



THE

JULY 2015

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

SPEAKER'S BIO AND TOPIC

WADE HAMPTON CAMP MONTHLY MEETING

JULY 23, 2015

Camp member Col. Bill Hollingsworth, PC will be our speaker and I think you will find Bill's subject extremely interesting. Bill will be speaking on Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. and his Confederate ancestors. I encourage you join other camp members in fellowship and this most interesting program Bill will present.



COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

So many thoughts and feelings have unfolded since that insane, horrific and murderous act of one individual who has no affiliation with our organization, and the onslaught by the media and some politicians has engulfed me, as I am sure you as well, that my feelings are difficult to put into words.

While all this was happening my wife and I, along with a group of 40, were on our pilgrimage through Italy; I was not the only person tracking the events in South Carolina. One of the 40 was a school superintendent from the state of Illinois. He came up to me and simply brought up these events. Knowing he was from Illinois, I made an assumption of his political views and proceeded to explain my viewpoint. He immediately responded by saying *"you don't have to explain anything; we consider all of you as patriots"*.

Therefore, let me ramble a bit. Never have I felt so inadequate and helpless. Yet, what could I do? Nothing, but by not being here, trying to help, standing up for what is an honorable heritage, must have been similar to what my great, great grandparents must have felt when their oldest son fell with General Maxcy Gregg in Fredericksburg, or when their oldest daughter struggled with new born child when her husband fell at the Second Battle of Manassas. Or, how they felt when Union General Kill Kilpatrick (*what a despicable character of a man*), burned their home and absconded with all their belongings as he and his plunders charged into Fairfield County after the burning of Columbia.

Did they give up in the face of such devastation, destruction and personal loss? **NO!**

My ancestors, like yours, did not give up their fight for freedom, liberty and personal dignity even after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. They also had to endure the humiliation and the loss of everything honorable during Reconstruction. Think about that word "reconstruction". *The transformation of everything held holy, honorable, sacred and morally correct.* That is what we as true southerners are now being subjected to.

Our political leaders have abandoned our Cause for the sake of political expediency. Simply stated, we are alone in our struggle to honor our heritage and the sacrifices our forefathers endured. I offer no answers. However, I refuse to surrender. Keep our flag flying high.



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots, In light of all of the bad news I am pleased to say the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 as of July 10, 2015, at **53.7% renewed**. I have been adjutant for 4 years and I have not seen renewals come in this quickly and the level of donations is up as well. Please renew as soon as possible for numbers are strength and we will have battles in the future.

As we now know the legislature caved on the flag and it was removed today and taken to the Confederate Relic Room. My concern now is the SC Legislature will not fund the Relic Room to do the things a museum should do. I suspect some time down the road the Relic Room will be merged into the State Museum and slowly and surely our ancestor's heritage will quietly disappear. Needless to say we must be prepared to defend our history because I am confident when the legislature reconvenes in January 2016 there will movement to remove monuments, license plates and all things Confederate.

I do not remember whether I read or heard someone make this statement but I certainly feel in light of what we have seen to date it is relevant. ***"Rob a people of their culture and you steal their soul."***

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*



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

JULY – DECEMBER 2015

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
24 th Annual Confederate Ghost Walk - Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC	October 9 - 10	Confederate Heritage Trust http://csatrust.org
Brattonsville, McConnells, SC	October 24-25	http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	November 1	
Columbia Veteran's Day Parade	November 11	
Secessionville, Charleston, SC	November 14-15	http://www.battleofsecessionville.org/
Battle of Congaree Creek, Sandy Run	TBA	www.battleatcongarerecreek.com/
Christmas in Cayce	December 5	
West Metro Holiday Parade of Lights	December 12	



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

AS TIMES CHANGE, SHOULD WE?

Over the last two weeks we have seen people killed in a church for no reason other than hate. By a young man who has burned the American flag as well as our precious confederate flag.

We are seeing our flag, our monuments and all other confederate memorabilia being threatened. Our own state leaders have changed their minds since the April 13, 2000 Flag Compromise now saying ***"It is time to come down"***. We also have those who have no connection with this state, other than they are here campaigning for support/votes for the next Presidential elections saying or insinuating South Carolina should take it down.

