



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

As I write this article just days prior to July 4 when our independence is celebrated it makes me wonder how our Confederate States would have fared had Lincoln not waged war on our country. Would we have survived and prospered? Would we have reunited with the US? Would our country mirror what the US has become, I certainly hope not. All our ancestors wanted was to secure their independence as their forefathers had some 80+ years earlier.

Compatriots, there are many things we can and should be doing to promote and defend our Confederate ancestors but I believe the most important is to educate the public. When the truth is known I believe public opinion will swing to our side. Until that occurs we will primarily be on the defense rather than the offense. Each of you can play a role in delivering the truth to your family, friends, co-workers and others.

By the time you receive this newsletter you should have received your renewal statement. I encourage all to renew in a timely manner if possible. Each member is appreciated even if you can not attend meetings. On the renewal form there are lines for additional funds to several efforts at the Division level. I would encourage you to send your additional funds to the line designated for YOUR CAMP.

Attendance generally declines during the summer months due to vacations and family activities. I would hope all members would make an effort to set aside this one evening for good Confederate fellowship and an interesting program. Your ancestor certainly made a larger sacrifice than one evening per month.

Our next meeting will be on Thursday July 20, 2017 at Seawell's Restaurant at 6:00 pm. Our program will be provided by one of our own, Layne Waters, with a most interesting program on the Immortal 600. As always I would encourage you to invite someone to attend or follow up with some one you have invited in the past.

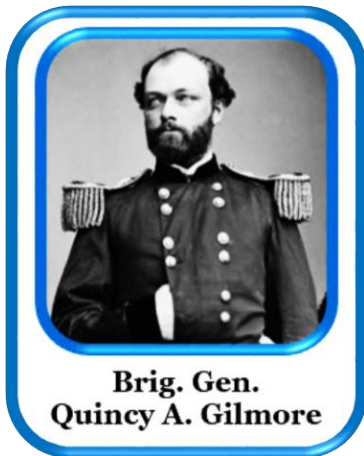
The CHARGE

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

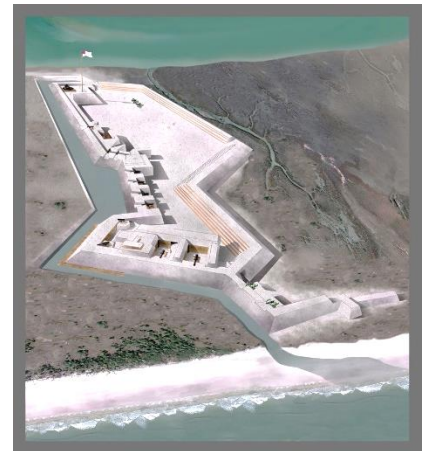
~ Events of July ~



**Brig. Gen.
Quincy A. Gilmore**

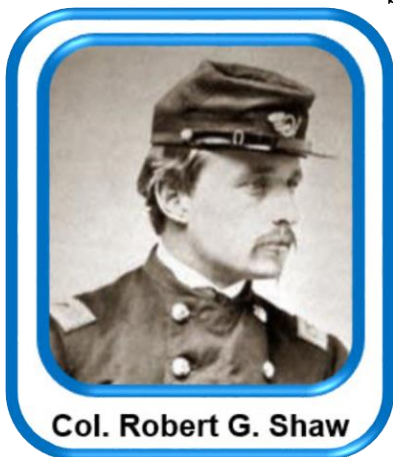
This Month (July), in 1863, Union Brig. Gen. Quincy Gilmore attempted to capture the batteries on Morris Island and use them against Fort Sumter in the harbor's entrance.

Fort Wagner, part of the formidable Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor, was built on Morris Island on the south edge of the bay. The fort's 30-foot high earth and sand filled walls protected 14 heavy artillery pieces that could bear on attackers or warships trying to enter the harbor. The Union Navy attempted to reduce the defenses of Charleston in early



1863 with little success.

