



THE LEGIONARY

APRIL 2024

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

CHARLES D. BRAY III

*Due to a schedule conflict we have had to change our meeting date. We have moved our meeting date up to **Thursday, April 18.** **“PLEASE” RSVP** your attendance no later than Tuesday, April 16. **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.***

I want to thank those who participated in our Legislative Day event. The recognition in both the House and Senate went very well and hopefully the results will be having both House Bill H3069 and Senate Bill S0527 moved out of committee and the legislative process to strengthen the Heritage Act move forward.

This month our speaker will be Compatriot Don Gordon who will be speaking on “Grant’s Overland Campaign in 1864 up to and including Trevilian Station” the result of Grant’s effort was **MANY** dead Yankees.

It is hard to believe that it has almost been a year ago that we celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at Elmwood Cemetery and we are less than a month from doing it again. This year Confederate Memorial Day at Elmwood Cemetery will be Saturday, May 5. I will send out complete details as soon as I receive them.

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.

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,

Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



Recruit, Recruit, Recruit

Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact.

Compatriot Bryan Pittman

Phone (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail bpittman3@hotmail.com

For Jerusalem has stumbled, and Judah has fallen, because their speech and their deeds are against the LORD, defying his glorious presence. For the look on their faces bears witness against them; they proclaim their sin like Sodom; they do not hide it. Woe to them! For they have brought evil on themselves." - Isaiah 3:8-9 ESV

Much of the book of Isaiah serves as a warning to Israel. However, God's Word was written for us as well. May we apply these warnings to our lives:

Warning #1 – The root cause of Israel's fall was their blatant and habitual sin. However, these sins did not start so obvious and flagrant. No, their sins began as little compromises here and there. Which would over years and years lead to complete rejection and rebellion of God all together. Let us be aware of where we are compromising the truth of God's Word which is leading to disobedience against God.

Warning #2 – Israel was unrepentant when their sin was brought to their attention. We must we aware of our own pride and humble ourselves when sin is revealed in our lives. Just because we claim to be a follower of Christ does not mean we are perfect. Therefore, we must acknowledge our sin and turn to Jesus for forgiveness. This is the wonderful grace and truth of the Gospel.

Warning #3 – When we do not repent, we bring evil upon ourselves. Just like the people of God in Isaiah, we must take the time to hear the Word of God. We must hear the warning that unless we call sin in our own lives, and turn to Jesus Christ as our Lord and Savior, we will never be forgiven and we will only hear the words, "Woe to them!"

“Heavenly Father, thank You that in Your grace, You still maintain a tiny remnant of believers who do not stray from the path of peace but stand firm on the Word of truth. I pray that I too may be counted among that remnant. Keep me from following worldly ways and help me remain faithful to You. In Jesus’ name, 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.**



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	May 6, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC

Palmetto Camp 22	May 2, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Flight Deck, 109 Old Chapin Rd., Lexington, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Apr. 15, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Apr. 30, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Cross Keys Living History & Reenactment Event	Apr. 28-30, 2024	Cross Keys living history & reenactment event. 127 W. Main St., Union, SC
Battle for Camden	Nov. 9 – 10, 2024	The Meeting Place; 1208 Keys Land, Kershaw, SC – This is a Revolutionary War reenactment.



Quote: Thomas Jefferson (Third President) 13-April-1743 – 04-July-1826)

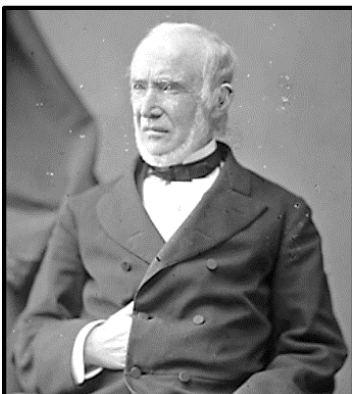
"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their Currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the Banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property - until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."



