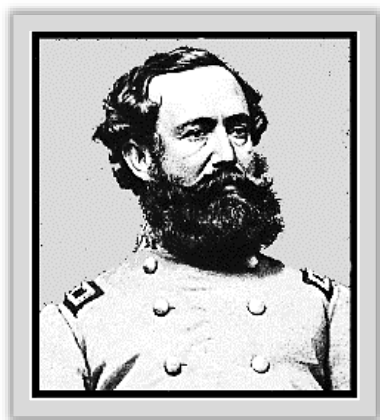


AUGUST, 2022



THE LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Editor



If you will be attending the Thursday, August 18, 2022, monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp "Please" RSVP your attendance by Monday, August 15.

I attended the SCV National Reunion in Cartersville, GA and had a great time with many likeminded men and women. The attendance at this year's meeting was excellent, coming off Covid and the inflation we are living through made this year's great turnout surprising and pleasant surprise. This year we elected a new National CIC Jason Bosshers of Tennessee.

If you have never attended a National Reunion, I encourage you to do so. Next years reunion will be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas (registration info shown below) and the 2024 in Charleston, SC.

2023 National Reunion - Registration is now available for the 2023 SCV National Reunion. The dates are July 19th through the 22nd, 2023. To register, the Reunion website, <https://www.2023scvreunion.org/>.

When I started working on the Legionary this month I read "The Wheeler Dispatch" which is the Newsletter published by the Gen. Joe Wheeler Camp # 1245 in Aiken. There was an article in their newsletter that was taken from the Post and Courier newspaper talking about a bronze statue of Florence founder William W. Harllee and his daughter. Having grownup in Florence I have to admit I knew nothing about the Harllee statue and what was happening today, regarding it, in Florence. I have included the article in this month's Legionary.

Our speaker this month will be Dr. Eric Emerson with the South Carolina History and Archives who will be speaking on Flags. **I look forward to seeing "You All" at the meeting.**



Statue honoring Confederate-era leader going on public display in SC county

By Frank Taylor ftaylor@postandcourier.com

FLORENCE — Amid a nationwide trend of removing monuments honoring people with ties to the Confederacy, a South Carolina County council wants to put one on display. Florence County leaders voted 5-4 along mostly partisan lines on July 21 to display a statue of William W. Harllee, the lieutenant governor when South Carolina seceded ahead of the Civil War, on grounds of the county museum. The decision came four years after the museum board rejected displaying the bronze statue and the city of Florence backed out of the project.

"It's a poke in the eye of the community," said state Rep. Terry Alexander, D-Florence, who called it "a bad move" and "an insult." Statue supporters said they want to honor Harllee, who founded the county named after his daughter that is 80 miles east of Columbia. "This guy (Harllee) formed the reason the town is here," Council member Kent Caudle, a Republican, said. "I don't think that has anything to do with racism." The statue stirred debate over what historical monuments are appropriate at a time when racial social justice has become a hot-button issue. Communities across the country have removed monuments tied to historical figures with racially questionable pasts. They have not left South Carolina because of a law called the Heritage Act, which requires legislative approval to remove historical monuments and names. The act is rarely used with the last vote coming in 2015 to remove the Confederate flag from the S.C. Statehouse grounds after the Charleston church mass shooting.

The disagreements over Harlee center around interpreting his life's work. Some see him as Florence's founder, a railroad president, a state legislator and a lieutenant governor. Others see how he participated in the state secession convention, raised the Pee Dee Legion as a brigade for Confederate service during the Civil War and served as state finance director during the war.

Historian Will Bolt at Francis Marion University in Florence called the decision to honor Harlee "surprising" and a move that goes against the current trend to remove Confederate monuments and ignore figures with Confederate ties. He called Harlee's legacy a "mixed-bag."

About five years ago, family members and others supporting Harlee asked Israeli sculptor Alexander Palkovich, who then operated a studio in Florence, to create the piece. Palkovich said the scene depicts him standing with his daughter on a train track and Harlee saying, "This place shall be called Florence."

