



THE

SEPTEMBER, 2024

# LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

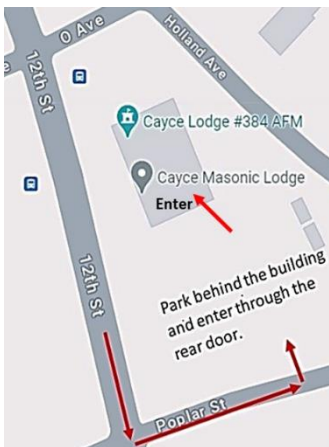
### COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Compatriots, just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) have been sent out and everyone should have received their MRS statement by now. I have received **92** member renewals leaving **15** pending. I encourage each remaining member to send in their renewals as soon as possible.

[Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, September 19, 2024, monthly camp meeting.](#) We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.

Our speaker this month will be Ms. Julie Hardaway whose program will be the “**Mary Hart Militia.**” Julie is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy(UDC), Regent of the Ester Marion Chapter, United Daughters of the American Revolution



### MEETING LOCATION CHANGE

Compatriots just a reminder; we will be meeting at the **Cayce Masonic Lodge 1701 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, 29033-3154.** The Cayce Masonic Lodge has plenty of parking and no problems with our flags or the singing of Dixie.

I look forward to seeing y'all on the **19<sup>th</sup> !!!**

Use the Poplar St. entrance to park and enter the building. You can get to the parking lot from the O Ave entrance but you will have to drive around the building to get to the parking area.



### LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

V. A. CANT.

~ Events of September ~

### Ulysses S. Grant's Horsemanship

Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, commanding Federal occupation forces at Vicksburg, Mississippi, planned a meeting with Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, commanding Federal occupation forces at New Orleans, to discuss future strategy in the region. Grant started down the Mississippi River on

September 2, stopping briefly to inspect Federal forces at Natchez. As Grant's vessel continued to New Orleans, Confederate guerrillas fired on an accompanying boat and wounded three.



Grant arrived at New Orleans that night and checked into the St. Charles Hotel. A large crowd of soldiers and civilians soon gathered outside to meet the famous conqueror of **Fort Donelson** and **Vicksburg**. The crowd serenaded him and demanded that he speak, but as usual, Grant declined; one of his staff officers thanked the people on his behalf and told them, "General Grant never speaks in public." Notably, the two people who moderated Grant's drinking—his wife Julia and his chief of staff John A. Rawlins—did not join him on this trip.

Banks, also known for his drinking, picked Grant up in a carriage the next day and took him on a tour of New Orleans. At one point, Grant took the reins of the "two spanking bays" and speeded out into the city suburbs at such a pace that the carriages following them could not keep up. Banks hosted an extravagant banquet for Grant that night, which may or may not have involved either or both Banks and Grant hitting the bottle. According to the *New Orleans Era*:

*"By far the grandest affair of the kind that ever took place in New Orleans was the levee of General Grant at the residence of General Banks last evening. For hours' streams of people poured through the spacious parlors.*

*Grant received the 'storming party' with as much coolness and calmness as he conducted those which assaulted the stout walls of Vicksburg..."*



Union Maj. Gen.  
Nathaniel P. Banks

The next day, Banks honored Grant with a large military review at Carrollton, a few miles upriver from New Orleans. Grant rode a horse that "was vicious and but little used," which galloped ahead of Banks and the other officers in the entourage. According to a staff officer, "In truth, they did not keep up... the brilliant cavalcade of generals and staff officers were left behind by the hero of Vicksburg, stringing along behind like the tail of a kite." Grant finally settled the charger down enough to watch the procession.

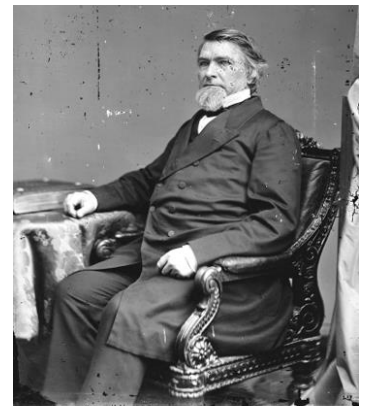
The review featured Banks's Nineteenth Corps, commanded by Grant's old West Point classmate, Major-General William B. Franklin. Also featured was Grant's Thirteenth Corps, led by Major-General E.O.C. Ord. Ord's troops marched past with the names of Grant's recent victories inscribed on their banners.

