

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

I receive a weekly email from Dixie Heritage Newsletter. It has very informative and educational information from beginning to end. My most recent issue was very disturbing but confirmed the battle ahead of us if we are to defend, protect and promote our Confederate Heritage. We all are aware of the Confederate Monuments having been moved in New Orleans, but are you aware of the following. Baltimore MD, Orlando FL, Gainesville FL and Alexandria LA are all in various stages of debate on what to do with Confederate Monuments in their communities. There are probably additional monuments in jeopardy that I am not aware of. Right here in SC Sen. Darrell Jackson says we need to take a look at Confederate Avenue while Rep. Todd Rutherford says there needs to be discussion about Confederate Memorial Day as a state holiday.

If the Heritage Act is upheld, we are probably in fair shape. If the act is ruled unconstitutional we are probably in for the fight of our lives. I have spoken to my state senator and she said she would **NOT** vote to remove brick and mortar. Be mindful she would only be voting for or against monuments and other Confederate items on state property. Many monuments and other Confederate themed entities fate would be controlled by local municipalities. Be mindful the state senator I earlier referenced once told me she supported the Heritage Act but then voted to remove the Confederate Flag from the Soldier's Monument in 2015. They can not be trusted.

Sometimes it only takes one or two individuals to be OFFENDED and our PC elected officials are ready to accommodate these individuals. Another issue is ownership of Confederate Monuments all across our state. I have been in touch with Lexington's County Administrator and he says he has no paperwork showing the county owns the Confederate Monument on the old Lexington Courthouse grounds. Most of these monuments were placed in the early 20th century and no one could have foreseen the state of our state in the early 21st century.

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

I encourage each of you to continue recruiting new members, educating your family and friends, promoting our Confederate Heritage at every opportunity, taking a stand when it is not popular and contributing financially to worthwhile projects.

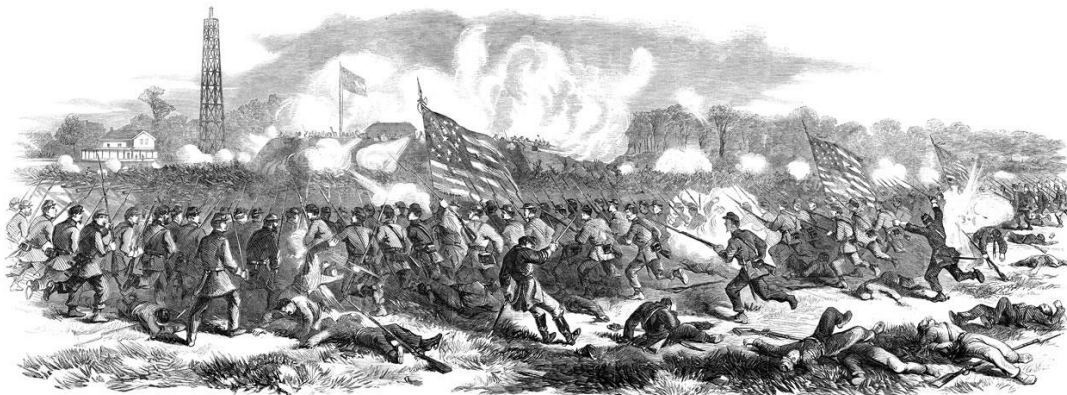
Our next camp meeting will be Thursday June 22, 2017 at Seawell's Restaurant at 6:00 pm. The program will be provided by author and retired USC professor Pat McNeeley. Her topic for the evening will be **The Lost Confederate Gold**. Bring a potential new member and follow up on any potential members you have reached out to in the past.



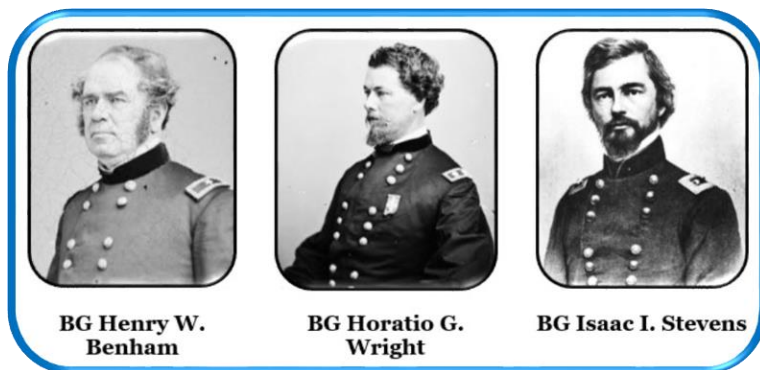
LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