But when the statue was finished in 2018, the museum board rejected it after Harlee's past became a matter of debate. The monument has remained out of sight with supporters unable to find anyone to give them a piece of private land to display the statue. "I thought it was dead," County Council member Jason Springs said. Then the statue appeared on the council agenda this week. Springs said he didn't understand the timing. The council adopted a resolution on July 21 that the sculpture "shall be exhibited in an appropriate location" on museum grounds, saying it "needs a place of exhibition." Caudle, a Republican, said the timing makes sense because "it's been far too long."

The action seemed to take museum staff by surprise. Spokesman Tim Busher said he was "unaware" a couple of hours after the vote. No date was announced for putting the statue on museum grounds.

Palkovich, who has created many other Florence-area works, said he was "proud and honored" by the decision, which "will make Florence a better place." County Council member Al Bradley said he initially backed creating the sculpture and supported funding it and other works by Palkovich.

When Bradley became more aware of Harlee's history, that position changed. Bradley, a Democrat and one of just two Black council members, voted against exhibiting the sculpture, also casting a proxy vote for Waymon Mumford, a fellow Democrat and the council's only other Black member. "Right now, with what's going on in the country, putting it up on government property is not a good move," Bradley said.

Two White council members, Springs, a Democrat, and Roger Poston, a Republican, also voted against displaying the statue. All five votes to display the statue came from White Republicans. Springs said he doesn't think the sculpture belongs on public grounds.

Bradley said his objections were tied to Harlee's legacy. "I'm not sure what the (community) reaction is going to be," he said. "A lot of people don't know about the slavery part. When that comes out, there could be a backlash."



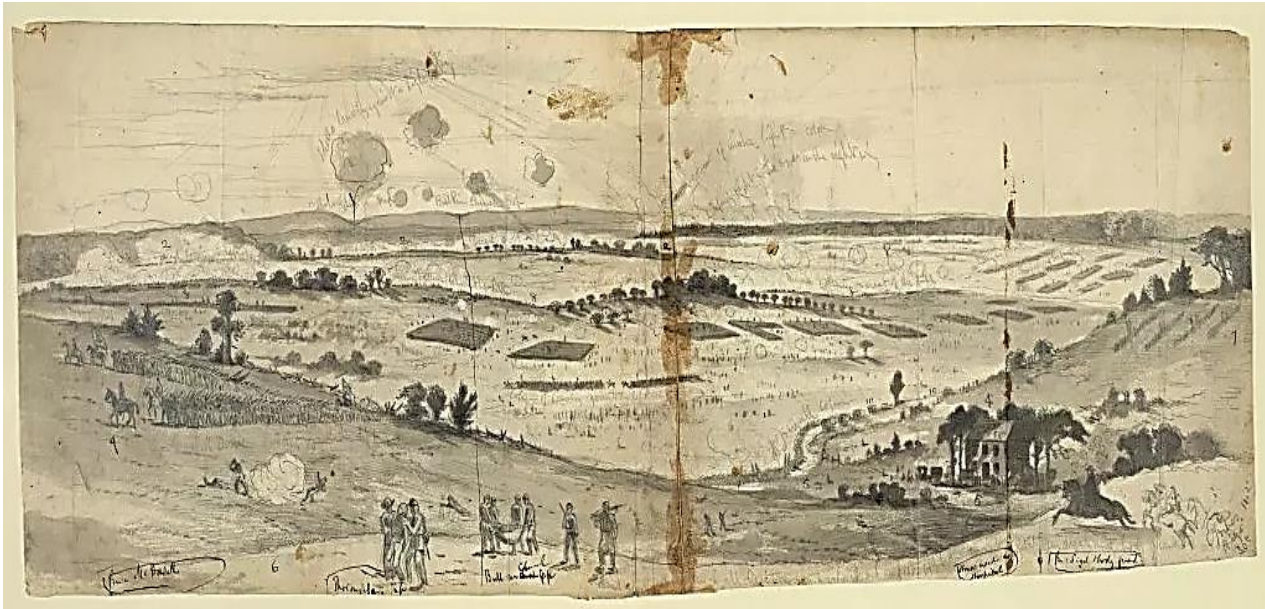
Sculptor Alex Palkovich created this bronze of Florence founder William W. Harlee and his daughter,



Quote: James Madison - 4th President

"I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."





