

SEPTEMBER, 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, September 22, 2022, the first day of autumn. Our monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp "PLEASE" RSVP your attendance by Monday, September 19.

An event Susan and I have attended and greatly enjoyed will be held in October in Charleston. If you have not been to this event then I encourage you to attend the upcoming 30th Annual Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery, 70 Cunningham Avenue Charleston, S.C. This event is scheduled for October 14 and 15. The following information was taken from their website.

Once again, the night will come alive with the history of the past presented by re-enactors in period attire revealing a day in the life of some of those buried at Magnolia Cemetery.

You will be guided by candlelight thru the resting place of those who lived and died during those hard times 150 years ago. All scenarios are historically researched for accuracy.

Tours leave every 30 minutes beginning at 7:00 p.m. the last tour leaving at 9:30 p.m.

Each tour last for approximately 1 ½ hours.

- Tickets must be purchased in advance for a specified tour. All tickets are \$TBA each.*
- No flashlights, cameras or video equipment allowed.*
- Tours are not recommended for children under 12 years of age.*

Magnolia Cemetery is located at 70 Cunningham Avenue, Charleston, S. C.

The event will go on RAIN OR SHINE.

Watch for the tickets to go on sale at below site:

TO PURCHASE TICKETS TICKETS CLICK HERE <http://www.csatrust.net> ***and go to the home page.***

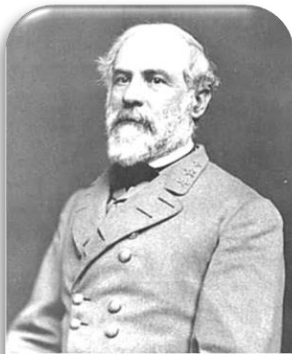
Our speaker this month will be Mr. Ken Temple who is the Commander of the General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245 who will be speaking on "The Killing Fields of Franklin, TN and the Aftermath." **I look forward to seeing "You All" at the meeting.**

The October Wade Hampton Camp 273 monthly meeting date has been changed due to a conflict with the South Carolina State Fair. We have moved the meeting date to –

Thursday, October 27.



~ Events of September ~



General
Robert Edward Lee

This Month (September), 1862, saw a significant and bloody struggle during Lee's invasion of the north in the hope of bringing the war to an early end.

The outcome of this plan was dealt an unfortunate set-back by the discovery by Federal soldiers of Robert E. Lee's primary directive of troop movements. This would have been a calamity had it been discovered by soldiers under the command of anyone other than George McClellan. However, McClellan, typically, was lethargic and cautious, giving Lee sufficient time to avoid the disaster that would ordinarily have been the result of such an error.



Major General
George Brenton McClellan

At South Mountain on September 14, McClellan was able to deliver a blow that would force Lee to stand at Sharpsburg rather than continue his northward operation. This was by no means the final punch McClellan could have struck, had he acted with greater haste.

As the battle developed from early on the morning of September 17, Antietam rapidly turned into a large-scale horror, eventually claiming the lives of more than 3,600 men from both sides, with the count of wounded and missing totaling another 19,000 men.

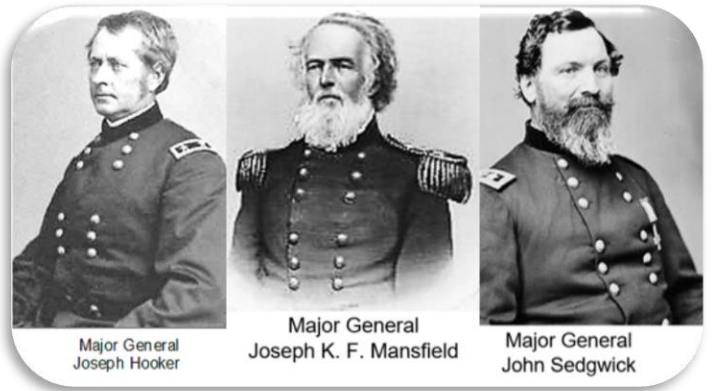
The generals McClellan had in place to halt Lee's progress formed a roll call of the most recognizable leaders in the Army of the Potomac. Early in the day, large commands under Major Generals Joseph Hooker (above), Joseph Mansfield, and John Sedgwick (right) swept in from the north and east. Mansfield would be killed by Confederate fire before the morning was over; Sedgwick would also be taken down by a Confederate bullet, but not until spring of 1864.