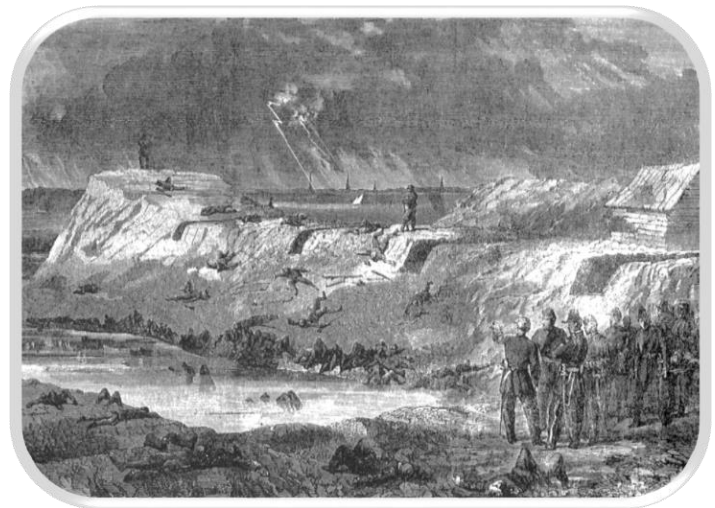
On June 11th, Gilmore ordered an assault on Fort Wagner with one brigade, which also met with little success. Gilmore attacked the fort again at dusk on July 18th. This second attack was spearheaded by the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, a colored regiment, who stormed and captured the outer rifle pits surrounding the fort. The unit's colonel, Robert Gould Shaw, was killed. Nine other regiments in two brigades scaled



Col. Robert G. Shaw

the parapet and entered the fort, but after brutal hand-to-hand combat were driven out with heavy casualties. Unconvinced of the success of frontal assaults, the

Federals resorted to land and sea siege operations to reduce the fort. The Confederates abandoned Fort Wagner on September 7, 1863, after resisting 60 days of shelling.



QUOTE

ROBERT E. LEE

“Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles.”



I PLEDGE ALLEGIENCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Have you ever wondered why the flag of the United States of America is folded 13 times when it is lowered or when it is folded and handed to the next of kin at the burial of a veteran?

- 🇺🇸 *The first fold of our flag is a symbol of life*
- 🇺🇸 *The second fold is a symbol of our belief in eternal life*
- 🇺🇸 *The third fold is made in honor and remembrance of the veterans departing our ranks who gave a portion of their lives for the defense of our country to attain peace throughout the world.*
- 🇺🇸 *The fourth fold represents our weaker nature, for as American citizens trusting, it is him we turn in times of peace as well as in time of war for his divine guidance.*
- 🇺🇸 *The fifth fold is a tribute to our country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, “our country, in dealing with other countries may she always be right; but it is still our country, right or wrong.”*
- 🇺🇸 *The sixth fold is for where our hearts lie, it is with our heart that we pledge allegiance to the flag of the united states of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under god, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*
- 🇺🇸 *The seventh fold is a tribute to our armed forces, for it is through the armed forces that we protect our country and our flag against all enemies, whether they be found within or without the boundaries of our republic.*
- 🇺🇸 *The eighth fold is a tribute to the one who entered the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day, and to honor mother, for whom it flies on Mother’s Day.*
- 🇺🇸 *The ninth fold is a tribute to womanhood; for it has been through their faith, their love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great has been molded.*
- 🇺🇸 *The tenth fold is a tribute to the father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of our country since they were first born.*
- 🇺🇸 *The eleventh fold, in the eyes of a Hebrew citizen represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon, and glorifies in their eyes, the god of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.*
- 🇺🇸 *The twelfth fold, in the eyes of a Christian citizen, represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in their eyes, god the father, the son and holy spirit.*
- 🇺🇸 *The thirteenth fold; when the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost reminding us of our nation’s motto “in god we trust”. After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of soldiers which served under Gen. George Washington, and the sailors and marines who served under Captain John Paul Jones, who followed by their comrades and shipmates in the armed forces of the united states, preserving for us the rights, privileges, and freedoms we enjoy today.*

The next time we see a flag ceremony honoring someone that has served our country, either in the armed forces or in civilian services such as the police force or fire department, keep in mind all the important reasons behind each and every movement. They have paid the ultimate sacrifice for all of us by honoring our flag and country. (author unknown)

“FATHER IN HEAVEN, CREATOR OF ALL, BLESS OUR FLAG, LONG THAT IT MAY WAVE, AND MAY IT ALWAYS UPHOLD Its HONOR.”