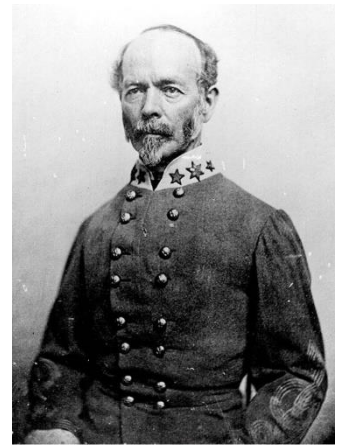
~ Events of August ~



Major General
George Brenton McClellan

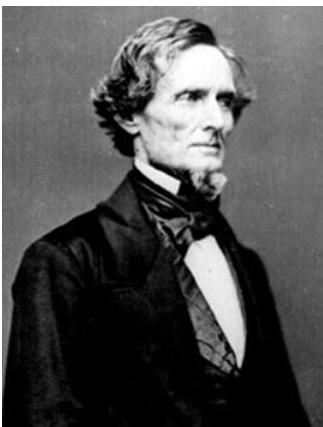
This Month (August), in 1862, saw a decisive battle fought in Virginia. The 2nd Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) Aug 28-30.

After the Union defeat at Manassas in July 1861, Gen. George B. McClellan took command of the Federal forces in and around Washington and organized them into a formidable fighting machine the Army of the Potomac. In March 1862, leaving a strong force to cover the capital, McClellan shifted his army by water to Fort Monroe on the tip of the York-James peninsula, only 100 miles southeast of Richmond. Early in April he advanced toward the Confederate capital.



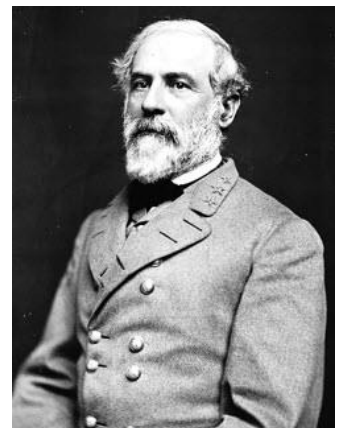
Gen. Joseph E. Johnson

Anticipating such a move, the Southerners abandoned the Manassas area and marched to meet the Federals. By the end of May, McClellan's troops were within sight of Richmond. Here Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army assailed the Federals in the bloody but inconclusive Battle of Seven Pines. Johnston was wounded, and President Davis placed Gen. Robert E. Lee in command. Seizing the offensive, Lee sent his force (now called the Army of Northern Virginia) across the Chickahominy River and, in a series of savage battles, known as the Seven Days' battles, pushed McClellan back from the edge of Richmond to a position on the James River.



President Jefferson Davis

At the same time, the scattered Federal forces in northern Virginia were organized into the Army of Virginia under the command of Gen. John Pope, who arrived with a reputation freshly won in the war's western theater. Gambling that McClellan would cause no further trouble around Richmond, Lee sent Stonewall Jackson's corps northward to "suppress" Pope. Jackson clashed indecisively with part of Pope's troops at Cedar Mountain on August 9. Meanwhile, learning