Our heritage and our flag is in jeopardy today because of one person who took the lives of 9 people in a bible study class who welcomed this deranged person in with open arms. This person has a history of drug problems and I think is mentally ill. Race, as we all know has nothing to do with the removal of flags, monuments or any other confederate merchandise. We have heard from our State SCV leader in emails and letters that have been sent to various members of our state government and leaders. Will It Help? I certainly hope so!!!

We have shown our respect to those families who died in vain in Charleston, now they are calling it racist.

They still don't understand that some of their own fought alongside our ancestors during the War Between the States. How can we teach them differently?

Is this really the beginning of the end for The Sons of Confederate Veterans? I sure hope not.

We need to continue writing to our state officials and voicing our opinions.

And to add insult to misery the US Supreme Court on June 26, 2015 made it legal for same sex marriage, going against a recent poll that said 65% were against and 35% in favor of. A divided U.S. Supreme Court announced on Thursday June 18, 2015 that the state of Texas has the right to ban a specialty license design that features the Confederate battle flag.

WE NEED TO REAPPOINT OUR SUPREME COURT.

We need to keep our faith in our God, the creator of all.

"GOD OUR CREATOR, WE ASK THAT YOU WILL STEER US IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, KEEP US ON THE RIGHT TRACK, PRAY THAT ALL WILL SOON BE MADE BETTER FOR US ALL AND FOR OUR COUNTRY AS WELL." AMEN

Chaplains Prayer List: With the new year having arrived please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



Bill Chisholm

Jesse Folk

Rev. Bob and Ursula Slimp

Bill Smyth's wife Ann



ROBERT TYLER JONES

JANUARY 18, 1843 – MAY 1895



On the afternoon of July 3rd, 1863, Sergeant Robert Tyler Jones stepped out of the shade of the trees bordering the seminary ridge and quick marched a long mile across Gettysburg farmland with Armistead's brigade in Pickett's division. One of ten color guards at the start of the march, Jones watched eight of his fellow guards die and a 9th fall wounded in combat before taking on the colors himself. Wounded in the arm, Jones carried the battle flag through the Union line at the bloody angle of the stone wall and with a few hundred others briefly crested cemetery ridge in what became known as the "high water mark of the Confederacy," before collapsing with a wound to the head. Two days later, he was promoted to Color Sergeant for conspicuous gallantry. Jones survived his wounds and returned to service following his recovery, and earned further promotions in 1864 to Ensign, and 1st Lieutenant.

Robert was eighteen years old when he enlisted in the Confederate Army on June 25, 1861 in Jamestown. He served with the 53rd Virginia Infantry throughout the war, and was with Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He made an address at the 25th Reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg in 1888.

Robert Tyler Jones was the grandson of President John Tyler. He was the third son of Henry Lightfoot and Mary Tyler Jones and was born in the White House in 1843 during his grandfather's Presidency. Robert's mother died when he was just four years old. He is not listed on the 1850 census with his father and older brothers on their farm in Charles City County, Virginia; he may have been living with relatives following his mother's death.

The Washington, D.C. City Directory of 1890 lists Robert as residing on Corcoran Street, and employed as a clerk in the U.S. Treasury office. In 1891, at age 48, he married twenty-three year old Sally Breeden Gresham. Sally was born



in Petersburg, Virginia just after the war. By 1880, her father, an insurance agent, had moved their large family to Herndon, Virginia. Robert and Sally had one son, Lewis Armistead Jones, born June 22, 1893. Sadly, Robert died in May 1895, just two years after Lewis' birth.

Sally G. Jones is listed as a widow, head of a household in Washington D.C in the 1900-1930 U.S. census records, employed as a government clerk; Lewis A. Jones, son, is listed in her residence in 1900-1920. By 1930, Lewis had married and moved to Fairfax County, where he resided with his wife, Francis and daughter, Margaret in the home of his father-in-law, John McMillan, a dairy farmer. Lewis, like his mother and father, was employed as a government clerk. Lewis Armistead and Francis Jones are buried beside Robert Tyler and Sally Jones in Chestnut Grove Cemetery, Herndon, Virginia.



SS ROBERT E. LEE

JULY 30, 1942

The SS Robert E. Lee's construction was completed in 1924 in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, VA. The RE Lee was a steam passenger ship, with a total tonnage of 5,184 and was owned by the Eastern SS Co. Boston, MA. Its home port was New York City.