LAYNE WATERS

~ Events of June ~



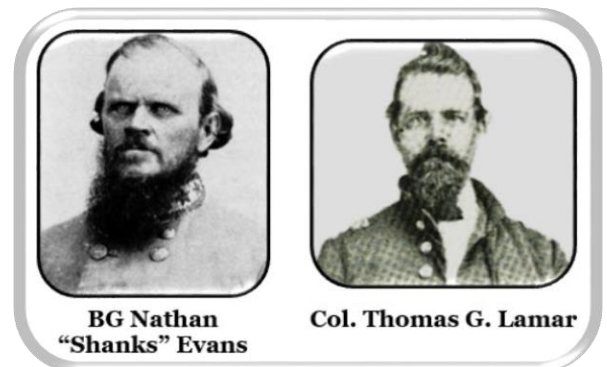
This Month (June), in 1862, saw a minor but decisive battle fought in South Carolina.



In early June 1862, the Union divisions of Brig. Gens. Horatio G. Wright and Isaac I. Stevens, under the overall command of Brig. Gen. Henry Benham, landed on James Island just southwest of Charleston, South Carolina. Benham entrenched at Grimball's Landing near the southern end of the Confederate defensive line around the city. On June 16th, Benham's 6,500 men from the 3rd New Hampshire, 8th Michigan, 7th Connecticut, 28th Massachusetts, and 79th New York "High-

landers" infantry regiments advanced toward Charleston.

Confederate Brig. Gen. Nathan "Shanks" Evans, in command of the 3,000 Confederate defenders of James Island for only two days, quickly ordered the defense of the island. The Union regiments attacked the Confederate fort at the small village of Secessionville where Col. Thomas G. Lamar commanded about 500 men with well-placed heavy artillery. After an intense battle, the fort's defenders, augmented during the fight by approximately 1,000 men from nearby units, ultimately prevailed. Although the battle was minor, it was the only attempt to capture Charleston by land during the war. Later Union efforts to capture the city would focus on the outer forts defending the harbor. The Confederate victory



provided useful propoganda, increased morale in Charleston, and offset recent Confederate losses elsewhere.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

Back Home Tribute to Our Parents

If I had the power to turn back the clock,
Go back to the home at the end of the block.
The house that was HOME, when I was a kid,
I know that I'd love it more than I did.

If I could be back there at my mother's knee,
And hear once again all the things she told me,
I'd listen as I had never listened before
For she knew so well just what life had in store

And all the advice my dad use to give,
His voice I'll remember as long as I live,
But it didn't seem really important then,
What I'd give just to live it all over again,

And what I would give for the chance I once had,
To do so much more for my mother and dad,
To give them more joy and a little less pain,
A little more sunshine, - a little less rain.

But the years roll on and we cannot go back,
Whether we were born in a mansion or in a shack,
But we can start right now, in the hour that's here,
To do something more for the ones we hold dear

And since time it it's flight travels so fast,
Let's not spend it regretting that which is past,
But let's make tomorrow a happier day,
By doing our "GOOD TO OTHERS" TODAY

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Father in heaven we give thanks for our parents, who taught us to be what we are today.



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.



Jack Marlar

**Bob and Ursula Slimp
Bill and Ann Smyth**



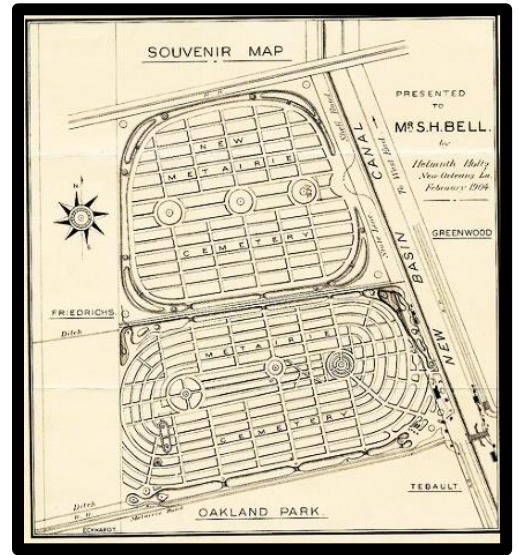
ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots, on May 15, 2017 the Robert E. Lee monument was removed, it was the last of the four "Confederate Monuments" to be removed in New Orleans, LA. The question now, is how many more soldier monuments will be removed from public view across our southland. I have included the following article that provides the history of the Metairie Cemetery, and in particular, the story of two of the many beautiful, "but not PC", monuments found in this cemetery. The Metairie Cemetery is one of the largest and most historic resting grounds in New Orleans and a popular site for tourist. As you know New Orleans economy is heavily impacted by tourism and it will be interesting to see if these the two

monuments can survive or if the “PC” movement will result in their removal. I am afraid the clock is ticking, and South Carolina’s time will come, unfortunately sooner rather than later.

