



THE LEGIONARY

JULY, 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

I noticed the calendar the other day. July 1st, 2019 marked exactly 156 years after my GG granddad was wounded at Gettysburg. He was fighting for the 55th NC under the brigade of Joseph R. Davis, the nephew of President Jefferson Davis. When you think about how fast time flies, that wasn't really that long ago. July seems to be a month that has a lot of significance for this country since the inception. I hope we all pause and remember those who fought for our independence as we near July 4th. Striving for independence against an oppressive monarchy or tyrannical government is a worthy struggle. Even in defeat, the struggle for independence should never be classified as a lost cause because, inherently, man wants to be free and he will continue to strive for it. By writing and signing the Declaration of Independence, our founding fathers were classified by the British as traitors and basically they had signed their own death warrant. Fortunately, we won the revolutionary war, a war fought largely by southerners and in southern states, and George Washington went from traitor to patriot forever.

That said, the southern secession in 1860 was legal and no Confederate was ever tried for treason or it would have 'condemned the north' (the words and opinion of US Supreme Court Justice Salmon P. Chase). The truth is that Robert E. Lee was no traitor and secession was not treason because the US was a *voluntary* union of sovereign states. All of those lawyers and lawmakers in all of those states knew exactly what document they had signed, they knew exactly what it meant and they exercised their right to secession. Secession was not war! War only came when Lincoln decided to preserve the union and unconstitutionally invade the south and wage war on the states. During this time, he suspended habeas corpus, his armies took over state legislatures by force (Maryland), he jailed those in the north who disagreed with him to the tune of thousands and he shut down newspapers. He even 'deported' Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham (D-Ohio) a politician who opposed Lincoln's policies and the war. Worst of all, certain generals of his, who had more than their share of losses to the Confederate army, chose instead to wage total war on the civilian population in the south. Entire cities were burned to the ground and nearly destroyed (including Columbia), homes were looted and burned. Farms were destroyed and livestock that couldn't be retained by the union were killed. All of this resulted in starvation and tens of thousands of deaths. We all know the results of the war, but I would argue seven days a week and twice on Sunday that General Robert E. Lee and every Confederate that fought was as much of a patriot that has ever lived in this country and the second war of independence was just as noble as the first war of independence! We know the truth and it's our duty to tell others the true history of the south.

The WHC had two spaces at the Gilbert Peach Festival. I would like to thank compatriots Mark Mills and Wes Mills for bringing the cannon and also for Rusty Rentz, Charlie Bray, Johnny Stroman, Mike Long and David West for attending and helping with sales of merchandise. Sales went pretty well and we handed out several membership applications that I hope turn into memberships. We had some good conversations with people as they came through and I can report that this was a very positive event for the camp. We were fortunate with the cloud cover so while it was hot, it wasn't unbearable.

Our meeting this month will be Thursday July 18, 2019 at 6:00 pm at Seawell's Restaurant. The speaker will be Michael Thomas and he will be speaking on Hampton's Iron Scouts. Hope to see you there and, as always, guests are welcome.

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 July ~



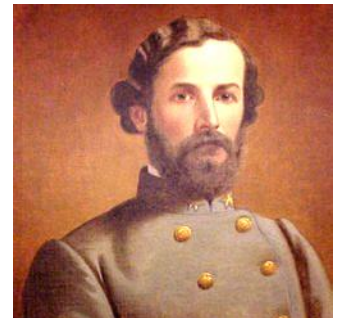
UN Colonel
John W. Lowe

This Month (July), saw one of the first Confederate battlefield victories, the battle at the Scary Creek in West Virginia was part of a campaign by Union forces in West Virginia to drive the Confederate forces out of the crucial Kanawha Valley.

On July 17, 1861, a Union force of about 1,000 men under Colonel John Williamson Lowe, 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry attempted to advance across Scary Creek in route to attacking the Confederate camp at Saint Albans. After a fire fight of several hours' duration at a bridge over Scary Creek, the 800 Confederates holding the Scary Creek line repulsed the Union advance. The Confederates had been

commanded by Colonel George Smith Patton, the grandfather of the famed leader of the Third Army in World War II. Col. Patton was seriously wounded, and Captain Albert Gallatin Jenkins rallied the Confederate force to victory. Losses in the battle were light: The Union suffered 14 dead, 30 wounded and seven captured, while the Confederates sustained losses of 4 killed and six wounded, among them Colonel Patton.