At 22.30 hours on 30 Jul 1942 the **Robert E. Lee** (Master William C. Heath) was hit by one torpedo from **U-166**, steaming at 16 knots about 25 miles southeast of the entrance to the Mississippi River. Lookouts had spotted the torpedo wake about 200 yards away before it struck just aft of the engine room. The explosion destroyed the #3 hold, vented through the B and C decks and wrecked the engines, the radio compartment and the steering gear. The vessel had been bound for Tampa, but no pilot was available so she was diverted to New Orleans under escort by **USS PC-566** which now began dropping depth charges at a sonar contact, sinking the U-boat.



Courtesy of the Mariners Museum, Newport News, VA

The badly damaged **Robert E. Lee** first listed to port then to starboard and finally sank by the stern about 15 minutes after the torpedo hit. One officer, nine crewmen and 15 passengers were lost. The survivors of the eight officers, 122 crewmen, six armed guards (the ship was armed with one 3in gun) and 268 passengers on board abandoned ship in six lifeboats, eight rafts and five floats and were soon picked up by **USS PC-566**, **USS SC-519** and the tug **Underwriter** and landed in Venice, Louisiana.

The passengers aboard the **Robert E. Lee** were mostly survivors of previously torpedoed ships on their way to the USA. Among the rescued were all 39 men from the **Andrea Brøvig**, 32 men from the **Høegh Giant** and 44 men from the **Stanvac Palembang**, while one man from the latter died in the sinking.

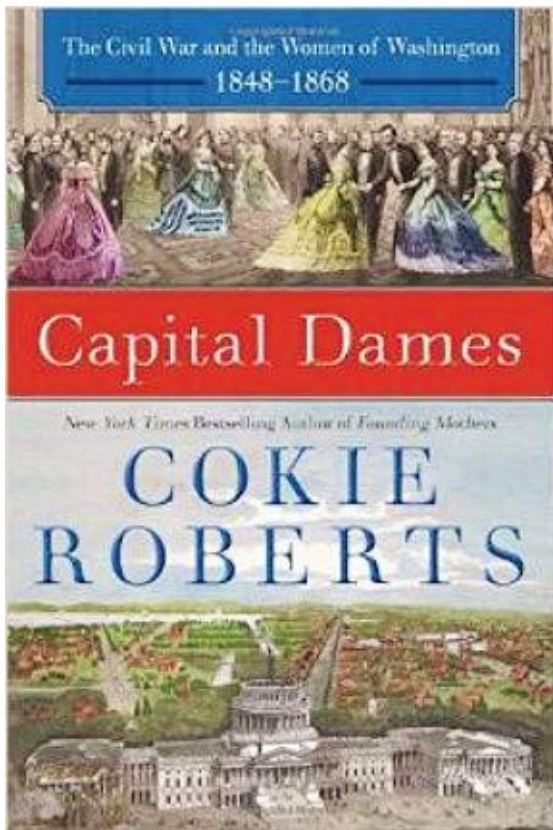
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***Interested Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact
Compatriot Scott James
Phone (803) 781-1836***

E-Mail wscottjames@bellsouth.net

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!

This book is a must read for anyone interested in "The War Between The States" written by an ABC TV News reporter/commentator who hails from an prominent Louisiana political family. Her father was Thomas Hale Boggs, a New Orleans, Louisiana Democrat



Congressman and House Majority Leader who was killed on October 16, 1972 in a plane crash in Alaska. This is one of a series of her well written books about influential woman in the history of the United States to include: Founding Mothers-The Women Who Raised Our Nation and Ladies of Liberty-The Women Who Shaped Our Nation (Abigail Adams, Dolley Madison, Rebecca Gratz, Louise Livingston, Sacagawea, and others). Capital Dames is based on extensive research and documentation of collections of private letters of the era, newspaper accounts, histories, memoirs, and official government documents.