Metairie Cemetery is located on a high section of ground known as the Metairie Ridge. The Ridge followed the course of Bayou Metairie, which is roughly the path of modern-day Metairie Road. Metairie Ridge was high ground, a rare commodity in the below-sea level areas away from the Mississippi River. In 1838, a group of investors chose this location to build a horse racing track and club, naming it the Metairie Race Course. The race track thrived in the antebellum decades. The track and clubhouse were on the western bank of the New Basin Canal, which connected Uptown with Lake Pontchartrain. New Orleans became the premier horse racing city in the country by the 1850s. The Civil War put a serious damper on horse racing. The track was converted to a camp (Camp Moore) for the Confederate Army. After Admiral David Farragut and the Union Navy invaded and took possession of the city in 1862, the camp was abandoned.

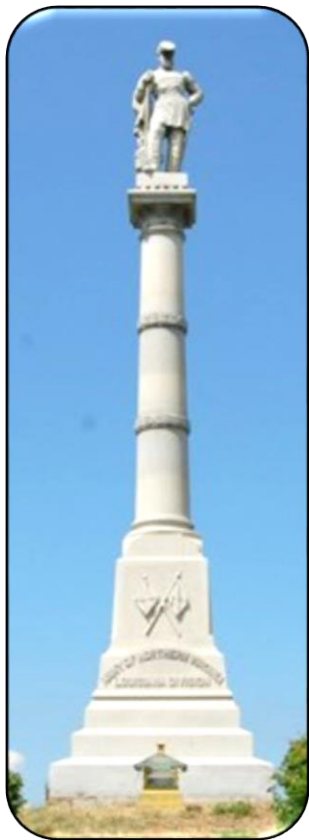


The war gave one New Orleanian the opportunity to make good on a promise he made concerning the race track. A wealthy man from Baltimore, **Charles T. Howard**, moved to New Orleans before the Civil War. He built a splendid house on St. Charles Avenue, and made sizable donations to charities. These were not enough to gain him membership in some of the city’s more exclusive clubs, particularly the Metairie Jockey Club. Howard did not suffer slights from the locals lightly, vowing to get revenge. In the case of the Metairie Jockey Club, Howard vowed he would buy the race track and clubhouse and turn them into a graveyard. With the war closing the track, and Reconstruction putting serious constraints on the city’s economy, Howard did indeed buy the property in 1872. If you look at a map or an aerial photo of the cemetery, you can still see the original oval of the racetrack.

Howard and his partners didn’t envision Metairie Cemetery as a commoners’ burial ground. The interior portion of the race track’s infield was sectioned off and sold to wealthy families in the community. The elaborate tombs built in that section became known as “Millionaire’s Row.” As streets were constructed around the oval, smaller plots were sectioned off and made available to less-affluent families. In addition, immigrants such as the city’s growing Italian community pooled the resources of many families, forming benevolent societies that purchased land in Metairie Cemetery and built large mausoleums where they could lay their members to rest.

Two of the largest burial sites in Metairie Cemetery were built by and for veterans of the Civil War. The Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, built a tumulus in the eastern curve of the race track’s infield interior. Atop the tumulus stands a 38-foot column, upon which is a statue of Lieutenant General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson. The tumulus was dedicated on May 10, 1881. When former Confederate President Jefferson Davis died while visiting New Orleans on December 6, 1889, he was buried in one of the front vaults of this tumulus. (Davis’ remains were transferred to a permanent burial place in Richmond, VA in 1893.)

The other large military tumulus was built by the Association of the Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division. They chose a spot by what was originally the cemetery’s main entrance, at the corner of Metairie Road and Pontchartrain



Boulevard. The association commissioned sculptor Albert Doyle of New York to design and sculpt an equestrian statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who commanded the Army of Tennessee, and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. The highest-ranking officer buried in the tumulus was one of Johnston's best generals, **PGT Beauregard**.