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.



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



Well it's now July, and we have certainly reached what we "Southerners" know as summer in the South. We have abundant heat, humidity and, thankfully, air conditioning. Since the heat has set in, I have taken this time to try and find something positive in our quest to save our "Southern and our Country's history." In looking for the positive, I read an article about President Trump fulfilling a campaign pledge to donate his first quarter salary (\$78,333.32). The first donation was to the National Park Service. The thing I found interesting was the address made by Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke at Antietam National Battle Field in which he stressed the importance of preserving our nation's history. I suppose I am being overly optimistic about his address but, he does state history should not be rewritten.

SHARPSBURG, Maryland

Speaking in front of the New York State Monument, Zinke recalled his experience serving our country as a former Navy Seal, **"From a personal note, I can find no better investment in our country than our battlefields... preserving our heritage of why we fight: We fight for our family, we fight for our friends, we fight for our country — and we fight for freedom."**

"All of our children and children's children will walk through these grounds and realize what a great country we bestowed on them all," he added.

When asked about those who want to remove Confederate monuments across the South, Zinke told Breitbart News that "history is important."

"I'm an advocate for recognizing history as it is. Don't rewrite history. Understand it for what it is and teach our kids the importance of looking at our magnificent history as a country and why we are who we are."

Zinke was joined by Civil War Trust President James Lighthizer who spoke on the importance of saving America's endangered battlefields.

"I'll tell you what the point [of preservation] is," Lighthizer remarked. "When you look at the first 90 years of America history, and you reflect on the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and particularly the Civil War — what you have is the American history."

If you understand that time period, you understand America. You understand our values, you understand our culture because you understand our history. And folks, I can't stress to you in this day and age how important these outdoor classrooms are — not necessarily to us — we get it — but to future generations. Because we're not going to be a Democratic Republic 240 years from now if present and future generations don't understand one of the greatest stories ever told — and that's the story of the history of the United States...

And if they understand that, future generations, our Republic will be safe and our Republic will continue and will continue to be the greatest nation on earth.

In addition to President Trump's contribution to preserving Antietam, Zinke announced \$7.2 million in grants to preserve roughly 1,200 acres of historic battlefield land throughout the East and South-east. The projects, part of the American Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants program, are located at 19 battlefields "threatened with damage or destruction by urban and suburban developments in Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia," the event's press release states.

The grants are not taxpayer-funded, funding comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which uses revenue from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf to purchase land, water, and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. Since its establishment in 1964, the fund has conserved land in every state and supported tens of thousands of state and local projects. The fund does

not use taxpayer dollars; the primary source of income derives from fees paid by oil and gas companies drilling offshore in waters owned by the American people.



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2017

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	August 3, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	August 2, 2017	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	July 25, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	July 25, 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



Membership Renewal Information

If you have not received your Membership Renewal Statement (MRS) please let me know and I will either mail or e-mail the form to you, how you receive it is your choice.

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

Charles D. Bray III
 507 Sail Point Way
 Columbia, SC 29212-8711
 Home TN: 803-749-1042
 Cell TN: 803-414-6808
 E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Makeup of your dues?

