

# THE LEGIONARY

AUGUST, 2019

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

BILLY PITTMAN

On July 26<sup>th</sup>, my wife and I (and several camp members) attended a lunch and learn at the Confederate Relic Room. I want to thank compatriot Dr. Walter Curry for reminding me about this event and I was glad that I attended. It was presented by Alexia Helsley of USC Aiken and her topic was "African American Pensioners". It was informative and gave some unique insight to the contributions by African Americans of South Carolina to the Confederate States of America during the war. This is just my two cents, but I believe that historians can be a bit rigid on how they are willing to view African American participation in the war regarding the legal status of Confederate soldier. Historians usually anchor on the legal basis of *soldier* as it existed in South Carolina during the time of the war between the states. Granted, this is a somewhat refreshing discipline given the present-day spin that most professors and educators give history, which isn't fair to the times or the people who lived during those days.

Still, the state of South Carolina in the 1920's recognized legislatively the contributions of these African American VETERANS by giving military pensions to surviving spouses, no matter the question of legal "Confederate soldier" status between 1861-1865. I'm thankful that South Carolina recognized the sacrifices of these veterans and the question of whether the African Americans who served the Confederacy were actual (legal) Confederate soldiers is historically appreciated and understood, but a bit of a moot point to me. There is plenty of proof in soldiers' written accounts (both Union and Confederate) and within military documents that African Americans served honorably in various military roles in South Carolina and other southern states and they deserve to be remembered. On that last point, even the most rigid historians would agree.

Our next meeting will be Thursday, August 22, 2019 at Seawell's Restaurant. Bringing a guest is always encouraged. Compatriot Terry Hughey will be the speaker at the meeting and his topic will be "SC Confederate Home". See you soon.

### 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 August ~

This Month (August), in 1864, saw a desperate action which led to a major Confederate victory.



CSA Lt. Gen.  
Wade Hampton



CSA Lt. Gen.  
A. P. Hill



CSA Maj. Gen.  
Henry Heth



CSA Man. Gen.  
William Mahone



UN Maj. Gen.  
Winfield Scott Hancock



UN Brig. Gen.  
David McMurtrie Gregg

As the Union siege of Petersburg began to take hold, Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant looked for ways to sever the railroads supplying the city and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. One of these critical routes was the Weldon Railroad, which led south to the Confederacy's only remaining major port at Wilmington, North Carolina. On August 24th, the Army of the Potomac Second Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, moved south along the railroad, tearing up track, and screened by Brig. Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg's cavalry division.

To stop Hancock, Lee ordered Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill to take a force of two cavalry divisions and two infantry divisions and attack the Union positions along the railroad. The next afternoon, Hill's column struck. Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, supported by a division of Maj. Gen. William Mahone, hit the center and right of Hancock's men. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry overran the trenches on the Union left. Hancock personally attempted to rally his men, but by the end of the afternoon the Union lines were breached. Hill's Confederates captured 9 guns, 12 colors, and many prisoners. The old Second Corps suffered 2,747 casualties and was shattered. Confederate losses of 814 were significantly less.

That night, Hancock withdrew to the main Union line near the Jerusalem Plank Road, bemoaning the declining combat effectiveness of his troops.

*For more information see:*

<http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/hist-brs.html>



***"Pour out your heart to him, for God is our refuge" (Psalm 62:8 NLT)***

Tragedy always produces strong emotions—anger, fear, depression, worry, and sometimes guilt. These feelings can scare us, and we often don't know what to do with them. When we have experienced a major loss, these enormous feelings bubble up within us. If we don't deal with them now, it will take us far longer to recover.

Some people never directly deal with grief in life. They stuff it. They push it down. They pretend it's not there. They act like it doesn't exist. And that's why they're still struggling with emotional stress from losses that occurred 20 or 30 years earlier.

There's a myth that says God wants you to walk around with a smile on your face all the time saying, "Praise the Lord!" The Bible doesn't say that anywhere.

In fact, Jesus taught the exact opposite. In Matthew 5:4, he says, "GOD BLESSES THOSE WHO MOURN, FOR THEY WILL BE COMFORTED" (NLT). It's okay to grieve. When people are Christians, we know they will go on to heaven when they die, so we need not grieve like the world. Our grief after a loss can be different. We grieve because we're going to miss them, but we can also be at peace because we know they are with God.

