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LEGIONARY

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Paul C. Graham, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

CONFEDERATE CURES

Civil War-era book outlining medicinal uses of Southern plants was vital to troops

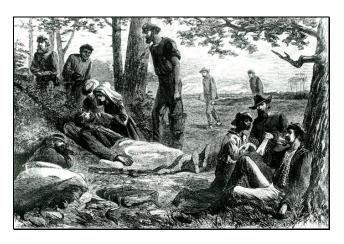
By Maureen Gilmer

It was not President Lincoln's Union Army that dealt the Confederacy its greatest blow. While 94,000 Southerners died in battle, a staggering 164,000 died of disease. Much of the suffering was because of a rapidly declining supply of medicine in the South.

In anticipation of this supply problem, Surgeon Major Francis Perye Porcher set about creating a manual on indigenous botanical substitutes called "Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economic and Agricultural."

Published in 1863, the 600-page book was distributed to medical officers to help aid the sick and wounded. It is said to have helped so many that Confederates were able to hold off the Union Army for two additional years.

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WE MUST KEEP ON DEFENDING OUR CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG



By Reverend Robert Slimp

The battle flag is still proudly flying beside the Confederate Soldiers Monument in front of our State House. Although the issue remains at bay most of the time, every election year inevitably brings a contingency of people who renew the issue, settled now for over ten years, of taking down our beloved battle flag. These people constitute a deadly combination of ignorance, arrogance and self righteousness.

This year was no exception. All of the Democratic candidates for Governor, except Sen. Robert Ford, said that if elected they would do their best to remove from its present location. Fortunately, all of the GOP candidates were in favor of allowing the 2000 compromise to stand. In that compromise the Confederate rectangular Naval Jack and the banner of the Army of Tennessee was removed from the State House dome, and the square flag of the Army of Northern Virginia was placed at the Confederate Soldiers Monument.

Learning from past experience never to take promises made during a political campaign too seriously, the *Palmetto Patriots*, a small group of South

Carolinians who engage in politics to protect our Southern heritage, decided to ask every Republican running for the office of Governor if they would be willing to be interviewed for a minimum of 30 minutes to make a DVD of their views on the issues. Much to our surprised they agreed to our asking them questions and then recording their answers. Henry McMaster gave us one hour as did Gresham Barrett. Nikki Haley gave us 35 minutes and Andre Bauer 25 minutes. We made about 500 copies of the interviews and put all of them on one DVD and gave them out to people who really wanted to know what these candidates had to say about immigration, and protecting our borders a la Arizona, if they would oppose President Obama's National Health Care Plan. All opposed it and Henry McMaster told us he was already suing the federal government on the grounds that this law was un-Constitutional. McMaster said if he were elected no South Carolinian would be forced to buy health care from the federal government or to be forced to pay a fine or be jailed if they refused.

All of the candidates were opposed to removing the Confederate flag from the Soldier's Monument

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This month, everyone should have received their 2010-2011 Dues renewal notice in the mail. I'll start by reminding all that renewal is due Aug 1, 2010. Included in the notice are four inserts petitioning for additional donations from SCV Compatriots. One in particular is from the Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum. The CRR&MM has supported our camp and the SCV with activities such as the flag conservation program, speaking often at our Camp meetings, and presenting a booth at our annual Battle For Columbia events, just to name a few. However, the CRR&MM has fallen prey to budget vetoes from this year's State Legislature and the future of their funding remains unclear.

I have enjoyed attending the CRR&MM for many years and especially love when Joe Long, Allen Roberson and Krissy Dunn Johnson are available to speak at our functions. One of my fondest memories happened when the CRR&MM

was located behind the State House and I had the opportunity to visit with my grandfather from Virginia. We both share the same interest in history, genealogy, and military artifacts and have visited several museums together dedicated to the War Between the States. While at the CRR&MM, he recognized a uniform medal from the 1916 campaign, during which Gen. John Persing's army pursued Pancho Villa in Mexico. He told me that his uncle had served in that campaign and remembered seeing his service medal when he was younger. I was delighted that day to learn about another family member that proudly served our country, one of many stories to pass along to my children and grandchildren.

