



# THE LEGIONARY

JANUARY, 2023

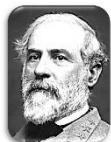
A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273  
Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)  
Charles Bray, Acting Editor

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

### COMMANDERS CORNER

V. A. CANT, SR.

Compatriots, I hope that you and your families have had wonderful Christmas and New Year's celebrations. My wish for 2023 is every one of you has good health and prosperity if we receive these two, we are surely blessed. Since our annual Lee-Jackson Banquet will soon be here I have included quotes from our two greatest heroes both of whom were "Warrior and Christian".



#### Robert Edward Lee:

*"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. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended, and which justified her struggle for those principles."*



#### Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson:

*"It is painful enough to discover with what unconcern they speak of war and threaten it. They do not know its horrors. I have seen enough of it to make me look upon it as the sum of all evils."*

Friday, January 20<sup>th</sup> we will have our annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at Seawell's. Our speaker this for the Lee-Jackson will be Mr. Bernard Thuersam and his topic will be **"Lee and Jackson"**

**Please RSVP if you will be attending the Friday, January 20, 2023, Lee - Jackson Banquet.** The camp has to provide Seawell's a number of members attending so they may prepare food and set up the facility for our celebration. If we do not receive a positive response from you we will have to estimate the number attending. Should our estimate be too high and fewer members attend we will incur the cost of those who do attend. Specifics of the night's events and cost are as shown on page 7.

### 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 January ~



CSA General  
Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

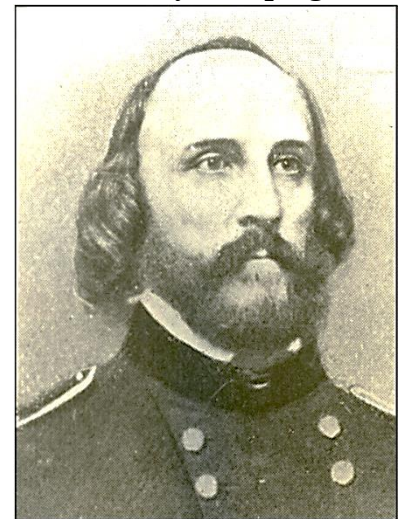
This Month January 1 to January 24, 1862, saw the Battle of Hancock, a battle fought during the Romney Expedition.

The Romney Expedition is named for town of Romney, West Virginia, which at the time was still in the state of Virginia. A military expedition of the Confederate States Army during the early part of the American Civil War, it was conducted in this locale from January 1 to January 24, 1862, as part of the preliminary actions of Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign.

The Battle of Hancock occurred January 5–6, 1862, in Washington County, Maryland, and Morgan County, West Virginia, as part of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's operations against the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad.

On January 1, 1862, Jackson marched north in bitter cold from Winchester to Bath with the objective of disrupting traffic on the B&O Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

On January 5, after skirmishing with the retiring Federals, Jackson's force reached the Potomac River opposite the garrisoned town of Hancock, Maryland. His artillery fired on the town from Orrick's Hill but did little damage. Union garrison commander Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander refused Jackson's demands for surrender. Jackson continued the bombardment for two days while unsuccessfully searching for a safe river crossing. The Confederates withdrew and marched on Romney on January 7.



Union. Brig. Gen.  
Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander



## CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER

***Make a joyful noise to the Lord, all the earth; break forth into joyous song and sing praises! Psalm 98:4 (ESV)***

We started 2023 with our families celebrating the New Year, which for most of us is a big deal. Our brothers and sisters who we rarely get to see as the years have scattered us far and wide. But each year we congregate at our parents' home for the week between Christmas and New Year's Day. There can be twenty including in-laws and kids. You all have looked forward to your time together all year long.

On your last night together, you want to do it up right. You want to soak up every minute. Ringing in the New Year involves sparkling cider, delicious appetizers, and the end-of-the-year countdown. If you are lucky, a family member, will serve up their gourmet pizza with imported olive oil and cheeses.

