



THE LEGIONARY

FEBRUARY 2024

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273
Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptontcamp.org
Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

If you will be attending the Wade Hampton Camp's Thursday, February 22, 2024 monthly meeting "PLEASE" RSVP your attendance no later than Tuesday, February 20. Due to increased cost we cannot afford to give Seawell's a headcount based on best "GUESS", we pay for the headcount we tell Seawell's to prepare for.

This month our speaker will be Tom Plowden who will be speaking on Charles Whilden, Flag Bearer for the 14th South Carolina.

2024 Legislative Day

Compatriots the Wade Hampton Camp will host the Legislative Day rally Tuesday, March 26 at the South Carolina statehouse. Last year we had a great turnout and I feel we can better it this year. I will be sending additional information regarding the rally when finalized. We ask that you mark your calendar for this important rally.

Last year we had lunch at the Capital City Club which recently sent out a press release stating "We can no longer operate the club in this post-COVID environment and are closing." Based on this announcement we are negotiating with another club very close to the State House and hopefully will have a decision soon. Complete details for the Legislative Rally should be sent out next week.

For those who were unable to attend the "Feast of St. Charles Martyr and King" in Mayesville, SC you missed a great time with camp members, other SCV members and like-minded individuals, and the BBQ lunch was great. I encourage you to attend next year if your schedule permits.

At this year's gathering we dedicated a Cross of Honor on the grave of William D. S. Mayes who was mortally wounded at Gaines Mill near Richmond, VA and died 2-Aug-1862. SCV Lt. Commander Donnie Kennedy and Wade Hampton Camp Associate Member Richard Hines placed a Magnolia leaf wreath at the grave. Lt. Commander Donnie Kennedy spoke, Bishop Paul Hewett delivered a prayer and Miss Georgia Gray Chumley sang "Beulah Land". We were also given a tour of the Salem Black River Church which was established in 1759.



Praise the LORD, O Jerusalem! Praise your God, O Zion! For he strengthens the bars of your gates; he blesses your children within you. He makes peace in your borders; he fills you with the finest of the wheat. He sends out his command to the earth; his word runs swiftly. He gives snow like wool; he scatters frost like ashes. He hurls down his crystals of ice like crumbs; who can stand before is cold? He sends out his word, and melts them; he makes his wind blow and the waters flow. He declares his word to Jacob, his statutes and rules^[a] to Israel. He has not dealt thus with any other nation; they do not know his rules. Praise the Lord. (Psalm 147 12:20)

When we read verses 12 through 20 in Psalm 147 we see it begins and ends telling us to praise the Lord. In this psalm, we are called to recognize and appreciate God’s ongoing love, care, and sovereignty in our lives. We are encouraged to be thankful for the blessings we receive and to turn to God’s word for comfort and guidance. Each of us are invited to live with faith, deep gratitude, and dependence on God through all the complexities of our lives.



How should we respond in our daily life? We need to reflect daily on God’s authority over nature and our lives. We need to give up trying to control everything and be grateful that we can trust in God’s care and guidance. In our prayer life, we need to seek God’s continued guidance and express our commitment to living with faith and gratitude.

Dear Heavenly Father, I am grateful for your constant care, blessings, and sovereignty over my life. Help me trust in your guidance and live with faith and gratitude. May your Word be a lamp to my feet, and may I walk in obedience to your will. In Jesus’ name, I pray. 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.