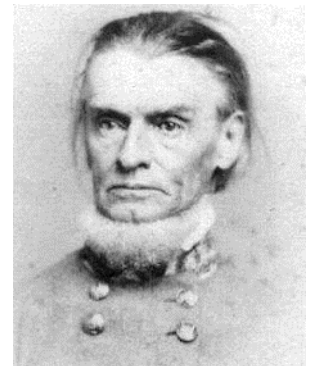
Although a Confederate victory, it was also a strategic set back one, as Confederate General Henry Wise, overall commander of the Confederate forces in the Kanawha Valley, decided to withdraw up the Kanawha to his supply bases in Fayette and Greenbrier counties. This ceded most of the Kanawha Valley to the Union, and thus the Union forces lost the battle, but obtained the object of their campaign.



CSA Colonel
George S. Patton



CSA General
Albert G. Jenkins



CSA General
Henry A. Wise

JESUS SAID! "RETURN TO YOUR HOME AND DECLARE HOW MUCH GOD HAS DONE FOR YOU."

Followers of Jesus can be quite shy about how much God has done for them. Part of the reason is that we fear that others will think that we belong to a church that "is in your face" and we wish to convert the other person. Some perhaps don't fear others' perception, rather they simply keep their beliefs to themselves out of modesty. Probably a third group would include those who don't believe God really has done something for them, or those who don't think about it too deeply.

Having experienced some life changing acts of healing over the last several months I have come closer to God. However, the pure and simple truth is that God has gifted all of us with the miracle of life itself. Living in thanksgiving does not need to be flashy or dramatic (although it is wonderful when it does happen) --- we can give thanks for another day and share with others what a wonderful gift life really is.

"LIFE GIVING ONE, THANK YOU FOR MY LIFE TODAY" AMEN



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



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2019

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	August 6, 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	August 7, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	August 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	August 19, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	July 30, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	July 30, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

After mail delivery today, 5-July, I have received 84 renewals which leaves 52 members to be renewed. I encourage those who have not renewed to send in your renewals as soon as possible. If you have any questions regarding your renewal, please contact me via e-mail or phone.

Contact Info:

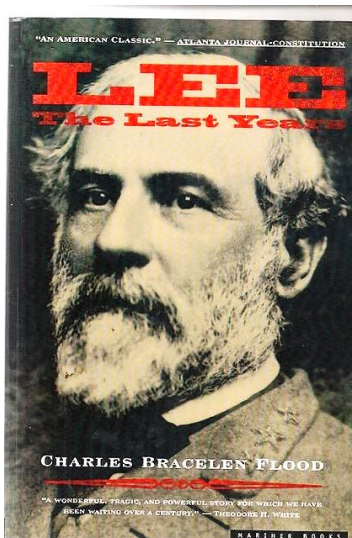
Charlie Bray
Home TN: 803-749-1042
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Email: cdbiii@bellouth.net

Quote: Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA

"All that the South has ever desired was that the Union as established by our forefathers should be preserved and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."

BOOK REVIEW – "LEE THE LAST YEARS" BY CHARLES BRACELEN FLOOD ————— HAROLD MILLS

A Mariner Book by Houghton Mifflin Company, New York: Copyright in 1981
Reprinted in 1998



I came across this book this Summer and want to share it with you. It is not listed on our website. Even though it is not a new book, it was new to me.

The story begins with Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865 and ends with his death in 1870. The major theme is the great effort Lee made to try to heal the wounds caused by the war and to reconcile the nation. His personal contribution was to re-build small Washington College in Lexington, Virginia as its president. It is now known as Washington & Lee University. He initiated a modern curriculum for that era that would prepare young Southern men to re-build Southern society.

There are many family personal stories weaved into the book that will move you and give you insight to the character of Robert E. Lee. First it has to be understood that Lee and his wife came from very prominent Virginia families known today as FFVs or First Families of Virginia. Both initially opposed secession as destructive to the USA. Once Virginia seceded, they believed that had no choice but to fight for their state and their families. Robert Edward Lee (19 Jan 1807-12 Oct 1870) came from a very famous Virginia line. His father, Maj. Gen Henry "Light Horse Harry"

Lee was a key officer under George Washington during the American Revolution and later was Governor of Virginia.

Henry Lee gave the eulogy at George Washington's funeral which was attended by over 4,000 people in which he coined the famous description of Washington as, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Lee's wife and his 3rd cousin, Mary Anna Randolph Custis (1831-1870) was great granddaughter of Martha Washington and step great granddaughter of George Washington. Her home was the historic Arlington House overlooking the Potomac River and the National Mall of Washington, DC. It was also known as the Custis-Lee Mansion. Today it is the Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. Union forces used the grounds as a cemetery

to prevent the Lees from ever returning. Of course, the property was expropriated via a special tax during the war. The rest of that property dispute is described in the book which you will find very interesting.

