

THE LEGIONARY

FEBRUARY 2019

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

BILLY PITTMAN

The Lee-Jackson Banquet in January was a great night of fellowship in honor of these two Confederate heroes and we had very good attendance. The banquet was another opportunity to reflect upon the sacrifices made by these exceptional southern patriots.

As SCV members, we share the honor of having a blood connection to those who fought for the Confederacy in Lincoln's war to prevent southern independence. Personally, I have 21 ancestors that I am aware of and I am sure I will continue to find ancestors because my research has been done mostly on my father's side.

Every time I see any Confederate monument, I feel that connection. I don't see them as just polished granite or stone as ornate and beautiful as they are, I instead see a tangible canvas that serves to reveal mental pictures of our Confederate ancestors and our dead.

I can see a color bearer fall fatally wounded in the fog of war and another man rush in to grab the battle flag from him, keeping it from hitting the ground and charging forward. I see men scattered on the ground with grievous wounds, missing limbs, received from a volley of artillery fire. I see the men behind them charging forward past their fallen brothers into that same artillery fire with full resolve and no hesitation. I feel the hope of a father or mother praying for their son to come home give way to anguish as time inevitably reveals the truth that their son will not come home, his remains laying silently on a battlefield in another state. Their faith gives them strength and they take comfort knowing that his soul now rests in peace with God. His mother saves their money in tough times, funds and helps to erect the very monument that I am looking at, all to honor their son and others like him. I can see my own ancestors scarred with bullet wounds, some were killed and some died miserable deaths in northern prison camps. That's what I see.

The people who claim to be offended by Confederate monuments and deface them will just move on to something else the next day after their irrational tantrum is over or their funding runs out and they lose nothing. Attacked by cowards and sanctioned by too many politicians, what we as descendants of Confederate soldiers lose when the monuments are defaced or removed is the earned and deserved honor due to the dead and our ancestors.

Explaining to people why preserving Confederate monuments was important for people to grieve and heal the country comes with the typical challenges. How do we get across a message to people who were taught incorrect history or never taught the value of knowing and learning from the past? How do we convey to people who have the convenience of restaurants around each corner and with package delivery within hours of an order about the starvation and suffering that the people during those days went through?

Without some minor understanding of those times, they will never appreciate or understand the reasons behind the Confederate memorials and they certainly will not defend them. Many are simply set in their simplistic, northern version of the war. It's a tough climb. As the old saying goes, it's easier to fool someone than convinced them they've been fooled. Not everyone is a critical thinker or open to having their beliefs challenged. One reason I enjoy reenacting is because families, the young and old, make the decision to *seek* information and

they are far more open to conversation. They see the camps, the wool clothes, they hold the rifles, smell the gun powder, hear the cannons and it provides some sensory connection that they can't get in a book or a movie. It's a good venue to not just educate people but make them vocal advocates for protecting our history.

The Confederate monuments were erected in centralized or common area locations in towns for people to grieve and remember the war dead. These memorials serve as the only headstone some of these men will ever know as they physically lie in unmarked graves, forever known only to God. Erecting these markers was not done to disparage others, on the contrary, it was done out of love and remembrance of the fathers, sons, as well as the ladies and children of the Confederacy who also suffered immensely. There was no argument being made in days past by anyone that the monuments were "participation trophies" or monuments to "losers". It cuts me to the soul to see these ignorant, cowardly mobs defacing memorials to our ancestors and, maybe even worse, to see that they go unpunished by complicit state and local authorities who fail to uphold the law and do the jobs they are paid to do.

The fate of any war does not detract from the honor and respect due to those Americans who served. If the only measurement for the validity of a memorial is a "win", imagine someone trying to take down a Vietnam war memorial or calling a Vietnam veteran a "loser". Behavior like that should be beneath the dignity of any American and should not be tolerated by those we expect to maintain law and order. Our country did not *win* the Vietnam war, but the men and women who served did their duty, fought valiantly, bled and died for their country and won nearly every battle they fought. Sound familiar?

We are fighting the good fight in keeping our Confederate monuments because in the end we are fighting for ALL veterans of this country who served. Period.

