



# THE LEGIONARY

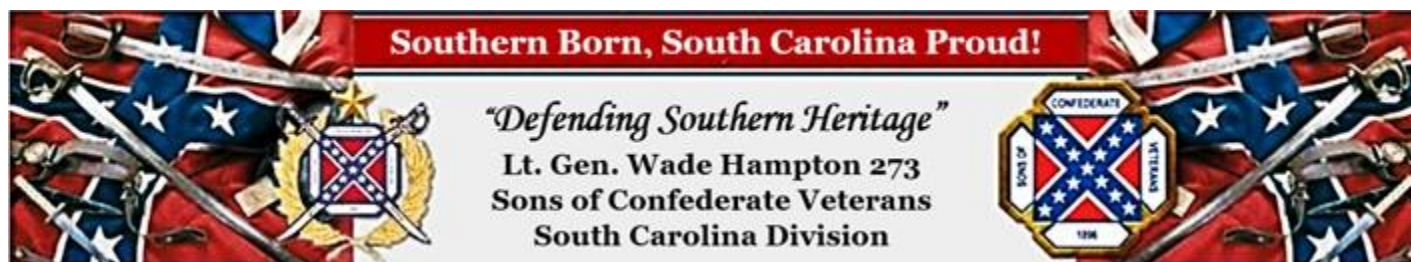
July, 2021

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273  
Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)  
Charles Bray, Acting Editor

## A Fraternal Organization of Southern Men

### COMMANDERS CORNER

V. A. CANT, SR.



The RSVP response closing date for the July 22 camp meeting is Friday, July 19. **Remember if you commit to attend and do not attend then the camp has to pay for your food.**

Our speaker this month will be Dean Hunt whose topic will be **“Gen. Longstreet’s Corps @ Kingsville Depot South Carolina 1863 & the Corps railroad movement to Chickamauga.”** Dean has spoken to our camp in the past and his subjects have always been interesting and informative.

I recently received an email from a long time camp member regarding an entry in the Informative Dates section of the Legionary. The entry was about General “Stonewall” Jackson’s wounding and death. The entry read as follows – **General Stonewall Jackson dies from his wounds 8 days later, his last words, “Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.” Lee laments I have lost my right arm.**

I should have included additional detail that his wound was not the cause of his death. While recovering, from his wound and the amputation of his left arm the extreme heat of the day caused Gen. Jackson to ask that cold wet towels be put on him. This exposure led to his catching pneumonia which was his ultimate cause of death, not the wound or the resultant amputation of his left arm. Verified: <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/2016/01/24/how-did-stonewall-jackson-actually-die/>