Your sister makes her famous meatballs that all the boy cousins fight over. We play games. We laugh hard, and we relish the fact that we are all together. The night's celebration ends with watching the New York City ball drop on TV amidst shouting and lots of hugging.

There are moments in life that need to be heralded with joy. Jesus is so good to us. There are a million reasons to celebrate this New Year—all the obstacles we have overcome in the last year. The joy and healing that Jesus has brought about in our hearts. His faithfulness and bountiful provision. The cherished relationships He has brought into our lives. The goodness of being alive. The prospect of a new, untarnished year in front of us. The promise that Jesus will be with us in every circumstance, no matter what. So many reasons to bring in the New Year 2023 with a shout of praise!

***Lord, we ask for your wisdom, for your strength and power to be constantly present within us. We pray you would make us strong and courageous for the road ahead. Give us ability beyond what we feel able, let your gifts flow freely through us, so that you would be honored by our lives, and others would be drawn 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
Hampton Redshirts	February 7, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM <b>1st Tuesday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	February 1, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg



Palmetto Camp 22	February 2, 2023	Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	January 16, 2023	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 <sup>th</sup> Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	January 31, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	January 31, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



**Quote: Bernhard Thuersam - Director Cape Fear Historical Institute, N.C.**

*“Had the cotton gin of Massachusetts inventor Eli Whitney not come on the scene in the late 1700’s, African slavery in this country was most likely doomed. The antislavery and emancipation feeling in the South was ascendant, but thwarted by profitable slave-trading and hungry cotton mills in New England which gave rise to more plantations in the South, and the perpetuation of slavery. And after years of treating the American South as an agricultural colony, New England set out in 1861 to strip it of political power.”*



## Colonel John S. Mosby's Parole

Many have written about partisan hero, Col. John S. Mosby who operated in northern Virginia (including the Shenandoah Valley), and made him the villain responsible for Sheridan's depredation in the Shenandoah and elsewhere. They point out that the citizens in the Valley and in the counties which became known as "Mosby's Confederacy" (Loudoun, Fauquier and parts of Fairfax and Prince William) suffered the burning of their homes and outbuildings because they sheltered Mosby and his command. Indeed, after Lee's surrender, in hopes of destroying the 43rd Battalion with its thousand or so men still at large, the Yankees prepared to send 40,000 troops through "Mosby's Confederacy" and burn it to the ground. Only the assassination of Abraham Lincoln put those plans on hold.

Mosby received a letter from Gen. Hancock demanding that he surrender his battalion (for parole) and himself (to be hanged as an outlaw), but he wrote back that he had only learned of Lee's surrender from Northern sources and as his battalion was in no imminent danger, he requested a truce for some 10 days in order to find out where matters stood. On the way to meeting with Hancock with Mosby's request, the three Rangers who took the letter learned of Lincoln's death. They also learned from Hancock himself of the plan to destroy the civilian population if Mosby remained at large.

The truce, however, was granted and Mosby met twice with Union officers. He refused to surrender his command stating that he would join Joe Johnston if his army was still in the field but that he had given his permission for any of his men to go in and accept a parole if so desired. As for himself, he asked for nothing believing that everything he did was in accordance with the rules and custom of war even if he had been denied parole and declared an outlaw. At the second meeting, the Yankees refused to extend the truce and Mosby was told that the destruction of the civilians in "his" Confederacy would commence if he did Mosby returned to Salem and disbanded his command.

Immediately thereafter, he took a few men and went south to see if he could join Johnston only to learn that he, too, had surrendered. At that point, John Mosby dismissed the rest of those with him and went into a several month period of outlawry which ended in late June, 1865 when he was offered a parole by Ulysses S. Grant.

But the idea that civilians were robbed, murdered, assaulted and burned out because of the presence of Mosby and other partisan groups is a lie. If John Mosby had been fighting in Arkansas, the same fate would have obtained to the unfortunate people of Northern Virginia as it did in the rest of the South. It is the same nonsense which saw Confederates - soldiers and civilians - hanged for "murdering" a Yankee soldier! It isn't "murder" if you are at war, but that's not how the Yankees saw it.



