



THE LEGIONARY

JUNE 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

Our next meeting date is **Thursday, June 20**, **"PLEASE" RSVP** your attendance no later than **Tuesday, June 18**. **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 Mr. Harold Mills. Harold is a SCV member and former member of the Wade Hampton Camp and his topic will be "The Generals".

The SC Division Adjutant has sent Membership Renewal Statement (MRS) information to the printer to be printed and mailed. The MRS statements should be printed and mailed by June 12 and we should begin receiving our MRS statements by the end of this week. We should begin receiving the renewal statements around Saturday, June 15. If by Saturday, June 22 you have not received your MRS statement, or you have received one and it is incorrect **"PLEASE"** contact me and let me know so I can get with SC Division Adjutant and determine what is wrong and correct the issue. I encourage each member upon receipt of your renewal statement to please send it in as soon as possible. My contact information is;

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



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"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity." Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA Dec. 3rd 1865

"All things are lawful, but not all things are helpful. All things are lawful, but not all things build up." Corinthians 10:23

Freedom is a central value of our culture. In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, the founders stated, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." This belief established the foundations of our nation's freedom. An early flag of the revolutionary movement among the thirteen colonies featured the words, "Don't tread on me" under a coiled rattlesnake. It declared our freedom from the oppression of British rule.

Freedom is also central to the Christian Faith. In his letter to the Galatians, Paul asserts, "For freedom Christ has set us free (Galatians 5.1 ESV)." This freedom was central to his theology. In his letter to the Corinthians, the phrase, "All things are lawful" is quoted multiple times, twice in chapter 10, and twice before in chapter 6. Paul asserted this freedom from the laws of Hebrew Scripture, particularly freedom to eat whatever foods were set before us. Here in 1 Corinthians 10, Paul is dealing with the question of eating meat sacrificed to idols. He believes Christians are free to do that, so he quotes the maxim, "All things are lawful."

Yet, Paul adds two restrictors to that freedom: "But not all things are beneficial," and, "not all things build up." Freedom is not simply doing whatever we want to do. If we all did whatever we wanted to do, it would be anarchy, not freedom. "Anything goes" is not a mantra for the freedom that is ours in Christ. Boundaries are necessary for us to live into the fullness of our freedom. So, Paul offers two boundaries to the Corinthians' freedom: Is it beneficial? Does it build up? The Corinthians have the freedom to eat whatever they want, but if their diet causes division, then it is not beneficial, nor does it build up. For Paul, the boundary is defined by love of God lived out in loving neighbor. The why of all this is to glorify God. As Paul puts it, "So, whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do everything for the glory of God."

God's grace in Christ gives us all freedom. The question is how we live out that freedom, how we live into its deepest blessings. Paul teaches the Corinthians and us that we find life's deepest meaning and highest purpose in loving God and one another for the glory of God in everything we do.

Your grace has set us free, O Lord. We thank you for the freedom that is ours in Christ. Guide us to live into the deepest blessings of that freedom by loving you with all we are and loving our neighbors as ourselves that you might be glorified in everything we do. 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.**



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	July 3, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	July 4, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Flight Deck, 109 Old Chapin Rd., Lexington, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	June 17, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	June 25, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Battle for Camden	Nov. 9 – 10, 2024	The Meeting Place; 1208 Keys Land, Kershaw, SC – This is a Revolutionary War reenactment.



Quote: Senator Strom Thurmond – 1948 presidential campaign speech Cherryville, NC.”

“I did not risk my life on the beaches of Normandy to come back to this country and sit idly by while a bunch of hack politicians whittles away your heritage and mine. As for me, I intend to fight.”



Brig. Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill

12-Jul-1821 – 24-Sep-1889



CSA Brig. Gen.
Daniel Harvey “DH” Hill

Daniel Harvey Hill is the **23rd** General officer with South Carolina ties, he was born on July 12, 1821, in what is now York County, South Carolina. He entered West Point in 1838 and graduated in 1842, finishing 28th in his class of 56. Among his classmates were several future Civil War generals, including William S. Rosecrans, Abner Doubleday, Earl Van Dorn, and James Longstreet. After his graduation he was assigned to the 1st US Artillery.