There are several events in February to note, including the Firing on Columbia and a living history event at the 12,000 Year History Park in Cayce (both on February 16th) and Harold Mills has a book signing on February 21st, so please check out the calendar of upcoming events.

Our next meeting will be Thursday, February 21, 2019 at Seawell's Restaurant. Bringing a guest is always encouraged. Compatriot Layne Waters will be the speaker and the topic will be "South Carolina's Ordeal January – February 1865". Looking forward to seeing everyone there.

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. ***Remember***, it is your duty to see that the TRUE HISTORY of the South is ***PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS***.



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 bpittman@lexicode

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN

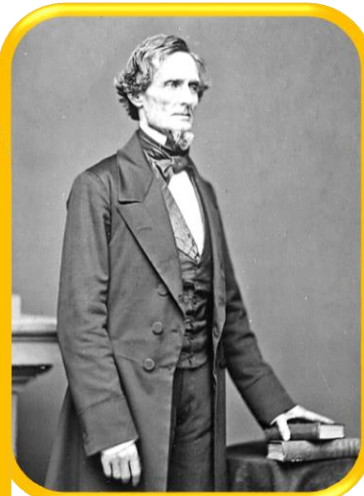
~ Events of February ~

This Month (February), in 1861, saw the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as provisional President of the Confederate State of America.

**Confederate Capital
Montgomery, Alabama**



Jefferson Finis Davis



A former U.S. Senator, Jefferson Davis, at 1:00 pm on February 18th, took to a podium at the Confederate capital in Montgomery, Alabama, standing between the center columns, to give his inaugural address. President elect Davis gave an impassioned speech

about the Constitution.

Davis had been a highly visible figure in Washington, D.C. as a pro-slavery and states' rights advocate from Mississippi. Earlier in his life, Davis was the son-in-law of future President Zachary Taylor. After graduating from West Point, Davis served in the military and Congress, and he was Secretary of War for President Franklin

Pierce.

Davis returned to the Senate after his time in the Pierce administration, where he was a vocal supporter of states' rights. But he quit after Lincoln's election, saying "we are about to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us."

CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together — Hebrews 10:25

I will not argue with you about nature inspiring thoughts of God. David said, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." But at the same time, I would give you no comfort about absenting yourself from the house of God. The Bible says, "Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for it." If our Lord loved it enough to die for it, then we should respect it enough to support and attend it. I like what Theodore Roosevelt once said, "You may worship God anywhere, at any time, but the chances are that you will not do so unless you have first learned to worship Him somewhere in some particular place, at some particular time."

Down through the years, beloved Lord, Christians have met to worship You. Thank You that I am a part of this blessed family.



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.



Bill Smyth

Shirley Miles



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2019

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Mar. 6, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Mar. 7, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
Hampton Redshirts	Mar. 2, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM 1st Tuesday of the Month – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Feb. 18, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Feb. 26, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Feb. 26, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Hunley / Housatonic Memorial Service	Feb. 16, 2019	7:00PM – 9:00PM at Sunrise Presbyterian Church 3222 Middle St. Sullivan's Island, SC - http://csatrust.org
Firing on Columbia	Feb. 16, 2019	12:00 Noon to 1:00p.m. both side of the Gervais St. Bridge, Columbia, SC
25 th Battle of Aiken	Feb. 22 – 24, 2019	1210 Powell Pond Road Living History Day: Friday, Feb. 22 nd @ 9:00a.m. Aiken, SC http://battleofaiken.org
18 th Annual Battle for Broxton's Bridge	March 1 - 3, 2019	Broxton Bridge Plantation, Ehrhardt, SC http://www.broxtonbridge.com/battle.htm Living History Day: Friday, March 1 @ 9:00a.m. Battle of Broxton Bridge: Sat., Mar. 2 & Sunday, Mar. 3
The Skirmish at Gambrel's Hotel	March 8 - 10, 2019	Education Day: Friday, March 8 @ 08:30a.m. 4789 East Old Marion Hwy, Florence, SC 29502 http://www.23rdsc.com/event/
S.C. Division SCV 2019 Convention	March 15-16, 2019	Anderson Civic Center 3027 Martin Luther King Blvd. Anderson, SC http://www.scscv.com

ADJUTANT'S DESK**CHARLIE BRAY**

Saturday, February 2nd Commander Pittman, Chaplain Lindler, Rusty Rentz and I attended the South Carolina Division's Leadership Conference and found it most interesting. We were given an update on status of our mega flag initiative. Our first interstate flag will be raised on I-95 at 1:00PM, March 23rd. The location is off 8198 West Frontage Rd. Yemassee, SC. Additional details and a map will be sent as the dedication nears.