## James Cantey – CSA Brigadier General



**Brig. Gen.  
James Cantey**

James Cantey (December 30, 1818 – June 30, 1874), was a Confederate States Army brigadier general during the American Civil War. He was a lawyer, planter, state legislator in South Carolina and officer in the Mexican-American War before the war and a planter in Alabama both before and after the war.

James Cantey was born on December 30, 1818 in Camden, South Carolina. After graduating from South Carolina College, he studied law and practiced law in Camden. He was a two-term state legislator in South Carolina. Cantey was an officer in the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican-American War, rising to the grade of captain. He was wounded during the war. After the end of the Mexican-American War, Cantey became a planter in Russell County, Alabama.

James Cantey helped form and was elected colonel of the 15th Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment in 1861. In 1862, he led the regiment in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign. At the First Battle of Winchester, on May 25, 1862, Cantey's regiment fought in Brigadier General Isaac Trimble's brigade of Major General Richard S. Ewell's division and helped turn back the Union Army advance. At the Battle of Cross Keys, the 15th Alabama Infantry was nearly cut off

from the main force but fought their way back. Later, as part of Trimble's attack, the 15th Regiment Alabama Infantry helped flank the Union force and drive them back.

The regiment fought with Jackson in the Seven Days Battles in the Richmond, Virginia area. Thereafter, Cantey was detached and sent to Mobile, Alabama from January 1863 through April 1864, where he organized a brigade of 3 Alabama regiments and 1 Mississippi regiment. Then, Cantey was transferred to the Army of Tennessee. He was appointed a brigadier general to rank from January 8, 1863. He was frequently absent from his command due to illness but also led a division for short period of time in May and June 1864. His brigade fought in the Atlanta Campaign and Franklin–Nashville



### Large Gravestone

#### Inscription

General James Cantey  
Born near Camden, S. C.  
Dec. 30, 1818  
Died at Fort Mitchell, Al  
June 30, 1874

### Small Stone Inscription

GENL. JAMES CANTEY  
BY  
JAMES CANTEY  
CHAPTER No. 548  
CSA



Campaign (Hood's Tennessee Campaign). When present, he led the brigade with distinction, such as when his brigade held off a much larger Union force at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia.

Cantey and his brigade fought at Johnston's last battle, the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. Cantey's brigade surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnston's forces at Durham Station, North Carolina.

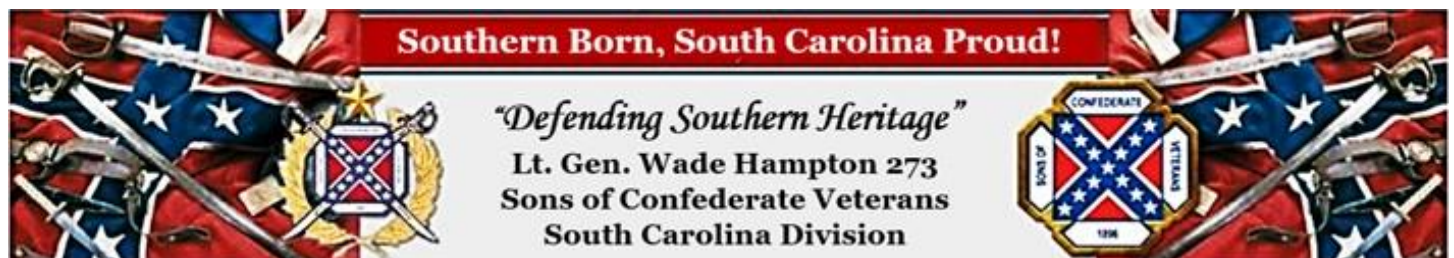
After the Civil War, James Cantey returned to his plantation near Fort Mitchell, Alabama. He died at the plantation on June 30, 1874. James Cantey is buried in the Crowell family cemetery at Fort Mitchell, Alabama.



