



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



The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library

The following article was published *June 7, 2013 in the Los Angeles Times*. It will become evident as you read the article that it presents a more Liberal view of our heritage, however, it does make some interesting points regarding President Davis and the new Presidential Library. Susan and I were fortunate to be in Biloxi, MS for the initial opening of the new library and I can only say that we both stood there in total awe of this magnificent building. I encourage you, if you have the opportunity, to visit this monument to our Confederate States of America President Jefferson Davis. At the end of your visit you will go away knowing that a world class facility is now in place that will present our ancestors history and the Sons of Confederate Veterans is living up to the “Charge” Stephen Dill Lee gave to the Sons.

This spring will be remembered, by history junkies at least, for the opening of a major new institution, one named after a polarizing leader, devoted to a divisive period, subsidized by taxpayers and stationed in the South.

I’m not talking about the presidential library of George W. Bush but the “presidential library” of Jefferson Davis, the one and only chief executive of the Confederate States of America, which was dedicated last Monday in Biloxi, Miss.

The Davis library, of course, is not one of the 13 official libraries overseen by the National Archives and Records Administration. After all, Jefferson Davis was not exactly an American president.

But that hasn’t stopped the Sons of Confederate Veterans, an influential Southern heritage group, from co-opting the idea of a presidential library.

For the Sons, the library is a chance to defend a man whose been mocked since the

end of the civil war. For the rest of us, it’s a reminder that history, and especially the sort of public history you’ll encounter this summer on vacation, is shaped and supported by powerful interests.

Last year, I visited Biloxi to learn about the Davis library, which shares a beachfront site with Beauvoir, the mansion Davis retreated to in 1877.

Richard Forte, the chairman of Beauvoir’s board and a longtime member of the Sons, served as a friendly guide. Forte (it’s pronounced fort, as in Fort Sumter) explained how, after Davis’ death, a ritzy hotel offered his widow \$90,000 for Beauvoir. Instead, she sold it to Sons’ Mississippi Division for a mere \$10,000. Her one request was that the property become a home for Confederate veterans — and, as the new deed put it, a “perpetual memorial sacred to the memory of Jefferson Davis.”

That is exactly what happened. Beauvoir

was preserved as a gorgeous historic home. In the 1990s, however, Beauvoir’s board decided to add a research library — or, at the suggestion of someone from the Museum of the Confederacy, a presidential library.

The board loved the idea, and Mississippi’s Legislature liked it too. The state gave Beauvoir \$4.5 million, and when the library opened in 1998, more than 3,000 supporters attended the dedication.

Then, in 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit. Forte showed me a stack of photos that captured the devastation. Forte and the other Davis die-hards got right to work, patching Beauvoir’s roof with the banner from a local car dealership and cleaning the artifacts, a third of which had been lost, with diesel fuel. When it came time to rebuild, FEMA stepped in, contributing about \$4 million to rehab Beauvoir and about \$10 million to build a new library.

'Lost Cause'

At **24,000 square feet**, this library will offer a rallying point for the "Lost Cause" — the myth of a gentle and just South dragged into the War of Northern Aggression. Sometimes this mythologizing is useful. (Southern heritage groups have done a good job exploring the lives of regular Confederate soldiers.) Sometimes it's harmless fun. (The library's gift shop features a machine that turns Lincoln pennies into Davis pennies.)

But sometimes it's neither. "There were black Confederate soldiers," Forte told me several times. In fact, a few lived at Beauvoir — "two for sure" — and the old library hosted a symposium on the topic.

The black Confederate soldier — and its concurrent image of the beloved slave master — is a favorite way for outfits like the Sons to prop up the Lost Cause. It's also nonsense. Historians' best estimates suggest that black soldiers made up less than 1 percent of the Confederate army (and fewer than 1 percent of military-age black males).



Great Great Grandson Bertram Hayes Davis left holds up a piece of ribbon after the official ribbon cutting ceremony for the Jefferson Davis Memorial Library, June 3, 2013.