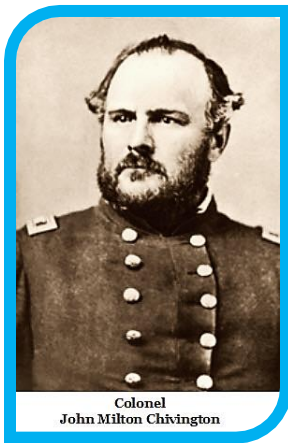
The division will be raising a second flag on a highly visible stretch of interstate in the upstate probably around June or shortly after. Legal work on the project will be completed soon and construction will begin as soon as the legal work is finished. We are trying to get another site which will be on I-20 but it is in the very early stages of negotiation.

Today, 13-February-2019 was a crisp windy day in Columbia, SC for our second annual Legislative Day Rally. Attendance for this year's event was slightly more than last year. Based on headcounts made of those physically in the House and Senate balconies we had 130 participate. This year we once again showed up as a well-dressed group of men and women and I think we made our ancestors proud of our effort. When introduced in each house the Black Chamber of Commerce was introduced as a supporting group. Dr. Walter Curry was also singled out as being a member of the Black Chamber of Commerce and a member of the SCV. If there was a down side to the rally it was the participation of our members. We should have had a minimum of 200 which would have easily overflowed the balconies and made a bigger impression.

I would like to thank Billy Pittman, Rusty Rentz, Bill Moody, Farroll Gunter, Johnny Stroman, Jim Harley, Mike Harden, Charles Dorgay, Dr. Walter Curry, Rob Baker, Marion Hutson, Bill Wannamaker and Susan Bray for their participation.

Book SigningCompatriot **HAROLD MILLS**

Compatriots, camp member Harold Mills will be available for a book signing on Feb 21st. Compatriots Mill's book *The Confederate Secret Service - An Analysis of the Intelligence Community of the Confederate States of America 1861-1865*. Harold will have author copies for sale at a discounted \$10 @ copy.

Colonel John Chivington – Sand Creek Massacre 11/29/1864

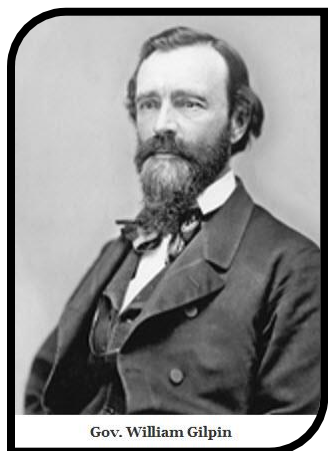
The hero of Glorietta Pass and the butcher of Sand Creek, John M. Chivington stands out as one of the most controversial figures in the history of the American West.

Chivington was born into an Ohio farm family in 1821. His father died when he was only five and the burden of providing for the family fell to Chivington's mother and older brothers. While he was growing up, Chivington worked on the family farm so much that he received only an irregular education. By the time of his marriage in 1844 he had been operating a small timber business in Ohio for several years.

Although he had not been particularly religious as a child and young man, Chivington found himself drawn toward Methodism when he was in his early twenties. He was ordained in 1844 and soon began his long career as a minister. He accepted whatever assignment the church gave him, moving his family to Illinois in 1848 and then to Missouri the next year. Chivington was something of a frontier minister, usually establishing congregations, supervising the erection of churches, and often serving as a de facto law enforcement officer. For a time in 1853 he assisted in a Methodist missionary expedition to the Wyandot Indians in Kansas.