This past May, Wade Hampton Camp members had the opportunity to see the impressive work CRR&MM is undertaking in their battle flag and unit flag conservation program. Beautiful flags that have been ravaged by war and time are

slowly preserved in a condition for public display. The process is meticulous and the task is monumental. But when you read the flag inscriptions and hear the history of the units, you understand the service is invaluable for those who can tell their descendants of the brave South Carolina soldiers who followed the flag against all odds. For many, it is the only known symbol connecting them to their ancestor.

I hope that all will consider visiting and/or contributing to the Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum this year. There are so many untold stories in each flag, uniform, and relic to preserve for and share with our future generations.

This month's meeting is July 22 and our speaker will be Wade Hampton Camp Compatriot Mike Long, author of WBTS story *No Good Like It Is.* I hope to see everyone Thursday evening at 6.

—J.D.

—J.D.

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LARRY BATES

CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS -

This month's column is written by my friend, AOT Chaplain, David Chaltas of Kentucky:

I perform a soliloguy as General Robert E. Lee and was to perform in Knoxville at the Confederate Memorial Museum for the Knoxville Chapter of the United Daughters of Confederacy. It was a beautiful morning so I decided to take the long way and have a leisurely drive through Virginia. The air was crisp but the sun made the day seem 10 degrees warmer. I stopped at a local gas station, purchased some gas and decided to go ahead and put on my new coat. When I reentered my jeep I thought that I might wear my hat and get into character by practicing my speech in full regalia. I found my tape of my friends Dixie Grey performing "Dixie" and other period songs and I guess I let my foot become heavy upon the gas pedal. As I came over the top of a hill, I saw a Virginia State Trooper with his lights rotating going down the other lane. I wondered who was the unfortunate person he was chasing. When I looked in my rearview mirror, to my horror I saw him turn in the median in my direction. I immediately pulled the reins on ole Traveller but it was too late. I pulled over and a very pleasant young state trooper steps up to my window and says, "Good morning sir, may I see your driver's license and registration." I reciprocated the greeting and noted the odd look on his face. I began to dig through my glove compartment and could not find my

registration form. He politely stated that he would step back in his cruiser and if I found it to wave it at him. After nervously digging through a ton of useless paper, I found the item. Then it dawned on me that I must be quite a unique looking figure driving up and down the road in my uniform! I smiled to myself and wondered just what was this young man thinking. Momentarily he got out of his vehicle and had his citation book with him. My heart sank but I knew I was guilty. He came up to my window and looked at me and stated, "Sir you were speeding but I did not inform you of that when I first stopped you and I was writing a summons for you because you did not have a registration. But then I thought what would my fellow troopers, my Captain, my family as well as the state of Virginia think of me if I gave General Lee a ticket!" He bid me an affectionate farewell and off I went.

Is it not strange how a man that followed God's principles until his death on October 12, 1870, still is so revered today. It is said that one man can sometimes touch 7 generations but a few touch eternity. I think the character that Lee tried to emulate was Christ like and the people saw it shine through him. When you accept Christ you become a new creature. Lee said it and lived it best when he stated, "I am nothing but a poor sinner trusting in Christ alone for my salvation." And then he lived the life in which his Savior directed him to do. When you live a life of

following the teachings of Christ then people will remember. Honor, honesty, duty, virtue, chivalry all are words that Christ lived by and set the example for us to live up to. Great men of God are not born, they are created by seeking, knocking and asking for guidance. Then they lead by example.

ADJUTANT'S REPORT

Gentlemen:

As of July 12th, we have 184 regular paid members and 16 paid associate members. See you at the next meeting and remember, RECUITE A NEW MEMBER

—Ricky Badger

CAMP CALENDAR

July 21-25 - Sons of Confederate Veterans Annual NATIONAL Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina Hosted by Manse Jolly Camp #6

July 22 - Monthly Camp Meeting. 6 o'clock p.m.