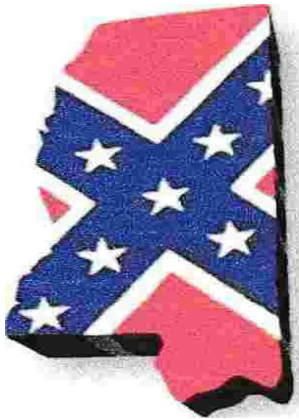
Renewing Members: \$55.00

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

Reinstating Members: \$60.00

- National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 ad-min. fee after Oct. 31, 2016
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00





This article describes the South Carolina units raised during the War between the States (1861–1865) that stayed within the borders of the state. Shown above is a photo of the four king brothers who served from the Sumter District (John, Sylvester, Francis & Alfred). While it is true that these units did not get involved in the war’s major battles, they did their duty and provided support for regular troops by providing “second line” support services, allowing the CSA units to perform their duty.

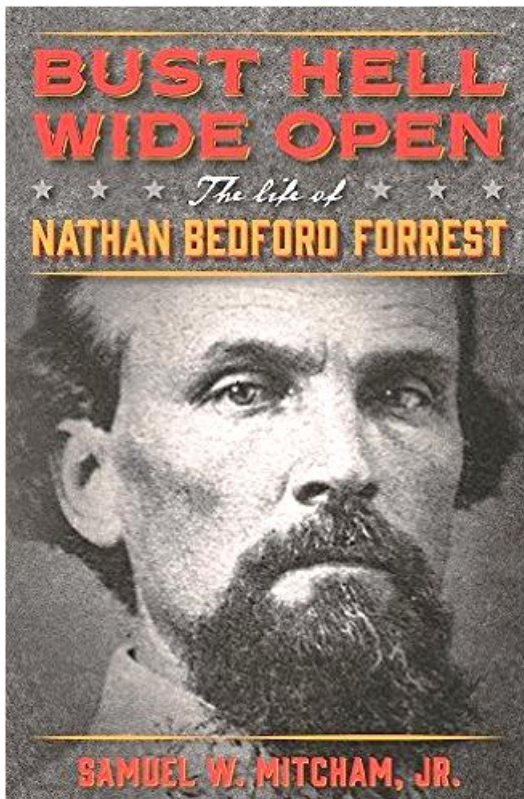
South Carolina Confederate Civil War "regular" state units included the following by type: 75 infantry battalions or regiments, 3 Sharpshooter battalions, 16 cavalry companies, battalions, or regiments, 2 heavy artillery companies & 1 heavy artillery regiment, 23 light artillery unit, and 2 cavalry legions.

In addition, South Carolina raised 15 Militia units (to include infantry, rifle regiments, mounted riflemen, and an artillery regiment), 6 State Troops units, 15 Reserves organizations, 8 Local Defense Units, and 25 independent Units (to include cavalry, ordnance guards, light infantry, post guards, rangers, and home guards).

Almost as a last resort, South Carolina Seed Corn Units were formed in 1864-1865 under orders by the governor to muster in Hamburg, SC in July 1864 and were organized into companies. The officers of the 8 battalions and most of the company officers were men of mature years or had been retired from regular Confederate Army for various disabilities. After Hamburg muster units of 17-year-old troops were formed into 8 battalions often referred to as the “Senior Reserves.” They were formed into a brigade under command of Brigadier General James Chestnut, a political officer with no command experience.

By order of the governor, the youngest troops were again assembled at Hamburg November 16, 1864 and were duly armed, equipped, formed into 4 regiments (often referred to as Junior Reserves and State Militia), and ordered into active service. From Hamburg, they were ordered to Honey Hill, SC and arrived just after the battle of that name. The units served until the end of the war, mostly ending up in Spartanburg, SC where they were disbanded in April 1865.





The author, Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr. is the author of more than forty books, mostly about World War II. He has been a visiting professor at West Point and served as a U.S. Army helicopter pilot during the Vietnam War. In recent years, he has devoted his time to writing books about the U.S. Civil War.

