only figure on Monument Avenue actually to have been born in Richmond), but it satisfied no one. The overwhelming majority of the contributors to “General Demotion/General Devotion” have opted for sterner measures.

By far the most common strategy is creative mutilation. One project would melt the sculpture down and use the bronze as a “trans-Atlantic slave trade memorial.” Another, called “cover in kudzu,” would use nature itself to render the monuments invisible. “underground/movement” would submerge the memorials in cisterns and ends with the chilling statement that “nobody will ever look up at the confederate monuments again—unless they’re drowning.” (Why, I wonder, do so many projects submerge the monuments under water?)

Other projects would leave the statues intact but ridiculous. One would gather together all the statues of Confederate generals from across the country and line them up in absurd procession. Another would show them in the process of falling from their pedestals. In this torrent of anger, we are grateful for the occasional flash of wit. “general disruption” suggests removing two-fifths of each statue, just as each five slaves once counted as three for purposes of allocating congressional districts. “Hybrid Strategy” issues a deadpan injunction to “add no new elements, just rearrange what is already there,” and only when we look closely do we see that it would exchange the generals’ heads with those of their horses.

A very few projects set out to preserve the memorials as historical artifacts while making it impossible to revere them. “The center for productive conversations” would surround each with contextual historical material and encase it within a translucent “lampshade” through which it could be seen only as a veiled blur.

At a certain level, the problem is insoluble. Any solution that seeks visibly to insult or demean the sculpture has the paradoxical effect of making it more sympathetic, giving it the dignity of suffering. And any solution that would remove the statues outright would destroy the carefully gauged urbanism of the whole, and the surrounding streets whose architecture responds to the scale and character of the whole, whose surrounding streets and buildings form a hierarchical ensemble that culminates with Davis under his 67-foot column. Perhaps we might learn from Vienna, where the Judenplatz, the epicenter of the murderous pogrom of 1420-21, contains a shocking late medieval plaque celebrating the punishment of the “Jewish Dogs.” Nothing could be more horrifying, or more insightful into the perils of Jewish life in the middle ages. Today it is defused by time, by thoughtful explanatory panels, and by Rachel Whiteread’s unbearably poignant holocaust memorial. Something similar ought to be done in Richmond. Alas, not one of the 64 projects at the Valentine, amusing or incendiary as they are, fills the bill.

—**Mr. Lewis Teaches Architectural History at Williams And Reviews Architecture For The Journal** —



Quote: Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon, CSA

" . . . It will be a glorious day for our country when all the children within its borders shall learn that the four years of fratricidal war between the North and South was waged by neither with criminal or unworthy intent, but by both to protect what they conceived to be threatened rights and imperiled liberty: that the issues which divided the sections were born when the Republic was born, and were forever buried in an ocean of fraternal blood."

Southern Women – Kate Cumming (1830 – June 5, 1909)



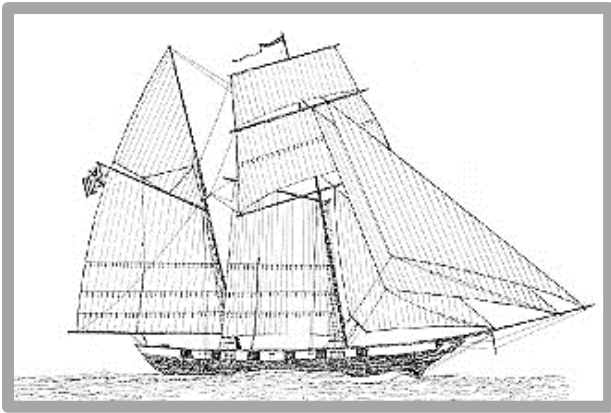
Born Kate Cumming in Edinburgh, Scotland, circa 1830, Cumming migrated with her family to North America as a young child, stopping first in Montreal, Canada, before permanently settling in Mobile, Alabama. Inspired by both the Reverend Benjamin M. Miller, who in an address urged the women of Mobile in early 1862 to aid wounded and sick Confederates, and by Florence Nightingale, the heroic British nurse who served in the Crimean War, Cumming, despite having no formal nursing training, decided to offer her services. Much to the distress of her parents, who firmly believed that ladies did not belong at the battlefield, she left Mobile in April 1862, along with forty other local women, including the novelist Augusta Jane Evans (although Evans did not make it to the front), for the Mississippi-Tennessee border. There, until June 1862, she cared for Confederate soldiers injured at the Battle of Shiloh (April 1862).