In the Mexican War, Hill was brevetted twice, first for bravery at the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, then for bravery at the Battle of Chapultepec. He also fought at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In 1849 he resigned his commission and became a professor of mathematics at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). In 1854 he joined the faculty of Davidson College in North Carolina and in 1859 he became the superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute.

While teaching mathematics, Hill wrote an algebra textbook, entitled Elements of Algebra, which included numerous questions denigrating the North. One question, for example, asked: At the Women’s Rights Convention, held at Syracuse, New York, composed of 150 delegates, the old maids, childless-wives, and bedlamites were to each other as the numbers 5, 7, and 3. How many were there in each class?”

In 1848, Hill married Isabella Morrison, with whom he would have nine children. In 1857, Hill's sister-in-law, Mary Anna Morrison, married Thomas J. Jackson, a teacher at the Virginia Military Institute who would later earn fame in the Civil War. That same year, Jackson wrote a testimonial for Hill's textbook, describing it as "superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science."

When the Civil War began, Hill was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st North Carolina Infantry. He quickly achieved success, leading Confederate forces to victory at the Battle of Big Bethel in Virginia on June 10, 1861. By the spring of 1862, Hill was a major general in command of a division in the Army of Northern Virginia. He led his troops at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and throughout Robert E. Lee's Seven Days Campaign. At Malvern Hill, he unsuccessfully urged Lee not to attack what would prove to be an impregnable Federal position.

During the Northern Virginia Campaign, Hill was left behind to defend Richmond. During this time, he developed a system for prisoner of war exchanges with Union General John A. Dix. He rejoined Lee's army later that summer when Southern forces moved into Maryland.

During the Maryland campaign, Hill was mistakenly sent two copies of Special Orders No. 191, which detailed the divided positions of Confederate forces. One was left in a field near Frederick, Maryland, where a Union soldier discovered what would become known as Lee's "Lost Order."

Realizing that Lee's divided army was vulnerable, Union General George McClellan pursued the Confederates with uncharacteristic speed. On September 14, Hill was ordered to slow the Union advance at a gap in South Mountain. For an entire day, Hill's outnumbered men held out, buying precious time for Lee's army. Three days later, at Antietam, Hill's division defended the "Bloody Lane" against repeated Union assaults before being driven back. Hill's division also participated in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Although Hill was widely recognized as a superb combat leader, he had a tendency to make enemies. One Confederate official described Hill as "harsh, abrupt, often insulting in the effort to be sarcastic." According to James Longstreet, Hill's cause was furthermore undermined by the fact that he was a North Carolinian in an army of Virginians.

In the spring of 1863, Hill was detached to help defend North Carolina and Southern Virginia. He never rejoined Lee's army. After helping defend Richmond during Lee's Gettysburg Campaign, Hill was sent west to command a corps in Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. Hill led his corps in the victory at the Battle of Chickamauga. After the battle, however, tensions with Bragg led to Hill being sidelined and to the cancellation of his promotion to lieutenant general. Hill did not command troops in a significant engagement again until the Battle of Bentonville in the final weeks of the war.

After the war, Hill founded a magazine entitled *The Land We Love*, which included coverage of literature, history, and agriculture. He edited the journal from 1866 to 1869. From 1877 to 1884 Hill served as the first president of the University of Arkansas. In 1885 he became president of the Military and Agricultural College of Milledgeville in Georgia. He held the post until



Memorial to D. H. Hill

He was graduated from West Point in 1842. Served through the Mexican War winning two Brevets for gallantry on the field. He entered the Civil War as Colonel of 1st N.C. Reg't and rose to be a LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

August 1889, when, due to failing health, he resigned and returned to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he died on September 24, 1889. Hill is buried in the Davidson College Cemetery.



Quote – George S. Patton

"All men are frightened. The more intelligent they are, the more they are frightened. The courageous man is the man who forces himself, in spite of his fear, to carry on."

Quote – Douglas McArthur

"We are not retreating - we are advancing in another direction."



New Confederate Soldier Monument Erected – Higgston, Montgomery County, Georgia

I feel certain some of you have seen the news release the Georgia Division SCV sent out announcing the erection of another Confederate Soldiers Monument in Georgia. If you would like to help these compatriots complete the project engraved bricks are being sold and ordering information is shown at the end of this article.