There are three situations that especially caught my attention in this book:

1. Lee applied in 1865 for a pardon and restoration of his U.S. citizenship but his application was misplaced. In 1975, President Gerald Ford signed an Act of Congress that posthumously restored Robert E. Lee's citizenship effective June 13, 1865. It is popular today in some misguided circles to refer to Lee as a traitor to the USA. Such folks seem to ignore the fact that none of the Confederate leaders were ever charged with treason, and that Lee resigned his U.S. Army Commission before taking a commission in the Confederate Army. His state

had seceded from the USA and had joined with other Southern states to form a new independent country. In that sense, the Confederate states did not rebel against the US and never sought to replace the US Government. The question of secession was an open one until 1865.

2. Lee was invited to meet with President U.S. Grant at The White House which he did on May 1, 1869 while he was in DC on business. There are conflicting accounts of their private conversation even though there were three persons with Lee. Today we would simply describe it as a courtesy call. It is speculated that Grant sought to send a message to the South by hosting Lee that bitterness was a not appropriate.
3. Lee became quite ill in 1869 and considered resigning from W&L. He suffered from heart failure and had a heart attack earlier in the war. Instead, he decided to take what amounted to a tour of the South to visit relatives and friends, to visit his father's grave and that of his late daughter. The tour lasted 2 1/2 months. What surprised Lee was the emotional outpouring his presence caused everywhere he went in the South. He was hailed as their great beloved leader. Telegraph operators would signal ahead of his train to announce that Lee was on board and wherever he stopped, thousands would gather to see him and hold up their children to see him. Lee was deeply moved by the reception.

This book will move you and make you appreciate more fully the character of General Lee.

PS: The author was not a Southerner.

Southern Women – Elizabeth Timms (1830 – June 5, 1909)



Birth: Unknown – Gordon County Georgia

Death: 1864 – Kentucky

Burial: Cave Hill Cemetery – Louisville, KY

Plot: Section O, Lot 263, Grave #13

In the main cemetery in Louisville a victim of the callous treatment meted out to women is proved by the grave of Elizabeth Timms. She was taken from her home in Calhoun, Georgia, for waving or alerting Confederate troops. Elizabeth was separated from her family in 1864 and shipped North (her husband was away in the ANV). She was supposedly imprisoned in an icehouse by Dr. Mary Walker, U.S. Army, where she contracted pneumonia and died and buried in the Confederate section of Cave Hill Cemetery. Her dying request was to be buried with her people, therefore, she remains the only female resting among the Confederate dead. About 400 women were taken by Sherman's troops from the millworks at Roswell, Georgia and

brought to the prison pens in Louisville, Kentucky. They were then farmed out as domestics, sent to Indiana mills or shipped across the Ohio River where many froze to death in the winter. Most of these so called 'refugees' did not or could not get back home after the war ended.

CSS FLORIDA:

From the outset, the ship was designed to be one of the fastest afloat in the 1860's. She was fitted with engines of a new design and manufacture by Faucett, Preston and Company, known and held in high regard for building some of the fastest maritime engines in the 19th century.

On March 22, 1862, 'Oreto' embarked on her maiden voyage as a civilian ship, bound for the port of Nassau in the Bahamas. It is a widely held opinion that her early departure was to carry much needed war supplies for the Confederate States. History records however, the 'Oreto' would have a short career in the civilian merchant role - rather, later to make her place in history as a Confederate cruiser. Whilst 'Florida' was known in the shipyard as the 'Oreto' she was initially intended to be named 'Manassas' in confederate service. She had the distinction of being the first of several, foreign-built cruisers. For reasons unknown, Union records long

continued to refer to her as the 'Oreto' and frequently, reports confused her with the CSS Alabama despite her being fitted with two funnels as opposed to the single-stacked Alabama.

At Nassau in the Bahamas, 'Oreto' was intended to coal and had contrived to fill her bunkers although she was only entitled to take on enough fuel to make the nearest Confederate port. The Governor of the islands denied the 'Oreto' the opportunity to rendezvous with her tender in Nassau harbour and ordered the ship to be arrested - but on August 7, the British courts concluded that 'Oreto' was not an armed ship and released her. Only a few hours after their decision, the ship slipped out of Nassau harbour at night, making her way to the isolated Green Cay. Here, she met up with the British schooner 'Prince Alfred' carrying other essential supplies. By now yellow fever was sweeping the area having struck her entire complement with the exception of one fireman and four deckhands.



