



THE LEGIONARY

OCTOBER, 2023

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 will be Thursday, October 26, 2023. PLEASE RSVP if you will be attending this month's meeting.](#) We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.

Compatriots, I am happy to say that even though the Member Renewal Statements (MRS) were a month late we currently have **111 renewed members** which leaves **1** who has not renewed their membership. I thank each of you for your renewing and supporting with the SCV with your generous contributions. Membership retention is very important in today's world where numbers mean so much, especially to our elected representatives. If you have any questions or did not receive you renewal statement

My contact information is;

Home TN:
803-749-1042

Cell TN:
803-414-6808

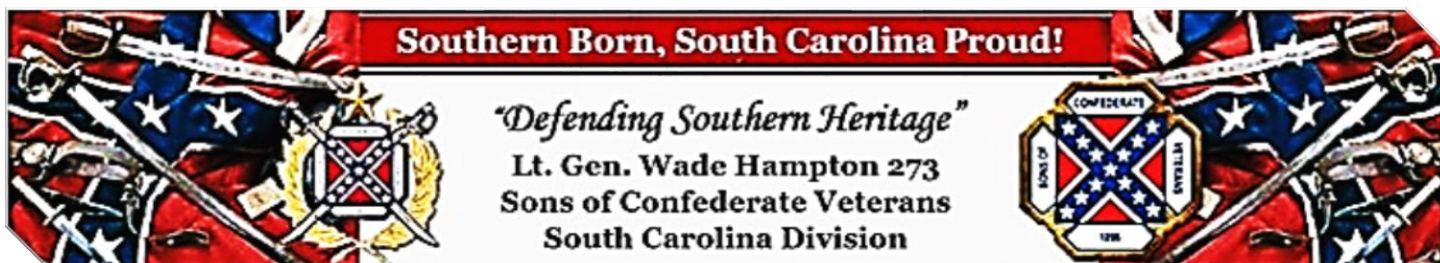
Email
cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Our speaker this month will be Keith Kirk whose program will be "We Stand on Dunkirk".