It was a long, bloody, and difficult day; there had been many such days in the war, but this one was particularly savage.

Per Civil War scholar Bruce Catton:

Tactically, the battle was a draw. The Federals attacked savagely all day long, forcing the Confederates to give ground but never quite compelling the army to retreat, and when Lee's battered army held its position next day, McClellan did not renew the attack. But on the night of September 18 Lee took his worn-out army back to Virginia. Strategically, the battle had been a Northern victory of surpassing importance. The Southern campaign of invasion had failed. The Federals had regained the initiative. Europe's statesmen, watching, relaxed: the time to extend recognition had not arrived, after all.

One year and five months after the war's beginning at Fort Sumter, with thousands of lives taken, the nation remained divided and at a draw.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness.” 2 Timothy 3:16

Today's verse from the New Testament tells us how the early church viewed the Hebrew Scriptures—as a gift from God meant to help the church teach, train, and shape the lives of Christians. The verse declares that scripture is a tool, and like all tools when used rightly it helps us accomplish a larger task. Our task of making disciples and sharing the good news of Jesus in word and deed is a big and important one. As we answer God's call to be and do, pray and serve, live and love, we have a valuable and useful resource to help us-- the gift of scripture.

Like all tools and resources, scripture is an aid to us only if used. That shovel in my garage doesn't do a thing when it hangs there on the wall between two nails. The bible on the bookshelf unread or the coffee table gathering dust is not much more than a relic or symbol. Take and read. Pray and open. Explore and use. Even as these daily devotions pause, we continue to be a people of the book who in the scriptures listen for a word from the living God who has created us, redeemed us, sustains us and calls us to the service of love, peace and justice in Jesus' name.

Finally, let me take this time to thank you for reading, thank all devotion writers for sharing their thoughts and faith, and thank the office staff for sending them out. Please consider joining one of our many small group bible studies which will begin in August.... another valuable and blessed opportunity to keep reading and using the good book.

Thank you, God Almighty, for the word you speak to us and the love you hold for us. Help me to know your good purposes for my life and our world. Strengthened and guided by your Spirit, teach me to live with faith, righteousness, justice, love, and peace as ambassadors of the good news of Jesus Christ. Amen



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.





Adjutant's Desk

Charlie Bray

Congratulations, the Wade Hampton Camp 273 has finished the year with an increase of 1 headcount. We are fortunate in that we have been blessed with 3-new members and 1-reinstatement. We do have a few members that have not renewed, and I encourage those that haven't to do so as soon as possible. Keep in mind that the SCV's current fiscal year ends July 31 and the 2023 fiscal year runs from August 1, 2022, to July 31, 2023. If you have errors on your MRS statement, or if you have renewed your membership and have not received your renewal letter and 2023 SCV ID card PLEASE let me know so I can get it corrected.



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	October 5, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	October 6, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Sept. 19, 2022	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Sept. 27, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



James Iredell Waddell (Born 13-July-1824 – Died 15-March-1886)

Few North Carolinian's influenced the course of the American Civil War as uniquely as James Iredell Waddell. Undoubtedly one of the most successful Confederate commanders, Waddell spent much of the conflict at sea and bestowed a controversial legacy by his actions.