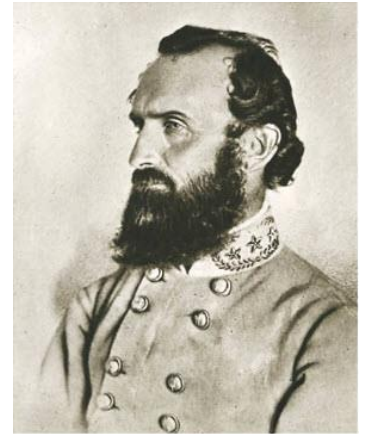
CSA General
Robert E. Lee



Union Brig. Gen.
John Pope

that the army of the Potomac was withdrawing by water to join Pope, Lee marched with Gen. James Longstreet's corps to bolster Jackson. On the Rapidan, Pope successfully blocked Lee's attempts to gain the tactical advantage, and then withdrew his men north of the Rappahannock River. Lee knew that if he was to defeat Pope he would have to strike before McClellan's army arrived in northern Virginia. On August 25 Lee boldly started Jackson's corps on a march of over 50 miles, around the Union right flank to strike at Pope's rear.

Two days later, Jackson's veterans seized Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction. After a day of wild feasting, Jackson burned the Federal supplies and moved to a position in the woods at Groveton near the old Manassas battlefield.



CSA General
Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Pope, stung by the attack on his supply base, abandoned the line of the Rappahannock and headed towards Manassas to "bag" Jackson. At the same time, Lee was moving northward with Longstreet's corps to reunite his army. On the afternoon of August 28, to prevent the Federal commander's efforts to concentrate at Centreville and bring Pope to battle, Jackson ordered his troops to attack a Union column as it marched past on the Warrenton Turnpike. This savage fight at Brawner Farm lasted until dark.



**General
James Longstreet**

Convinced that Jackson was isolated, Pope ordered his columns to converge on Groveton. He was sure that he could destroy Jackson before Lee and Longstreet could intervene. On the 29th Pope's army found Jackson's men posted along an unfinished railroad grade, north of the turnpike. All afternoon, in a series of uncoordinated attacks, Pope hurled his men against the Confederate position. In several places the northerners momentarily breached Jackson's line, but each time were forced back. During the afternoon, Longstreet's troops arrived on the battlefield and, unknown to Pope, deployed on Jackson's right, overlapping the exposed Union left. Lee urged Longstreet to attack, but "Old Pete" demurred. The time was just not right, he said.

The morning of August 30 passed quietly. Just before noon, erroneously concluding the Confederates were retreating, Pope ordered his army forward in "pursuit". The pursuit, however, was short-lived. Pope found that Lee had gone nowhere. Amazingly, Pope ordered yet another attack against Jackson's line. General Fitz-John Porter's corps, along with part of McDowell's, struck Starke's division at the "Deep Cut" along the Unfinished Railroad. Confederates holding the position held firm and hurled back Porter's Federals in a bloody repulse.

Seeing the Union lines in disarray, Longstreet pushed his massive columns forward and staggered the Union left. Pope's army was faced with annihilation. Only a heroic stand by northern troops, first on Chinn Ridge and then once again on Henry Hill, bought time for Pope's hard-pressed Union forces. Finally, under cover of darkness the defeated Union army withdrew across Bull Run towards the defenses of Washington. Lee's bold and brilliant Second Manassas campaign opened the way for the south's first invasion of the north, and a bid for foreign intervention.



**Maj. Gen.
Fitz John Porter**



"For God is not a God of confusion, but of peace" (1 Cor. 14:33) ESV

The day we were saved, total war was declared between sinful self and the Holy Spirit. Lasting peace will come when we rest in Calvary's conquest of sin and self and allow that victory to be applied by the faithful Spirit of God. The Holy Spirit does not reason from what man is for God, but from what God is to man. Souls reason from what they are in themselves as to whether God can accept them. He does not accept you; thus, you are looking for righteousness in yourself as a ground of acceptance with Him. You cannot get peace in this way. ***But God shows His love for us, in that, while we were still sinners, Christ died for us' (Rom 5:8) ESV.***

"The Holy Spirit always reasons down from what God is, and this produces a total change in my soul. It is not that I abhor my sins; indeed, I may have been walking very well; but it is I abhor myself.' The Holy Spirit shows us what we are, and that is one reason why He often seems to be very hard and does not give peace to the soul, as we are not relieved until we frankly, from our hearts, acknowledge what we are. Until the soul comes to that point, He does not give it peace - He could not; it would be healing the wound slightly. The soul has to go on until it finds there is nothing to rest on but the Cross-proved goodness of God; and then if God be for us, who can be against us?"