### The CHARGE

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

**Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,**

Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



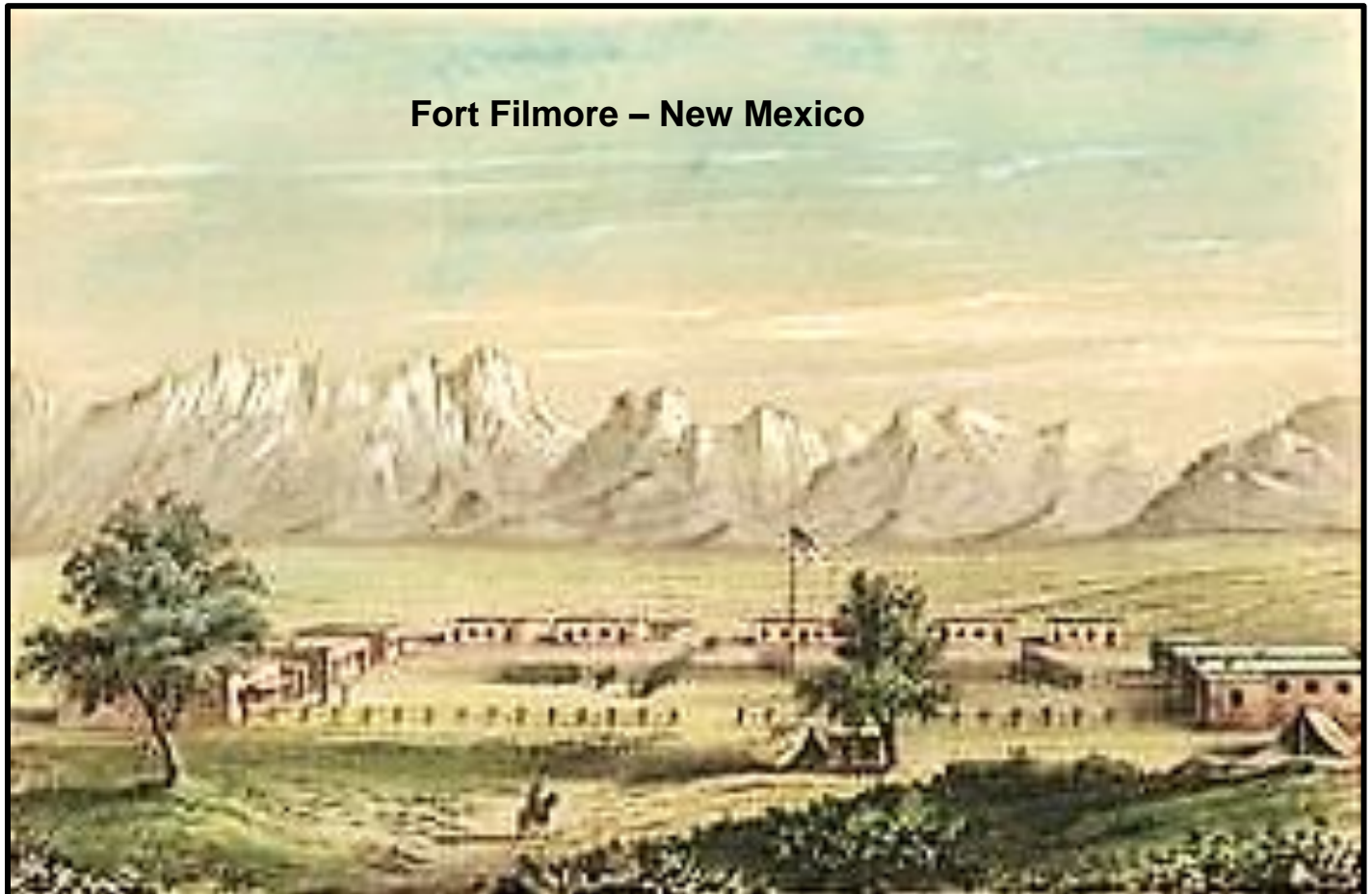
I try hard not to make mistakes, but I know on occasion it does happen and I thank our Compatriot in Tennessee for pointing this one out to me. If any of you have issue with what is in the Legionary, please let me know, you won't hurt my feelings and I will gladly make the correction.



LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

V. A. CANT. JR.

~ Events of July ~



**Fort Fillmore – New Mexico**

This Month (July 1861), saw Western Confederate Militia win an early victory in Arizona.



CSA Lt. Col. John R. Baylor

On July 24, Lt. Col. John R. Baylor led 300 men from Fort Bliss 40 miles up the east bank of the Rio Grande to Fort Fillmore, New Mexico. His Texans forded the Rio Grande and early that afternoon entered nearby Mesilla, a strongly pro-Confederate community. The Texans reached the vicinity of Fort Fillmore at night and placed themselves between the fort and its water supply at the river. On July 25, with 380 infantry and mounted riflemen, plus howitzers, Maj. Isaac Lynde approached Mesilla from the south.



Union Maj. Isaac Lynde

Baylor rejected his demand for surrender, and Lynde ordered his artillery to open fire. After 3 Union enlisted men died in a bungled charge and 2 officers and 4 other men were wounded, Lynde ordered a return to the fort. The Confederates did not suffer any casualties but

remained in Mesilla, fearing a Union trap, Baylor sent to El Paso for artillery and additional men. When he found out that Baylor had sent for artillery, Lynde ordered the fort abandoned that night. On July 26, Fort Fillmore was set afire, and they retreated back to Fort Stanton. Because Baylor blocked the shortest retreat route, north up the Rio Grande toward Fort Craig, New Mexico, the Union garrison headed northeast toward San Augustin Pass in the Organ Mountains. Ultimately, they became desperately thirsty and exhausted. On July 27, at sunrise, Baylor discovered Lynde's withdrawal. Baylor's troops and some "Arizona" civilians gave chase. When these 300 Confederate soldiers approached the 500 retreating Union soldiers, Lynde surrendered his demoralized troops without firing a shot.



## CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

***"Indeed I count everything as loss because of the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus my lord."- Philippians 3:8 ESV***

"Spiritual knowledge of Christ will be a personal knowledge. You cannot know Jesus through another person's acquaintance with him. No, each of us must know him personally; you must know him on your own account. It will be an intelligent knowledge--you must know him, not as the visionary dreams of him, but as the Word reveals him. You must know his natures, divine and human. You must know his offices--his attributes--his works--his shame--his glory. Each must meditate upon him until you "comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge." It will be an affectionate knowledge of him; indeed, if I know him at all, you must love him. An ounce of heart knowledge is worth a ton of head learning. Our knowledge of him will be a satisfying knowledge. When you know your Saviour, your mind will be full to the brim--you shall feel that you have that which your spirit panted after. "This is that bread whereof if a man eats, he shall never hunger." At the same time it will be an exciting knowledge; the more you know of your Beloved, the more you shall want to know. The higher you climb the loftier will be the summits which invite my eager footsteps. You shall want the more as you get the more. Like the miser's treasure, your gold will make you covet more. This knowledge of Christ Jesus will be a most happy one; in fact, so elevating, that sometimes it will completely bear you up above all trials, and doubts, and sorrows; and it will, while you enjoy it, make you something more than "Man that is born of woman, who is of few days, and full of trouble"; for it will fling about me the immortality of the ever living Saviour, and gird me with the golden girdle of his eternal joy. Come, my soul, sit at Jesus's feet and learn of him all this day."



***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 Slimp**





## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

If you are thinking about attending meetings at any of the listed camps, ***I recommend you check with a member you know and verify the meeting date and location is still valid.***

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	August 3, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM <b>1st Tuesday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	August 4, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	August 5, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	July 19, 2021	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 <sup>th</sup> Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	July 27, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	July 27, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



## ADJUTANT'S DESK

**CHARLIE BRAY**

Our next meeting will be the 5<sup>th</sup> post COVID meeting of the year, and I am confident as in previous meetings we will have a great turnout. At last month's meeting we welcomed our newest member into the Wade Hampton Camp Mr. Thomas D. Scruggs, Jr. who is a resident of Columbia.

As of today 6-July-2021 I have received 73% membership renewals totaling 88 renewed members. I encourage those who have not renewed to please do so as soon as possible.

If you have not received your MRS statement, or you have received one and it is incorrect **"PLEASE"** contact me and let me know so I can get with SC Division Adjutant and determine what is wrong and correct the issue. I encourage each member upon receipt of your renewal statement to please send it in as soon as possible. My contact information is;

Home TN: 803-749-1042

Cell TN: 803-414-6808

Email: [cdbiii@bellsouth.net](mailto:cdbiii@bellsouth.net)

**RENEW EARLY AND RECRUTE A NEW MEMBER.** 🌟

### Membership Renewal Information

**SCV HQ Fiscal Year – August 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022**

#### Renewing Members:

National \$35.00

SC Division \$10.00

WHC-273 \$15.00

Total Dues: **\$60.00**

## **Recruit, Recruit, Recruit**

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

**Phone (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail [bpittman3@hotmail.com](mailto:bpittman3@hotmail.com)**



## Quote: William Mack Lee

(Robert E. Lee's black servant)

*"I was raised by one of the greatest men in the world. There was never one born of a woman greater than Gen. Robert E. Lee, according to my judgment. All of his servants were set free ten years before the war, but all remained on the plantation until after the surrender."*



## William Lowndes Yancy, Fire Eater!

(Source: <http://home.sandiego.edu/~clawson/edmund.html>)



William Lowndes Yancy  
August 10, 1814 – July 27, 1863

William Lowndes Yancey (August 10, 1814 - July 27, 1863), American political leader, son of Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, an able lawyer of South Carolina, of Welsh descent, was born near the Falls of the Ogeechee, Warren County, Georgia.

