

THE LEGIONARY

SEPTEMBER 2017

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

COMMANDERS CORNER

RUSTY RENTZ

Compatriots, it is coming and we should not be blindsided when it occurs. I am referring to attacks and removing of Confederate Monuments right here in South Carolina. Just two weeks ago in Greenville, at their Confederate Monument, a lady (I use that term loosely) said take it down or tear it down. What if we threatened or actually tore down monuments while in some cases the police just stood idly by. We would be labeled the inciters, agitators or better yet the racist.

Representative Todd Rutherford D-Richland has said we need to take a look at Confederate Memorial Day remaining a state holiday. He has also said he is introducing legislation to make it easier to remove monuments on the State House grounds. Senator Darrell Jackson D-Richland said we need to take a look at Confederate Avenue in Columbia. Make no mistake about it, our enemies are at work both in public and behind the scenes to eradicate the last remnants of The Confederacy. Are we (you) going to stand idly by and allow this to occur without a fight?

As individuals, I urge you to contact your legislators and voice your concern. You can also attempt to sway public opinion by writing letters to the editor of various newspapers. Or you can do nothing and then ask how did this happen when Confederate Monuments are being removed right under our noses. I believe the men I have come to know in the Wade Hampton Camp will not set idly by but will rise up and be heard loud and clear.

On Saturday October 21, 2017 from 11:00 am until 3:00 pm the WHC will have a camp outing at the Granby Pavilion in Cayce. This is in close proximity to the Cayce Museum. I hope to have a map available by the September meeting. We will have BBQ, hash and rice, cole slaw and drinks. No alcoholic beverages or the use of tobacco are permitted on the grounds. There will be a nominal charge to offset the expenses. We will also have a band and I have asked someone to do a short program for us. This is a family function and I also hope you would invite someone you think might be interested in joining the SCV.

Due to matters out of our hands our October and November meetings have been rescheduled one week later with October being Thursday October 26 due to the SC State Fair and November being Thursday November 30 due to Thanksgiving.

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,

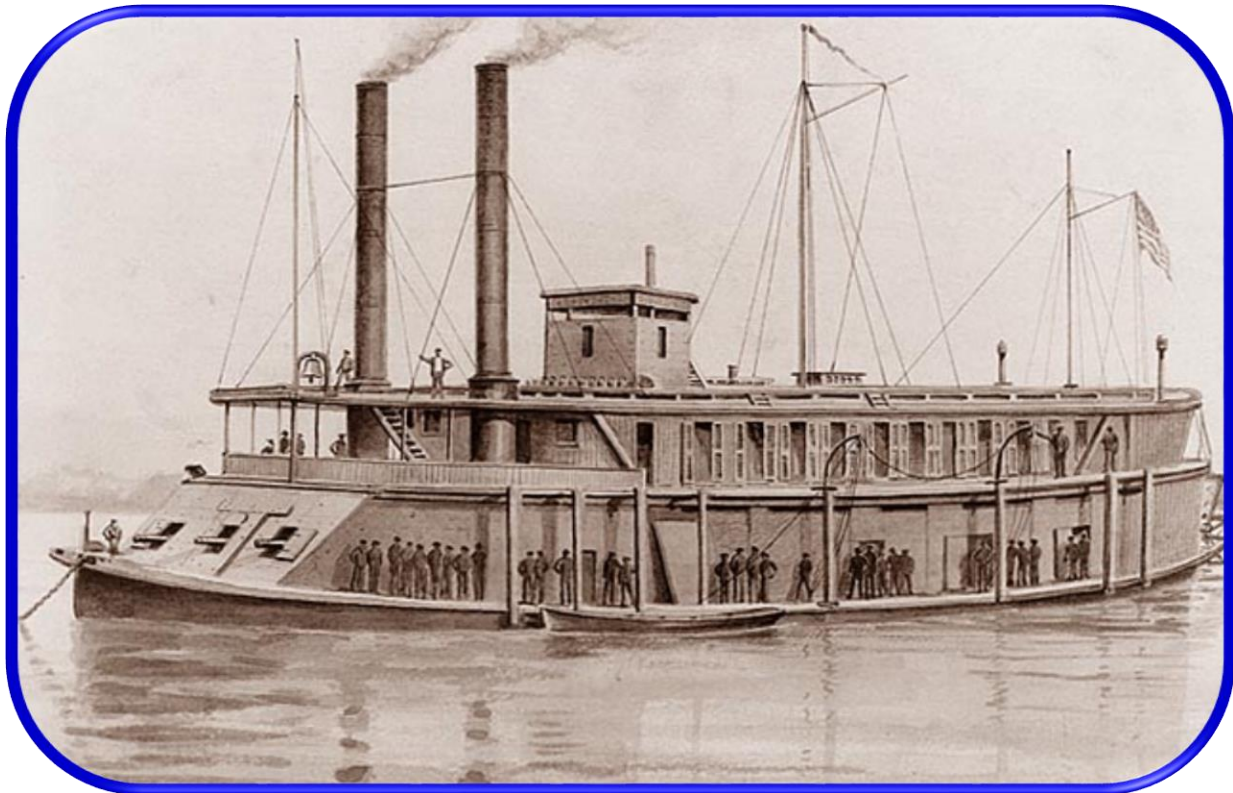
Our September meeting will be Thursday September 21, 2017 at 6:00 pm at Seawell's Restaurant. Our keynote speaker will be one of our own, Don Gordon and his topic will be the 2nd Battle of Manassas. Make plans to attend and as always bring someone with you, don't wait on someone else to bring them, you do it.



LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

LAYNE WATERS

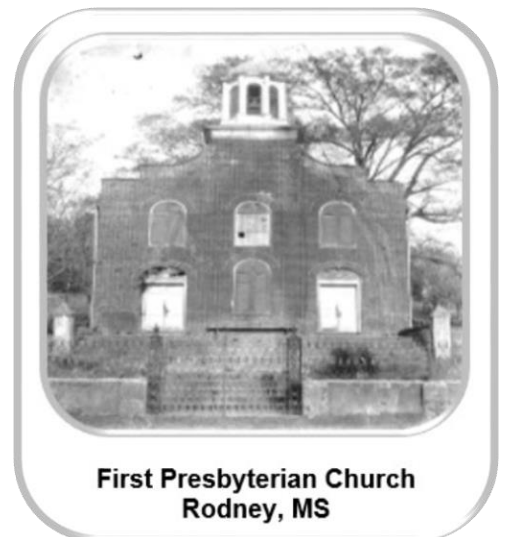
~ Events of September ~



This month (September), in 1863, witnessed an unusual event in warfare. A wooden side wheel steamer, the Florence Miller, a "tinclad" gunboat, operating on the Mississippi, commanded by Acting Master E. H. Fentress, he and 16 crewmen were captured by Confederate cavalry while attending church at Rodney Mississippi.

Shortly after the church service began, in walked Lieutenant Allen of the Confederate States Cavalry, backed up by a group of fifteen horsemen. He apologized to Rev. Baker and demanded that the Union men surrender. It seems that only Engineer Lt. A. M. Smith carried a weapon to the church. Smith fired about four times and some Confederate shots went through the windows and into the ceiling, but no one was seriously hurt. Of the twenty-three that attended, six slipped back to the ship and 17 were captured.

When word of the capture reached the ship, shelling of the town commenced. One cannon ball stuck in the front of the



church. The Confederates sent word and promised to hang all of the captives if the town received further damage and the shelling stopped. After this incident, the gunboat patrolled the river near Rodney for over a year.

The captain and sailors were eventually taken to Virginia. Captain Fentress was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond. His name appears on a playbill for a play "Libby Prison Minstrels" on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1863.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

“LIFT HIGH THE CROSS, THE LOVE OF CHRIST PROCLAIM TILL ALL THE WORLD ADORE HIS SACRED NAME.”



We are sealed by the cross of God through Baptism, Death and Resurrections!!

The cross is always the main focal point when we worship and pray whether it is in church or in our homes or on the battlefields

Often times we are reminded how important the cross and prayer is today. Do we pray as much as we should? Are praying for the right things when we do pray? Prayer is a powerful thing and often times it is taken for granted. Sometime when we do pray we feel like our prayers go unanswered but God does answer all prayers in our lives.

We have so much to pray for and be thankful for we should not neglect to pray. We should offer up prayers for those who are less fortunate than we are or who are suffering in the loss of a love one or who are in poor health.

We have read how the cross and prayer was so vital on the battlefield during many wars. Praying for peace and staying out of harm's way Prayer have resulted in bringing many of our soldier's home safely. We should not be ashamed to pray. Daily prayer should be a part of our everyday life. Jesus prays daily for all our wellbeing and we should be thankful.