As Forte showed me around the new library, with its foundation of reinforced **60-foot piers** and its decorative flourishes, he made it clear that, from his perspective, the South is still treated unfairly. The Davis library and its museum galleries hope to counter that. And yet the title of "presidential library" is as symbolically empty as the presence in the Confederate

army of a few black soldiers. Davis' personal papers do not reside in Biloxi. Instead, they're scattered across several universities and, in a particularly painful twist for Southerners, the New York Public Library.

Regardless, Beauvoir remains worth a visit. The mansion's tours focus less on the Lost Cause than on the facts of Davis' impressive life — his service in the Mexican-American War and the U.S. Senate, both of which led his contemporaries to think he might someday be an American president.

But the Davis library deserves a visit as well. After all, in their public exhibits and programming, even the real presidential libraries relate a self-serving version of history. That's the method you'll find in Ronald Reagan's library in Simi Valley, in Bill Clinton's in Little Rock, Ark., and in all the rest. But the best place to see it in action — and to see it exposed — is in Biloxi.

Craig Fehrman is working on a book on presidents and their books. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.



Jefferson Davis statue at the entrance to the library.



New sign for Beauvoir



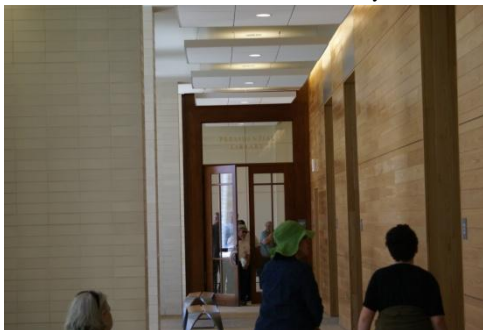
One way glass sky light built looking down on the first floor of the library.



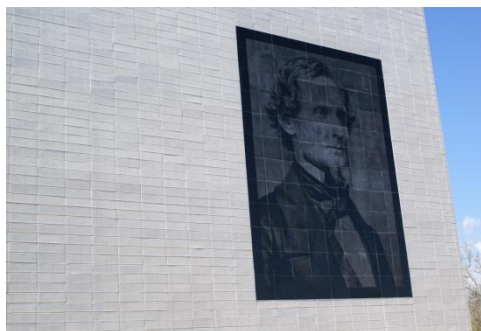
March to the Library opening.



View toward Beauvoir from a window in the Presidential Library.



View down the second floor hall to the Presidential Library.



Tile mural of President Jefferson Davis on exterior wall of the library.



One of the museum's new display rooms soon to house artifacts.



View of the grounds around Beauvoir and the Presidential Library. Extensive landscaping began on the property June 2013.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

What is Prayer?

Someone has written these beautiful words. One must read. And try to understand the deep meanings in them. They are like the Ten Commandments to follow in life all the time.

- Prayer is not a "spare wheel" that you pull out when in trouble; it is a "steering wheel" that directs us in the right path throughout life.
- Do you know why a car's WINDSHIELD is so large & the rear view mirror is so small? Because our PAST is not as important as our FUTURE so, look ahead and move on.
- Friendship is like a BOOK. It takes few seconds to burn, but it takes years to write.
- All things in life are temporary. If things are going well enjoy it, they will not last forever. If things are going wrong don't worry, they can't last long either.
- Old friends are like Gold! New friends are Diamonds! If you get a Diamond, don't forget the Gold! Because to hold a Diamond, you always need a base of Gold!
- Often when we lose hope and think this is the end, GOD smiles from above and says, "Relax, my child, it's just a bend, not the end!"
- When GOD solves your problems, you have faith in HIS abilities; when GOD doesn't solve your problems HE has faith in your abilities.
- A blind person asked St. Anthony: "Can there be anything worse than losing eye sight?" He replied: "Yes, losing your vision."
- When you pray for others, God listens to you and blesses them; and sometimes when you are safe and happy, remember that someone has prayed for you.
- WORRYING does not take away tomorrow's TROUBLES; it takes away today's PEACE.