After his father's death in 1817, his mother remarried and removed to Troy, New York. Yancey attended Williams College for one year, studied law at Greenville, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar. As editor of the Greenville (South Carolina) Mountaineer (1834-35), he ardently opposed nullification.

In 1835 he married a wealthy woman, and in the winter of 1836-1837 removed to her plantation in Alabama, near Cahaba (Dallas County), and edited weekly papers there and in Wetumpka (Elmore County), his summer home. The accidental poisoning of his slaves in 1839 forced him to devote himself entirely to law and journalism; he was now an impassioned advocate of State's Rights and supported Van Buren in the presidential campaign of 1840.

He was elected in 1841 to the state House of Representatives, in which he served for one year; became state senator in 1843, and in 1844 was elected to the national House of Representatives to fill a vacancy, being re-elected in 1845. In Congress his ability and his unusual oratorical gifts at once gained recognition. In 1846, however, he resigned his seat, partly on account of poverty, and partly because of his disgust with the Northern Democrats, whom he accused of sacrificing their principles to their economic interests.

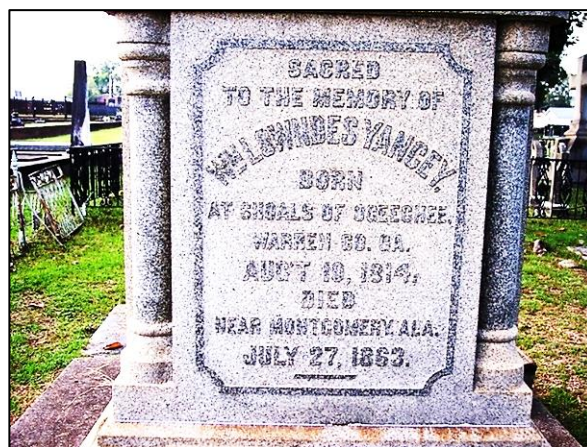
His entire energy was now devoted to the task of exciting resistance to anti-slavery aggression. He is generally included as one of several southerners referred to as "fire-eaters." In 1848 he secured the adoption by the state Democratic convention of the so-called "Alabama Platform," which was endorsed by the legislatures of Alabama and Georgia and by Democratic state conventions in Florida and Virginia. The "Alabama Platform" declared that it was the duty of Congress not only to allow slavery in all the territories but to protect it, that a territorial legislature could not exclude it, and that the Democratic party should not support for president or vice-president a candidate "not ... openly and unequivocally opposed to either of the forms of excluding slavery from the territories of the United States mentioned in these resolutions."

When the conservative majority in the national Democratic convention in Baltimore refused to incorporate his ideas into the platform, Yancey with one colleague left the convention and wrote an Address to the People of Alabama, defending his course and denouncing the cowardice of his associates. Naturally, he opposed the Compromise of 1850, and went so far as openly to advocate secession; but the conservative element was in control of the state.

Disappointment of the South with the results of "Squatter Sovereignty" caused a reaction in his favor, and in 1858 he wrote a letter advocating the appointment of committees of safety, the formation of a League of United Southerners, and the repeal of the laws making the African slave-trade piracy. After twelve years' absence from the national conventions of the Democratic party, he attended the Charleston convention in April 1860, and again demanded the adoption of his ideas. Defeated by a small majority, he again left the hall, followed this time by the delegates of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and two of the three delegates from Delaware. On the next day the Georgia delegation and a majority of the Arkansas delegation withdrew. In the Baltimore convention of the seceders he advocated the nomination of John Cabell Breckinridge, and he made a tour of the country on his behalf.

In Alabama he was the guiding spirit in the secession convention and delivered the address of welcome to Jefferson Davis on his arrival at Montgomery. He refused a place in President Davis's cabinet. On March 31, 1861, he sailed for Europe as the head of a commission sent to secure recognition of the Confederate government but returned in 1862 to take a seat in the Confederate Senate, in which he advocated a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

On account of his failing health, he left Richmond early in 1863, and on the 27th of July died at his home near Montgomery, AL and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Montgomery, AL.