"And the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, shall guard your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 4:7) ESV



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.



Robert McManus

**Adjutant's Desk**

Charlie Bray

Just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) have been sent out. Keep in mind that the SCV's current fiscal year ends July 31 and the 2023 fiscal runs from August 1, 2022, to July 31, 2023. If you have errors on your MRS statement, PLEASE let me know so I can get it corrected.

I am very pleased that I have received **101** renewals leaving 14 pending renewals. If you have not sent your renewal in, I encourage you to do so as soon as possible, you can bring your dues to the August 18 camp meetings which will save buying a stamp.

My contact information is: Home TN: 803-749-1042 Cell TN: 803-414-6808 Email: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Membership Renewal Information

SCV HQ Fiscal Year – August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2023

Renewing Members:

National \$35.00 SC Division \$10.00 WHC-273 \$15.00 Total Dues **\$60.00**

SCV National dues will increase \$5.00 after July 31st, SC Division and Camp dues remain the same.



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
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Sept. 7, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Sept. 1, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	August 15, 2022	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	August 20, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	August 30, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



The Battle Flag of the South

Even at the First Battle of Manassas, it became evident that the resemblance of the First National Flag of the Confederacy and the Stars and Stripes confused an already chaotic battlefield environment. The similarity of the colors, combined with immediate problem where regiments within the Confederate Army could be found dressed in blue, or dark uniforms, required an immediate solution. Something had to be done. Too much was at stake to waste time with committees, debates or long consideration.

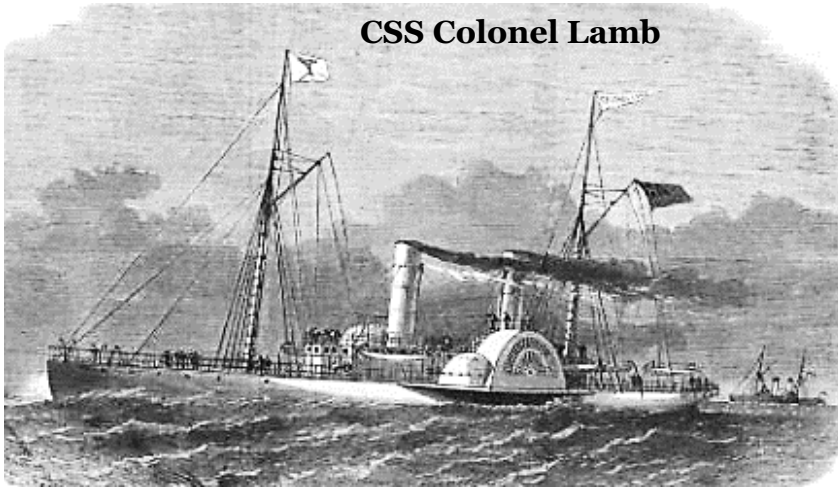
The result was the creation of the Confederate battle flag, which would become globally renown as the symbol of a defiant Southern nation. This emblem would span the globe with Captain Semmes and the CSS Alabama, along with twenty-seven other ocean-going raiders. The flag was also prominently used by many of the blockade runners and merchantmen, travelled the high seas. These new colors flew on the Pacific waters off the Asian mainland, the Bering Sea, in the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic as well as in the Gulf of Mexico.

The scarlet battle flag was intended to embrace one design - but actually enjoyed many shades of red, pinks, and blues due to limited materials being available! Parochial individualism of commanders, the states or regions within the South would also have an altering effect on the final product, so in effect the color schemes could and did differ substantially. Pink battle flags were not uncommon; but the one the South grew to know, and love was the red field with blue cross, and white stars.