Chivington's contempt for slavery and talk of secession caused him enormous trouble in Missouri. In 1856, pro-slavery members of his congregation sent him a threatening letter instructing him to cease preaching. When many of the signatories attended his service the next Sunday, intending to tar and feather him, Chivington ascended the pulpit with a Bible and two pistols. His declaration that "By the grace of God and these two revolvers, I am going to preach here today" earned him the sobriquet the "Fighting Parson."

Soon after this incident, the Methodist Church sent Chivington to Omaha, Nebraska to escape the tumult of Missouri. He and his family remained in Nebraska until 1860, when he was made the presiding elder of the Rocky Mountain District of the Methodist Church and moved to Denver to build a church and found a congregation.



Gov. William Gilpin

When the Civil War broke out, Colorado's territorial governor, William Gilpin, offered Chivington a commission as a chaplain, but he declined the "praying" commission and asked for a "fighting" position instead. In 1862, Chivington, by that point a Major in the first Colorado Volunteer Regiment, played a critical role in defeating confederate forces at Glorietta Pass in eastern New Mexico, where his troops rappelled down the canyon walls in a surprise attack on the enemy's supply train. He was widely hailed as a military hero.

Back in Denver after the defeat of the Confederacy's Western forces, Chivington seemed destined for even greater prominence. He was a leading advocate of quick statehood for Colorado, and the likely Republican candidate for the state's first Congressional seat. In the midst of his blossoming political prospects, tensions between Colorado's burgeoning white population and the Cheyenne Indians reached a feverish pitch. The Denver newspaper printed a front-page editorial advocating the "extermination of the red devils" and urging its readers to "take a few months off and dedicate that time to wiping out the Indians."

Chivington took advantage of this dangerous public mood by blasting the territorial governor and others who counseled peace and treaty-making with the Cheyenne. In August of 1864, he declared that "the Cheyenne's will have to be roundly whipped -- or completely wiped out -- before they will be quiet. I say that if any of them are caught in your vicinity, the only thing to do is kill them." A month later, while addressing a gathering of church deacons, he dismissed the possibility of making a treaty with the Cheyenne: "It simply is not possible for Indians to obey or even understand any treaty. I am fully satisfied, gentlemen, that to kill them is the only way we will ever have peace and quiet in Colorado."

Several months later, Chivington made good on his genocidal promise. During the early morning hours of November 29, 1864, he led a regiment of Colorado Volunteers to the Cheyenne's Sand Creek reservation, where a band led by Black Kettle, a well-known "peace" chief, was encamped. Federal army officers had promised Black Kettle, a safety if he would return to the reservation, and he was in fact flying the American flag and a white flag of truce over his lodge, but Chivington ordered an attack on the unsuspecting village, nonetheless. After hours of fighting, the Colorado volunteers had lost only 9 men in the process of murdering between 200 and 400 Cheyenne, most of them women and children. After the slaughter, they scalped and sexually mutilated many of the bodies, later exhibiting their trophies to cheering crowds in Denver. Chivington was at first widely praised for the "battle" at Sand Creek and honored with a widely-attended parade through the streets of Denver just two weeks after the massacre. Soon,



Captain Silas Soule

however, rumors of drunken soldiers butchering unarmed women and children began to circulate, and at first seemed confirmed when Chivington arrested six of his men and charged them with cowardice in battle. But the six, who included Captain Silas Soule, a personal friend of Chivington's who had fought with him at Glorietta Pass, were in fact militia members who had refused to participate in the massacre and now spoke openly of the carnage they had witnessed. Shortly after their arrest, the U.S. Secretary of War ordered the six men released and Congress began preparing for a formal investigation of Sand Creek.

Would himself could not be a witness at any of the investigations, because less than a week after his release he was shot from behind and killed on the streets of



Chief Black Kettle

Denver. Although Chivington was eventually brought up on court-martial charges for his involvement in the massacre, he was no longer in the U.S. Army and could therefore not be punished. No criminal charges were ever filed against him. An Army judge, however, publicly stated that Sand Creek was “a cowardly and cold-blooded slaughter, sufficient to cover its perpetrators with indelible infamy, and the face of every American with shame and indignation.”