There is no definite time or place to pray. Church is not the only time we should pause to pray. In our homes, in our car or with someone or by ourselves. Remember we are sealed by the cross in Baptism, Death, and Resurrection. Jesus wants to hear from His people. Just as we hear from Him through his scriptures.

Lord, teach us to pray!!

“FATHER, GOD, CREATOR OF ALL, THROUGH PRAYER WE ASK THAT YOU LOOK AFTER US ALL AND PROVIDE FOR US WHAT WE NEED AND NOT FOR WHAT WE WANT IN YOUR NAME BE DONE”. AMEN

“SO, SHALL OUR SONG OF TRIUMPH EVER BE: PRAISE TO THE CRUCIFIED FOR VICTORY”

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.



**Ursula Slimp
Bill and Ann Smyth**





CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2016-2017



Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	Oct. 4, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Oct. 3, 2017	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Sept. 26, 2017	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Sept. 26, 2017	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Confederate Ghost Walk	Oct. 14 & 15, 2017	Magnolia Cemetery 70 Cunningham Ave. Charleston, SC http://csatrust.org
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	Nov. 6, 2017	Details to be provided
Columbia Veterans Day Parade	Nov. 11, 2017	Application submitted.
Christmas in Cayce	Dec. 3, 2017	Details to be provided
West Metro Parade of Lights Christmas parade	Dec. 10, 2017	Details to be provided
Battle for Pocotaligo	Jan. TBA	Directions are provided on web site - www.pocotaligo.com
Hunley / Housatonic Memorial Service	Feb. 17, 2017	7:00PM at Sunrise Presbyterian Church 3222 Middle St. Sullivan’s Island, SC - http://csatrust.org



ADJUTANT’S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots, our renewal process is progressing along well, and we currently are **84%** renewed. I encourage those of you who have not renewed your membership to do so as soon as possible.

	Membership Renewal Information	
<p>If you have not received your Membership Renewal Statement (MRS) please let me know and I will either mail or e-mail the form to you, how you receive it is your choice.</p> <p>If you have any questions about your dues I may be reached as shown.</p>	<p>Charles D. Bray III 507 Sail Point Way Columbia, SC 29212-8711 Home TN: 803-749-1042 Cell TN: 803-414-6808 E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<p>Makeup of your dues? Renewing Members: \$55.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National \$30.00 • Division \$10.00 • Camp \$15.00 <p>Reinstating Members: \$60.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National \$30.00 plus \$5.00 admin. fee after Oct. 31, 2017 • Division \$10.00 • Camp \$15.00

The following article deals with the “largest” mass hanging in the history of our country. Even though the incident described does not pertain directly to the War Between the States it does occur during the war and provides details of President Lincoln’s direct involvement in the hanging which included some who were innocent.

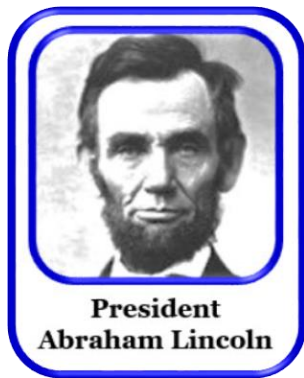
“**LARGEST MASS HANGING IN UNITED STATES HISTORY**” UNITED NATIVE AMERICA

38 Santee "Sioux" Indian men
Mankato, Minnesota, Dec. 16, 1862
303 Indian males were originally set to be hanged
Source: [United Native America.com](http://UnitedNativeAmerica.com)

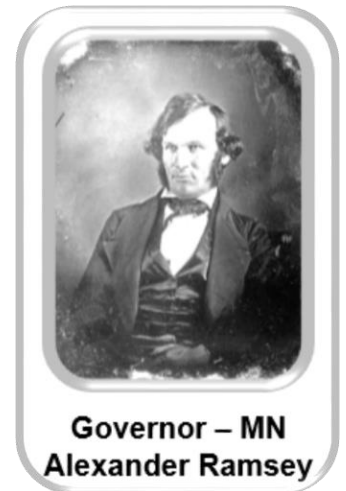
What brought about the hanging of 38 Sioux Indians in Minnesota **December 26, 1862** was the failure "again" of the U.S. Government to honor its treaties with Indian Nations. Indians were not given the money or food set forth to them for signing a treaty to turn over more than a **million acres** of their land and be forced to live on a reservation.