In addition to the massive military tombs, Metairie Cemetery is the final resting place of New Orleanians from all walks of life. Politicians, clergy, businessmen from all sorts of industries, musicians such as Louis Prima and Al Hirt. Restaurateurs Jules and Roy Alciatore (Antoine's), Leon Galatoire (Galatoire's), Owen Brennan (Brennan's), and Arnaud Cazenave (Arnaud's) all rest in Metairie. Baseball Hall-of-Famer Mel Ott, Popeyes Fried Chicken magnate Al Copeland, and the third Rex, King of Carnival, William Pike, are all in Metairie's number.



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2017

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	July 6, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	July 5, 2017	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	June 27, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	June 27, 2017	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Confederate Ghost Walk	Oct. ? & ?, 2017	26th Confederate Ghost Walk Magnolia Cemetery 70 Cunnington Ave. Charleston, SC http://csatrust.org
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	Sunday, Nov. 5, 2017	Details to be provided
Columbia Veterans Day Parade	Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017	Details to be provided
Christmas in Cayce	Saturday, Dec. 2, 2017	Saturday, Dec. 2, 6:00pm at the Cayce Museum 1800 12 th Street adjacent to the Cayce Municipal Complex.
West Metro Parade of Lights Christmas parade	Saturday, Dec. 9, 2017	Saturday, December 9, 5:30pm at the corner of Hwy. 1 & 12th Street in West Columbia and proceeds down 12th Street ending in front of the Cayce Municipal Complex.
Battle for Pocotaligo	Jan. TBA	Directions are provided on web site - www.pocotaligo.com
Hunley / Housatonic Memorial Service	Feb. 17, 2018	7:00PM at Sunrise Presbyterian Church 3222 Middle St. Sullivan's Island, SC - http://csatrust.org

***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***



Confederate Brigadier Generals were most often commanders of infantry or cavalry brigades, aides to higher ranking generals, or War Department staff officers. Some 383 men had held this rank in the PACS (Provisional Army of the Confederate States) and three in the ACSA (Army of Confederate States of America or the regular army) by the end of the war. P.G.T. Beauregard, shown on the left, was the first Confederate brigadier general. Forty brigadiers were born in South Carolina. Four of their stories are related below.

✦ Maxcy Gregg (Aug. 1, 1814-Dec. 15, 1862) born in Columbia, SC.

- ✦ Maxcy Gregg was great-grandson of Esek Hopkins, commodore of the Continental Navy and grandson of Jonathan Maxcy, first president of South Carolina College
- ✦ Graduated first in his class at Carolina College & admitted the bar in 1839.
- ✦ Many scholarly pursuits including astronomy, botany, ornithology and languages.
- ✦ Major with 12th U.S. Infantry in Mexican-American War
- ✦ Strong advocate for states' rights as a "South Carolina Fire-Eater"
- ✦ Member of South Carolina convention in 1860 that determined secession.
- ✦ Helped organize 1st SC Volunteers & served as regiment's first colonel for the Confederacy.
- ✦ Promoted to Brig. Gen. & served in A.P. Hill's Light Division seeing action at Battle of Gaines' Mill and at Second Battle of Bull Run, and wounded at Antietam.
- ✦ Died of his wounds at Fredericksburg saying on his death bed, "I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."
- ✦ Military Order of the Stars & Bars Chapter #98 in Columbia named in his honor
- ✦ Maxcy Gregg Park on Blossom Street between the university & Five Points is named in his honor
- ✦ Buried at Elmwood Memorial Gardens in Columbia



✦ Bernard Elliott Bee, Jr. (Feb. 8, 1824 - Jul. 22, 1861) born in Charleston, SC

- ✦ Son of prominent Charleston families of English descent.
- ✦ USMA class of 1845
- ✦ Served in Mexican-American War, was cited for heroism and was wounded. Served in Utah War where his unit confronted members of LOS Church Elected Lt Col of 1st SC Regulars for the Confederacy
- ✦ Commanded 3rd brigade of Army of Shenandoah under Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston during First Battle of Bull Run.
- ✦ Bee coined the term "Stone wall" to describe Stonewall Jackson.
- ✦ Bee was Killed in action at Bull Run and was promoted posthumously by the Confederate Senate.
- ✦ SCV Camp # 1575 of Aiken, SC named in his honor.
- ✦ Buried at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Pendleton, SC.