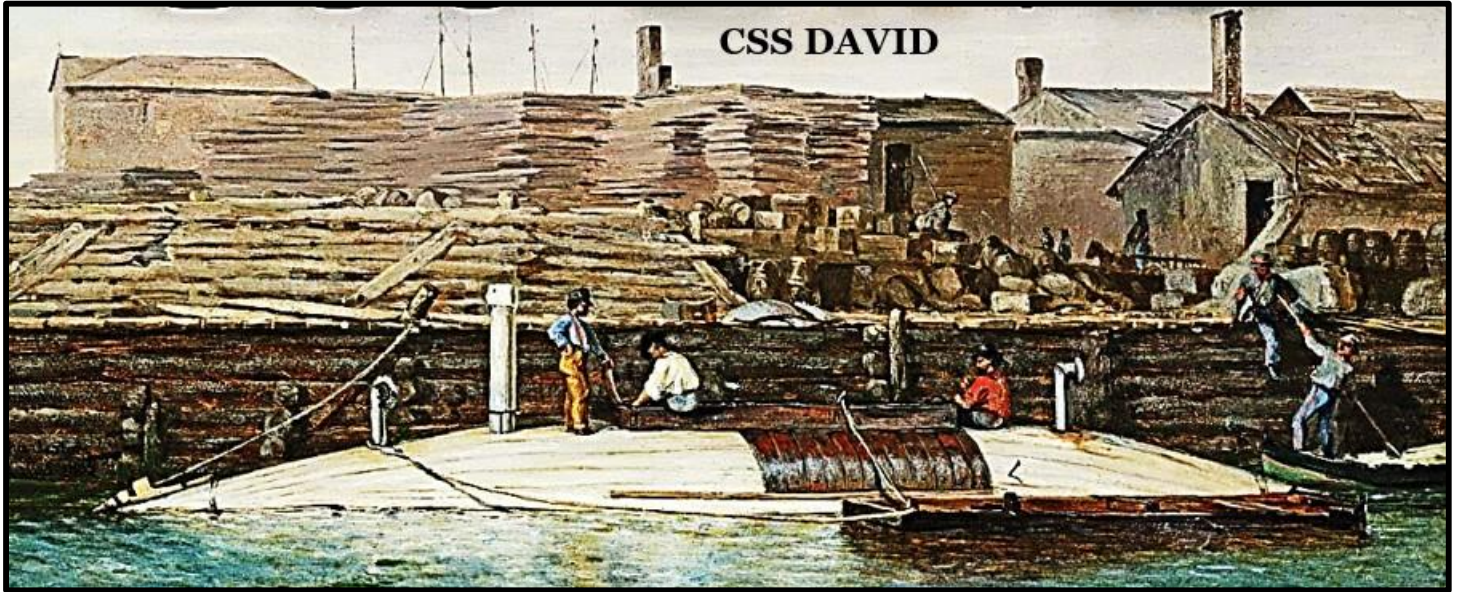
The CHARGE

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



~ Events of October ~

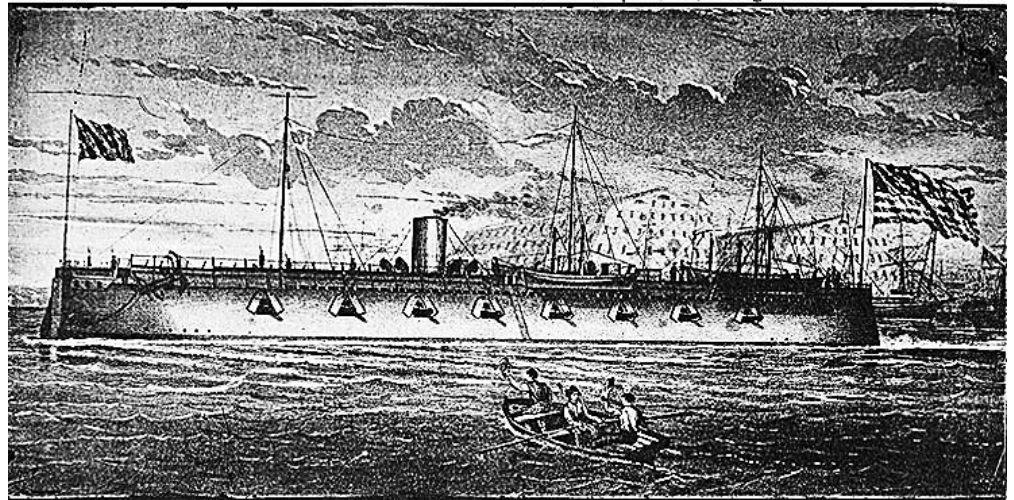


This Month (October), in 1863, saw the attack on USS New Ironsides which was one of the first successful torpedo boat engagements in history. Confederate forces in Charleston, South Carolina deployed the newly built semi-submersible CSS David using a spar torpedo to detonate it against the hull of USS New Ironsides. Though the attack is regarded as a rebel victory, the Union ship was saved from serious damage.

Because it was a great impediment to Confederate commerce and warfare, there was no choice but to try to lift the Union blockade in any way possible. CSS David was one of the South's secret weapons. The boat was designed to destroy enemy ships by stealthily sneaking up to their sides and ramming an explosive device at the end of a spar into their hulls. The David was only fifty feet long with a beam of six feet and a draft of five feet. Her crew consisted of just four officers and men. She was under the command of Lieutenant William T. Glassell. On the night of 5 October, at about 8:00 am the torpedo boat headed out from the pier toward the fourteen gun ironclad USS New Ironsides, which was considered the most formidable warship in the navy. An hour later the rebels were approaching the ironclad when lookouts spotted them fifty yards away, just before they attached the torpedo. The Union commander Captain Stephen C. Rowan reported the following: "At 9 p.m. discovered a very peculiar looking steamer which at first appeared like a boat standing toward our starboard beam from seaward; hailed her rapidly four times, and she making no reply, fired into her with musketry; she returned fire, dangerously wounding Ensign C.W. Howard in charge of the deck. The steamer struck us near No. 6 port, starboard side, exploding a large torpedo, shaking the vessel and throwing up an immense column of water, part of which fell on our decks." When the water fell back, some of it went down the David's smokestack and put out the fire in her engine.