**Pray for our
Nation, State,
Communities and
First Responders.**

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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 | Mar. 6, 2024 | Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC |
| Palmetto Camp 22 | Mar. 7, 2024 | Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC |
| SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069 | Feb. 19, 2024 | Meets 7:00 PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC |

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|--|------------------|---|
| Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412 | Feb. 25, 2024 | Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC |
| Hunley Memorial Service | Feb. 17, 2024 | Breech Inlet on Sullivan’s Island at Sunrise Presbyterian Church, memorial service starts at 7:00pm. |
| Firing on Columbia “The Longest Day in Columbia’s History” | Feb. 17, 2024 | West Columbia at the Gervais Street Bridge at 1:00pm. |
| Battle of Aiken | Feb. 23-25, 2024 | 1210 Powell Pond Rd., Aiken, SC Battle of Aiken – 28th Annual Festival |
| Battle for Broxton Bridge | Mar. 2-3, 2024 | 1685 Broxton Bridge Rd. (Hwy. 601) Ehrhardt, SC |

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|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|  | <u>RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.</u> |  |
| Contact Brian Pittman / (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail: bpittman3@hotmail.com | | |

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Quote: Union Maj. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain

Maj. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic defense of the Union position at Little Round Top at Gettysburg. He was in charge of the federal troops who were to accept the surrender of the Confederate soldiers at Appomattox. Here is his description of his feelings that day as he viewed the Rebels arrayed before him: “Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from them their resolve; standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond.”

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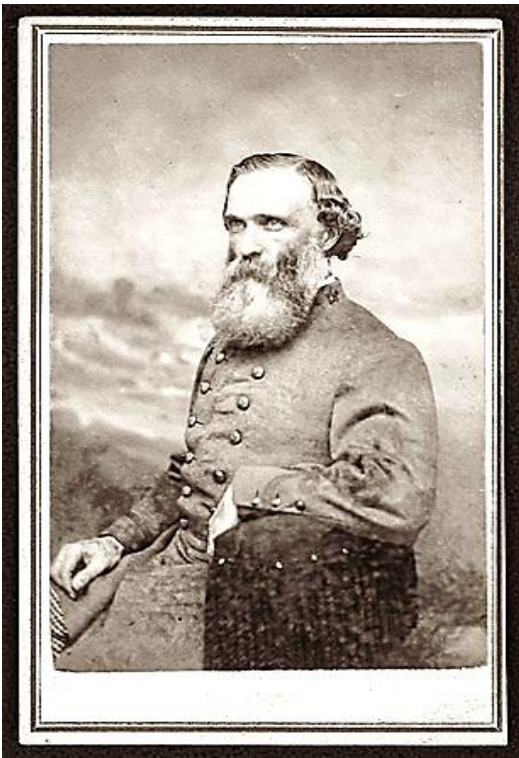
Brig. Gen. Henry Gray

19-Jan-1816 – 16-Dec-1892

Henry Gray is the **18th general officer** in this series with a South Carolina connection. He was born in Laurens County, South Carolina in 1816 to a military family. He was a son of Henry Gray (a captain in the United States Army during the War of 1812) and Elvira Flanagan Gray. His grandfather Fredrick Gray had been a captain in the American Revolutionary War.^[1]

He graduated from South Carolina College in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He then settled in Winston County, Mississippi, where he married Eleanora Ann Howard in 1841, and was the local district attorney from 1839 until 1845. In 1846 Gray was elected to the Mississippi Legislature and served one term. In 1850 he ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Congress as a Whig.

In December 1850, he bought 332 acres (1.34 km²) of land in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, in the community of Brushy Valley. In the campaign of 1856 he was an elector for the Democratic ticket and canvassed the state with his friend Judah P. Benjamin. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1860 and later that year lost a close race for senator to Benjamin.



At the beginning of the Civil War, Gray enlisted as a private in a Mississippi infantry regiment in January 1861,^[2] until his friend Jefferson Davis called him to go back to Louisiana to raise a regiment. In April and early May 1862, Gray organized the 28th Louisiana Infantry Regiment at Camp Taylor and was elected as its colonel. He and his men were mustered into the Confederate Army on May 2.

On April 14, 1863, Gray was wounded in the fighting near Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Department commander Edmund Kirby Smith ordered his promotion to brigadier general on April 8, however the Confederate Congress disallowed it. Gray was given brigade command in Polignac's Division in April.

Gray saw action around Vicksburg and in various battles within Louisiana while leading his brigade. He assumed the command of a division during the Battle of Mansfield on April 8, 1864, following the mortal wounding of Alfred Mouton.