General Stonewall Jackson leading his men in prayer

Author unknown

"Father God We ask that you teach us to pray, not for ourselves but for others, that THY will be done."
Amen



ADJUTANTS DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

The summer months including early fall is one of the busiest times of the year for the Wade Hampton Camp. July 21st will mark the end of the SCV National Reunion which in turn ends the fiscal year. Now begins the time our camp officers look toward a new year. The search for new officers is under way and everyone is once again focused on membership retention.

Since the early nineties the SCV has grown from an organization that defended our Confederate Heritage by drawing a line

in the sand and saying "You can take no more" to an organization that is advancing our Confederate Heritage on every front. This can only be done with a strong membership base, both renewing existing and recruiting new members.

You will have received your renewal packages prior to this edition of the Legionary being sent to you. I encourage each of you to respond as quickly as possible. Should you have any problems,

or questions regarding the renewal your renewal please contact me as shown below;

Mail:

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
507 Sail Point Way
Columbia, SC 29212-8711
Home TN: 803-749-1042
Cell TN: 803-414-6808
E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

RENEW EARLY AND RECRUTE A NEW MEMBER.

Receive "The Legionary" by e-mail and help our camp save on expenses!

The Wade Hampton Camp is now offering e-mail delivery of the Legionary in PDF and WORD DOC "full color" format. Currently we have 127 Regular Members and 7 Associate Members receiving e-mail delivery out of a combined membership of 186. E-Mail delivery will enable the camp to reduce our annual expense for printing and mailing the Legionary by \$1,200.00 which in turn will allow us to keep the camps dues at the current level. The more members signing up will result in a greater savings for our camp. If you would like to sign up for e-mail delivery please contact: Charlie Bray at cdbiii@bellsouth.net or my Home TN: 803-749-1042.



COMMANDERS CORNER

GREG TURNER

Gentlemen,

With mid July upon us and August just around the corner I want you to begin thinking of where you would like to serve in our camp. It is sometimes difficult to believe my two year term will soon come to an end. I must say these two years have really flown by. I can promise you that when you step up to serve you are not alone. I have always felt the support of you during my tenure. There is much work to continue here in our camp. We have such a rich legacy to be proud of, to continue, to preserve.

If you haven't checked out the new division website yet, you need to soon. The website link is scscv.com. Dean Stevens, who was our 6th Brigade Commander, is the SC Division's IT person. The new website is easy to maneuver and very informative and is linked directly to Facebook as well. I assure you that you will find the site helpful.

It seems as if only a couple of weeks ago I was hard in thought of what to write. As I sit and think of

each one of you that I see from month to month at our camp meetings, I wonder about those of you I haven't seen in months and some in years. I must say with candor, I miss you. Some faces are hard to forget and my memory of some grow faint. But you are all Sons in every aspect still. This month I hope you will make a special effort to 'come home' and gather around the table with us all as we prepare for battle.

Your commander,
Greg



MY ANCESTOR: SIMON PETER JAMES, COMPANY F 26TH SC VOLUNTEERS

SCOTT JAMES

Simon Peter James, my great-great grandfather, was born about 1812 in Darlington or Chesterfield Districts (counties) of South Carolina and died about 1886.

Simon was about forty-nine (49) years of age when he volunteered to join the Confederate Army on 12/21/1861 when he enlisted in Company F (Chesterfield Eagles), 26th SC Volunteers Regiment. He served continuously until he was discharged 5/29/1865 at Appomattox Court House, Virginia by order of General Robert E. Lee after the surrender and close of the Civil War.

Simon's son, John F. James, my great-grandfather, was 23 years old when he enlisted and served along with his father until he was captured by Union forces on 1/22/1865 in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia.