Unlike most women nurses, who served only temporarily, Cumming continued as an active nurse for the duration of the war. After a two-month respite in Mobile during the summer of 1862, she travelled to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to volunteer at Newsome Hospital, where she remained for the next year. While there, the Confederate government reluctantly decreed in September 1862 that hospitals could legally pay nurses rather than rely on them as volunteers. Thus, Cumming's status changed from volunteer to professional; for the war's duration, she was officially enlisted in the Confederate Army Medical Department.

After the fall of Chattanooga in the summer of 1863, Cumming moved on to Georgia, where she served in numerous mobile field hospitals established throughout the state in response to the destruction inflicted by Union general William T. Sherman's troops. As the major military forces moved southward and eastward, so did the location of these facilities. Confederate field hospitals were set up in many Georgia locations, including Catoosa Springs, Cherokee Springs, Dalton, Kingston, Marietta, Ringgold, Rome, and Tunnel Hill, during the Atlanta campaign of 1864. Later they were established in other Georgia locales: Americus, Athens, Augusta, Barnesville, Columbus, Covington, Forsyth, Fort Gaines, Greensboro, Griffin, LaGrange, Macon, Madison, Milner, Newnan, Oxford, Thomaston, and Vineville. Though not employed in all these hospitals, Cumming spent considerable time in several of them, specifically those at Americus, Cherokee Springs, Dalton, Newnan, and Ringgold. When the war ended in April 1865, she was working in southwest Georgia.

Kate returned to Mobile after the war, and in 1866 she published "A Journal of Hospital Life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee from the Battle of Shiloh to the End of the War", a chronicle of her day-to-day nursing experiences on the Civil War battlefields of Tennessee and Georgia. In 1874 she moved with her father to Birmingham, Alabama. She never married. She resided there as a teacher and active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy until her death on June 5, 1909. She is buried in Mobile.

ARTICLES OF WAR - PRISONERS:



The 'Jefferson Davis' was a New Orleans, full-rigged brig built in Baltimore about 1846 as the 'Putnam' and captured off Cuba on August 21st, 1858 by the USS Dolphin as the slaver 'Echo' and forfeited to the United States. The 'Putnam' was subsequently auctioned in January 1859 and sold to Capt. Robert Hunter of Charleston in South Carolina.

Hunter signed up twenty-seven shareholders and applied for a letter of marque for the 'Putnam' to be known as first Rattlesnake' and then as the 'Jefferson Davis'. The commission was approved and issued by the State Department as a 'privateer' on June 18th, 1861 at Charleston. She was armed with five 60-year old, British 'iron guns' and was described by

a prisoner as having 'black mastheads, yards and a black hull' and also in a rusty condition.' Her master and shareholder was Louis M. Coxetter, a name high on the list of so-called 'pirates' wanted by the U.S.

On June 28th, 1861 the 'Jefferson Davis' received a gala send-off as she escaped to sea through Maffitt's Channel, notwithstanding the blockade vessel USS Abraham I. During this cruise, Coxetter went on to take nine Federal merchantmen sail in seven weeks including three Brigs, three Schooners, two small merchantmen and a Bark, whilst causing ever increasing consternation along the coast from Maine to Delaware.