The purpose for the colors was always the same. The battle flags design helped create an unmistakable, presence at sea or on the battlefield. A new Southern military and social identity was created. For commanders at sea, it eased problems of command and control and reduced the large number of 'friendly fire' incidents, prevalent in the early months. For the men in the Gray Line, it became a rallying point. These colors grew to become an emotional symbol that remains to this day.



Hope and Colonel Lamb



CSS Colonel Lamb

The (illustration) had a length of 281', a beam of 36 and a draft 10' - and was one of the most famous and successful of the Confederate Navy's own blockade runners was built in 1864 by Jones, Quiggin & Company, a sister-ship to 'Hope' (which preceded her that year) but with a much longer deckhouse and lacking the customary turtleback foredeck which the 'Hope' had. She is identified with the dashing Captain Tom Lockwood and was christened by his wife. The shipbuilder, William Quiggin, registered 'Colonel Lamb' in his name

then quietly transferred her to Confederate agent J. B. Lafitte in Nassau, where she fitted out. She survived the war intact and was sold through Fraser, Trenholm & Co. to the Brazilian Government; after loading at Liverpool a cargo of explosives for Brazil, she blew up at anchor in the Mersey the night before sailing.



CSS Hope

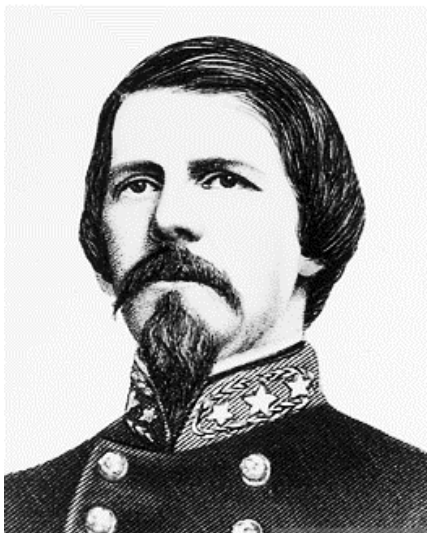
Sister ship to the '*Colonel Lamb*', '*Hope*' also measured 281'6" with a beam of 35' and draft of 8' or 11', crew 66 with a speed of 16 knots. '*Hope*' was a large and very strong iron and steel paddle-wheeler, rightly called the "finest and fastest steamer in the trade" by one observer in Britain. Indeed, the '*Hope*' for all the commonality she had with her sister-ship, was better equipped and able

to run the high seas often encountered on the eastern seaboard of America She was procured in Britain for the Confederate Government shortly before or after she left the Liverpool yard of Jones, Quiggin & Co. As a sister to the noted '*Colonel Lamb*', she was almost identical except for the presence of the turtleback fairing, forward (See photo of model below). She could carry over 1,800 cotton bales and possessed the safety factor of five watertight compartments. Two fore-and-aft engines of 350 nominal horsepower, supplied by 4 boilers, gave '*Hope*' power to outrun most of her contemporaries. Yet she was cornered on 22 October 1864 by *USS Eolus*, trying to enter Cape Fear River after a sixty-five-mile chase off Wilmington. The capture netted more than a thousand dollars in prize money for each member of the blockader's crew.



Brig. Gen. Barnard Elliott Bee: February 8, 1824–July 22, 1861

Bee was born in Charleston, S. C. on February 8, 1824, the son of Barnard Elliott Bee and Ann Wragg Fayssoux. Bee's father moved to Texas in 1835, and the family followed in 1839. Bee received an at-large appointment to the U.S. Military Academy in 1841 and graduated thirty-third in his class in 1845. He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in time to participate in the Mexican American War.



