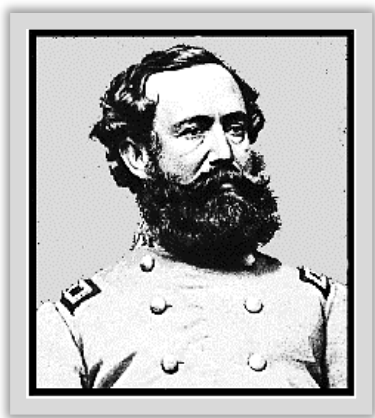


JUNE, 2022



THE LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Editor



I hope everyone is doing well in what is starting off to be one very hot summer. I hate to say this but it reminds me of 1954 when I was much younger and that summer was very hot. We knew nothing about “heat index temperature,” all we knew was what a thermometer told us. Little did we know that hurricane Hazel was coming in October. Hopefully, this summer won’t end like the summer of 1954.

When you receive this we will know how the primary elections have gone and who the candidates will be running for office in the November election. I hope everyone voted and supported Ms. Martel for the Attorney General position.

[Please RSVP if you will be attending the June 23, 2022, monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp.](#)

Our speaker this month will be Mr. Doug Foxworth and Mr. Neal Thigpen who are authors and editors of historical studies. These gentlemen will be speaking on “**Potters Raid**” which occurred in April of 1865.