Gray was elected to represent his northwestern Louisiana congressional

district to the Second Confederate Congress, a position he had not sought nor had any knowledge of until notified of his election. He subsequently left the army in camp at Camden, Arkansas, and traveled to Richmond, Virginia. He was promoted to brigadier general on March 17, 1865, backdated to the Mansfield fight, and Gray rejoined his brigade in Polignac's Division until the end of the war. There is no record of his being paroled from the U.S. Government.

After the war he was a member of Louisiana State Senate. He spent most of the rest of his life trying to re-establish his finances. His only son had died in 1864, and his wife died a few years later. At the age of 76, Gray died at his daughter's house near Coushatta, Louisiana, and was buried nearby in Springville Cemetery.^[4]

The Brig. Gen. Henry Gray Chapter #218 of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars in Shreveport, Louisiana, is named in his honor.



Springville Cemetery
118 Caliope St.
Coushatta, Red River Parish, Louisiana, USA
GPS Coordinates: 32.01440, -93.32260

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A Life-Giving Beverage

The Diary of Mrs. Judith Brockenbrough McGuire, 1862-1863 includes the following entry which notes the “dangerously wounded” condition of her nephew, identified only as “Major B.” She devoted herself to “B’s” care until his parents arrived, living on little sleep with pitchers of water, bowls and baskets readied for more wounded coming on the trains. Mrs. McGuire wrote of herself and other ladies caring for the wounded: “We cannot yield to private feelings now; they may surge up and rush through our hearts until they almost burst them, but they must not overwhelm us. We must do our duty to our country, and it can’t be done by nursing our own sorrows.”

A Life-Giving Beverage

“February 11, 1863: For ten days past I have been at the bedside of my patient in Richmond. The physicians for the third time despaired of his life; by the goodness of God he is again convalescent. Our wounded are

suffering excessively for tonics, and I believe that many valuable lives are lost for the want of a few bottles of porter.

One day a surgeon standing by Mr. B's bedside said to me, "He must sink in a day or two; he retains neither brandy nor milk, and his life is passing away for want of nourishment."

In a state bordering on despair, I went out to houses and stores, to beg or buy porter; not a bottle was in town. At last a lady told me that a blockade runner, it was said, had brought ale, and it was at the medical purveyor's. I went back to Mr. P's instantly, and told my brother (B.'s father) of the rumor. To get a surgeon's requisition and go off to the purveyor's was the work of a moment.

In a short time, he returned with a dozen bottles of India ale. It was administered cautiously at first, and when I found that he retained it, and feebly asked for more, tears of joy and thankfulness ran down my cheeks.

"Give him as much as he will take during the night," was the order of the physician. The order was obeyed, and life seemed to return to his system; in twenty-four hours he had drunk four bottles; he began then to take milk, and I never witnessed anything like the reanimation of the whole man, physical and mental.

Our hospitals are now supplied with this life-giving beverage, and all have it who "absolutely require it" though great care is taken of it, for the supply is limited. Oh, how cruel it is that the Northern Government should have made medicines and the necessaries of life to the sick and wounded, contraband articles!"

The diary ends abruptly in May 1865 with the notation that General Joseph E. Johnston had surrendered his army on April 26: "***My native land, good night!***" We do not know what happened to McGuire after the war, or whether the family was able to return to Alexandria. The end of her life, like the beginning, is a mystery. Unlike many of the other Confederate women whose diaries have been published, McGuire did not move in high social circles. Her diary does not record the comings and goings of the Confederacy's military and social elite. However, *The Diary of A Southern Refugee* is perhaps more valuable than other more widely known diaries because McGuire's experiences are more representative of the war's effect on Southern society. It is difficult for modern readers to imagine the constant fear and uncertainty under which most Confederates lived. They not only feared for their own safety at the hands of an enemy they believed was inhuman and for the safety of loved ones in the army, but they wondered where their next meal might come from, or whether they would have homes when the war ended. The refugee experience was far more common than most historians have realized, and McGuire's diary allows us to relive part of it.