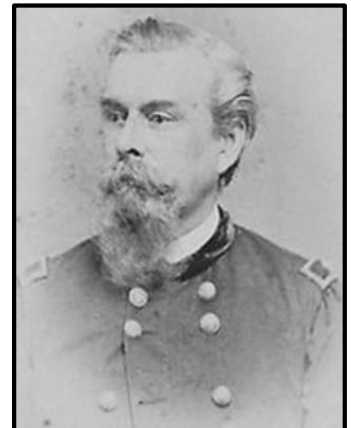
The Fierce Yell First Heard at Manassas

“Jefferson Davis, broken in health and greatly enfeebled by his confinement, came to Richmond [in May 1867] for his anticipated trial in the custody of General Henry S. Burton, commandant of Fortress Monroe, and stopped at the Spottswood Hotel, Eighth and Main Streets. A huge crowd filled the street in front of the hotel and in the vicinity of the customhouse where the [charge of treason] was to be heard.

He was represented by a remarkable array of eminent Northern attorneys, who had come to the conclusion that he was being treated with great injustice and offered their services. The list included Charles O’Conor of New York, probably the leader of the American bar; George Shea of New York; and William Read of Philadelphia. John Randolph Tucker, who had served as attorney general of Virginia, also was one of the defense counsel, together with Judge Robert Ould and James Lyon, both of Richmond.



Charles O’Conor



Brigadier General Henry Stanton Burton

O’Conor requested that the trial begin at once, but the government declared that this was impossible. [Presiding] Judge [John C.] Underwood, perhaps impressed by the fact that Davis was represented by such distinguished Northern counsel, said the defendant would be admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000.



Judge
John Curtiss Underwood

The bail bond was promptly signed by such onetime foes of the Confederate President as Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, and Gerrit Smith, New York reformer and foe of slavery. Another New Yorker who signed was Cornelius Vanderbilt.

As soon as the court announced that Davis would be admitted to bail, someone ran to a window and shouted to the crowd below on Main Street, "The President is bailed!" A mighty roar of applause greeted the news.

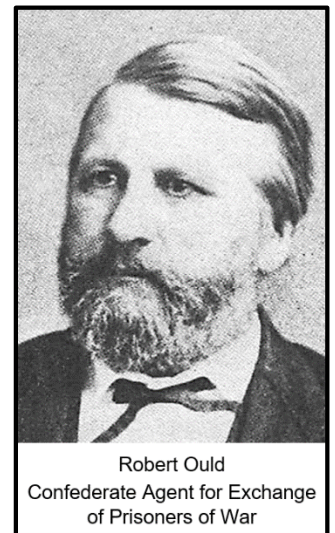
When the formalities were completed and Davis was released from custody, he was escorted to his carriage on Bank Street by Charles O'Connor and Judge Ould. As the three men emerged from the building,

they were greeted with "that fierce yell which was first heard at Manassas, and had been the note of victory at Cold Harbor, at Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and wherever battle was fiercest. The "rebel yell" reverberated again as the carriage passed along Main Street to the Spottswood.

Silence fell upon the crowd as the vehicle stopped at the hotel door. Then, as Davis rose from his seat to alight, a deep voice boomed the order, "Hats off, Virginians!" Thousands of men uncovered, as a gesture of respect for the brave man who had led them through four years of desperate conflict and then had suffered two more years in prison.

Jefferson Davis was never tried by the Federal authorities."

(Richmond: The Story of a City, Virginius Dabney, Doubleday & Company, 1976, excerpts pp. 206-207)



Robert Ould
Confederate Agent for Exchange
of Prisoners of War

★

Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood

21-Feb-1829 – 4-Jan-1898

Johnson Hagood is the **20th in this series** of South Carolina general officers, he was born in Barnwell, S.C. to Dr. James O'Hear Hagood and Indiana M. (Allen) Hagood. He was educated at Richmond Academy in Augusta, GA, and then later graduated from The South Carolina Military Academy (now The Citadel) in 1847 at the top of his class.