The Robert A. Toombs Camp #932, Sons of Confederate Veterans of Montgomery County is pleased to announce the erection of the Bronze Confederate Soldier Monument at the intersection of Hwy. 280 and Hwy. 15 in Higgston, Ga. on the Camp's property.

The Camp announces that this is the first phase of the Veterans Park project that is underway. Currently, memorial brick pavers are being sold for the plaza that will surround the Veteran's monument. By December 2024 memorial walls will be erected that will list the names of all of Montgomery County's Confederate Veterans and the names of the Camp's membership Confederate Ancestors. (See below rendering and memorial brick information).

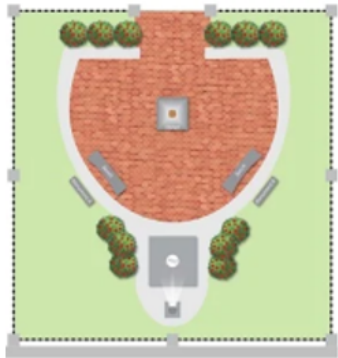
The Bronze Confederate Soldier was provided by the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, the name of the Soldier is Old Al, after recently departed Division Officer Al Perry who was the founder of the Youth Camp in Georgia.

Georgia Division Commander Tim Pilgrim indicated that this was the **(5) fifth Bronze Confederate Soldier Monument that the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization has placed in Georgia** in the last 10 years. He stated that when these woke Municipalities and Counties illegally take down our Georgia Veteran Monuments not only do we file a lawsuit against them we also look for new locations to erect new



monuments to honor Georgia's Confederate Veterans. The memories of our Southern Heroes will not be eased, they will always be remembered for their valor and sacrifices.

In Memory of
Robert "Bob" Whitaker
6/30/1949 - 8/13/2021



In cooperation with the Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans, we are proud to announce the construction of a grand monument and memorial park honoring our ancestors.

In a society of constant attacks on our heritage, this is a momentous undertaking for all of us involved. We ask for your support as we start the construction of a Grand monument in Georgia. The first in almost a century. Reserve your place in history with the purchase of an engraved brick paver honoring your Confederate ancestor, in memory of loved ones, or for yourself. The bricks will be shipped to the monument site and be placed as walkway around the monument."

\$60.00 (3 lines) \$75.00 (4 lines)

Robert A Toombs Camp 932 reserves the right to reject orders / funds / donations for any pavers that conflict with our organization. Please contact me with any questions. woodbill@bellsouth.net

To place an order: <https://polarengraving.com/sonsofscv932>



Loreta Janeta Velazquez

(26-June-1842 – 1897?)



Just about everything that historians know about Loreta Janeta Velazquez comes from her book, *The Woman in Battle: A Narrative of the Exploits, Adventures, and Travels of Madame Loreta Janeta Velazquez, Otherwise Known as Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, Confederate States Army*. Some of the incidents in the book have been verified, but there are many facts still in question.

What is known is that Velazquez was born in Cuba on June 26, 1842 to a wealthy family. In 1849, she was sent to school in New Orleans, where she resided with her aunt. At the age of 14, she eloped with an officer in the Texas army. When Texas seceded from the Union in 1861, her husband joined the Confederate army and Velazquez pleaded with him to allow her to join him. Undeterred by her husband's refusal, Velazquez had a uniform made and disguised herself as a man, taking the name Harry T. Buford.

Now displaying the self-awarded rank of lieutenant, Velazquez moved to Arkansas, where she proceeded to raise a regiment of volunteers. Locating her husband in Florida, Velazquez brought the regiment to him, presenting herself as their commanding officer. Her husband's reaction is not recorded in history, as just a few days later he was killed in a shooting accident.

Velazquez headed north, acting as an "independent soldier," she joined up with a regiment just in time to fight at the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run) and the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Shortly afterwards, she once again donned female attire and went to Washington, DC, where she was able to gather intelligence for the Confederacy. Upon her return to the South, Velazquez was made an official member of the detective corps.

Apparently espionage did not hold enough excitement for Velazquez, and she once again sought action on the battlefield. Resuming her disguise as Lieutenant Buford, she traveled to Tennessee,

joining up with another regiment to fight at the Battle of Fort Donelson on February 11, 1862. Velazquez was wounded in the foot, and fearing that her true gender would be revealed if she sought medical treatment in camp, she fled back to her home in New Orleans.