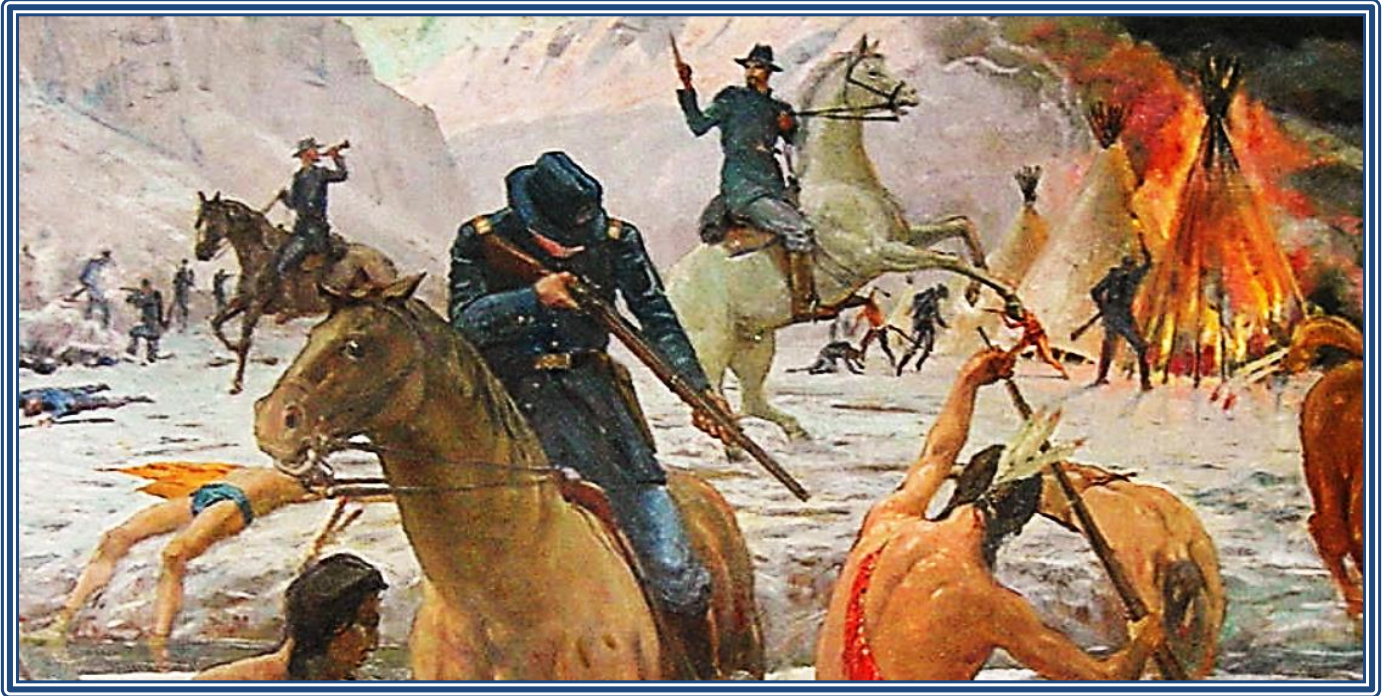
Judith Brockenbrough McGuire was born March 19, 1813 and she died March 21, 1897. She is buried in St. Johns Episcopal Churchyard in Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia. Tappahannock is located approximately 45 miles east of Richmond on the Rappahannock River. (*Diary of Mrs. McGuire; The Women of the South in War Times, Matthew Page Andrews, editor, The Norman Remington Company, 1920, pp. 174-*

175)



Southern Born, South Carolina Proud!

Bear River Massacre – January 29, 1863 – Preston, Idaho



While the majority of the Union army was battling the Confederate army in the East the Union had soldiers stationed in the western states and territories. What happened to the Native Americans at Bear River was one of many massacres by the Union army and local militias.