Hagood had studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced law. Instead he became a planter. He preferred plantation life above everything else. He was also intensely loyal to The Citadel. The Citadel's Johnson Hagood Stadium is named in his honor.

In 1854, Johnson Hagood married Eloise Brevard Butler, daughter of Judge Andrew Pickens Butler and Harriett (Hayne) Butler, and they had two known children.

When the America Civil War broke out, Johnson Hagood raised the 1st SC Volunteers, of which he was elected Colonel. In May of 1862, he was made a Brigadier General and was at the battle of First Bull Run. He later took part in the military operations around Charleston and in the battle of Secessionville, he was heavily engaged in the defense of Fort Wagner during Maj. Gen. Quincy Adams Gilmore's 2nd Siege of Charleston in the late summer of 1863. In May of 1864, Brig. Gen.

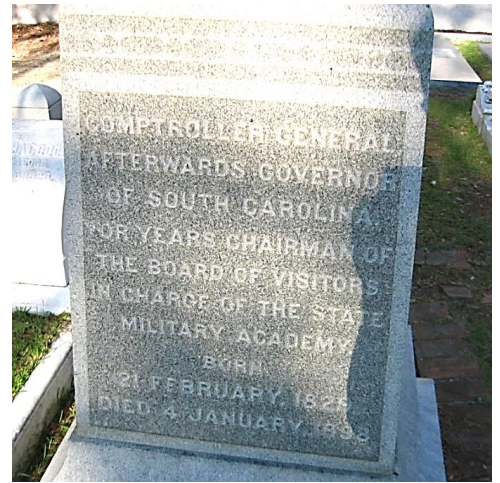
Johnson Hagood was ordered to Petersburg, VA, and on the way his brigade of 1,500 men and 1,000 men of Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's Tennessee Brigade met and repulsed five brigades of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler's army at Walthall Junction in Virginia.

Near the close of 1864, Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood operated in and around Wilmington, NC, and in early 1865 he and his men were at the battles of Kinston and Bentonville in North Carolina. His command surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman near Greensboro, NC.

He served as Comptroller General of South Carolina from 1876-1880 and as Governor from 1880-82. During his term as Governor the General Assembly passed a law that disqualified anyone participating in a duel from holding public office.

Of Hagood it is said "There have been greater men, but none truer, none cleaner, higher, and more unalterable in doing the right as he saw it; and he saw with clearness and accuracy."

Johnson Hagood died on January 4, 1898 and is buried at the Church of the Holy Apostles Episcopal cemetery in Barnwell, SC.

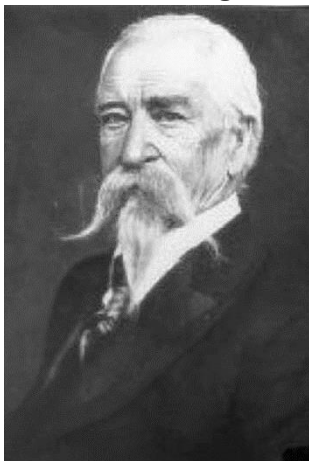


Letter from a former Citadel Cadet

I received the following letter from a neighbor some time ago, and when I wrote about Johnson Hagood in this month's Legionary I decided the following letter should be shared, especially with our Citadel graduates. My neighbor is a retired army General and graduated from the Citadel many years ago and is a friend of the officer who wrote the letter which I feel you will enjoy.

Y'all,

This is a famous date in American history. On this day in 1861 fledgling Confederate forces fired on Ft. Sumter, the first major engagement (relatively bloodless) of what would become our nation's terrible Civil War (known by numerous alternative names to those of you of the Southron persuasion). The role of Citadel cadets in the initial hostile action of the coming long and bloody campaign, the firing on the federal steamer "Star of the West", is well known. Less well known perhaps is the role of Citadel Men in the later and more famous action against Fort Sumter.