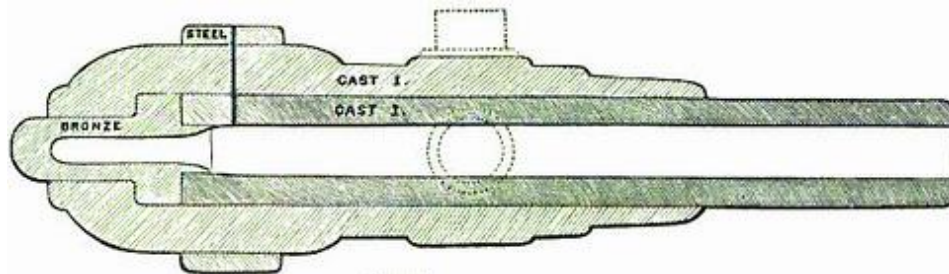


## Big guns for Beauregard: Blakely 12.75-inch Rifles

Busy of late, I neglected an interesting sesquicentennial. The journal kept at Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida offered this section among several paragraphs recording activity on September 11, 1863:

The large Blakely gun just mounted at Battery Ramsay was fired to-day at 1 p.m., with a charge of 40 pounds weight of powder, sabot and shell of 425 pounds weight, and 2° elevation. At the first discharge the gun burst, splitting open in eight places in rear of the first reinforce band.

This gun was one of two which had recently arrived from England. The pair were the largest weapons in the Confederacy and were considered the best guns to counter the Federal monitors. But with one pull of the lanyard, those weapons looked feeble and weak.



use in the seacoast defenses of the Confederacy. At the cost of £10,000 each, Blakely instructed the Gorge Forrester & Company's Vauxhall Foundry in Liverpool to turn out two guns. The guns had a bore of 12.75-inch, sometimes identified as 13-inch. The guns also went by the projectile weight – 900-, 700-, 600-, or 650-



pounder, depending on which sized shot was used. The designation of 12.75-inch seems most practical and realistic.

In his Treatise on Ordnance and Armor, published in 1865, Alexander Lyman Holley provided some particulars of the guns, along with a plan of construction:

The gun was 16 feet long with a composite construction. The use of cast iron here was due to a shortage of steel, which Blakely preferred. Writing about it in the Southern Historical Papers, Confederate Ordnance Chief Josiah Gorgas described the guns:

These guns were built up of a wrought iron cylinder, closed at the breech with a brass-screw plug, some thirty-inch long and chambered to seven inches. This cylinder had three successive jackets, each shorter than its predecessor, so that from muzzle to breech the thickness of the gun increased by steps of about three and a-half inches. The object of the seven-inch chamber in the brass plug was to afford an air or gas space which would diminish the strain of the gun.

In addition, a set of steel hoops over the breech further strengthened the gun. The bore of the gun was 12 feet 7.5 inches long. The maximum diameter was 51 inches over the steel hoops. Overall this gun weighed 50,000 pounds. The wrought iron carriages weighed another 58,000 pounds.

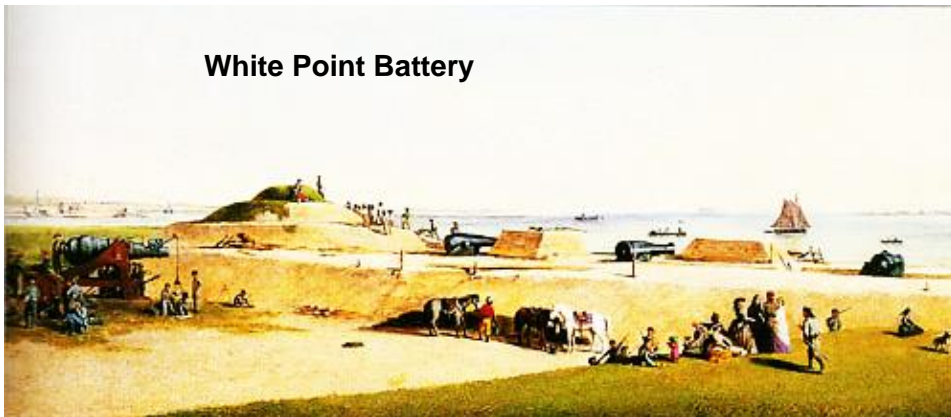
The guns shipped from England in the summer of 1863. In mid-August, the guns arrived on the blockade runner *Gibraltar* (formerly the CSS *Sumter*) at Wilmington, North Carolina. Immediately, General P.G.T. Beauregard used all pressure he could muster to have the guns added to Charleston's defenses – Even to the point of noting the guns were property of John Fraser & Company, with a Charleston interest. Finally, at the direction of Secretary of War James Seddon, the guns went to Charleston starting the last week of August.