Grant was normally not moved by scenes of military pageantry, but this was different. A staff officer noted, "Terrible is an army with banners—if those banners are torn by the shot and shell of a score of battles... It was not surprising that the usually calm and collected Grant lifted his hat with reverence and deep feeling as the grand old colors, surrounded by his old Shiloh and Vicksburg companions-in-arms, passed before him."

Later that night, Grant, Banks, and the officers met at a private home, where they enjoyed "music, wine, choruses, etc." After the festivities, the officers mounted their horses to return to New Orleans. Grant's untrained horse "grew quite unmanageable and flew like the wind," easily outracing everybody behind them. The road came alongside a railroad track, and when an oncoming train blew its whistle, the frightened horse reared, slipped, and crashed to the ground, bringing Grant down underneath him.

The horse returned to his feet uninjured, but Grant was unconscious with serious injuries to the left side of his body. Officers catching up to Grant quickly carried him to a nearby inn, and Banks sent doctors to examine him. Grant suffered a dislocated hip and a possible fractured skull, and the doctors advised that he would have to remain bedridden for weeks.

Still unconscious, Grant was taken to the St. Charles Hotel. He later wrote that "when I regained consciousness I found myself in a hotel nearby with several doctors attending me. My leg was swollen from the knee to the thigh, and the swelling, almost to the point of bursting, extended along the body up to the arm-pit. The pain was almost beyond endurance."



Union Brig. Gen.  
Cadwallader Colden Washburn

Rumors quickly spread that Grant had been drunk; these were corroborated by Banks and Franklin. But others were not so sure. Major-General Cadwallader C. Washburn, one who was quick to point out Grant's faults, wrote to his brother, Congressman Elihu B. Washburne (they spelled their last names differently) about the incident but made no mention that Grant had been drinking at all. Grant was a highly skilled equestrian, but even the best would have had trouble when handling such an untrained horse recklessly, regardless of sobriety.

Grant left New Orleans on the 16th, but he had to be carried aboard a steamer because he still could not walk or sit upright. When the boat reached Vicksburg, Grant was carried to his headquarters, on the first floor of a large mansion, and put back in bed. He reported to General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck three days later that he was "still confined to my bed, lying flat on my back," but he assured Halleck that soon "I may be able to take the field at any time I may be called on to do so."

Grant wrote Banks on the 21st: "I am still confined on my back as much as when I left New Orleans, but hope for a permanent cure in the course of time." Grant finally began moving around on crutches by the 25th, and on the 28th he informed Halleck that he was "ready for the field." Fortunately for the Federal high command, the major operations taking place at that time were all outside Grant's department.



## CHAPLAINS WITNESS — MARCH/APRIL 2009 — CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGAZINE — CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF DR. CECILIA FAYARD, JR

*"Everyone then who hears these words of mine and does them will be like a wise man who built his house on the rock. And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat on that house, but it did not fall, because it had been founded on the rock. And everyone who hears these words of mine and does not do them will be like a foolish man who built his house on the sand. And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat against that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it." And when Jesus finished these sayings, the crowds were astonished at his teaching, for he was teaching them as one who had authority, and not as their scribes. (Matthew 7:24-29 ESV)*

These scriptures were very special to General Nathan Bedford Forrest. As we study his conversion, we will see why the above scriptures were so important to the Wizard of the Saddle, a man nearly worshiped by the men who rode with him. One commander whom he served under called him "the greatest soldier the war produced." Another under whom he fought dubbed him "the greatest soldier of his time: (Maury quoting Joseph E. Johnston 205)

General Forrest was a man of contrariety. He at times was profane, but never obscene or vulgar. Before his conversion, he was religious, but not a Christian. One of his body servants illustrates the above in this statement: "I seen him pray plenty of times, but when he gots mad he said words dat warn't Christian.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was a temperate man, a man of high moral principles. He was not given to drink and was ever-faithful to his devoted wife Mary Ann. Yet, he could throw a fit when he felt he needed to.