Indian agents keep the treaty money and food that was to go to the Indians, the food was sold to White settlers, food that was given to the Indians was spoiled and not fit for a dog to eat. Indian hunting parties went off the reservation land looking for food to feed their families, one hunting group took eggs from a White settler's land and the rest is history.

Information below tells how President Lincoln and Minnesota Governor Alexander Ramsey set out to exterminate Indians from their home land.



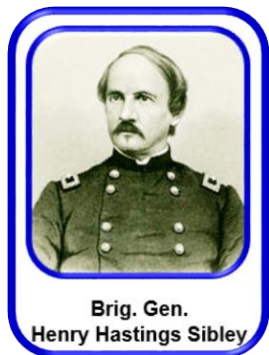
Authorities in Minnesota asked President Lincoln to order the immediate execution of all 303 Indian males found guilty. Lincoln was concerned with how this would play with the Europeans, whom he was afraid were about to enter the war on the side of the South. He offered the following compromise to the politicians of Minnesota: They would pare the list of those to be hung down to 39. In return, Lincoln promised to kill or remove every Indian from the state and provide Minnesota with 2 million dollars in federal funds. **Remember**, he only owed the Sioux 1.4 million for the land.



So, on December 26, 1862, the Great Emancipator ordered the largest mass execution in American History, where the guilt of those to be executed was entirely in doubt. Regardless of how Lincoln defenders seek to play this, it was nothing more than murder to obtain the land of the Santee Sioux and to appease his political cronies in Minnesota.

It is expected that Lincoln be removed from his position as “hero” and relegated to a more appropriate position, to somewhere near the status of “Columbus” and “Hitler.” We demand that Abe Lincoln's dishonest and shameful face be removed from the "occupied" and desecrated area called “Mount Rushmore” immediately. Abe Lincoln “honest” and “hero” no more.

Text of Order to Gen. Sibley, St. Paul Minnesota:



“Ordered that of the Indians and Half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the military commission, composed of Colonel Crooks, Lt. Colonel Marshall, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey, and Lieutenant Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed on Friday the nineteenth day of December, instant, the following names, to wit [39 names listed by case number of record: cases 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24, 35, 67, 68, 69, 70, 96, 115, 121, 138, 155, 170, 175, 178, 210, 225, 254, 264, 279, 318, 327, 333, 342, 359, 373, 377, 382, 383”.

The other condemned prisoners you will hold subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape, nor are subjected to any unlawful violence.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States"

“On December 6 (1862) President Lincoln notified Sibley that he should “cause to be executed” thirty-nine of the 303 convicted Santee’s, execution date was the 26th of December. At the last minute, one Indian was given a reprieve.

About ten o'clock the thirty-eight condemned men were marched from the prison to a scaffold specially constructed for their execution. An estimated 4,000 spectators crammed the streets of Mankato and surrounding land. As the men took their assigned places on the scaffold they sang the Sioux death song until soldiers pulled white muslin coverings over their heads and placed nooses around their necks. Drumbeats signaled the start of the execution. The men grasped each other’s hands. With a single blow from an ax, the rope that held the platform was cut and thirty-eight Santee Sioux dangled lifeless in the air.

After dangling from the scaffold for a half hour, the men’s bodies were cut down and hauled to a shallow mass grave on a sandbar between Mankato’s main street and the Minnesota River. Before morning, most of the bodies had been dug up and taken by physicians for use as medical cadavers.

Following the mass execution on December 26, it was discovered that two men had been mistakenly hanged. Wicanhpi Wastedan (We-chank-wash-ta-don-pee), who went by the common name of Caske (meaning first-born son), reportedly stepped forward when the name “Caske” was called, and was then separated for execution from the other prisoners. The other, Wasicuñ, was a young white man who had been adopted by the Dakota at an early age. Wasicuñ had been acquitted.

A spectator boasted that this was "America's greatest" public execution."



SAINT PAUL, December 27, 1862. The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I have the honor to inform you that the thirty-eight Indians and half-breeds ordered by you for execution were hung yesterday at Mankato at 10 a.m. Everything went off quietly and the other prisoners are well secured. Respectfully, H. H. SIBLEY, Brigadier-General.

Some additional facts regarding the struggle Native Americans have endured since European’s appeared in his homeland.

- The youngest person hanged in America was Hannah Ocuish who was 12 years and nine months old and was described as a half breed Indian girl. She was executed on December 20th, 1786 for the murder of a 6-year-old girl whom she had beaten to death after an earlier argument.