The explosion ripped a large fissure in the ironclad's starboard quarter and her crew had to quickly repair the hole but the ship remained leaky. Damage was also inflicted to the ship's armory bulkhead and

Photo # NH 60274 USS New Ironsides off Philadelphia, Pa., during the Civil War



some storerooms, but casualties were light. There were two wounded, one of whom later died, and a third man who suffered from "confusions". CSS David was heavily damaged, enough for her commander to order his men to abandon ship. Ensign C. W. Cannon could not swim so he remained aboard and after the others left they tried to swim for nearby Morris Island under fire. It was at this time Assistant Engineer J. H. Tomb decided to go back to the torpedo boat where he restarted the fire and sailed away. The remaining two Confederates, including Lieutenant Glassell, surrendered to the men of New Ironsides after evacuating the David. New Ironsides was apparently not in threat of sinking and the damage proved to be mostly superficial. She returned to blockade duty after spending a short time in Philadelphia to make repairs. CSS David was repaired as well and she eventually made attacks on USS Memphis and USS Wabash. Several torpedo boats of the David class were captured at the end of the war.

PS ... Lieutenant William T. Glassell was the brother of WWII Gen. George Patton's grandmother.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

“Let us then with confidence draw near to the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy and find grace to help in time of need.” - Hebrews 4:16 (ESV)

Because of our faith in Jesus Christ, we have the privilege to approach God as our loving Father—without fear or trembling. We can have confidence when coming before God, knowing that He hears us and listens intently to us and that He shows mercy to us.

He doesn't hold our past mistakes against us but looks upon us with love and delight. He takes delight in our prayers because we are expressing our reliance on Him instead of relying on ourselves. He wants us to come before His throne of grace with faith and confident trust that He is the only one who can help us. We can have that confidence to receive mercy for our failures and our shortcomings and to also find His amazing grace to help us in our time of need and desperation.

He wants to extend grace towards us to help us in our time of need. He will not withhold His help from us as Psalm 84:11 says, "For the Lord God is a sun and shield; The Lord bestows grace and favour and honour; no good thing will He withhold from those who walk uprightly".

He welcomes us when we come to Him. He's not like an earthly king, who stands aloof from us with pomp and protocol, but He is our loving Father who stands with arms wide open welcoming His precious child as we enter His presence and approach Him. He not only welcomes us, but He looks forward to these moments of tender intimacy. And because of this, we have confidence before Him as we stand in faith—we just need to keep standing in faith and not give up!

There are those times, though, when God seems to hold out a little to stretch our faith, but we can have confident trust and expectant hope that the answer will come at just the right moment. We must 'confidently' wait for the Lord and have confident expectation that the Lord will move on our behalf—in His perfect timing. When we pray—coming before His throne of grace—with whatever burdens us, we can 'expect' the Lord to hear us and that we will 'receive' what we have requested.



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.



Farroll Gunter

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

Doyle Jaco



★

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

If you are thinking about attending meetings at any of the listed camps, ***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	Nov. 1, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Nov. 2, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Oct. 16, 2023	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Oct.31, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

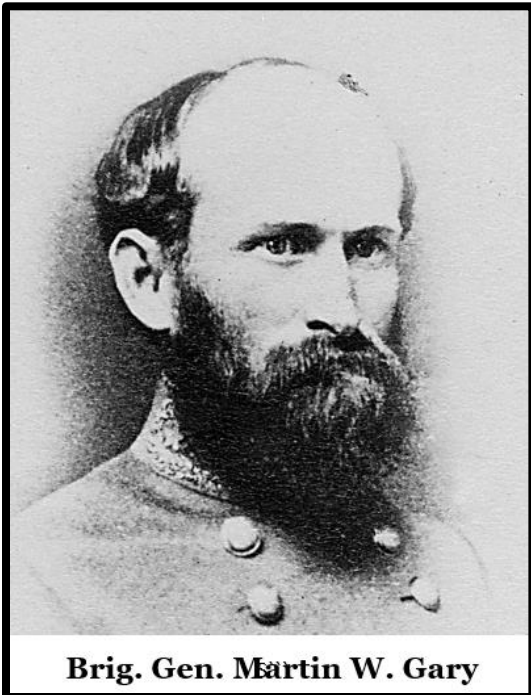
★

Quote: Andrew Johnson – 17th American President (1st President to be Impeached)

Let us look forward to the time when we can take the flag of our country and nail it below the Cross, and there let it wave as it waved in the olden times, and let us gather around it and inscribed for our motto: 'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever,' and exclaim, 'Christ first, our country next!'