He was tough, yet compassionate. On February 22, 1864, during the Battle of Okolona, Mississippi, his younger brother, Colonel Jeffery Forrest, was struck by a bullet in the neck and knocked from his horse. His older brother, Nathan Bedford Forrest, who was nearby rushed to the side of his brother; "He held him tenderly, calling him repeatedly by name until he realized that Jeffery was indeed dead. Forrest then gently laid the lifeless form of his dear brother to the earth, remounted his horse, and rode to the very center of the action, fighting with furor using saber and pistol until the Yankees were driven back. Forrest inflicted a number of casualties that day.



Mrs. Mary Ann Forrest in her late 40s, with her grandson, Nathan Bedford Forrest II | findagrave

### Godly Influences and Nathan Bedford Forrest

Nathan Bedford Forrest was taught by a godly father and mother who both were staunch Presbyterians. These good and holy parents taught their son that the Bible is the inerrant, infallible, God-breathed Word of God. During the War for Southern Independence, Forrest carried with him his

mother's Bible, which he read and cherished. That very Bible was by his bedside when he died. Psalm 22:6 is very real in the case of Nathan Bedford Forrest. The greatest earthly influence on his life was his devoted wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest. Forrest met Mary Ann providentially. She and her mother were bogged down in a muddy creek bed near Hernando, Mississippi. Their black driver was unable to get them out of the creek, so Forrest, in his Sunday best, entered the creek and carried the ladies out to safety. Then he returned to the creek bed to push the wagon out as the black man drove the horses.

Bedford asked if he could call and was granted permission to do so. When he did call, he proposed marriage to Mary Ann; and on the third visit, she accepted. Forrest then had to face Reverend Samuel Montgomery Cowan, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, Mary Ann's uncle and foster father. He was known to be a fierce and mighty man of God. Forrest's proposal first met with refusal. Cowan said, "Why, Bedford, I couldn't consent. You cuss and gamble and Mary Ann is a Christian girl." "I know and that's just why I want her," Bedford said. Mary Ann loved Forrest; she read the Bible to him and prayed earnestly for his conversion. Nathan B. Forrest once stated "It was through my wife's prayers that I've passed safely through so many dangers." Another great influence upon General Forrest was the Christian men in his cavalry: chaplains, officers and common soldiers. General Forrest had great reverence for the Bible, as he had been reared on its teachings, and for the church. During the war, unless providentially hindered, "he participated in prayer with his military family." (Doyle). General Forrest, a firm believer in the importance of the spiritual life in his army, looked to Colonel D.C. Kelly to lead the worship services in the camp.

One evening, General Forrest was approached by one of his officers, who was also a preacher of the Gospel, beseeching the general to receive the Lord Jesus Christ. The reply of the general was recorded as "Preacher, when this miserable War is over, I'm gonna be as earnest a Christian as I have been a sinner." The point here is that these men cared enough about the soul of their beloved general to witness to him.

### **The Conversion of the General**

In 1875, while in downtown Memphis, General Forrest met Reverend Raleigh White, former commander of the 14th Tennessee Cavalry, and most recently, preacher of the Gospel in Texas. After a time of conversation, the two stepped into a bank lobby and knelt together in prayer. The seeds of truth were taking root in the heart of the General. Not long after his meeting with Reverend White, on a calm



Rev. Dr. George T. Stainback

Sunday evening, November 14, 1875, he entered the Court Street Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Memphis with his beloved Mary Ann on his arm. That night, in the evangelistic service, the good pastor Reverend George T. Stainback spoke from Matthew 7:24-29 concerning the wise man building his house upon the rock and the foolish man building his house upon the sand. At the close of the service, General Forrest met with Pastor Stainback and professed "In regards to the foolish man that built his house on the sand, I am that man." He also stated "My life has been a battle from the start, and I would like to end my days at peace with my maker." Concerning his public profession of faith, Pastor Stainback wrote "There was no half-way of doing things with Forrest, and this is the way he entered the religious faith ... the news of his conversion has gone abroad and the church was filled the following Sunday morning. When I called for new members, he folded his arms and deliberately walked down the aisle to the altar. I thought then I had never seen such a magnificent man as General Forrest that day!"