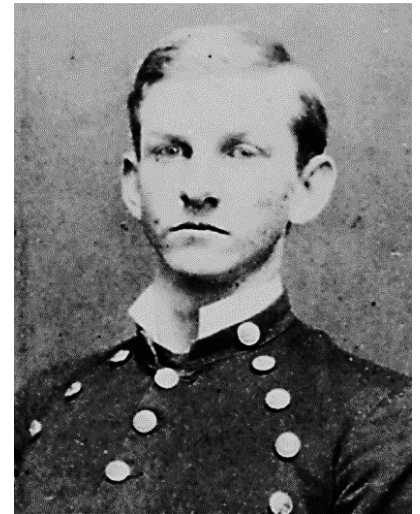
CSA Captain
Henry Saxon Farley

The first shot was fired at Fort Sumter by 2dLt Henry Saxon Farley, Citadel '60 (1860, that is). During the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Citadel cadets manned seven artillery pieces at the southern tip of the Charleston peninsula still known today as "The Battery" in the historic downtown district (where over the decades' numerous cadets and their dates have engaged in CQB while parked there under the moonlight). Other alumni like 2d Lt Farley, and ex-cadets, were members of some of the other gun crews involved in this historic action. Citadel cadets were the best trained soldiers in the Palmetto State at that time, nowadays second only to the Marines at Parris Island in Beaufort, and they performed their soldierly duties in a praiseworthy manner (Who says that college students cannot influence national events?)

"The 'Dogs' of War": From the "First Shots" during the Star of the West engagement to the "Last Shots" at the Battle of Williamston, South Carolina, The Citadel's Corps of Cadets participated in the most engagements and spent the most time in the field on campaign of any college, institute, or academy during the Civil War (So don't listen to VMI's nauseating propaganda any longer). From the "First Shots" to the final surrender, we were there. Captain Robert Moorman Sims, CSA, Class of 1856, a member of Lt Gen. James Longstreet's staff, carried the flag of truce for the Confederate forces to Appomattox Court House, and then presented the flag to

General George Armstrong Custer, U.S. Cavalry (later to infamously lead his regiment (-) to slaughter at the hands of the Sioux and Cheyenne at the Little Big Horn). That scene of the Confederate soldier on horseback (Capt. Sims) holding the white banner has been depicted in countless paintings. His carrying the flag of truce to Appomattox led to the surrender talks between Generals Grant and Lee. Captain Sims thus helped end the four horrific years of fratricide in our nation's costliest and bloodiest war.

Record of Service and Sacrifice: The blood of Citadel alumni was spilled on every major battlefield of the Civil War. Graduates served in all officer grades from Second Lieutenant to Major General in the Confederate Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. From 1842 to 1865 the South Carolina Military Academy, aka The Citadel, educated in varying degrees approximately 1,800 young men, of which just over 200 had graduated by 12 April 1861, and another 40 graduated during the war. Of these, a number had died over the years, most prior to the battle of First Manassas. Of the 224 living Citadel graduates eligible for service in the Civil War, 209 entered



**CSA Captain
Robert Moorman Sims**

Confederate service (93%). The military ranks held by these 209 were one major general, three brigadier generals, 19 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, 18 majors, 50 captains, 65 lieutenants, 11 surgeons, two chaplains and 29 not commissioned. The 15 graduates who did not serve included five ministers of the Gospel, two physicians, one railway official, two civilian engineers for the Confederate government, three graduates who lived in California (no "red eye shuttles" to fly home to get into the fray in those days) and one studying in Germany. The real blood bath for The Citadel was the Civil War, where a horrifically high percentage of Citadel graduates and ex-cadets were killed or wounded in action (KIA/WIA). To my knowledge none served in Union Blue (I was recently asked about that.)