What do you do with your feelings? You don't repress them or stuff them deep inside you. You release them—you give them to God. You cry out, "God, I'm hurt! I'm grieving! This is a tough one to take." If you want a good example of this, read through the book of Psalms, where many times David spills his guts and says, "God, I'm in a tough time right now. I am really, really hurting." You cry out to God, just like David did.

If you are going through a loss right now, please understand that if you don't release your grief, it will pour out eventually. Feelings that are pushed down fester, and eventually they explode in a much worse situation.

Release your grief first so that God can begin to heal your heart.



**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.



**Bill Smyth**





| Event  | Date           | Contact / Web Site   |
|--|----------------|--|
| Hampton Redshirts                              | Sept. 3, 2019  | 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                         | Sept. 4, 2019  | Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC                          |
| Palmetto Camp 22                               | Sept. 5, 2019  | 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         | Sept. 16, 2019 | 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 | Aug. 24, 2019  | Meets 6:30 PM <b>last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC                |
| Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412                 | Aug. 24, 2019  | 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

So far this has been a very good year for membership renewals. Currently we have a total of 14 members who have not renewed, and I am confident the majority and hopefully "ALL" will renew their memberships. Couple this with the fact that we have had 6 new members join plus 1 reinstatement for fiscal year 2020.

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:**

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***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)***

***WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN***

**Quote: Robert Lewis Dabney**

*"As a moral and social institution, a weekly rest is invaluable. It is a quiet domestic reunion for the bustling sons of toil. It ensures the necessary vacation in those earthly and turbulent anxieties and affections, which would otherwise become inordinate and morbid. It rings around a season of periodical neatness and decency, when the soil of weekly labour is laid aside, and men meet each other amidst the decencies of the sanctuary and renew their social affections. But above all, a Sabbath (one day of rest in seven) is necessary for man's moral and religious interests."*

## Southern Women – Phoebe Yates Levy Pember (August 18, 1823 – March 4, 1913)

Phoebe Yates Levy, born on August 18, 1823, was the fourth of six daughters of a prosperous and cultured Jewish family in Charleston, South Carolina. At the age of 27, Phoebe was married to a non-Jew, Thomas Pember of Boston. Upon Thomas contracting tuberculosis, the Pembers moved back to the South in hopes to help his illness. On July 9, 1861, Thomas would perish from his infection, causing Phoebe to rejoin her family, who had relocated from Savannah to Marietta, Georgia due to the war. Desiring to do something for the war effort, Phoebe moved again to Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate Capitol.



The Confederate States of America passed the Matron Law in September of 1862. This was in an effort to permit able body men to be on the battlefields and doctors to tend to their patients. The administrative control of a hospital was given to a woman, and a non-physician. This Confederate law pre-dates the US Military by well over 100 years.

**Chimborazo Hospital, the “Hospital on the hill.”  
Library of Congress**



Due to this, Phoebe received an offer to serve as matron of the Chimborazo Military Hospital in Richmond, Virginia from Mrs. George W. Randolph, wife of the Confederate Secretary of War. Phoebe reported for duty as chief matron of the Second Division at the largest military hospital in the world at that time on December 1, 1862, where she would remain until the end of the war and beyond. It is said although Phoebe had no professional

medical training, her caring for her husband through years of illness qualified her for hospital work.

With the blockade in place, Phoebe dealt with not only the pain and suffering of her patients, but also with the shortages of medicine, food and equipment. In addition to that she dealt with doctors and a society that criticized ladies working in a hospital setting. Her response was dignified, “In the midst of suffering and death, hoping with those almost beyond hope in this world; praying by the bedside of the lonely and heart stricken; closing the eyes of the boys hardly old enough to realize man’s sorrows, much less suffer man’s fierce hate, a woman must soar beyond the conventional modesty considered correct under different circumstances.”

A total of 76,000 patients were at Chimborazo by the end of the War Between the States, with an estimated 15,000 soldiers being under the supervision of Phoebe in the 150 wards she managed. Phoebe remained at Chimborazo until the Confederate surrender in April of 1865, staying with her patients after the fall of Richmond and until the facility was taken over by Federal authorities. When her responsibilities in Richmond were completed, Phoebe returned to Savannah, Georgia, where she maintained her elite social status, and travelled in the United States and Europe. In 1879, Phoebe’s memoirs *A Southern Woman’s Story: Life in Confederate Richmond* was published. It is considered a pioneering piece in women’s history through her vivid description of the difficulties encountered by one of the first women to enter the previously all-male field of nursing.