It's likely the deadliest Native American massacre in U.S. history. By the time it was over, as many as 500 people lay dead. Yet few even know its name today. This is the story of the Bear River Massacre.

Prelude to Bloodshed

The Northwestern Shoshone Native Americans had been living near Bear River in what is now Idaho since time immemorial. The Shoshone were easily able to live off the land around the river they knew as “**Boa Ogoi**,” catching fish and hunting in the summer and waiting out the harsh winter in the natural shelter created by the river's ravines. It wasn't until the early 1800s that the Shoshone first came into contact with Europeans, fur trappers who dubbed the area “Cache Valley.”

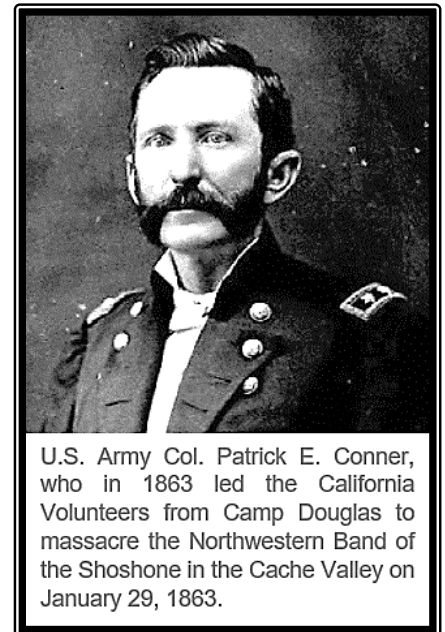
Following a storyline that had already played out countless times across America, relations between the whites and the Natives were friendly, if cautious at first. But when white settlers lured by gold and land began to encroach on Shoshone territory in earnest in the 1840s and 1850s, the relationship between the two groups became strained and then violent.

It was during this era that the Mormons led by Brigham Young settled near the Shoshone and made their own claims upon the land. Although Young encouraged a policy of appeasement with the Shoshone, telling his followers it was better to “feed them than fight them,” the influx of people combined with the harsh Idaho winters soon made food in the territory scarce, which inevitably led to rising tensions.

Hunger was quickly followed by fear and anger. The white settlers soon began to view the Shoshone as beggars while the Shoshone became understandably defensive and upset as their territory was taken away one piece at a time.

In 1862, Shoshone Chief Bear Hunter decided it was time to strike back against the whites and began conducting raids on cattle herds and attacking bands of miners.

As skirmishes between the whites and Shoshone continued, the residents of Salt Lake City begged for help from the United States government, who responded by sending in Colonel Patrick Connor to “**make clean**



U.S. Army Col. Patrick E. Conner, who in 1863 led the California Volunteers from Camp Douglas to massacre the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone in the Cache Valley on January 29, 1863.



Chief Sagwitch Timbimboo, Darren Parry's third great grandfather survived the massacre. He's pictured here with Bewochbe, Chief Bear Hunter's widow, whom Sagwitch married after Bear Hunter was also killed there. Photo Courtesy of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation.

work of the savages.” As the soldiers made their way towards the Shoshone’s winter encampment, there were reportedly a few warning signs of the bloodshed to come.

One Shoshone elder by the name of Tindup supposedly dreamed that “he saw his people being killed by pony-soldiers” and warned them to fall in the night (those who heeded his warning are said to have survived the massacre). Another story claims that the white owner of a nearby grocery store who was a friend of the Shoshone got wind of the troop movements and attempted to warn the tribe, but Chief Sagwitch believed they could come to a peaceful settlement.

Sadly, the chief was very wrong.

On the morning of Jan. 29, 1863, Chief Sagwitch emerged into the sub-zero temperatures and noticed a strange fog gathering on the bluff above the river near present-day Preston, Idaho. As the fog began to move with unnatural speed towards the encampment, the chief realized it was no natural mist, but the breath of the American soldiers visible in the severe cold so bad that icicles formed on soldiers’ mustaches. The chief then shouted for his people to prepare themselves, but it was already too late.