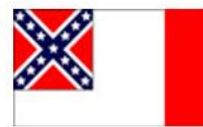
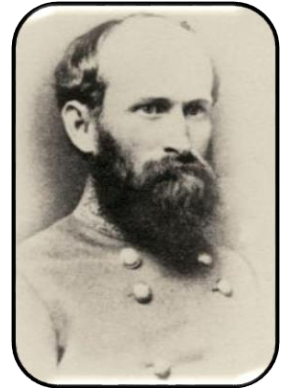
🇺🇸 John Dunovant (March 5, 1825-Oct. 1, 1864) born in Chester, SC.

- ✚ Brother of Richard Dunovant, Colonel of 12th SC Infantry
- ✚ Served as sergeant in the Palmetto Regiment of SC Volunteers in Mexican-American War
- ✚ Colonel of 1st SC infantry for the Confederacy was stationed on Sullivan's Island and at Fort Moultrie and was present at bombardment of Fort Sumter.
- ✚ Served with Major General Hampton's division seeing action at Battle of Yellow Tavern, Second Battle of Fort Darling, Battle of Cold Harbor, and other engagements of Overland Campaign and early siege of Petersburg
- ✚ Wounded at Battle of Haw's Shop
- ✚ Promoted to Brig Gen in August of 1864 commanding a brigade under General Hampton
- ✚ Killed in action at Battle of Peebles' Farm following capture of Fort Harrison
- ✚ Buried in a family plot 3 miles southeast of Chester, SC.



🇺🇸 Martin Witherspoon Gary (March 25, 1831 – April 9, 1881) born in Cokesbury, SC.


- ✚ Graduated from Harvard College in 1855 & admitted to practice law in Edgefield.
- ✚ Elected to SC House of Representatives in 1860 & soon joined Hampton's **legion** as a captain of infantry.
- ✚ Promoted to colonel and command of a regiment as result of his performance in First Battle of Bull Run and other battles in VA through 1863 & transferred to Army of Tennessee
- ✚ Promoted to Brig. Gen. to command a cavalry brigade part of Department of Richmond
- ✚ Gary refused to surrender with General Lee at Appomattox.
- ✚ Gary led 200 men to escort President Davis & his cabinet from Greensboro, N C to his mother's house in Cokesbury, SC where his confederate service ended.
- ✚ Post war Gary was active with paramilitary groups, rifle clubs & Red Shirts to resist the Radical Republican Reconstruction government & military occupation of SC.
- ✚ Gary helped elect Wade Hampton Governor of SC in 1876.
- ✚ Gary elected to state senate from Edgefield County in 1876 & 1878
- ✚ Gary not supported by Wade Hampton for U.S. Senate in 1877 & 1879 and for governor in 1880.
- ✚ Buried at Tabernacle Cemetery, Cokesbury, Greenwood County, SC
- ✚ SCV Camp # 1532 of Edgefield, SC named in his honor.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- June 28, 1860 Joseph E. Johnston appointed Quartermaster General of the United States Army. He would later resign from the U.S. Army and join the Confederate Army.
- June 10, 1861 Battle of Big Bethel was the first land battle in Virginia. The Federals, under immediate command of Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Pierce, attacked frontally along the road, and were repulsed. The 5th New York Zouaves attempted to turn the Confederate left flank, but were repulsed. Unit commander Col. T. Wynthrop was killed. The Union forces were disorganized and retired, returning to Hampton and Newport News. The first Confederate soldier killed in the American Civil War was Henry Lawson Wyatt of the First N. C. Volunteers
- June 3, 1862 Skirmish at Paul Legare's place below Secessionville, James Island. Union loss 5 wounded, 23 missing for total of 28.
- June 16, 1862 General Benham [US] launched an unsuccessful frontal assault against Fort Lamar at Secessionville. Because Gen. Benham was said to have disobeyed orders, he was relieved of his command. Confederate victory
- June 1, 1863 Ambrose Burnside orders the Chicago Times to close because of the paper's anti-Lincoln rhetoric.
- June 15, 1863 Battle of Winchester, KY – After being ordered to withdraw Maj. Gen. Robert Milroy [US] tried to hold his position in Winchester. The afternoon of the 14th, he realized his mistake and decided to withdraw that evening. Dick Ewell [CS] ordered a division to camp north of the town to prevent such a move and Milroy found himself trapped. Confederates captured or killed the 6000 men in the city.
- June 12, 1864 Leonidas Polk is killed at Pine Mountain by an artillery blast.

Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, JUNE 22
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
SPEAKER
Pat McNeely – "The Lost Confederate Gold"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212
 507 Sail Point Way
 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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