August 19 - Monthly Camp Meeting. 6 o'clock p.m.

September 23 - Monthly Camp Meeting. 6 o'clock p.m.

CURES

In the South, problems with disease were epic because of bad water, lack of food, parasites and mosquitoes. The major killers were typhoid fever and dysentery. To a lesser extent pneumonia and tuberculosis took their toll.

This great botanical work of the Civil War tells us of the state of folk healing at that time. With an emphasis on plants of the South, it is a fascinating read. Thanks to the Internet and the University of North Carolina, this text is online and free to peruse. It's posted at http://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/porcher/.

The text is a real glimpse into the mindset of Porcher. Not only does he offer directions for preparation of the useful plants, he also adds fascinating background on the source of these applications.

Regarding poke weed he writes: "A spirit distilled from the berries killed a dog in a few moments by its violent emetic effect. The French and Portuguese mixed it with their wine to give it color, and this was prohibited by royal ordinance of Louis XIV, on pain of death, as it injured the flavor!"

Malaria became a constant problem where insects swarmed like a plague in swamps, marshes and bayous. Porcher's prescription: "Bonset tea used hot, in the cold stages of malarial fever, and cold in the hot stages, is believed by many physicians in South Carolina, who have used it since the beginning of the war, to be the very best substitute for quinine."

Boneset is also known as Eupatorium, now a popular garden perennial.

This is just a taste of what's in this most amazing work. Not encumbered with excessive botanical-speak, it is a compendium of valuable information known to many Southern women, particularly hardscrabble farmers.

It is true history of the American South, detailing how our nation used plants to settle a wild and hostile country.

Source: *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver Colorado. (www.rockymountainnews.com) 16 February 2008.

Interviews

because such a move would take a two thirds vote of both houses of the General Assembly.

Nikki Haley asked why we were so devoted to our flag. We explained that it was a symbol of our Confederate heroes who fought for our Independence from 1861-65. We patiently answered her questions about slavery, saying that the war was fought over States' Rights and the view that the powers of the federal government were limited by the Constitution by our founding fathers. We pointed out the meaning of the Cross of St. Andrew which still is found on the official flag of Scotland. It was explained that it was a Christian cross which stood for Law, in the sense of a government of Law rather than a government of tyrants or majorities; that it stood for limited Constitutional government.

Nikki Haley promised the Palmetto

Patriots that she would stand by her campaign promise if elected.

The DVD's were distributed. One fell into the hands of journalist Peter Wallstein, who reported on national news for the Wall Street Journal, which is published in New York.

In his interviews, he was mostly interested in Nikki Haley because her parents had come from India and practiced the Sikh faith. He interviewed Nikki and she told him that she had become a Christian at age 24. She said that she is a minority in South Carolina and she believes that Southerners are a minority in the USA and that we have our rights to our own history and symbols. The Wall Street Journal story received good coverage in the Palmetto State. Our GOP

candidate for Governor is very smart, and she knows that she is now really on public record to support our flag. She also learned some important things about the South that she would have never learned from the local media. If she is elected Governor in November, our flag will be safe. The Patriots predict that she will make a capable governor dedicated to fairness, justice and an understanding of who Southerners are and what makes us different.

Note: To see the aforementioned videos, please visit www.palmettopatriots.com. This article does *not* constitute an endorsement of any political candidate or the Palmetto Patriots by this camp or SCV. —*Ed.*

CONFEDERATE VETERAN RECALLS ROCK ISLAND DUNGEON

By B.M. Hord, C.S.A.