James Iredell Waddell was born on July 13th, 1824, in Pittsboro, North Carolina. His grandparents adopted and raised him, and he attended Bingham's School in Orange County. Through



CSN Captain
James Iredell Waddell

recommendation from influential friends, Waddell secured a Midshipman's appointment in the U.S. Navy in September 1841. Following his service on a number of vessels, he then attended the Naval School (later the United States Naval Academy) in 1847 and received his Lieutenant's commission.

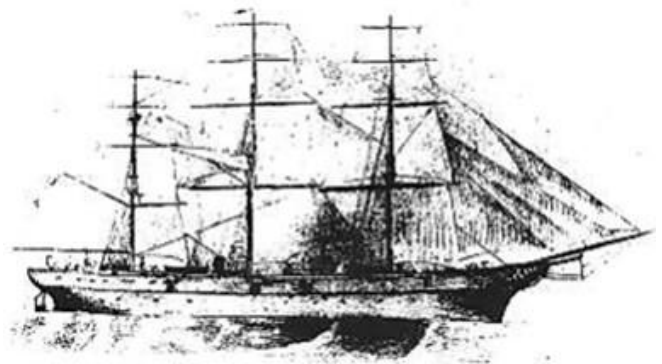
He served two tours at sea with the U.S. Navy but on returning to the United States in 1861, he attempted to resign his commission. Waddell was not an ardent secessionist, but he was vocally adamant in his unwillingness to bear arms against his family, friends and home state - but rather than accept his resignation, the Navy dismissed Waddell in January 1862 already aware that southern officers were resigning to cast their lot with the Confederacy. This action was only viewed by others as the Navy Department petulant attempt to disgrace them.

As a Confederate naval officer, Waddell soon witnessed battle and was chosen to command a new vessel being built in England. Secretary Stephen R. Mallory appointed Waddell as Lieutenant in the Confederate Navy in March 1862 and assigned him to the uncompleted ironclad, *CSS Mississippi*. Nonetheless, he spent his first month in New Orleans where, during the Battle of New Orleans in April, Waddell burned and scuttled the vessel to prevent its

capture. He was then assigned to artillery duties ashore at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia and Charleston, South Carolina. In March 1863 the navy department sent him to England. Due to the lack of shipbuilding materials and facilities in the South, the Confederate Navy hired private contractors in England to build its fleet. To oversee contracts and be in command of the ships from day one, a number of Confederate naval officers, civilians and their spouses, including Waddell and his wife, Ann Sellman Inglehart, were located to reside in England.

Waddell's chance to command came in October 1864, when Commodore Samuel Barron selected him to captain the *CSS Shenandoah*, originally a Scottish merchant steamer named 'Sea King'. In secret, the Confederate Navy purchased the vessel and put it to sea. At Madeira Island, off the coast of Portugal, it rendezvoused with another ship carrying Confederate officers, sailors, guns and other equipment to outfit the renamed 'Shenandoah' as a warship allowing it to be commissioned on October 19th, 1864.

Waddell's exploits and those of his new command are well documented but even after Lee had surrendered at Appomattox, Waddell, unaware the war had ended, continued wreaking havoc amongst Federal ships. The 'Shenandoah' and its crew captured twenty-four American vessels in late June before changing course to attack San Francisco. Although the crew heard reports of the war's end, Waddell did not receive a confirmed report until August 2nd, 1865, at which time he ordered the crew disarmed the ship. Waddell and his officers decided to sail for England, hoping to receive favorable treatment from its government. The *CSS Shenandoah* (**sketch made by Waddell**) the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe, arrived in Liverpool in early November, surrendering themselves to the English authorities.



CSS Shenandoah

Fearing prosecution by the United States government, many of his fellow officers fled to South America but Waddell and a few others remained. After their eventual release, they chose to remain in

Europe. Waddell and his wife were excluded from amnesty and Waddell's wife was imprisoned for a brief time by order of U.S. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. She was released only after she pledged to avoid contact with her husband. Soon after docking in Liverpool, Waddell had fallen seriously ill but within two months he recovered. His employment following his decision to stay in England remains a mystery.