Although he was never punished for his role at Sand Creek, Chivington did at least pay some price. He was forced to resign from the Colorado militia, to withdraw from politics, and to stay away from the campaign for statehood. In 1865 he moved back to Nebraska, spending several unsuccessful years as a freight hauler. He lived briefly in California, and then returned to Ohio where he resumed farming and became editor of a small newspaper. In 1883 he re-entered politics with a campaign for a state legislature seat, but charges of his guilt in the Sand Creek massacre forced him to withdraw. He quickly returned to Denver and worked as a deputy sheriff until shortly before his death from cancer in 1892.

Buckets of Whiskey and the Torching of Columbia _____ Mark Will-Weber

author of the book *Muskets & Applejack*

One of the great tragedies of the Civil War took place on February 17 – 18 when General Sherman’s armies captured Columbia, the capital city of South Carolina. There is still some debate about how the city of approximately 25,000 people caught fire. Retreating rebels had set bales of cotton ablaze so the commodity would not fall into the hands of the enemy, but most accounts concur that those initial fires had been put out. Plenty of eyewitness testimonies---some of the most damning of which came from Union men---vindicate that drunken Yankee soldiers were primarily to blame for the disaster.

In his diary entry of February 17, the U.S. artillery officer Thomas Ward Osborn wrote:

This morning Columbia was a beautiful little city, tonight it is a “sea of fire”... The scene is both terrible and grand.

...all went on well, but when the brigade occupied the town the citizens and Negroes brought out whisky in buckets, bottles, and in every conceivable manner treated the men to all they could drink. The men were very much work and tired and drank freely of it, and the entire brigade became drunk.

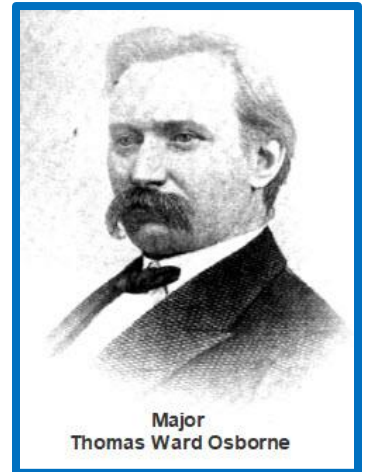
So chaotic was the situation that some soldiers sent in to quell the fires and looting became drunk---truly becoming part of the problem and not the solution. Commanders were forced to find whatever sober troops could be scrounged up and send in yet another wave. As U.S. soldier Theodore Upson of an Indiana regiment recalled:

Some of our boys got some whiskey as we came through the city. The Negroes were running around with Pails of the stuff...About 8 o’clock [after Upson’s unit had already settled into camp] we were ordered down into the city but told to leave any drunken men or those likely to get drunk in camp.

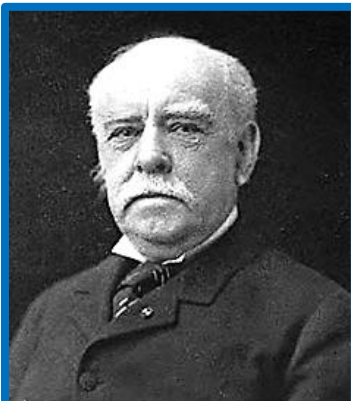
In fact, dozens of Yankee soldiers refused to be subdued and had to be shot by their own troops. Several thousand men were arrested for drunkenness or looting. Major Henry Hitchcock of Sherman’s staff similarly was overwhelmed by the riotous and shameful situation, as he chronicled in a March letter to his wife.

One word about Columbia. It was not burned by orders, but expressly against orders and in spite of the utmost effort on our part to save it.