When we arrived [as Confederate prisoners] at Rock Island, early in December 1863, Col. Rust was in command with a detachment of the Fourth Invalid Corps. He was a kind-hearted old fellow and just to the prisoners; but unfortunately for us the old Colonel was soon removed, and in his place came as inhuman a brute as ever disgraced the uniform of any country, one A.J. Johnson, with his regiment of Negroes for guard duty, leaving the Fourth Invalid men...for light fatigue duty.

Men were brutally punished upon the slightest pretext. I saw prisoners tied up to the fence by their thumbs, their toes barely touching the ground in the hot, broiling sun until they would faint, and when cut down by the guards, fall limp and unconscious. While none of us dared approach for they were next to the fence, over the dead line and grinning Negro sentinels stood just above them with ready guns in hand.

[O]ur rations had been gradually reduced to less than half the amount issued to us when we first reached the Rock Island prison. Hunger began to develop the savage instincts that lie dormant in us all; men grew ugly in temper, quarrels and fights were frequent over their scanty rations, yet this was but a foretaste of what was to come.

In the summer of 1864...we were informed that the United States government had opened a recruiting office in our prison and that all who would take the oath and join the United States army would be moved into the new pen---calf pen, we called it---furnished good clothing, bountiful rations, paid \$100. bounty, the post sutler permitted to bring in whatever they wanted to eat, and that they would not be sent South to fight, but on the frontier to hold the Indians in

subjection.

Never, since the Son of Man was tempted by the devil was dishonor more cunningly devised or temptingly displayed. Quite a number jumped at the bait, mostly men who were willing to take the oath under any circumstance; but after this came the heroic struggle between patriotism and starvation...But every few days starvation would claim a victory. It was pitiful. Gaunt forms with the glare of wolfish hunger in their eyes, the very pictures of famine could be seen going up to take the oath, tears streaming down their faces and curses on the Yankees from their lips, their poor, shriveled flesh showing beneath fluttering rags... **

Source: From "Forty Hours In A Dungeon At Rock Island." *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, August 1904, page 385

Important Dates in the War For Southern Independence:

Jul. 13, 1821:	Birthday of General Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877)
Jul. 05, 1861:	Battle of Carthage, MO. Confederate victory halts Federal advance into southwest MO.
Jul. 10, 1861:	Confederate government signs treaty with Creek Indians.
Jul. 10, 1861:	Federal siege of Battery Wagner in Charleston Harbor begins.
Jul. 18, 1861:	Heavy skirmishing along Bull Run.
Jul. 21, 1861:	Battle of First Manassas, VA. Confederates rout Federal Army in the first great battle of the war.
Jul. 15, 1862:	Confederate ironclad <i>Arkansas</i> attacks and badly damages three Federal vessels at Vicksburg.
Jul. 01, 1863:	Battle of Gettysburg, PA begins
Jul. 02, 1863:	Battle of Gettysburg continues with action at Little Round Top and Big
	Round Top, Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, the Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, and Culp's Hill.
Jul. 03, 1863:	Battle of Gettysburg ends with the Pickett-Pettigrew charge.
Jul. 04, 1863:	Vicksburg surrendered to Federals. Confederate victory at Sewanee, TN.
Jul. 13, 1863:	Draft riots in New York City in response to the Federal Conscription Act.
Jul. 09, 1864:	Battle of Monocacy, MD. Advance on Washington, Jubal Early's infantry
	reach Fredericksburg and rout the Union defenders.
Jul. 12, 1864:	Confederate Cavalry under Gen. Jubal Early invade the suburbs of
	Washington, DC.
Jul. 24, 1864:	Second Battle of Kernstown, VA. Confederates inflict heavy losses.
Jul. 30, 1864:	Battle of the Crater, Petersburg, VA

Next Camp Meeting THURSDAY, JULY 22ND 6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S RESTAURANT 1125 Rosewood Drive Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Compatriot Mike Long
TOPIC

No Good Like It Is

Y'ALL COME!!!

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



A Non-Profit Organization C/O Adjutant B.L. Badger 201 Winding Way Columbia, SC 29212

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