Waddell finally returned to the United States in 1875 and continued his maritime career. The Pacific Mail Line hired him to captain the steamer, 'City of San Francisco'. He returned to the east coast in the 1880s to work for the Maryland State Fishing Force to fight illegal oyster fishing but died at Annapolis, Maryland on March 15th, 1886.



Saint Anne's Cemetery
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD

ENTERED INTO REST ON THE
EVENING OF MARCH 15, 1886
JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL
LATE COMMANDER OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER
"SHENANDOAH."
BORN IN PITTSBORO, N. C.
JULY 13, 1824
GRADUATED FROM THE U.S.
NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1848 AND
RESIGNED TO ENTER THE CONFEDERATE
STATE'S NAVY IN 1862
SENDING IN HIS RESIGNATION ON HIS
RETURN FROM THE EAST INDIES.



Brig. Gen. Milledge Luke Bonham: December 25, 1813–August 27, 1890



**CSA Brigadier General
Milledge Luke Bonham**

Soldier, congressman, governor. Born on December 25, 1813, in Edgefield District near the present town of Saluda, Bonham was the eighth child of James Bonham and Sophie Butler Smith. He attended local academies in Edgefield and entered South Carolina College as a junior in 1833. His studies imbued him with the ardent states' rights position of the college's president at that time, Thomas Cooper. After graduating as valedictorian in 1834, he returned home to manage the family plantations and study law. He volunteered for the Seminole War in 1836 and was a staff officer.

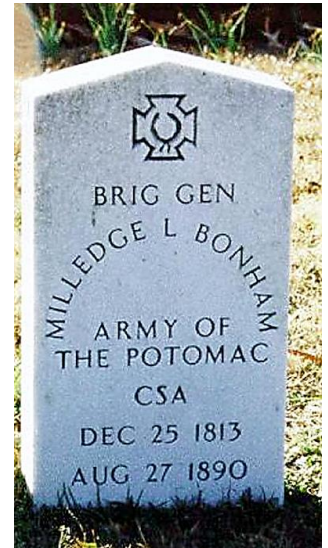
Admitted to the bar in 1837, Bonham gained prominence as an attorney and militia officer. By 1843 Bonham had been elected a major general in the state militia, a position he held until 1852. Between 1840 and 1843 he served in the S.C. House of Representatives from Edgefield District. On November 13, 1845, he married Ann Patience Griffin. They had fourteen children. Appointed a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army in 1847, Bonham saw action in Mexico and was wounded on August 20, 1847. Promoted to colonel, he served as an occupational governor until being mustered out on July 25, 1848. Bonham was elected solicitor of the state's southern circuit in 1848. He held this position until elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1857, filling the seat left vacant by the

death of his cousin Preston Brooks. An active ally of his southern colleagues in Congress, he supported the admission of Kansas as a slave state and opposed the Morrill Bill, which would have used federal funds to support land-grant colleges in the states. Following South Carolina's secession, Bonham withdrew from Congress on December 21, 1860. Appointed commander in chief of the South Carolina army with the rank of major general on February 23, 1861, he agreed to serve under General P. G. T. Beauregard during the Fort Sumter crisis. On April 23 Bonham received an appointment as brigadier general in the Confederate army and led the first brigade of South Carolina troops to Virginia. Although

commended for his actions during the First Battle of Manassas, Bonham resigned his commission in January 1862 over questions of seniority.

Elected to the Confederate Congress in the fall of 1861, Bonham generally opposed the administration of Jefferson Davis. A dark horse candidate for governor, he was elected on December 17, 1862. As governor, Bonham sought to strengthen state laws on conscription, slave impressments, and desertion, taking positions more in support of the Confederate government. The constant military threat against the state during his term compelled regular militia reorganizations and ardent appeals for veteran Confederate troops for coastal defenses.