Everything seemed to conspire for its destruction. The streets were full of loose cotton, brought out and set on fire *by the rebels* before they left—I saw it when we rode into town. A gale of wind was blowing all that day and night, and branches of the trees were white with cotton tufts blown about



Major
Thomas Ward Osborn



Judge Advocate
Henry Hitchcock

everywhere. The citizens themselves---like idiots, madmen, ---brought out large quantities of liquor as soon as our troops entered and distributed it freely among them, even to the guards which Gen. Oliver Otis Howard had immediately placed all over the city as soon as we came in. This fact is unquestionable and was one chief cause of what followed. Here in Fayetteville a lady has told Gen. Sherman that Gen. Joe Johnson told her yesterday morning that the burning of Columbia was caused by liquor which the people gave our soldiers. Besides there were 200 or 300 of “our prisoners” who had escaped from rebel hands before, and when we reached Columbia burning to revenge themselves for the cruel treatment they had received, and our men were fully aware of the claims of Columbia to eminence as “the cradle of secession.”

On February 18, Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, an officer in the Ohio Infantry, observed:

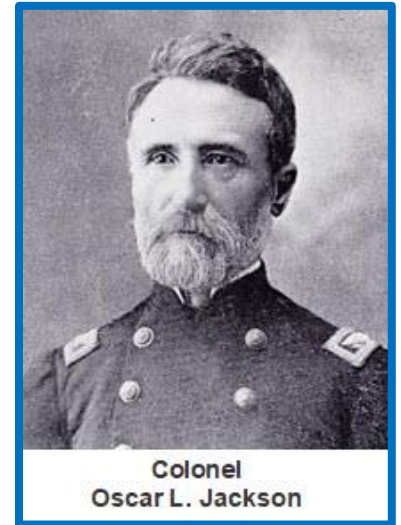
I went over to the city this morning and found it mostly in ruins. It is not an exaggeration to say that the city is burned. It is generally understood that at dark our drunken soldiery fired it in numerous places. Perhaps the brigade on duty in the city made some efforts to put out the fires, but I do not think you could get enough men in the army disposed to stop to have affected anything. A few soldiers were so drunk that they were burnt. There were no residences of noted rebels left unburned except a few occupied by our Generals for headquarters.

The burning of Columbia remained a controversial issue years after the war ended, partly due to British lawsuits that were filed in hopes of claiming damages for shipments of cotton that were lost in the flames.

Sherman, interestingly, did not mention the role of whiskey and drunkenness in the burning of the city in his famous memoirs (blaming it more on the windy conditions). But General Oliver Otis Howard, on the witness stand in 1872 in Washington, was quite open and truthful about drunken boys in blue, stating---for starter---that when “Uncle Billy” himself entered Columbia “he was meet with much enthusiasm by a company of soldiers; observing them closely, I saw that some of them were under the influence of drink.”---he discovered “citizens carried pails of whiskey along the ranks, and that the men of the leading brigade of Colonel Stone drank with dippers out of pails.”

And, as history as recorded, from there the situation unfolded in ways most disastrous, and any efforts to remedy the burning of Columbia proved futile. The three-union witnesses, whose statements appeared in this article, went on after the war to become successful in the legal profession and national politics.

- Major Thomas Ward Osborne – After the war he moved to Florida and practiced law. He was elected to the U.S. Senate.
- Judge Advocate Henry Hitchcock – After the war he returned to Missouri and practiced law. He was one of the co-founders of the American Bar Association in 1878.
- Colonel Oscar L. Jackson – After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar in New Castle, PA. He was elected and served two terms as a U.S. Congress.



Quote: London Times, November 7, 1861

"The contest is really for empire on the side of the North, and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect, we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of George III, and the South and the Thirteen Revolted Provinces. These opinions...are the general opinions of the English nation."

In the Land of Applejack _____ Mark Will-Weber author of the book Muskets & Applejack

John Sergeant Wise would one day become a United States congressman, but during the Civil War he was a wide-eyed cadet attending the Virginia Military Institute and , eventually, a boy-lieutenant (not yet twenty years old) in General Robert E. Lee's army. His book *The End of an Era*, which chronicles the fall of Dixie, is an interesting collision of reality and humor, with generous splashed of colorful writing. (Describing concentrated enemy fire along a rural road that he needed to cross, for instance, Wise once wrote: "The bullets were singing up the road like bumble-bees..." Many authors, surely, wish that such vivid lines had bubbled up in their brains.