The Butcher's Bill: Of the graduates, 49 were KIA (24%), 94 were WIA (44%) and 39 were prisoners of war. Thus over 68% - or greater than two thirds of the SCMA's graduates were either KIA or WIA in the Civil War! Additionally, two hundred former cadets died in Confederate service, and at least 12 cadets died in combat or from disease in the field. Many others were WIA. Eleven Cadet Rangers, brave young men who were recently cadets and sought more direct action in the field, were wounded and four died in action. What a stellar record of selfless sacrifice for their 'Lost Cause'! Can you imagine today if we engaged in a conflict where a single college suffered staggering casualties of that magnitude?

Let's forget the 'P.C.' mullarkey!!! (Hard to do in this day and age, I know, as it is so constantly forced down our throats.) A final point about The Citadel's most admirable record of service and sacrifice in the Civil War. It may not be "politically correct" in the early 21st century to publicly honor anything to do with the defunct Southern Confederacy. However, anyone who would read this story is likely the kind of patriot who would honor even a gallant foe as well as an ancient forebear, for fighting bravely and honorably in defense of his country and cause. Johnny Reb fought as bravely and well as any soldier in American military history. Confederate elan on the field of battle strongly influenced tactics in later wars. The heroic charge of the Marines at Belleau Woods in France in 1918 during WW-I is often compared to Pickett's Charge in its dash and tactical style. Johnny Reb fought and died in defense of the vision of America held dear by his mostly Southern compatriots. The U.S. was not yet by 1861 the truly United States we are today. The Civil War's outcome contributed hugely, if painfully, to the final and undeniable unification of our great nation. So the gallant cadets and soldiers of the CSA are honored by this Yankee for their devotion to duty - a trait greatly espoused by both The Citadel and the Marine Corps. Forget any perception of armed rebellion in defense of slavery (indeed repugnant ideas). Focus instead on patriotism, valor, service, sacrifice and devotion to duty. In the spring of 1865, after four years of the bloodiest warfare in our nation's history either before or since, peace returned to our land. A re-United States moved towards the future as one nation once again. However, lingering sectional animosities do not die easily or overnight (as I painfully and personally learned 103 years later, and as my Sumter Belle bride reminds me of almost daily!), unfortunately, and so

Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:	
Apr. 2, 1861	Charleston, SC – On this date Confederate Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederate States America (CSA) army at Charleston. Confederate Congress.
Apr. 11, 1861:	Charleston, SC – Confederates order the surrender of Ft. Sumter on this date and Union Major Robert Anderson refuses to surrender.
Apr. 13, 1861	Charleston, SC – Ft. Sumter surrenders to Confederate forces after a 34 hour bombardment.
Apr. 6,-1862	Shiloh, TN – On this date the 2nd largest battle of the war. Confederate assault drives back the Federal Army.
Apr. 10-11, 1862	Savannah, GA – On this date Confederate forces surrender Ft. Pulaski following a lengthy bombardment.
Apr. 10, 1863	Franklin, TN – This battle was a victory for the union army. The Confederates lost 6 Generals Patrick Cleburne, John Adams, Hiram B. Granbury, States Rights Gist, Ortho S. Strahl and John C. Carter.
Apr. 12, 1864	Henning, TN – On this date the Battle of Fort Pillow took place. After heavy fighting Gen. Forrest demanded the Union forces to surrender, they refused. Gen. Forrest ordered his troops to charge. The result was the Confederates won the day
Apr. 2, 1865	Hampton Roads, VA – On this date Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant is made commander of all Union armies.
Apr. 1, 1865	Petersburg, VA – at the Third Battle of Petersburg. During the fighting, Hill was mortally wounded by a Union soldier as he and a member of his staff were riding near the front lines. He died at the age of 39, only a week before Lee's surrender at Appomattox..
Apr. 14, 1865	Washington, DC – On this date U.S. President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre

Y'all Come!!!
Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, Apr. 18, 2024
6:30 PM



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Don Gordon
"Grants Overland Campaign up
to and Including Trevilian
Station"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization

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