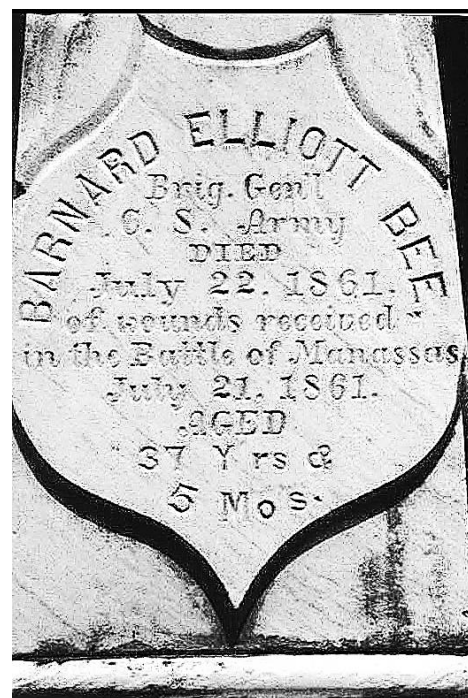
**CSA Brig. Gen.
Barnard Elliott Bee**

Bee was present with Zachary Taylor's army at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and was then sent on recruiting service. He joined Winfield Scott's army in 1847, was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo. He received brevet promotions to first lieutenant for Cerro Gordo and captain for Chapultepec. In 1853 South Carolina awarded him a sword of honor for his gallantry during the war.

Bee remained in the army after the war and was stationed at various western posts. He was at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, when South Carolina seceded. On March 3, 1861, Bee resigned from the U.S. Army to accept a commission in Confederate service. Bee quickly advanced from major to brigadier general and was in command of the Third Brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah in June 1861. Bee's brigade was the first to reinforce General Pierre G. T. Beauregard at Manassas Junction, Virginia, and he

was instrumental in ensuring the Confederate victory on July 21, 1861, by delaying the Union advance. While holding off the Federals, Bee saw the brigade of Thomas J. Jackson standing to the rear and not assisting his command. Bee called out, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." Controversy continues over whether he meant the statement as a compliment or a criticism. Nevertheless, Bee is credited with giving "Stonewall" Jackson his nickname. Bee fell mortally wounded during the battle and died the next day, July 22, 1861.

He was buried in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church Cemetery, East Queen Street, Pendleton, South Carolina.



Christ in the Camp



John William Jones was born in Mineral Virginia in 1836. He was ordained in the Southern Baptist Convention in 1860 and was headed to China as a missionary when the War Between The States broke out. He enlisted in the 13th Virginia. Within a year's time he received a commission as the unit's chaplain. Because of the lack of competent chaplains, he resigned as the unit chaplain and became the first Baptist evangelist-at-large in the Army of Northern Virginia.

After the war Gen. Robert E. Lee asked Dr. Jones if he would write a book on what God did in the Confederate army. This he did in 1877 with a book is entitled "Christ in the Camp." In his literary work Dr. Jones writes:

'Any history of this army which omits an account of the wonderful influence of religion upon it, which fails to tell how the courage, discipline, and morale was influenced by the humble piety and evangelical zeal of many of its officers and men, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory.'



RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

Contact Brian Pittman / (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail: bpittman3@hotmail.com





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 steamers, 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. 5, 1862 **Massaponax Church, VA** – On this day BG J.E.B Stuart came upon a force of 8,000 Union troops. He quickly devised a plan of attack resulting in the capture of a large wagon train and 200 Union troops.
- Aug. 18, 1862 **Redwood Ferry, MN** – On this date a group of Sioux set up an ambush for the Union forces in the area. The Indians sprang the trap killing several Federal soldiers in the process.
- Aug. 23, 1863 **Rappahannock River, VA** – On this date a Confederate force was at the Rappahannock River spotted two 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.
- Aug. 29, 1864 **Jefferson & Berkley Counties, WVA** – On this day two Confederate infantry divisions under Lt. Gen. Jubal Early crossed the Opequon Creek at Smithfield Crossing and forced back Wesley Merritt's Union Cavalry division.
- Aug. 29, 1864 **Chicago, IL** – On this date the Democrat National Convention began to nominate their Presidential standard bearer. The convention was badly split between War Democrats and Peace Democrats. In the end George B. McClellan to run against Abraham Lincoln.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, AUGUST 18
6:00 P.M.

SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
(Dr. Eric Emerson –
Flags)

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 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