As the soldiers charged down into the ravine, they fired at every living person: men, women, and children, all slaughtered without mercy. Some Shoshone attempted to flee by jumping into the frigid river, which was soon brimming with “dead bodies and blood-red ice,” according to one village elder.

United States Army records described the bloody day as the “Battle of Bear River.” The Shoshone remember it as the “Massacre of Boa Ogoi.” Most non-Shoshone today now know it as the Bear River Massacre.

Today, historians estimate that the Bear River Massacre was the deadliest in the history of such events between Native Americans and the U.S. military. Given incomplete data regarding casualties, this horrifying distinction does remain up for debate, however.

Nevertheless, casualty estimates for the Bear River Massacre range from 250 to more than 400 Shoshone (with around 24 Americans also killed). One Danish pioneer who stumbled upon the battleground claimed to have counted as many as 493 bodies.

Even at the lower end of the spectrum, the dead at Bear River outnumber those estimated to have been killed during the likes of the Sand Creek Massacre (230 Cheyenne dead in 1864), Marias Massacre (173-217 Blackfeet in 1870), and even the Wounded Knee Massacre (150-300 Sioux in 1890).

Although the number of people killed during the Bear River Massacre might just make it the deadliest Native American slaughter by American soldiers in U.S. history, it remains relatively little-known today.

Historians speculate that part of the reason for this is that it occurred in the midst of the Civil War: Americans were less concerned with the distant west than the bloody battles between Union and Confederate troops in the east. In fact, at the time, only a few newspapers in Utah and California even reported on the massacre at all.

The area was not declared a National Historic Landmark until 1990. In 2008, the Shoshone Nation purchased the land and today the Bear River Massacre is commemorated by a simple stone monument.



RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

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

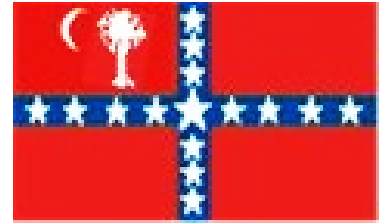


Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:

- 1-Feb-1861 **Austin, TX** – On this date Texas became the 7th state to secede from the Union following a vote of 166 to 8.
- 4-Feb-1861 **Montgomery, MS** – On this date The Confederate States of America is organized at the first session of the Provisional Confederate Congress.
- 9-Feb-1861 **Montgomery, MS** – On this date Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens are elected under the Provisional Confederate Constitution President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America.
- 16-Feb-1861 **San Antonio, TX** – On this date a Pro-Confederate force “Committee of Public Safety” capture the US Military Post and Arsenal.
- 3-Feb-1862 The Union government decides to treat captured Confederate privateer (non-military raider) crews as prisoners of war, rather than pirates therefore avoiding an eye-for-an-eye hanging of Union prisoners of war.
- 27-Feb-1863 **Richmond, VA** – On this date President Davis names three commissioners to Washington to attempt negotiation with the Federals and calls for a day of fasting and prayer.
- 12-Feb-1863 **West Indies** – On this date the CSS Florida captured the USS Jacob Bell and found that the Jacob Bell contained more than \$2,000,000 worth of cargo. After unloading the cargo, the USS Jacob Bell was destroyed.
- 17-Feb-1864 **Charleston, SC** –The Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* becomes the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat.
- 3-Feb-1865 **Hampton Roads, VA** – On this date a Peace Conference was held on the *River Queen* with five men, Pres. Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of State William Seward, CS VP Alexander Stephens, along with John Campbell and RMT Hunter to discuss peace terms. The conference was a failure.
- 17-Feb-1865 **Columbia, SC** – On this date Columbia surrenders to Federal troops commanded by Gen. W.T. Sherman. The city is subsequently sacked, looted, and burned.

Y'all Come!!!

**Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, Feb. 22, 2024
6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Tom Plowden
"Charles Whilden – Flag
Bearer 14th South Carolina"**

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A Non-Profit Organization

The Legionary
The Official Publication of
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