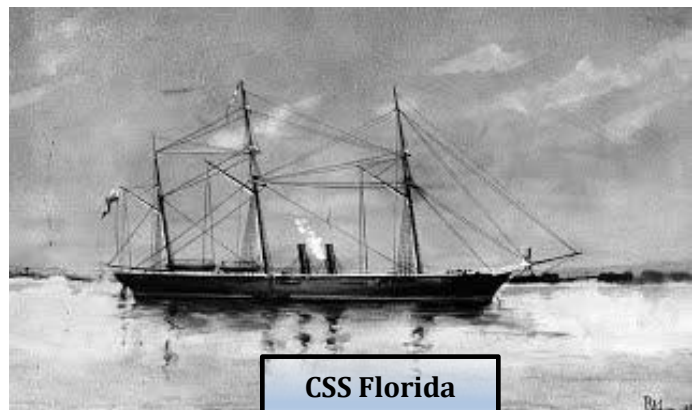
Lt. John N. Maffitt

With only this skeleton crew, the Confederate ship received eight guns (two 7-inches and six six-inches) and other ordnance. Lieutenant John Newlands Maffitt assumed formal command and declared his vessel was no longer 'Oreto', *'being hereby commissioned as the Confederate cruiser CSS Florida on this day, August 17th, 1862, with the sole intention to raid Union shipping lines along the Gulf of Mexico'*.

The following day Maffitt ordered the ship's company to begin training on all main guns. It was at this point, his executive officer, Lieutenant Stribling made an unfortunate discovery. In their haste to break out of Nassau and away from the U.S. ships in the vicinity, the Oreto/Florida's company accidentally left essential naval artillery equipment in storage. As the ship would now be totally helpless in combat Maffitt, also stricken with the disease, decided to make for Mobile in Alabama, running the blockade for the first time – a risky move he knew and could see the end of the Florida's career.

Despite a raging fever, Maffitt was determined to get his ship to the relative safety of America. In an audacious dash the 'Prince of Privateers' braved a hail of canon shot from two Federal blockade ships before finally anchoring beneath the guns of Fort Morgann. Maffitt and his crew were accorded a hero's welcome. Asked why the Florida had not returned fire on the Union vessels, he revealed the necessary rammers, sights, beds, locks and quoins had not been loaded in the Bahamas as intended. Maffitt, impatient to get back to sea, delayed no longer than absolutely necessary. Having taken on-board all remaining stores and armaments, along with added crew members, the Florida finally escaped to sea on January 16, 1863.

Embarking on an extraordinary career which, over about the next year and a half would see the cruiser cross the Atlantic twice while destroying ships of the US merchant fleet. The spring and summer of 1863 saw the CSS Florida sink several US ships in the waters surrounding the West Indies and in the mid-Atlantic Ocean. Maffitt during this period, made considerable use and benefitted directly from several friends in the British Royal Navy. On at least three occasions, the Florida found herself in 'close proximity' to one or more British ships of the line; and an exchange of goods and/or replenishment at sea was highly probable. According to the personal log of Midshipman Stephen Forsyth of HMS Resistance, a rare departure from Resistance's duties patrolling the English Channel, reveals 'a chance encounter with the Confederate Cruiser 'Florida' saw the transfer of coal, meat and light ordinance from the Resistance, before



signals of farewell were exchanged'. During this period of Florida's operations, Maffitt made Nassau his home port; but as the number of ships the Confederate raider was sinking or capturing grew, the Federal authorities decided to dispatch a large naval squadron to pursue this troublesome, Confederate 'raider'. On being made aware of this; and despite many objections from the crew Maffitt and his officers decided to move their base of operations to Europe in the late summer of 1863.

Continuing to wreak havoc in the commercial shipping lanes between Europe and America, the CSS Florida eventually arrived in the port of Brest in August of 1863 needing to make repairs. French authorities impounded the Florida for the next few months, under France's neutrality laws. Immediately after this became known, United States diplomatic agents applied a near continuous stream of protests, threats, and requests for action to the government of Napoleon III for the Confederate ship to be seized on their behalf. As these 'legal' moves continued, employing the good offices of the Confederacy's Naval Agent, Captain Maffitt ordered the vessel to be secretly repaired. Maffitt however was now in declining health and was forced to relinquish his command to Lt.



CSN – Lieutenant
Charles M. Morris

Charles M. Morris. Morris immediately had to contend with several serious discipline problems which had erupted during the ship's period in port. Feeling the entire safety of his ship to be at risk, Morris finally discharged part of the original crew. In the end, American diplomatic efforts did not sway the French, and Lt. Morris was able to put to sea with his newly equipped and newly-manned ship on 10 February 1864.