The book tells the story of the dramatic life of the famous Confederate cavalryman, Lt General Nathan Bedford Forrest of Tennessee. At age fifteen, Forrest lost his father to an early death leaving him responsible for his mother and nine younger siblings. He had to grow up fast. His family called him by his middle name, Bedford. He developed a mass fortune in various business dealings, gambling and as a slave trader. General Lee said he was the greatest military genius of the war. He was a giant of man for his time, six foot two, two hundred ten pounds. He killed at least thirty men in hand to hand combat. Forrest was gallant, tough, chivalrous, an inspiring leader, and a classic Confederate cavalryman who lacked the polish or formal education of a South Carolina aristocrat like Wade Hampton. Forrest came up hard and had the genius of common sense.

Forrest is and was a controversial figure who was blamed for the Fort Pillow massacre (but was later not held liable by General Sherman) and served as the first elected leader of the Ku Klux Klan (a group he later helped to disband and disavow). He was elected as the “Imperial Wizard” of the KKK since his nickname during the war was “the wizard of the saddle.” Forrest and many former Confederate officers became very concerned about the safety of white rural Southerners in Tennessee who during reconstruction era (1865-1877) were being attacked and abused by Union forces, local authorities, and common criminals as law and order hardly existed. Accordingly, the KKK was formed to protect the white population, to resist the occupation, and to return the state to white majority government. One scalawag governor of Tennessee, William G. “Parson” Brownlow, actually threatened to exterminate all former Confederates. The title of this book is taken from the siege of Fort Donaldson where Forrest said that he would “bust hell wide open” rather than surrender to the Federals.

There are some parallels between Forrest and Wade Hampton in that both formed their own cavalry units using their own private funds. Both were very successful combat leaders and rose to the rank of Lt General, CSA. Also, neither had any formal military training or prior combat experience. Both opposed secession but once their states voted to leave the Union, they both enlisted initially in the Confederate Army. Due to their status as prominent, influential and wealthy men, both were promoted to colonel and were authorized to form their own combat units. Both men advocated late in life for racial conciliation.

Forrest recruited about twenty slaves who joined his unit as combatants. He promised them their freedom if the Confederacy won. If they lost, they would be free in any case. Some of these men voluntarily joined Forrest as workers or renters on his farm/plantation in Mississippi after the war.


Such was the effect Forrest had on the men who he led. Late in life, Forrest became a devout Christian under the patient and persistent influence of his wife.

This book traces Forrest early life and life after the war, but mostly it provides the details his many campaigns and battles and his conflicts with other Confederate generals who were not his peers in terms of tactics, audacity and success. Forrest was an unappreciated military genius in the Confederacy but who was feared by the Union Army.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- July 13, 1821 Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877) was born in Chapel Hill, Tennessee, a small town on the Duck River.
- July 2, 1861 The Battle of Hoke's Run, also known as the Battle of Falling Waters or Hainesville, took place in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia) as part of the Manassas Campaign.
- July 25, 1861 The **Battle of Mesilla** was fought in what is now New Mexico, it was an engagement between Confederate and Union forces. The battle resulted in a Confederate victory and led directly to the declaration of a Confederate Arizona Territory, consisting of the southern portion of the New Mexico Territory.
- July 31, 1861 General Irvin McDowell bore the brunt of the blame for the Union defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run and was replaced on July 31st by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who was named general-in-chief of all the Union armies.
- July 1, 1862 The Pacific Railway Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862. This act provided Federal government support for the building of the first transcontinental railroad, which was completed on May 10, 1869.
- July 3, 1863 On this date the Battle of Gettysburg ends with the Pickett-Pettigrew charge.
- July 9, 1864 Battle of Monocacy, MD. Advance on Washington, Jubal Early's infantry reach Fredericksburg and rout the Union defenders.
- July 24, 1864 Second Battle of Kernstown, VA. Confederate Gen. Jubal Early defeats Union Gen. George Crook, inflicts heavy losses.
- July 30, 1864 The Battle of the Crater Petersburg, VA occurred on this date with heavy losses for the Union. Estimated Union total losses was 3,798 and Confederate losses 1,491.

Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, JULY 20
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
SPEAKER
Layne Waters
"The Immortal 600"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

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

The Official Publication of

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