Capital Dames is the story, told in short vignettes, of high society women in Washington, DC before, during, and after the war. It includes descriptions of long held friendships between prominent women of the Union and the Confederacy and the political machinations that the women became involved in. The most featured women in Capital Dames are: Mary Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln, whose Southern family made her suspect to Washington society, Elizabeth Keckley, a former slave seamstress and confidant to President and Mrs. Lincoln, Varina Davis wife of President Jefferson Davis, whose Northern family made her suspect to the first families of Virginia in Richmond, Kate Chase Sprague daughter of Salmon Chase, Secretary of Treasury and later Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court, Rose Greenhow the famous Confederate spy, Mary Anna Curtis wife of Robert E. Lee (and daughter of George Washington's step son), Elizabeth "Lizzie" Blair Lee, sister of Montgomery Blair, daughter of Preston Blair of Maryland, and wife of Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, Julia Dent Grant, wife of General Grant, Virginia Clay wife of Clement Clay, who was a former Confederate agent in Canada suspected in the plot to kill Lincoln and who was arrested with Jefferson Davis, Eliza Johnson wife of President Johnson, and Jessie Benton Frémont wife of General

John Fremont. The activities of Clara Barton are also recounted given her great influence with General Grant for establishing battlefield and other hospitals for wounded and sick Union soldiers. In addition to Clara Barton, the battlefield contributions of Dorothea L. Dix, the superintendent of nurses, are recounted for which she was honored by Secretary Stanton and General Sherman.

Two stories struck me as most interesting. One occurred after the war, Varina Davis and Virginia Clay traveled to Washington at different times to meet with President Andrew Johnson to appeal for their husband's release from imprisonment at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Both men were held on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Lincoln but no evidence was presented, no charges were made, and no trial was held. Both President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, the Secretary of War were not sympathetic.

Mrs. Clay also met with General US Grant and his wife, Julia, who were very sympathetic to her cause and in fact Grant advocated emptying the prisons as an act of good will. He dictated a letter to President Johnson asking that Clement be paroled or given amnesty. Eleven months later Clement was released.

Later, when Mrs. Davis showed up in Washington distressed at reports of her husband's treatment, confinement, and ill health at Fort Monroe, Virginia, it created quite a sensation. Her old friends and General Grant offered to help. She got an audience with President Johnson who said he was limited by public opinion. Soon the general in charge of the fort was transferred resulting in better care of Davis. Her efforts through the media of the day especially Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, resulted in her husband's release two years and a day after his capture.

Secondly, during the war the federal government tripled in size from about 5,000 clerks to over 15,000 forever changing the city. Also the city grew with the steady arrival of thousands of "contrabands" which was the term for slaves who had escaped slavery. The abolitionists were very passionate regarding ending slavery either by escape and the underground railroad, confiscation by Union Forces, by the Emancipation Proclamation and ultimately through ratification of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution, but no one offered a plan for what was to happen to the former slaves. No one was prepared to answer the "what then" question.

In Washington two schools of thought emerged as to how to deal with the refugee/contraband crisis. One group favored government funded relief for the former slaves to include food, shelter and menial jobs making them more or less permanently dependent on the government. Of course, Congress never provided enough funds to do the job. Another group favored education and training, temporary housing, food and jobs leading to eventual self sufficiency. This issue seems to remain with us over 150 years later!!

Capital Dames is rich in human drama details, colorful short stories and is an easy, interesting read.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- July 21, 1861 The "Rebel Yell" makes its unnerving debut and General Thomas Jonathan Jackson is the nickname "Stonewall" by Barnard Bee at the first battle of Bull Run.
- July 22-23, 1861 President Lincoln signs two bills authorizing enlistments of a total of one million three year volunteers.
- July 25, 1861 Explorer and presidential candidate John C. Fremont, now a general, arrives in St. Louis to take command of the Union forces in Missouri.
- July 17, 1862 The U. S. Congress passes the Second Confiscation Act. One provision of the act was to free slaves of all those who support the Rebellion when those slaves come under Union control.
- July 23, 1862 Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg begins the largest Confederate railroad movement of the war. He sends 30,000 men, via a roundabout route of 776 miles, from Mississippi to Chattanooga, TN.
- July 18, 1863 The 2nd battle of Fort Wagner, at Morris Is. in Charleston harbor was led by the 54th Mass., an African American infantry regiment commanded by Union Col. Robert Gould Shaw. Col. Shaw was killed during this ill-fated assault and Union casualties are high.
- July 6, 1864 On July 6, 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
- July 31, 1864 On July 30, Brig. Gen. George Stoneman and his Union raiders were travelling towards Hillsboro and were encountering Confederate resistance along the way.
- On July 31, shortly after dawn, 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 scattered the Federals. Stoneman stayed with his rear guard and was captured while the rest of the Federals were hit hard while trying to break free.

April Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, JULY 23RD
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
SPEAKER

Col. Bill Hollingsworth,
"Gen. George S. Patton and his
Confederate Ancestors"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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