Wise was by no means a stranger to the various and peculiar libations of his ear and region. Reflecting back on his teenage years later in life, he recalled the fruit-rich valleys and hillsides of the Virginian countryside, observing:

Everybody in the country was engaged in converting his fruit into brandy. Wherever there was a clear stream and a neighboring orchard there was sure to be a still. Where all these stills and worms and kettles came from nobody could conjecture. It was a great fruit year...and it was apparent that liquor would be scarce and high. In July 1862, I drove our horses and carriage from a point just above Richmond to an abode of the family in Franklin County, a distance of 200 miles or more, and I feel confident that there was not ten miles upon the route in which I did not pass one or more fruit distilleries.

While applejack's most infamous Civil War moment arguably would not arrive until near the end of 1864, it was already prevalent and causing some issues of note by 1862. For example, in early April General Stonewall Jackson ordered one of his officers, Captain Jedediah Hotchkiss, to destroy some bridges and hinder Yankee advances. Hotchkiss, primarily a mapmaker, was to have assistance from some local cavalry units. However, they soon ran into trouble:

We found the cavalry at the Shenandoah Iron Works, many of them under the influence from apple-jack --- At the first fire they ran away and scattered and could not be stopped.

Dutch courage, apparently, did not always make soldiers brave in battle.

2019 Meeting Schedule

Meeting Date:

🇺🇸 Friday-Jan. 18, 2019
🇺🇸 Thursday-Feb. 21, 2019
🇺🇸 Thursday-Mar. 28, 2019
🇺🇸 Thursday-Apr. 18, 2019
🇺🇸 Thursday-May 23, 2019
🇺🇸 Thursday-Jun. 20, 2019

Detail:

Lee-Jackson
Date change

Meeting Date:

🇺🇸 Thurs-Jul. 18, 2019
🇺🇸 Thurs-Aug. 22, 2019
🇺🇸 Thurs-Sep. 19, 2019
🇺🇸 Thurs-Oct. 24, 2019
🇺🇸 Thurs.-Nov. 21, 2019
🇺🇸 Thurs. Dec., 2019

Detail

No Meeting



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Feb. 9, 1861 After privately considering William Yancey, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, and Robert Barnwell Rhett for President of the Confederate States of America, the Convention settles on Jefferson Davis. They select Alexander Stephens, both pro-Union and a friend of Abraham Lincoln, as vice-president.
- Feb. 10, 1861 **Jefferson Davis** - At his plantation home, Jefferson Davis receives word he is the first President of the Confederate States of America. He was hoping to be military commander.
- Feb. 5, 1862 **Fort Heiman, TN** - a Union force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith, attacked the Confederate position at Fort Heiman. The fort was located on the bluffs just above Fort Henry. The fort's garrison, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, surrendered to Smith.
- Feb. 14, 1862 **Cumberland Gap, Tennessee** - a Union force, commanded by Lt. Col. Mundy, attacked the Confederate post at Cumberland Gap. The post's garrison, commanded by Col. James E. Rains, withstood the Union assault. Mundy was forced to withdraw.
- Feb. 27, 1862 **Tucson, AZ** - CSA Capt. Hunter conducted a brilliant hit-and-run campaign in which his tiny Confederate force (less than 100 men) liberated what is now the state of Arizona from the rule of the United States, carried the Confederate flag to within 80 miles of the Colorado River (farthest west penetration of the Confederate army), captured or destroyed foodstuffs and hay stored for the use of a 2,000-man Union army from California.
- Feb. 12, 1863 **CSS Florida** - In the West Indies, the CSS Florida captured the USS Jacob Bell. The Confederates found the Jacob Bell contained a cargo valued at \$2,000,000. After unloading the Union ship was destroyed.
- Feb. 26, 1863 **Woodburn, TN** - a group of Confederate guerrillas halted a well-equipped 240-mule Union freight train. After stopping the train, the Confederates captured and burned the entire train.

**Lee-Jackson
Banquet
THURSDAY, FEB. 21
6:00 P.M.**



**SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Mr. Layne Waters
(South Carolina's Ordeal
January - February 1865)**

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

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