Bonham left office at the end of 1864 and received a brigadier general commission on February 9, 1865. However, he was unable to take the field before the war ended. He declined to serve in the 1865 constitutional convention but served in the S.C. House of Representatives from October 1865 until December 1866. A member of the Taxpayer's Convention in 1871, Bonham was a strong supporter of Wade Hampton's campaign for governor in 1876. He became South Carolina's first railroad commissioner in 1878 and worked to strengthen the powers of the commission. He died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on August 27, 1890, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Columbia.



Baptist and the American Civil War – September 12, 1864

The war and subsequent liberation of hundreds of thousands of slaves has resulted in dramatic changes in the capital city of the United States.

Tens of thousands of freedmen are now living in and around Washington, D.C., many in freedmen's villages or communities. In these villages they are receiving education and job training and are generally being prepared for a life of responsible and productive freedom after the war.

Many freedmen are Christians. In their new lives of freedom, their faith communities are autonomous, providing a strong support system for their upliftment, in addition to vibrant worship. More freedmen from the South are Baptists than any other denomination, and thus Baptist congregations are well represented among the black residents of the Washington area. Many congregations have been founded since the beginning of the war, the latest one this very day.

The new congregation, the Zion Baptist Church — named in remembrance of the travels of the founding members — is organized by sixteen persons relocated from Fredericksburg. Previously, since 1863 the group had met for Sunday school and operated a day school in "Jackson's School House on Delaware Avenue and L Street, Southwest."

Upon formally organizing as a church, the founding members set out to find a place to meet. Purchasing Simpson's Feed Store, they remodel the building and open it for worship services following the war in 1867. Four years later the growing congregation constructs their first meeting house on the site of the old feed store, and in 1891 an addition is added. By this time, the church's membership of some 2,300 persons makes it the largest in the District of Columbia.

In 1962 a new sanctuary is completed on Blagden Avenue. The Zion Baptist Church of D.C. remains a vibrant and influential congregation in the 21st century.

Sources: John W. Cromwell, "The First Negro Churches in the District of Columbia," *Journal of Negro History* 7, no.1, January 1922, p. 92, digitized by the Documenting the American South project of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ([link](#)); "Our History," Zion Baptist Church D.C.: ([link](#))



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

- Sept. 26, 1861 **Washington, DC** – On this date President Abraham Lincoln called for a day of prayer and fasting was to be observed.
- Sept. 2, 1862 **Spencer Court House, W VA** – On this date a Confederate cavalry raid, commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, arrived at the Spencer Court House. they discovered a Union force nearby. The cavalry attacked the Federals, forcing them to surrender.
- Sept 13, 1862 On this day Gen. Robert E. Lee's Special-Order No. 191, which details Lee's offensive strategy, is found by Union soldiers, VA, which gives Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan a decisive edge in the campaign at Antietam, MD.
- Sept. 13, 1863 **Combahee River, SC** –Confederate forces capture a Union telegraph party near Lowndes' Mill, Combahee River, SC, as the Confederates use dogs to track and capture some of the Union soldiers.
- Sept. 18-20, 1863 **Catoosa & Walker Counties, GA** – On this date The Battle of Chickamauga in not far from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was the largest battle fought in the Western Theater of the War Between the States. It is second only to the Battle of Gettysburg in the number of casualties.
- Sept 11, 1864 **Sycamore Church, VA** – On this day Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton and a Confederate raiding party attacked a smaller Union force at Sycamore Church. The Union force was composed of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry. The Confederates managed to push the Federals back to Coggin's Point.
- Sept. 18, 1864 **Martinsburg, VA** – On this date Maj. Gen. Jubal Early moved part of his Confederate force north to the town of Martinsburg. There, they encountered and drove off a group of Union cavalry. Later that night, the Confederates pulled back to Bunker Hill.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, SEPT. 22ND
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
(Mr. Ken Temple – The
Killing Fields of Franklin &
The Aftermath)

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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