★

Martin Witherspoon “Bald Eagle, Mart” Gary ——— (Born March 25, 1831, Died February 3, 1917)



Brig. Gen. Martin W. Gary

Brigadier-General Martin W. Gary is the **15th** general from South Carolina to be featured. Born in Cokesbury, South Carolina, to Dr. Thomas Reeder Gary and Mary Ann Porter, the young Gary received his primary education at Cokesbury Academy before enrolling at South Carolina College in 1850. His participation in Great Biscuit Rebellion at the University of South Carolina in 1852 resulted in his withdrawal from the state college. The protesters demanded leave from compulsory participation in campus dining which was said to include wormy biscuits. He later returned to his studies and graduated from Harvard in 1854. In 1855, Gary was admitted to the bar in South Carolina and began practicing as a lawyer in Edgefield.

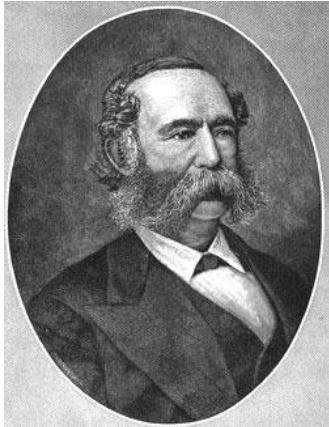
Gary was elected in 1860 to the South Carolina House of Representatives as a secessionist. His time in office was short.

When South Carolina seceded in 1861, he joined Hamptons Legion as a captain of infantry. At the First Battle of Manassas, he was given control of the Legion after his superior officers were disabled. By 1862 Gary had been elected as lieutenant

colonel of the infantry battalion in the Legion and was promoted to colonel when given control of a regiment. Hampton's Legion came under the command of General Longstreet and was active in the battles of Virginia through mid-1863 before being transferred to help the Army of Tennessee in the latter part of the year.

Back east, Gary was commissioned as a brigadier general of a cavalry brigade. The Brigade was part of the Department of Richmond until January 1865. It included the infantry battalion of Hamptons Legion that had been mounted on March 11, 1864 and transferred from Longstreet's Corps. The Brigade was transferred to the Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia in January 1865, but Gary refused to surrender with General Lee at Appomattox. Instead he led 200 men of his brigade to escort President Davis and his cabinet from Greensboro, North Carolina, to his mother's house in Cokesbury, where he ended his service as a Confederate soldier.

After the war, Gary resumed his law practice in Edgefield and pursued a number of other business ventures.

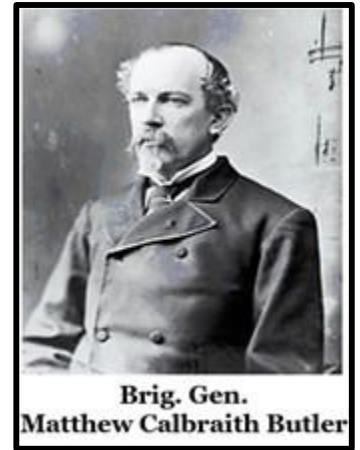


In the summer of 1876, Matthew Calbraith Butler wrote to his former commander, Wade Hampton III, urging him to seek the governorship in the upcoming election. Butler omitted the details of the campaign planned by Gary and others, and Hampton accepted. Two years later Gary claimed credit for convincing Hampton to run.

It soon became apparent that Hampton did not support Gary's campaign plan, known as a modified version of the Mississippi Plan or the "Shotgun Policy. It was also known in South Carolina as the "Edgefield Plan" due to Gary's leadership in its

design and implementation. It called for the bribery or intimidation of African-American Republican voters by local Democratic "rifle clubs" or "Red Shirts," formed ostensibly to attend campaign events and to ensure order at polling places. The Red Shirts conducted parades and rode openly at political gatherings with the overt goal of overturning the Republicans.