## Elmwood Cemetery – Confederate Section Clean-up



On Wednesday, December 21 members of the Wade Hampton Camp met at the Confederate Section in Elmwood Cemetery to clean the grounds, place flags at each grave, and place wreaths. The notice to do this work was sent with a very short interval and I want to thank those members who turned out to help, in the picture are David West, Mike Harden, and Johnny Stroman. Not in the picture are Charlie Bray, Bill Moody and Farroll Gunter. It took 2-hours from start to finish and the rain held off until we had finished and were on the way home.





# Lee – Jackson Banquet

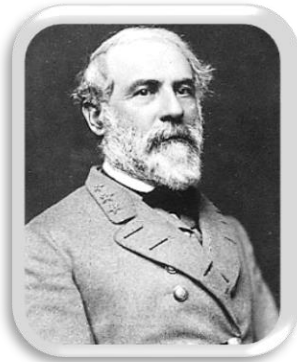
Friday Evening – January 20, 2023

6:30PM – 9:00PM

At Seawell's Restaurant

1125 Rosewood Dr.

Columbia, SC



*General Robert E. Lee*



*Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson*

## ***Entertainment:***

***Speaker: Mr. Bernard Thuersam – Historian & Writer***

***Toasts To: Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson***

***Music by the "Pickin Pearls"***

***Drawing for Door Prizes***

<b><i>Ticket prices:</i></b>	<b><i>Individual</i></b>	<b><i>-</i></b>	<b><i>\$25.00</i></b>
	<b><i>Couples</i></b>	<b><i>-</i></b>	<b><i>\$45.00</i></b>
	<b><i>Children (4 - 11)</i></b>	<b><i>-</i></b>	<b><i>\$7.50</i></b>

## ***Dress***

***Coat and Tie, Period Dress, Red Shirts acceptable***

## ***RSVP CONTACT***

***Charles Bray by Phone or E-Mail***

***Home TN: - 803-749-1042 Cell TN: - 803-414-6808***

***E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net***

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

- Dec. 8, 1860      US Sec. of Treas. Howell Cobb resigns. The GA native will become a Confederate Maj. Gen. in 1863.
- Dec. 13, 1860      **Allegheny Mountain, WV** – On this date the battle of Camp Allegheny mountain took place. Federal troops try but fail to displace Confederates from Allegheny Mountain.
- Dec. 10, 1861      **Richmond, VA** – An act of the Confederate Congress admits Kentucky to the Confederacy, thus completing the 13-states.
- Dec. 11, 1861      **Charleston, SC** – Suffering under the Union blockade, \ a disastrous fire that sweeps the Charleston business district.
- Dec. 4, 1862      **Prestonsburg, KY** – on this date a group of Confederates attacked and captured some Union supply boats containing weapons, ammunition, and uniforms.
- Dec. 12, 1862      **Haines Bluff, MS** – On this date, the *USS Cairo* strikes a torpedo in the Yazoo River. She is the first armored ship sunk by this method.
- Dec. 1, 1863      **Washington, DC** – On this date Confederate spy Belle Boyd is released from prison.
- Dec. 27, 1863      **Richmond, VA** – On this day the Confederate Congress abolishes substitution for military service.
- Dec. 9, 1864      **Jamesville, NC** – On this date the USS Otsego and a Union tug were sunk by Confederate torpedoes in the Roanoke River near Jamesville.
- Dec. 6, 1865      **Washington, DC** – The Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution, passed by Congress January 31, 1865, ratified 6-Dec-1865. Slavery is abolished.
- Dec. 6, 1889      **New Orleans, LA** – On this date CSA President Jefferson Finis Davis dies and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA.

**Wade Hampton**  
**FRIDAY, DEC. 20<sup>TH</sup>**  
**6:30 P.M.**



**SEAWELL'S**  
**1125 Rosewood Drive**  
**Columbia, SC**  
**Speaker**  
**(Mr. Bernie Thuersam –**  
**Lee and Jackson)**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

The Official Publication of

**The Legionary**