One of these captures was the 'Enchantress', a Newburyport vessel built in 1858 and registered in New York. On July 1st, 1861, with John Deverux as captain and carrying a mixed cargo she had sailed from Boston destined for Cuba but was captured only days later on July 6th. Coxetter put William W. Smith, a Savannah pilot on board with a crew of four and ordered the vessel to a Confederate port.

On July 22nd however, some miles off Hatteras Inlet, the 'Enchantress' was recaptured by the United States Steamer 'Albatross' and taken to the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. Smith and his crew were arrested by Deputy United States Marshall Thomas B. Patterson and taken to Moyamensing Prison on August 2nd, 1861 and on October 22nd, in the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania, he was tried for piracy.

During his trial Smith's lawyer, Mr. N. Harrison, introduced as part of the defense, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, as well as the Confederate acts, authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal. Not swayed by the arguments that Smith was engaged in a legal act of war, the jury found him guilty.

Confederate Secretary of War, J. P. Benjamin, immediately directed that the highest-ranking Union prisoner of war then confined in Richmond, would be held for execution in the same manner as adopted by the United States for the execution of Smith. An additional thirteen other Union prisoners of high rank were subsequently directed held as long as other Confederate sailors were slated for trial as pirates. Among this latter group was the grandson of Paul Revere who had been captured at Bull Run

As a result, the presiding judge of the United States Court in Philadelphia overruled the verdict of the Smith trial stating in part that Confederate sailors could not be treated any different than Confederate soldiers. With that action he refused to try any more 'piracy' cases. On February 15th, 1862, Smith and

all other prisoners were transferred to the custody of the United Secretary of War as prisoners of war, affording no reason for a distinction between combatants at sea or on land.

Between this action and that of President Lincoln in the declaring of a blockade of the Southern ports rather than simply declaring the ports closed, the United States was forced to grant to the Confederacy the rights of a belligerent despite its claim that the southern states were an organized mob and insurrectionists.



Judah P. Benjamin

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Jun. 5, 1861 **Pig's Point, VA** - On June 5, the Union steamer, USS Harriet Lane, attacked the Confederate position at Pig's Point Batteries. The batteries were located near Hampton on the James River.
- Jun. 27, 1861 **Mathis Point, VA 1** – Captain Ward of the Freeborn, with his own vessel, the Pawnee, and the Resolute, left Washington for the purpose of landing men at Mathias Point, there to erect a battery with which to climate against the batteries planted by the rebels, there threatening the navigation of the Potomac. A party of thirty or forty men were landed in small boats, under cover of the guns of the fleet, and at once proceeded to build a battery of sandbags. A large force of the rebels, who had been concealed in the woods, rushed upon our troops and opened a galling fire of musketry. Some Union soldiers retired to their boats and rowed back to the Freeborn; the rest swam, exposed to the fire, by which several were wounded. Union Captain Ward opened fire from the guns of this vessel, dispersing the rebels, and sending them back to the woods. While thus engaged, he was struck by a bullet and died within the hour. The National flag carried by the party was riddled with balls.
- Jun. 6, 1862 **Port Royal, SC** – June 6, a Confederate landing party arrived at Port Royal Ferry. Once there, they managed to burn the ferry-house and crossing flats that were being used by the Federals.
- Jun. 10, 1863 **Cape Henry, VA** – the Union steamer USS Maple Leaf was being used as a transport for Confederate prisoners. It was on its way from Fort Monroe to Fort Delaware. On this day, the prisoners organized an escape plan. They grouped together and overtook the Maple Leaf's crew. The ship was purposely run aground off Cape Henry, and the prisoners ran off the ship and escaped.
- Jun. 8 - 9, 1864 **Mt. Sterling, VA** – BG John H. Morgan and his soldiers captured the town of Mount Sterling. They skirmished the Union garrison and drove them out. Morgan then "Liberated" \$18,000 from the bank and left.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 20
6:00 P.M.**



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

Speaker

**Colonel
Bill Hollingsworth, Jr.
("I Take My Stand")**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

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