Gary's tactics helped Hampton to win, as black Republican voting was deeply suppressed in Aiken and Edgefield counties. In addition, Hampton had expressed himself as a moderate with paternalistic interest in blacks and won their trust and votes in several areas.



In Edgefield and Laurens counties, the total votes for Hampton exceeded the total number of registered voters. The election returns from these two counties were challenged by the state board of returns. Their contribution was critical, as Hampton had a victory margin of only 1100 votes statewide. Hampton's victory resulted from a deal between South Carolina Democratic leaders and the national Republican Party. In April 1877 Republican candidate Hayes received the hitherto contested votes of South Carolina electors and was finally declared the winner of the contested United States presidential race. In return, he ordered the withdrawal of Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, ending the formal Reconstruction era.



Gary was elected to the state senate from Edgefield County in 1876, defeating Lawrence Cain, and was reelected in 1878. During his time in the State Senate, he became a vocal opponent of Governor Hampton because Hampton blocked his appointment to a U.S. Senate seat in 1877 and 1879. In addition, Hampton and his allies prevented Gary's candidacy in the gubernatorial election of 1880.

Upon leaving the South Carolina Senate in 1881, Gary returned to his family home in Cokesbury. He died there on April 9, and was buried in Tabernacle Cemetery in Cokesbury.



General Lee and his Confederate officers in their first meeting since Appomattox, taken at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, in August 1869, where they met to discuss "the orphaned children of the Lost Cause". This is the only from life photograph of Lee with his Generals in existence, during the war or after. Left to right standing: General James Conner, General Martin Witherspoon Gary, General John B. Magruder, General Robert D. Lilley, General P. G. T. Beauregard, General Alexander Lawton, General Henry A. Wise, General Joseph Lancaster Brent Left to right seated: Blaque Bey (Turkish Minister to the United States), General Robert E. Lee, Philanthropist George Peabody, Philanthropist William Wilson Corcoran, James Lyvons (Virginia)

★

Lincoln's Caribbean Colonization Plan

The passage below records Lincoln's narrow, sectional view of the reason war came in 1861. The war came not because the black man was in America, but due to Lincoln raising an unconstitutional army with troops from equally guilty Republican governors and invading Virginia. Three months lapsed before Congress met to review what the new president had done without authority, with the latter approving his actions under threat of arrest and confinement by Lincoln's private military.

Lincoln's colonization scheme for black "contrabands" who were not wanted in the north, revealed his true feeling toward the black race. This naïve plan ran into difficulty as speculators overextended themselves and as the existing countries of the region threatened war against what they saw as a clever scheme of Yankee imperialism. This scheme of colonization is well-covered in the recent book "Key West's Civil War: Rather Unsafe for a Southern Man to Live Here" (Thuersam) from Shotwell Publishing.

"In August 1862, a committee of free blacks headed by Edward M. Thomas, president of the Anglo-African Institution for the Encouragement of Industry and Art, was invited to the White House. Introduced to Lincoln by the Reverend James Mitchell, the federal Commissioner of Emigration, the committee was there to hear the president's arguments for black colonization.

Waiving the question of right or wrong, and implying that blacks were as much at fault as whites, Lincoln pointed to the long-standing and apparently permanent antipathy between the races. Each race, in his opinion, suffered from the presence of the other. Not only were the vast majority of blacks held as slaves, but even free blacks were not treated as equals by white men, not could they ever expect to be. “The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours.”

Overlooking the inability of his own race to confront the reciprocal problems of slavery and equality, Lincoln then blamed the blacks for the fact that whites were “cutting one another’s throats” in a civil war. “But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or another.”

Physical removal seemed the best solution. Urging blacks to emulate George Washington’s sacrifices during the Revolution and asking for colonization leaders “capable of thinking as white men,” Lincoln painted a glowing picture of the attractions of founding a colony in Central America. The region Lincoln had in mind, a site on the Isthmus of Chiriqui in the Caribbean, was far closer to the United States than the original black colony of Liberia in Africa.