The general still had some rough edges, as many of us do, but to all who were around him after his salvation, there was a real new-birth experience. A friend of the Forrest's, Major Anderson, said after the general's conversion, "There was a new gentleness in him. At first I thought it must be his illness [he was sick at the time] and then I remembered that in the old days when he was sick or wounded he was the most restless and impatient man I ever saw. I mentioned the change to the general. He smiled toward his wife. "Old Mistress is responsible, he said."

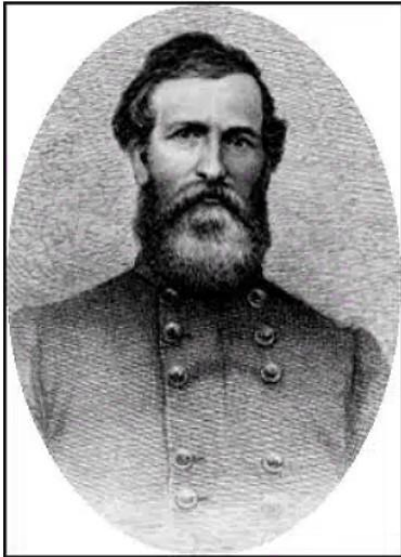
### **Conclusion**

At his funeral, two years after his conversion, the choir opened the service with Rock of Ages. Reverend Stainback spoke of the conversion of Forrest in the eulogy. He also told of his last



## David Rumph “Neighbor” Jones \_\_\_\_\_ (Born April 5, 1825, Died January 20, 1863)

This is the **26th** installment where a CSA General with South Carolina ties is featured. I hope everyone enjoys reading about these men.



**CSA Major General**  
**David “Neighbor” Rumph Jones**

David Rumph Jones (1825-1863) was born on April 5, 1825 in Orangeburg District, South Carolina. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846 and served in the Mexican-American War. He was raised for at least part of his youth in Houston County, Georgia. He was appointed in 1842 to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, where he graduated in 1846, 41st in his class.

By his marriage to Sarah Taylor, daughter of Brig. Gen. Joseph Pannell Taylor, he was an in-law of Zachary Taylor, the 12th US President, and a cousin of Jefferson Davis and Richard Taylor. He served in the Mexican-American War before becoming a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army on June 17, 1861.

Jenkins recruited a company of the 5th South Carolina Infantry Regiment and was elected as colonel on April 13, 1861. He fought under David R. Jones at the First Battle of Bull Run and later was brigaded under General Richard H. Anderson. During the April 1862 reorganization of the army, Jenkins retained his command of the 5th South Carolina. At the Battle of Seven Pines, Anderson was temporarily put in division command while Jenkins got brigade command of his own regiment, the 6th South Carolina, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters. He led it with distinction

in that battle, leading his brigade around the Union's flanks to their rear and forcing them to retreat 1.5 miles to the rear. In the battle he was wounded in the knee.

Also during that year Jenkins was colonel of the Palmetto Sharpshooters. Considered one of the war's "boy generals", he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on July 22, 1862, at the age of 26. He was later wounded at the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862, this time in the shoulder and chest. Consequently, Jenkins was absent from the Army of Northern Virginia when it fought the Battle of Antietam.

Jenkins' brigade served in the division of Maj. Gen. George Pickett at the Battle of Fredericksburg, although it was not engaged. Pickett's division participated in the campaign of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet against Suffolk, Virginia, in 1863, but Jenkins' brigade was retained near Richmond, Virginia, missing the Battle of Gettysburg.