- The 15th Amendment, passed in 1870, granted all U.S. citizens the right to vote regardless of race. Native Americans were still not allowed to enjoy the rights granted by this amendment.
- On June 2, 1924, President Calvin Coolidge signed into law the Indian Citizenship Act, which marked the end of a long debate and struggle, at a **federal level**, over full birthright citizenship for American Indians.
- Even with the passing of this citizenship bill, Native Americans were still prevented from participating in elections because the Constitution left it up to the states to decide who has the right to vote. After the passage of the 1924 citizenship bill, it still took over forty years for all fifty states to allow Native Americans to vote. Only when **Utah** allowed the Native vote in **1962** were Native Americans finally considered citizens by every state.



Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 – Fund Raiser

Compatriots, I am doing Family Genealogy for anyone that wants to know more about their family's history. Do you know where your mother and father were born and where they lived doing the early years of their lives? Let me see if I can take family history back to early times, Adam and Eve? Who knows what we will find. The cost is around \$100.00. But if I can only go back a few years I will charge less. I am doing this for free. All money donated goes to the camp. I get nothing out of it except the enjoyment of doing the research. The camp makes money so we can put on more and better programs for you, the members.

If you would like me to do your family Genealogy, here is what I need from you. Dates and place of birth of all family members. Parents, Grandparents and Great Grandparents if you know it. The more you can give me the further we can go back and it makes it easier for me to make sure I have the right family tree.

If you are interested then see me at the next camp meeting or call me at home.

Bill Calliham, 803-736-4115



CONFEDERATE CABINET VICE PRESIDENT

HAROLD W. MILLS



CSA Vice President
Alexander H. Stephens

Alexander Hamilton Stephens (February 11, 1812 – March 4, 1883)

Vice President of The Confederacy (February 18, 1861 – May 1865)

Prominent Lawyer and politician from Georgia. Graduated top of his class at Franklin College/University of Georgia in 1832.

Frail and sickly most of his life, and a great reader.

Member of U. S. House of Representatives 1843 – 1859.

Generally opposed secession but asserted Southern states rights.

March 21, 1861 gave his famous Cornerstone Speech in Savannah, GA declaring slavery as natural condition for blacks and foundation of the Confederacy.

Cool relationship with President Jefferson Davis and critical of conscription and suspension of writ of habeas corpus.

February 3, 1865 one of three Confederate commissioners who met with Lincoln on the steamer “River Queen” at Hampton Roads Conference to discuss ways to end fighting. (Stephens was friend of Lincoln in 1840s in Congress.

1866 elected to U.S. Senate from Georgia but not allowed to take his seat.


1873 – 1882 served in U.S. House of Representatives

50th Governor of Georgia

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Sept. 2, 1861 Dry Wood Creek Battle of the Mules, Vernon County, Missouri - Colonel J.H. Lane's cavalry, comprising about 600 men, set out from Fort Scott to learn the whereabouts of a rumored Confederate force. They encountered a Confederate force, about 6,000-strong, near Big Dry Wood Creek.
- Sept. 17, 1861 The Union cavalry surprised the Confederates, but the confederate numerical superiority soon determined the encounter's outcome.
- Sept. 14-17, 1862 First Battle of Blue Mills Landing - Union forces unsuccessfully attempted to prevent pro-Confederate Missouri State Guards from crossing the Missouri River near the confluence with the Blue River to reinforce Sterling Price at Lexington.
- Sept. 8, 1863 Union forces at Munfordville, KY surrendered to Braxton Bragg's overwhelming forces.
- Sept. 10-11, 1863 A storming party of about 400 Union marines and sailors attempted to surprise Fort Sumter but were repulsed by the Confederate's.
- Sept. 27, 1864 Battle of Davis's Crossroads aka Battle of Dug Gap – Occurred in northwestern Georgia, as part of the Chickamauga Campaign. It was more of a series of maneuvers and skirmishes than an actual battle and casualties were negligible.¹
- Sept. 27, 1864 The Battle of Marianna was a small but significant engagement in the panhandle of Florida during the war. The Union destruction against Confederates and militia defending the town of Marianna was the culmination of a substantial Federal cavalry raid into northwestern Florida. Ultimately the Union retreated back to Fort Barrancas.

Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
SPEAKER
Compatriot Don Gordon
Topic: 2nd Battle of
Manassas

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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 507 Sail Point Way
 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
 A Non-Profit Organization
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