Before her death on March 4, 1913, at the age of 89, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, she was honored by different Confederate groups. She is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia where an obelisk was erected in her memory. As an added tribute to her, the US Postal Service in 1995 placed her portrait on a sheet of 20 stamps commemorating important persons and



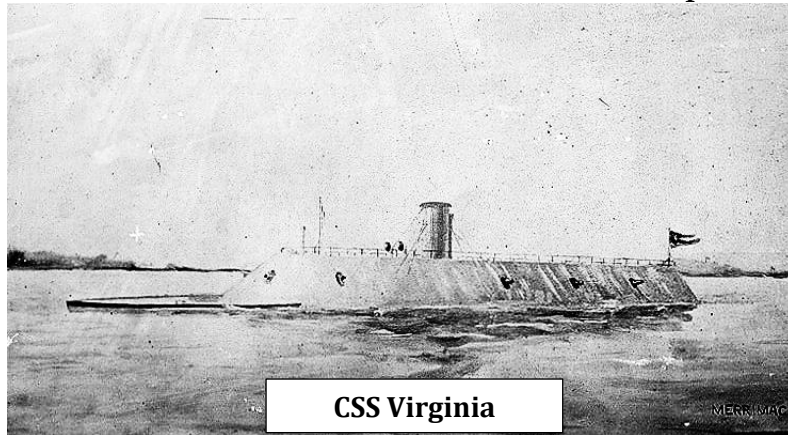
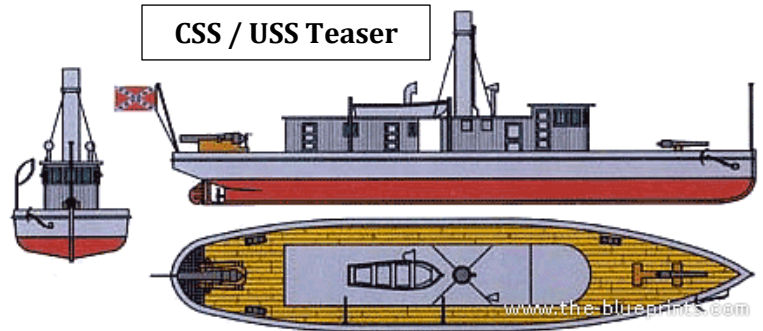
events during the War Between the States. In 2009 the State of Georgia also honored Phoebe in the annual Confederate History Month Proclamation.

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## CSS / USS TEASER:

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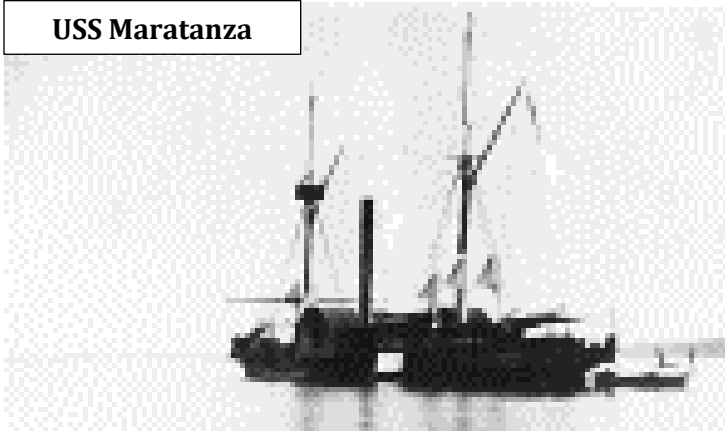
The *Teaser* was constructed and launched at Philadelphia as a civilian tugboat before being purchased by the State of Virginia in 1861. With the outbreak of war, she was quickly assigned to support the State's own naval forces stationed in the James River under her first commander, one Lt. James Henry Rochelle. With the secession of Virginia, *Teaser* officially became a part of the fledgling, Confederate States Navy but continued to operate in Virginia waters. Now under the command of Lt. William A. Webb, the *CSS Teaser* took an active role in the Battle of Hampton Roads in March 1862, acting as support ship to the *CSS Virginia*. For this, her captain and crew were later, formally acknowledged by the Confederate Congress for their brave action. Many 'firsts' have been attributed to the naval conflict of the Civil War and the *CSS Teaser* was no exception. Serving briefly as a base for an observation balloon she may rightly lay claim to have been the world's first 'aircraft carrier'. During one 'observation' on the evening of June 4th, 1862, concentrated fire from the shore severed the balloon's cable casting it and the



two-man crew adrift. It was reported the balloon ascended rapidly out of sight but was eventually recovered almost intact, in farmland some fifty miles distant, two days later. Of her crew there was seemingly no trace. Unconfirmed reports later suggested the responsible gunfire (friendly fire) had come from Confederate forces believing the balloon to be one used by the Union forces.