Jenkins and his brigade went with Hood's Division of the First Corps to Tennessee in the fall of 1863, and participated in the second day's fighting of the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20. When division commander Maj. Gen. John Bell Hood was elevated to lead a corps; a bitter rivalry broke out over his succession. Brig. Gen. Evander Law had been in the division since it was created and had already commanded it on several occasions, including at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. However, Jenkins was the senior officer, being promoted three months earlier, and with support of Longstreet took command. The internal quarrel greatly hindered the unit's efficiency in late 1863. When the corps returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in early 1864 the issue was resolved when Brig. Gen. Charles W. Field, who was senior to both, was assigned to the division, given command and promoted to Major General.

Jones' health began to deteriorate after the death of his brother-in-law, Union colonel H.W.



Kingsbury, at Sharpsburg. The strain of campaigning aggravated his existing heart condition, forcing him to step down in the fall of 1862.

After Jones died, his division was broken up, and its brigades reassigned to McLaws' and Hood's divisions.

Gen. David Rumph Jones was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA.



## US Highway 1 – Flag Replacement and Area Cleanup



At 9:00am on Saturday, September 31 Charlie Bray, Rusty Rentz, Johnny Stroman, J. D. Holt and Dean Stevens met at the US Hwy. 1 flag site and replaced the worn and faded flags with new ones. Thanks to J. D. Holt for climbing the ladder and changing the flags, youth is a wonderful thing. We also cut the grass, removed all trash from the site and cut back the tree limbs which were interfering with the flags. There is additional landscape work that needs to be done and will be scheduled for a cool dry Saturday soon. (Pictured are Dean Stevens, Rusty Rentz and Johnny Stroman). J. D. left early to tailgate at the USC game.

We will schedule a cleanup day to clean the Fort Family Cemetery in Lexington located behind a dentist office (Dr. Robinson) at 509 East Main St. which is just before you reach the Old Mill Brewpub. Our camp has cleaned this cemetery in the past, most recently partnered with the Lexington UDC Chapter.



## Quote: General Wade Hampton

“You have no right to ask, or expect that she will at once profess unbounded love to that Union from which for four years she tried to escape at the cost of her best blood and all her treasure. Nor can you believe her to be so unutterably hypocritical, so base, as to declare that the flag of the Union as already surpassed in her heart the place which has so long been sacred to the ‘Southern Cross.’ ”

### 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**

## *Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence*

- Sep. 5, 1861      **Charleston, SC** – On this date a *Charleston Mercury* editorial calls for a Confederate offensive against Washington, DC to force the U.S. to defend themselves.
- Sep. 18-20, 1861      **Lexington, MO** – On this date the Missouri State Guard defeated a Union force of 3,500.
- Sep. 15, 1862      **Harpers Ferry, WV** – On this date Twelve thousand prisoners and the town of Harper's Ferry are captured by Stonewall Jackson's command.
- Sep. 17, 1862      **Battle of Antietam, VA** – Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), MD. This is the bloodiest day in American history. For both armies, the total killed, wounded, or missing total over 26,000.
- Sep. 20, 1862      **Richmond, VA** – On this date The South raises the age limit for conscription of troops to 45.
- Sep. 13, 1863      **Rodney, MS** – On this date Twenty crewmen of the USS *Rattler* are captured by Confederate Cavalry while attending church services.
- Sep. 16, 1863      **Fayetteville, VA** – On this date Lt. William T. Turner and 30 Confederate raiders entered the town of Fayetteville where they discovered Union sutler wagons filled with supplies. They captured and disarmed the guards and made off with the supplies.
- Sep. 2, 1864      **Atlanta, GA** – Gen. Sherman wires Washington "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Mary Boykin Chesnut reflects the gloom the news brings when she confides to her diary: "Since Atlanta I have felt as if all were dead within me, forever. We are going to be wiped off the earth."

**Next Camp Meeting**  
**Thursday, Sept. 19, 2024**  
**6:00 PM**  
**Cayce Masonic Lodge**



1701 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
 Cayce, S.C. 29033  
**Speaker**  
**Julie Hardaway**  
**"Nancy Hart Militia"**

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