Florida crossed the Atlantic, making her way towards the shores of South America where she continued harassing and decimating the US merchant fleet for the next six months. On 10 July 1862, the CSS Florida enjoyed its most successful day as a raider, taking four vessels including 'Electric Spark', valued at nearly \$1,000,000. Despite these successes, Morris decided his crew was in need of rest. There had already been one unsuccessful mutiny and the Captain had lost confidence in his crew's ability to function effectively. Florida's time was running out; and his ship would meet its final end as a Confederate cruiser, through an intelligence move and violation of

international law by the US Government.

In the October of 1864, the CSS Florida found itself docked in the port of Bahia, Brazil, refitting and allowing an exhausted crew time to relax. The US Consulate in Bahia began operations spying upon the activities of the ship and communicating with the Federal Navy ships operating in the area. In violation of international laws respecting the rights of neutral powers in a conflict, Commander Napoleon Collins of the USS Wachusett, attacked the Florida while she lay at anchor in Bahia.

Catching the Confederate ship completely unprepared for combat, the USS Wachusett rammed the Florida, damaging her hull badly and forcing her Captain to surrender. The Wachusett then towed its prize to the US Navy's base at Hampton Roads, VA. Meantime, diplomats of Brazil and several other countries, filed legal protests against the US and the actions of Commander Collins. The US courts held that Commander Collins had indeed violated the international laws and treaties of the US and ordered the ship to be returned to Brazil. Before this could happen however, the CSS Florida was lost in a questionable collision with the US Army Transport, 'Alliance' in late November of 1864. It was widely believed the sinking was most likely arranged by Admiral David Dixon Porter, a close friend of the 'Alliance's' Captain. Commander Collins for his action of illegal attack and seizure was court-martialed and convicted of violating Brazilian territorial rights; but the verdict was set aside by Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles. Collins subsequently won fame and eventual promotion for his daring and was hailed as a hero by the press and readership of the north.

No one can deny the CSS Florida, in spite of meeting such an ignominious end, enjoyed a stellar career as a Confederate cruiser. Sometimes plagued by an often-ill-disciplined crew, she was directly credited with thirty-seven ships either sunk or captured. In addition to this her crew took two ships that were later commissioned as the Confederate cruisers CSS Tacony and CSS Clarence. These ships were credited with another twenty-three Federal vessels sunk or captured. Through daring and bold actions against all the odds, the officers and crew of the CSS Florida ensured a place for themselves and their ship in the annals of naval warfare history.



Union Commander
Napoleon Collins

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

July 6, 1861

Cape Hatteras, NC - off the shores of Cape Hatteras, the Confederate privateer Jefferson Davis engaged and captured the Union ships, USS Enchantress and USS John Welsh.

July 26-27,
1861

Mesilla, New Mexico Territory – During the night through the early morning on July 27, Maj. Isaac Lynde, 7th U.S. Infantry, abandoned Ft. Fillmore near Mesilla, NM Territory, in the face of CSA Capt. John R. Baylor's advancing force even though Lynde's troops outnumbered the Confederates by a 2-to-1 margin. He took his army and headed for Fort Stanton. Baylor pursued Lynde and caught up with his army later that day. After giving up Fort Fillmore without a fight, Lynde surrendered his 10 companies to Baylor at San Augustine Springs without firing a shot which left a large part of New Mexico open to Confederate invasion.

July 6, 1862

James River, Virginia – Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart led 2 infantry regiments and 6 cannon alongside the James River. he had information that some Union gunboats would be travelling on the river. He set his men into an ambush and waited. A short time after the ambush was set, a Union flotilla came upstream. Slowly passing the ambush was 5 Union transport ships with soldiers on their decks. They were no more than 100 yards away when the Confederates opened fire on the ships with a devastating effect. The artillery shells were crashing through the sides of the ships. One of the transports sank and a number of soldiers had been knocked overboard of all of the ships, floating in the river. many of the soldiers drowned before being rescued. Stuart heard some additional ships heading towards his position. He ordered his men to pack up and they silently withdrew back to the Confederate lines.

July 6, 1864

Jackson County, Missouri – Capt. George Todd and his Confederate guerrillas ambushed a Union patrol of the 2nd Colorado Cavalry. The Federals were quickly scattered and 8 union soldiers were killed.

**THURSDAY, JULY 18
6:00 P.M.**



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

Speaker

**Michael Thomas.
("Hamptons Iron Scouts")**

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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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