The CHARGE

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

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

Recruit, Recruit, Recruit

**Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
should contact**

Compatriot Bryan Pittman

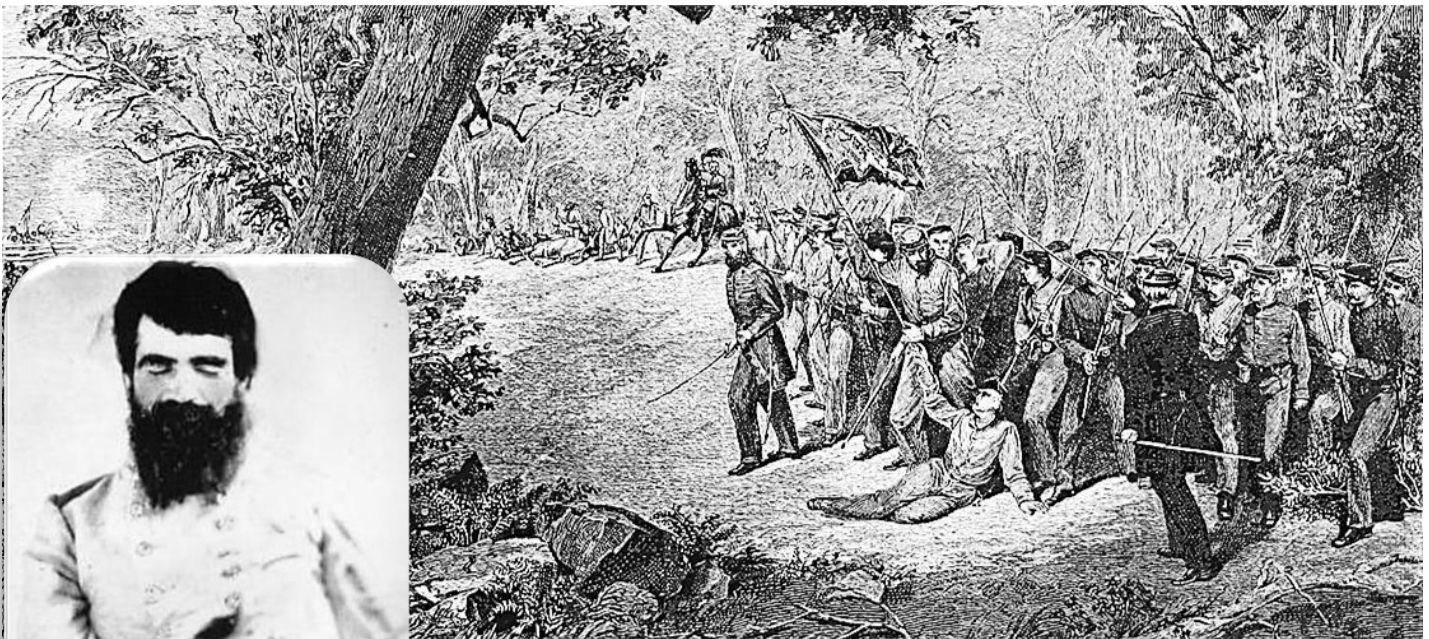
Phone (803) 608-8813

E-Mail bpittman3@hotmail.com

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN

"Events of June"

Death of Turner Ashby



Turner Ashby
Post-mortem photograph
as he lay in state

Civil War Confederate Brigadier General Turner Ashby was known as the "Knight of the Confederacy", he was the son of Colonel Turner Ashby who served during the War of 1812 and grandson of Revolutionary War Captain Jack Ashby. Educated by private tutors and his widowed mother, he grew up on the family farm "Rose Bank." As an adult, he became a successful and wealthy planter and businessman.

Turner Ashby was an accomplished horseman, he competed in English style tournaments which he rarely lost.

In 1857 he raised a company of volunteers with the task of protecting those working on the railroad through the Blue Ridge Mountains at Manassas, Virginia. In 1859 his volunteer cavalry company went to Harper's Ferry during John Brown's raid and remained in Charles Town until after the trail.

When the Civil War broke out he was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate Cavalry and returned to Harpers Ferry with his company known as "Ashby's Rangers" of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. Shortly after arriving in Harper's Ferry, his brother Richard Ashby was killed by Union patrol along the Potomac River.

In June of 1861 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel commanding ten companies and employed the first use of horse artillery in the war. Early in 1862 he was promoted again to Colonel and then in May of the same year became Brigadier General of the Ashby Brigade under General Stonewall Jackson.

President Lincoln once asked of Union General Nathaniel Banks why his 15,000+ troops were held up crossing a creek, Banks responded simply "Ashby is here." During a skirmish with Union infantry on Chestnut Ridge near Harrisonburg, Virginia in June of 1862 he had his horse, "Tom Telegraph," shot out from under him. Continuing to lead his cavalry on foot he



Stonewall Confederate Cemetery
305 E Boscawen Street
Winchester, Winchester City, Virginia, 22601 USA
GPS Coordinates: 39.1836014, -78.1572037

was shot through the heart and died instantly. His body was taken to the Frank Kemper House in Port Republic for viewing, which included General Jackson as one of the mourners. He was buried in the University of Virginia Cemetery, but was moved to Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester in October 1866 where he is buried with his brother.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

This was written by Brother Len Patterson, Th.D. Chaplain of the Army of Trans-Mississippi in March 2012. Dr. Patterson's words in 2012 are definitely applicable today.



The enemies of Christ are hard at work to remove any and all Christian influence from our country, which was founded on Christian principles and a reliance on Jesus Christ.

School children are being taught that George Washington crossed the Delaware and chopped down a cherry tree, but not that he was a Christian. They are not being told what he had to say about God, Jesus Christ, or the Bible. This is not only true of George Washington, but of nearly all of the founders and early leaders of our country. Most were Christians who put their trust and faith in God. We know that, because they said so. However, this is not being taught to our children even though it's true. And, why? Because it isn't politically correct and some non-Christian might claim to be offended.

For generations we've been taught that Abraham Lincoln was a great man who saved the country and freed the slaves. Scores of people, misled by erroneous teaching, have visited his statue in Washington, D.C. to pay homage to his image as if he were some god in a Greek temple. Of course, we know him to have been a tyrant whose inflated ego, poor judgment, and illegal acts caused the death of over six hundred thousand Americans and immeasurable suffering.