The site was thought to contain rich coal deposits to provide jobs for black settlers and profits for the Northern speculators who had an interest in these mines. In what he hoped would clinch his case, Lincoln told his black audience that there would be no color prejudice in racially-mixed Central America and that the climate would be beneficial to what Northerners assumed was the peculiar adaptability of blacks to the tropics.”

(Flawed Victory – A New Perspective on the Civil War. William L. Barney. University Press of America, 1980, pp. 60-62)



The Irish Brigade Repulsed on Marye’s Hill

The following is a Texas soldier’s letter home after the battle at Fredericksburg in late December 1862, and his account of the North Carolinian defenders at Marye’s Heights. It is remarkable that after the utter carnage of this battle and the already vast number of dead since mid-1861 – that Lincoln did not call for peace between the two Americas. It was within his power.

“Between the last houses of the town [of Fredericksburg] proper and the stone fence stretched a piece of level open ground about two hundred yards wide. Entering this, the Federals halted a second or two to reform their lines; and then, some shouting “Erin go bragh,” they and others the Yankee huzzah, they rushed immediately forward against a storm of grape and canister that, as long as the guns on the hilltop could be sufficiently depressed, tore great gaps in their ranks.

But, wavering not, they closed together and rushed onward until within fifty yards of the stone fence, when in one grand, simultaneous burst of light, sound and death, came a blinding flash, the deafening roar, the murderous destruction of two thousand well-aimed rifles, the wild, weird blood-curdling “Rebel Yell,” and two thousand Irishmen sank down wounded or dead, and a cowed and demoralized remnant sought safety in inglorious flight.

Seven assaults were made on that stone fence during the day, and five thousand Irishmen were sent to eternity before Gen. Burnside convinced himself that Lee’s position was impregnable. Only two regiments of our division were actually engaged in this undertaking – the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth North Carolina – both comprised of young conscripts under twenty as well as old men – all dressed in homespun and presenting to the eyes of us veterans a very unsoldierly appearance. Ordered to drive the enemy back, these two regiments not only charged with surprising recklessness, but kept on charging the enemy until Gen. John B. Hood recalled them.

As they passed our veteran brigade on their return, one old fellow halted, wiped the powder grime from his weather-beaten face with his sleeve, and wrathfully exclaimed, “Durn old Hood, anyhow! He jes’ didn’t have no bus’ness ter stop us when we’uns was a-whippin’ the durn blue-bellies ter hell an’ back . . .”



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Oct. 28, 1828 **Fauquier County, VA** – On this date Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby was born.
- Oct. 3, 1862 **Corinth, MS** – On this date the Battle of Corinth, occurred Gens. Van Dorn & Price inflict severe losses on Federal troops.
- Oct. 9, 1862 **Chambersburg, VA** – Gen. Stuart leads 1,800 Confederate cavalymen on a raid into Pennsylvania which lasted several days.
- Oct. 10, 1862 **Tennessee River** – Federal troops and gunboats engage Gen. Forrest on the Tennessee River. The Confederates inflict serious damage to three vessels.
- Oct. 5, 1863 **Charleston, SC** – On this date USS Ironsides is attacked, by way of a spar torpedo, by the submarine CSS David.
- Oct. 19, 1863 **Buckland Mills, VA** – On this date CS Gen. Jeb Stewart and his Calvary are victorious over union forces commanded by Gen. Hugh Kilpatrick. This action is remembered as the "Buckland Races".
- Oct. 1, 1865 John Summerfield Staples served as a private in the Union army as a stand-in recruit for US President Abraham Lincoln
- Oct. 18, 1864 **Liverpool, ENG** – Pro-Southern ladies of Great Britain hold a benefit for Confederate soldiers at St. George's Hall in Liverpool,.
- Oct. 21, 1864 **Little Blue River, MO** – Price's Confederates leave Lexington, they defeat the federals on the Little Blue, and the Federals withdraw from Independence.
- Oct. 26, 1864 **Albany, MO** – Confederate guerilla "Bloody Bill Anderson" is killed.
- Oct. 7, 1865 **Bahia, Brazil** – On this date The CSS Florida was captured by USS Wachusett at Bahia,.

Y'all Come!!!

**Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, Oct. 26, 2023
6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29201**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

The Official Publication of

The Legionary