On 1/25/1865 John signed the Oath of Loyalty to the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States as well as Order of Amnesty subscribed and sworn to at City Point, Virginia, a prisoner of war camp. On 1/30/1865 he signed Oath of Loyalty and was then released to return home to SC the best way he could. At this time it is unclear if Captain George Sholter

James, born in Laurens County, SC, the person credited with firing the first shot on Fort Sumter on 4/21/1861 to start the Civil War, was kin to Simon Peter James. There were approximately 6000 battles, skirmishes and engagements that were fought during the civil war. The 26th SC Volunteers Regiment was involved in at least seventeen (17) of them with Confederate casualties numbering over 61,000 killed, wounded, missing or captured. They were:

- First and Second Battle of Charleston, SC
- Battle of Jackson, Mississippi
- and 14 battles in Virginia:
- Battle of Lewis Farm
- Battle of Port Walthall Junction
- Battle of Swift Creek
- Battle of Proctor's Creek
- Battle of Chester Station
- Battle of Hewlett's Farm
- First and Second Battle of Petersburg
- Battle of The Crater
- Battle of Fort Steadman
- Battle of Five Forks
- Battle of Gravelly Run/White Oak Road
- Battle of Saylor's Creek
- Battle of Appomattox Court House

Disease and poor sanitary conditions resulted in two-thirds of all deaths during the war and records show both men were sick and hospitalized at times with John F. being wounded at least one time.

South Carolina lost 12,922 men to the war, 23% of its male white population of fighting age, and the highest percentage of any state in the nation: additionally, about one in 13 Civil War veterans were amputees.

With no food, no transportation system, no horses and only their bedroll, and with thousands of their compatriots facing the same situation, both Simon and John F. had to travel approximately 240 miles back to their homes. Upon arriving home they faced extremely harsh times as a result of General Sherman's burning and pillage of the state a year earlier.

For the next decade living conditions in SC were unbelievably bad. Through it all, both men rebuilt their lives and families, and returned to farming and running a freight hauling business from the closest rail stations to rural merchants and customers near where they lived.

Humbly submitted by Great Great
Grandson Wayne Scott James



If you would like to submit an article about your ancestor please contact the **"ACTING"**

Legionary editor or forward your article via e-mail to:

Charlie Bray at cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Home TN: 803-749-1042

Cell TN: 803-414-6808



BATTLE OF MONTEREY PASS

This year marks the 150th year anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg which we all are familiar with, however the second largest battle fought in Pennsylvania was fought at Monterey Pass. The “Battle of Monterey Pass” is known by some as the “biggest battle no one has ever heard about” where both armies fought an overnight battle which began about 9:00PM on the 4th of July, during a major thunderstorm, and ended less than 12 hours after it began around 7:00AM on July 5th. Our ancestors fought this battle in terrible conditions, heavy rain, deep mud and a sky bright from the flash of cannon fire and suffered greatly.

The mostly unknown battle of Monterey Pass, fought on July 4 and 5, 1863, and the second largest Civil War battle in Pennsylvania, began on the evening of July 4th between Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Confederate cavalry units commanded by Brig. Gen. Beverly H. Robertson and William E. “Grumble” Jones.

Lee’s withdrawal plan called for the wagon train of the wounded to take a longer route over the Chambersburg Pike, which passed through Cashtown in the direction

of Chambersburg and Hagerstown, Maryland. The rest of his units were ordered to move through the South Mountain passes. They were to move along the Fairfield Road, through the Monterey Pass and there to Hagerstown, Maryland and south to Williamsport.

Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart realized the importance of holding the mountain passes for the Confederate army to pass through. He assigned primary responsibility for this important task to the cavalry brigades of Robertson and Jones.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell, who was in charge of the Confederate rear guard, realized the logistical challenge of moving through the passes. He sent his corps trains and herds of captured cattle ahead of his main body. He divided his wagons into three columns. The first used the Cashtown Gap, the second the Fairfield Gap, and the third the Monterey Pass.

The wagons headed for Monterey Pass followed the route of Maj. Gen. George Pickett’s division (now reduced to

brigade-size), which was moving to the rear as escorts for the Union prisoners of war from the battle.