At the same time, honorable, Christian men like Robert E. Lee, T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and all of our Confederate generals, who fought to save the country and its constitution, have been vilified and called traitors. Our brave and noble Confederate forefathers are being called a "racist army." Our proud Southern heritage is being mocked and our legacy shamed by those whose only interest is self-promotion. They pick fights and find fault in what is true and right in order to increase the audience of their radio or television programs, or add to the readership of their newspaper columns or websites. They criticize and attack what is honorable and true, while they have no honor and care nothing for truth.

Southern states who asked their young men to leave their homes and families to go to war to defend it against a terrorist invasion, and now refuse to honor their sacrifice because it isn't politically correct are a disgrace. Southerners who have bought in to the Union lies and will not seek or accept the truth even when it's presented to them, because of what someone might think, are a shame and unworthy of their own heritage.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been given the "defense of the Confederate soldier's good name," and "the guardianship of his history." As such we may get mad and upset at these self-serving hypocritical bigots that attack our noble Southern heritage and brave Confederate forefathers, but I firmly believe God is for us, and **the Bible tells us in Romans 8:31, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"**



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



Robert McManus

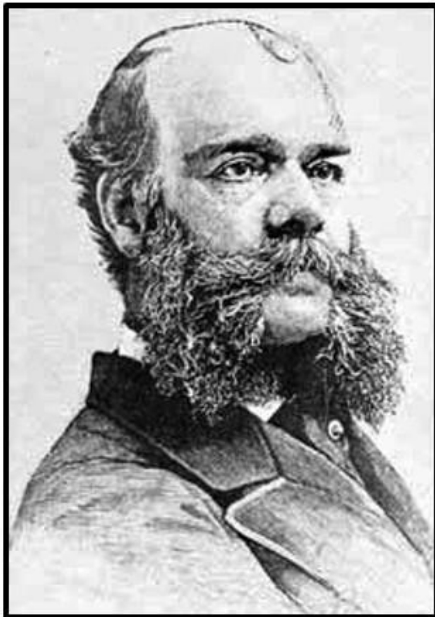
Bobby Epting



for the cessation of immoderate rains, for good weather for Battle. Pray for the defeat of our wicked enemy whose banner is injustice and whose good is oppression. Pray for victory. Pray for our Army, and Pray for Peace. We must march together, all out for God.



James Dunwoody Bulloch -----Confederate States Navy



James Dunwoody Bulloch

- Appointed Commander in CSN
- First Navel Purchasing Agent
- First Secret Service Agent

Martha Bulloch; Charles Irvine Bulloch (died at age two years nine months) and Irvine Bulloch (See photo).

In 1838 Major Bulloch moved his family to Cobb County in the upper Piedmont to become a partner with Roswell King in a new cotton mill. In what would become Roswell, Georgia, the major had an impressive new house built utilizing the labour of both craftsmen and slave workers. When this was completed in 1839, he and his family moved into the new, 'Bulloch Hall'. Major Bulloch, a planter, also had land used in cotton cultivation and after his death in 1849, Martha Bulloch retained the use of thirty-one enslaved African-Americans.

James D. Bulloch married Elizabethe Caskie in 1851 and after her premature death, he married Hariott Cross Foster in 1857 with whom he had five children. He served in the United States Navy for fourteen years before joining a private shipping company.

James Dunwoody Bulloch (1823 – 1901) was the Confederate States of America's chief foreign agent in Great Britain during the American Civil War. He was the half-brother of a distinguished Confederate naval officer, Irvine Bulloch and of Martha 'Mittie' Bulloch Roosevelt. Mittie was the mother of future U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt and the grandmother of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Bulloch's roots trace back to Scotland, a fact of which he was fiercely proud. His forebear and namesake, James Bulloch received a liberal Glasgow education before entering the clergy. Repression in the early eighteenth century led James to emigrate to Carolina in 1728 before moving sometime later to Georgia.

James Dunwoody Bulloch was born near Savannah, Georgia on June 25th 1823, the only child of Major James Stephens Bulloch and Esther Amarintha Elliot. After the early death of his mother, his father enrolled young James in a private school in Hartford, Connecticut. Major Bulloch then married Martha (Stewart) Elliott on May 8th 1831.