Still in her male disguise, Velazquez was arrested in New Orleans for being a possible Union spy. She was cleared of the charges, but was fined for impersonating a man, and released. She immediately headed back to Tennessee, in search of another regiment to join. As luck would have it, she found the regiment she had originally recruited in Arkansas, and fought with them at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. While on burial detail, she was wounded in the side by an exploding shell, and an army doctor discovered her true gender. Velazquez decided at this point to end her career as a soldier, and she returned to New Orleans.

Not content to sit out the rest of the war, Velazquez then went to Richmond to volunteer her services as a spy. She was able to travel freely in both the South and the North, working in both male and female disguises. It was during this time that she married Confederate Captain Thomas DeCaulp; unfortunately, he died in a hospital a short time later.

After the war, Velazquez married a man identified only as Major Wasson, and immigrated to Venezuela. After his death, she moved back to the United States, where she traveled extensively in the West, and gave birth to a baby boy. In 1876, Velazquez, in need of money to support her child, decided to publish her memoirs. *The Woman in Battle* was dedicated to her Confederate comrades “who, although they fought in a losing cause, succeeded by their valor in winning the admiration of the world.” The public reaction to the book at the time was mixed—Confederate General Jubal Early denounced it as pure fiction—but modern scholars have found some of it to be quite accurate.

With the release of her book, Velazquez may have married for a fourth time and is last documented as living in Nevada. The date of her death is thought to be 1897, but there is no supporting evidence for this. In response to those who criticized the account of her life, she said that she hoped she would be judged with impartiality, as she only did what she thought to be right.



Treason Against South Carolina

Robert Smalls

In 1862, black pilot Robert Smalls delivered a ship to the fleet blockading Charleston and thus adhered to the enemy of his people and State – the very definition of treason in the United States and Confederate States Constitutions. Prior to this he was given great freedom as a pilot and taught a trade with which to earn money for himself and future wife to purchase their freedom. Nonetheless, Smalls turned his back on his family and those who trusted and nurtured him to adulthood.

Smalls gained further infamy by leading enemy forces through local waters, and encouraging black South Carolinians to desert their State and wage war against it as the British had done 88 years earlier. After the war and part of the corrupt Reconstruction government in South Carolina, Smalls was convicted in 1877 of taking a \$5000 bribe for the awarding of a State printing contract to a Republican crony.

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



Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:	
03-Jun-1808	Pembroke, KY – On this date Jefferson Davis was born.
06-Jun-1862	Memphis, TN – On this date the battle of Memphis was fought on the Mississippi River.
06-Jun-1862	Harrisonburg, VA – On this date at the battle of Good's Farm Confederate Col. Turner Ashby, Jr. was killed.
07-Jun-1862	New Orleans, LA – On this date Union General Butler hangs William B. Mumford for tearing down a Union flag over the New Orleans Mint.
08-June-1862	Cross Keys, VA – On this date during the Valley Campaign the Confederates were victorious at the battle of Cross Keys.
16-Jun-1863	James Island, SC – The Battle of Secessionville was a victory for the outnumbered Confederates.
09-Jun- 1863	Culpepper County, VA – On this date at Brandy Station the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America
20-Jun-1863	Vicksburg, MS – On this date the battle of Vicksburg began.
24-Jun-1863	On this date Gen.'s Longstreet & Hills forces cross the Potomac River.
10-Jun-1864	Brice's Crossroads, MS – Gen. N.B. Forrest leads his cavalry to a brilliant victory at Brice's Crossroads. Casualties Union – 2,600 – Confederate – 495.
13-Jun-1864	Haws Shop, VA - After maneuvering around McClellan's right flank and passing through Hanover Court House, Gen. Stuart and his men fight at Haw's Shop, VA
14-Jun-1864	Pine Mountain, GA – On this date Gen. Leonidas Polk died from cannon fire.
23-Jun-1865	Doaksville, OK – Gen. Stand Waite surrenders his Indian command at in the last formal surrender of a Confederate force.

Y'all Come!!!
Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, June 20, 2024
6:00 PM



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Mr. Harold Mills
"The Confederate Generals"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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

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