Meanwhile, Kilpatrick, ever the aggressive cavalry commander, joined up with the brigade of Col. Pennock Huey at Emmitsburg, Maryland. They were ordered to locate and destroy “a heavy train of wagons” that had been spotted by a Union signal station. Kilpatrick thought that this might be Lee’s main wagon train and proceeded west on the Waynesboro-Emmitsburg Turnpike toward the village of Fountain Dale and Monterey Pass.

Stuart positioned Jones in the pass with his own 6th and 7th Virginia Cavalry regiments and a battery of horse artillery under Capt. Roger Preston Chew. The 7th Virginia was soon recalled, replaced by the 4th North Carolina Cavalry of Robertson’s Brigade.

The Union cavalry arrived at the pass on the evening of July 4th in a driving rainstorm. The Confederate guard unit at the top of the hill that led to the pass consisted of 20 cavalymen under Captain George M. Emack from the 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, along with a single cannon. The 5th Michigan Cavalry immediately attacked the Confederate position but in the darkness did not realize how small a force they faced.

This small Confederate force was able to stall the Union advance long enough for reinforcements to arrive. While Jones sent forward reinforcements from the 6th Virginia, elements of his cavalry force attacked Huey’s brigade in the rear of Kilpatrick’s column.

After five hours of combat, the Union cavalry was able to seize the position and proceed to Monterey Pass. In a swirling battle, Union cavalry, led by their daring



Brig. Gen. George A. Custer attacked the Confederate wagon train in the darkness and rain. Custer was thrown from his horse and nearly captured. Grumble Jones also narrowly avoided capture.

More than 1,300 Confederates—primarily wounded men in ambulances, but also slaves, free blacks, and some cavalymen, were captured and most of the wagons were destroyed. Union casualties were 43 (5 killed, 10 wounded, 28 missing).

Kilpatrick later reported that he had destroyed Ewell’s entire wagon train, although he had in fact encountered only a fraction of the full, 40-mile long train. The Confederates lost about 250 wagons and ambulances with casualties from Iverson’s and Daniel’s Brigades and of three artillery battalions, as well as 37 wagons from Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes’s division quartermaster trains.



Individuals interested in joining the SCV or this Camp should contact

Compatriot Scott James

Phone (803) 781-1836

E-mail wscottjames@bellsouth.net

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

July 4, 1861	Lincoln addresses Congress and requests the enlistment of a Union Army. Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men. It is clear now that the war will not be short.
July 21, 1861	The First Battle of Bull Run – Was a Confederate victory and Gen. Thomas J. Jackson earned the nick name “Stonewall” at this battle.
July 10, 1863	Attack on Battery Wagoner - The direct assault of Battery Wagner itself began 150 years ago on July 10, 1863. The Union plan was to bombard the battery with heavy cannons and then make a direct frontal assault on the fort, which proved to be deceptively strong. It was to become known as, “the deadliest sandpit on earth.”
July 4, 1863	General Ulysses S. Grant takes Vicksburg after a long siege, May 22 nd to July 4, 1863. At this point, the Union controls the entire river, cutting the Confederacy in two.
July 1 – 4, 1863	The Union Army under General Meade defeats Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. One of the bloodiest battles of the war, Gettysburg is a turning point, and marks the farthest advance of the Confederate Army into northern territory.
July 3, 1864	Attack on Fort Johnson - Fort Johnson played a key role in holding back the advances of the Union army on Morris Island. Despite several attempts, the Union army was never able to take Fort Johnson until Charleston was evacuated by the Confederacy in February 1865. Upon taking the fort, the Union army reported the Fort Johnson arsenal at 20 guns.
July 17, 1865	The Engagement at Honey Springs (called The Affair at Elk Creek by the Confederates) was the largest of more than 107 documented hostile encounters in the Indian Territory. The engagement took place on a rainy Friday, July 17, 1863, between the Union's 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, commanded by Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt and the Confederate Indian Brigade led by Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper. Following this battle, Union forces controlled Indian Territory, north of the Arkansas River.

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday July 20, 2013
6:00p.m.



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.

Columbia, SC

Speaker:

Mr. Layne Waters

“Masonry” During the War
Between the States

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