A second balloon was quickly sourced and stowed aboard. More ariel reconnaissance was planned for City Point and near Harrison's Landing but before this could be implemented, command of the *Teaser* was transferred to Lt. Hunter Davidson and she was redeployed as a minelayer for the Confederate Naval Submarine Battery Service. Only weeks into this deployment she was forced into an engagement with the *USS Maratanza* near Haxall on 4 July. During the ensuing exchange of gunfire, a union shell destroyed the *Teaser's* boiler, forcing the crew to

USS Maratanza



US Naval History and Heritage Command photo # NH 46629.



abandon ship. The *CSS Teaser* was quickly seized by the Captain of the *Maratanza* who later reported finding substantial papers, ammunition and of course, the unused, replacement balloon.



**Damage due to boiler explosion**



**12 Pound Parrot gun mounted on bow**

(The *Teaser* was also armed with a heavier 32 Pound gun mounted on her stern)

By August the *Teaser* had been repaired and taken into the US Navy's Potomac flotilla where she was mainly engaged on blockade duties. Six weeks into her new duty the *USS Teaser* captured the heavily laden schooner *Southerner* on the Coan River. In October she probably saved the lives of two smugglers making for Virginia in a water laden boat by intercepting the craft mid-river.

*USS Teaser* continued with these duties, successfully intercepting many small boats taking supplies to the South before she finally left the Potomac for duty with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron at Hampton Roads where, during an expeditionary patrol up the Nansemond River she encountered a sharp current and ran aground, damaging much of her propulsion gear and springing leaks in her hull.

It was mid-summer before *Teaser* returned to the Potomac and for the next two years became an integral part of ensuring the South's economic strangulation. Capturing or dissuading several vessels using the complex river network to ferry much needed supplies, the *Teaser* also on occasion, fired her guns on Confederate troops venturing too near the Union blockading flotilla. With the war's end, the *USS Teaser* was finally decommissioned at the Washington Navy Yard in early June 1865 and sold at auction later that month. Renamed the *York River* this humble vessel returned to tug duties until she was scrapped in August 1878.



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## “MUDWALL JACKSON:

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William Jackson was a brigadier in the Confederate Calvary and saw many battles in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He had proven his worth and mettle as a diehard Confederate. Because his famous cousin was "Stonewall Jackson," William's men aptly nicknamed him "Mudwall Jackson."

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

- Aug. 12, 1861 **Fort Davis, TX** – On this date a 16-man Confederate detachment rode into an ambush set by Chief Nicholas of the Mescalero Apaches in the Big Bend country south of Fort Davis. The only person from the detachment to escape was the Mexican guide.
- Aug. 23, 1861 **Potomac Creek, VA** – On this date, two Union steamer ships, USS Yankee and USS Release, engaged the Confederate batteries at the mouth of the Potomac Creek. The batteries were commanded by Col. R.M. Cary. After a short time, the ships withdrew from the area.
- Aug. 4, 1862 **Gay Mont Plantation, Virginia** – On this date, a raiding Union party came upon the Gay Mont Plantation. They stole a few items and took off. Just after they left, a Confederate force, commanded by Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, rode to the plantation. Stuart sent out a 20-man detachment to find the Federals. Capt. Blackford, leading the detachment, captured the Federals a few miles from the plantation.
- Aug. 12, 1862 **Galatin, TN** - Col. John Hunt Morgan's forces swept into Gallatin, a town on the vital railroad between Nashville and the Union supply center at Louisville. The Confederates captured the local Union garrison, burned down the railroad depot and destroyed some trestles, they turned their attention to an 800-foot railroad north of the town.
- Morgan's men loaded a captured supply train with hay, set it on fire and pushed the train into the tunnel. Inside the tunnel, the wooden support beams caught fire and burned until they collapsed. This action would have the railroad and tunnel closed for months to come.
- Aug. 23, 1863 **Rappahannock River, VA** – On this date, a Confederate force was at the mouth of the Rappahannock River. They spotted a couple of ships coming their way. The ships were the Union gunboats USS Satellite and USS Reliance. The Confederates managed to attack and capture the gunboats in a short time.

**THURSDAY, AUG. 22  
6:00 P.M.**



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

**Speaker**

**Terry Hughey  
("S. C. Confederate Home")**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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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

The Official Publication of

**The Legionary**