She was the second wife and widow of Senator John Elliott. James Bulloch (Senior) and Martha had four children: Anna Bulloch;



James and Irvine Bulloch

When the southern states attempted to leave the Union and the Civil War began in 1861, one of the first acts of Washington was to impose a strangling Federal naval blockade on the Confederacy. Prompted by these actions and a deep sympathy for the south, Bulloch decided to serve the southern cause. In 1861, he offered to assist the Confederate States of America. Within days, following the attack on Fort Sumter, Stephen Mallory appointed Bulloch as a Commander in the CSN and sent him to Liverpool as the Confederacy's first Naval Purchasing Agent in England. To many, Bulloch was also seen as the Confederate States' first secret service agent.

In 1861 Britain was officially neutral in the conflict between North and South, but private and public sentiment mostly favored the Confederacy. Britain was still desperate to buy all the cotton that could be smuggled past the Union blockade which in turn, provided the South with its only real source of hard currency. Bulloch quickly established a relationship with the Charleston shipping firm of Fraser Trenholm & Company (Liverpool) which in effect became the Confederate States, international bankers.

Through the offices of his new business acquaintance, Bulloch arranged for the construction and purchase of the commerce raider CSS Florida and CSS Alabama (See photo) - as well as several blockade runners providing the Confederacy's commercial lifeline. With imported cotton easily converted to hard currency, he also purchased war material including arms and ammunition, uniforms, and other supplies. The CSS Florida and CSS Alabama would become equally famous and infamous for causing havoc and destruction amongst the Union's merchant shipping. By coincidence, Bulloch's brother, Irvine, would himself serve and fight on the CSS Alabama with some distinction.

James Bulloch, realizing that he must arrange for a steady flow of new funds before he could progress his intended purchasing program, bought the steamship 'Atlanta' with which he carried much accumulated ordnance that he and another agent of the Southern War Department had secretly amassed in several locations. He sailed with his new ship to America but within weeks, returned to England to continue the urgent acquisition of other warships and blockade runners for the Confederacy.

One purchase was of considerable significance. This was the 'Sea King' which was subsequently renamed the CSS Shenandoah. Bulloch instructed her captain, James Iredell Waddell to sail, *'into the seas and among the islands frequented by the great American whaling fleet, a source of abundant wealth to our enemies and a nursery for their seamen. It is hoped that you may be able to greatly damage and disperse that fleet.'* As history records, Waddell and the CSS Shenandoah not only surpassed Bulloch's expectation; but fired the last shots of the war on 28 June 1865 during a raid on American whalers in the Bering Sea.



As 'alleged' Confederate secret agents, James and Irvine Bulloch were not included in the general amnesty that came on the heels of the Civil War. They therefore decided to stay in Liverpool, becoming respectable cotton importers and brokers.

James Dunwoody Bulloch died on January 7th 1901 in Liverpool at 76 Canning Street, aged seventy-seven years. In his will he left \$30,000 to his nephew, Theodore, who soon after became the 26th President of the United States. Taking cognizance of his treatment following the cessation of hostilities, his gravestone bears this fitting inscription: **'An American by birth, an Englishman by choice.'**



Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham



CSA Commodore
Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham
06-Dec.-1802 – 16-Oct.-1891

Civil War Confederate Navy Officer. Born into a seafaring family 6 Dec. 1802 in Charleston, S.C. – died 16 Oct. 1891 in Charleston, S.C. and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery. He was the son of Nathaniel Ingraham, who was a volunteer and shipmate of John Paul Jones in the Revolution and later a close friend of George Washington.