When the first gun arrived, it went to Battery Ramsay in a position to cover the inner harbor should the ironclads rush past Fort Sumter. Of course, with all the fanfare and newspaper accounts, the Federals soon learned of this new weapon and noted it in reports.

The problem facing the gunners of this massive Blakely was not a shortage of ammunition, as some 70 tons of special projectiles arrived on the *Gibraltar*, instead they needed a manual to load the gun, the crew had to man-handle the 650 pound bolts, nearly two feet long, into the muzzle. The projectiles were flanged to fit into grooves in the bore. Once in the muzzle, the crew had to delicately push the projectile down the bore without it seizing in the rifling.

The crew didn't know the purpose of the bronze chamber. At direction of Brigadier-General Roswell Ripley, the gunners loaded powder bags into the bronze air chamber completing the 40 pound charge. When they fired the gun, the bronze gave way and allowed the cracks mentioned in the report above. Not only was the gun damaged, but Beauregard suffered considerable embarrassment.

Fortunately, James Eason & Company were able to patch the gun by adding a massive breech block over the cracked cast iron. It eventually went back to Frazier's Wharf Battery. The second gun was then subjected to detailed and well observed test before it went into place at the White Point Battery. There it caught the attention of painter Conrad Wise Chapman (see far left):



In that position, the Blakely shared a post with one of the guns recovered from the USS *Keokuk*. Captain John Johnson, comparing the two weapons, did not like the British guns due to the "inferiority of their projectiles." He added, "These generally failed to take the grooves and would tumble like nail-kegs, without ever attaining their proper range." Some of the fault lay with the nature of locally

produced projectiles that lacked the high tolerances intended for the guns.

Skippping ahead in time, these two massive Blakely's were still there when the city was abandoned. Not willing to give up those prizes to the Federals, the Confederates blew up both guns.



## Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

July 4, 1861

**Washington, DC** – On this date Vice President Hannibal Hamlin called members to order, he looked across a chamber that contained nearly 20 ominously vacant desks—one for each of the recently departed senators representing states that had joined the Confederacy. Perhaps he noticed the desk of former Mississippi senator Jefferson Davis, its mahogany finish newly scarred by the sharp bayonet of a passing Massachusetts soldier. Due to the departure of Southern Democrat senators the Republican Party, for the first time controlled the Senate.

July 1, 1862

**Washington, DC** – On this date the Revenue Act of 1862 establishes the Bureau of Internal Revenue and implements the first successful income tax. The tax would be repealed in 1872.

July 29, 1862

**Washington, DC** – On this date Belle Boyd, a young Virginia woman, is arrested and imprisoned in Old Capitol Prison for spying for the Confederacy.

July 18, 1863

**Charleston, SC** – On this date Union Col. Robert G. Shaw leads the all black 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry Regiment assault against fortified Confederates at Fort Wagner, S. C. Col. Shaw and half of the 600 men in the regiment are killed.

July 6, 1864

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

July 31, 1864

**Hillsboro, GA** – On July 30 Union Brig. Gen. George Stoneman and his Union raiders were travelling towards Hillsboro and were encountering resistance. Shortly after dawn on the 31<sup>st</sup>, Stoneman met the main body of the Confederate force. Heavy skirmishing ensued with Stoneman dismounting most of his force. The Confederates got the upper hand and soon scattered the Federals. Stoneman stayed with his rear guard to allow the remainder of his force to escape. The rear guard was captured while the rest of the Federals were hit hard trying to break free.

***Y'all Come!!!***

***Next Camp  
Meeting  
Thursday, July 22  
6:00 p.m.***



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

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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