Young Ingraham received his midshipman warrant in the United States Navy in 1812, when barely ten years of age, and was taught his craft at sea (*the Naval Academy wasn't founded until 1845*). He served in the Navy throughout the war of 1812 and was present when the Spanish transferred Florida to the American flag. In 1825 he was promoted to lieutenant and in 1838 to commander. During the Mexican-American war he commanded the brig "Somers" blockading the port of Vera Cruz. From 1850 to 1852 he was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy yard, and was then given command of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" for duty in the Mediterranean. With this ship, in July 1853, Ingraham performed the boldest deed done to assert the inviolability of American citizenship since the US went to war with England in 1812. This came to be known as the "Kosta Affair". Martin Kosta, a Hungarian refugee, had declared his intentions of becoming an American citizen, but while in the Turkish port of Smyrna he was kidnapped by a group of Austrians and carried on board the Austrian brig of war, the Hussar. The American consul protested and launched negotiations for his release. Ingraham questioned Kosta, and brushing aside the fact that the victim was not yet a US citizen,

flatly stated, "Do you want American protection? Very well, you shall have it". Negotiations continued for several days with the threat of military action ever present. The Austrians finally relented and Kosta was released to a French emissary. The incident and Ingraham's spirited conduct became world famous. President Franklin Pierce called the action justified in a message to Congress, and Ingraham was awarded a Congressional gold medal. He is considered the first American to have uttered the now famous query, "If you seek America's protection you shall have it". When the Civil War commenced Ingraham returned from his assignment in the Mediterranean and resigned his commission. He immediately entered the naval service of the Confederate States, receiving the appointment of Commodore of the Confederate States Navy and was assigned to duty at Richmond as chief of the bureau of ordnance. Subsequently he was ordered to Charleston and assumed command of the naval forces and naval operations at that port. At the conclusion of the Civil War he retired to private life and would live to the age of 88.

To recognize his achievements and his memory the United States Navy has commissioned four ships in his honor. I suspect in today's WOKE society there will not be a fifth destroyer named USS Ingraham.

USS Ingraham DD 111 – Wickes Class Destroyer – Launched 4-July-1918

USS Ingraham DD 444 – Gleaves Class Destroyer – Launched 15-February-1941

USS Ingraham DD 694 – Allen M. Sumner Class Destroyer – Launched 16-January-1944

USS Ingraham FFG 61 – Guided Missile Frigate – Launched 25-June-1988



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- June 5, 1861 **Pig Point, VA** – On this date the Union gunboat USRC *Harriet Lane* under Capt. John Faunce was ordered to attack Pig Point, but due to shallow water, the shots fell short, and the Union suffered five men wounded before withdrawing
- June 23, 1862 **Near Raytown, MO** – On this date a skirmish between the Union and Confederate forces occurred. The Federals were routed.
- June 25, 1862 **Near German Town, TN** – On this date a Confederate force set up an ambush at Stewart's Plantation. When a Union forage train neared, the Confederates sprang the trap. A number of Federals were casualties and a few wagons were captured.
- June 22, 1863 **Greencastle, PA** – On this date a detachment of Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins's cavalry and Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes' infantry moved ahead to a position near Greencastle. When they arrived, they encountered a group of Union soldiers belonging to the 71st New York Militia were overwhelmed and driven away.
- June 24, 1863 **Portland, MA** – On this date On June 24, the Confederate raider CSS *Tacony*, commanded by Lt. Reed, captured the fishing schooner USS *Archer* off Portland. Realizing Union naval ships were pursuing, Reed and his men burned the *Tacony*. then slipped into Portland harbor about 2 days later aboard the *Archer*.
- June 11, 1864 **Arkansas River, AR** – On this date Col. Stand Watie and his Confederate Indian force captured the USS *J.R. Williams* on the Arkansas River. The *Williams* contained \$100,000 worth of supplies. Watie was awarded a promotion to brigadier general for this victory and given a command of his own brigade.
- June 11, 1864 **Battle at Brice's Cross Roads, MS** – General Nathan Bedford Forrest with 3,500 defeated a force of 8,500 Union troops. Estimated casualties; Union 2,610 – Confederates 495.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, JUNE 23
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
(Doug Foxworth & Neal
Thigpen - Potters Raid)

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

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