



THE

# LEGIONARY

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 -**

RUSTY RENTZ

As winter ends, and spring approaches, we have a busy couple of months ahead of us. We need to clean the Confederate Section of Elmwood Cemetery a couple of times prior to the Statewide Confederate Memorial Day (CMD) Observance. The CMD observance will be on Saturday May 6, 2017 beginning at 10:00 am at Elmwood Cemetery. This portion of the activities for the day are sponsored by the UDC. At its conclusion, there will be a procession to the State House for the SCV CMD observance. This usually concludes around 1:00 pm. I would strongly encourage all to put this date on your calendar and come out to honor and remember the sacrifices OUR Confederate ancestors made for freedom.

Also on this weekend we will again sponsor the Battle for Columbia (BFC). On Friday May 5, 2017, we will begin with School and Education Day. This will commence at 9:00 am and conclude around 1:00 pm. On Saturday, at 4:00 pm, and Sunday, at 2:00 pm, the battle will begin. Gates will open prior to the battles at a time to be determined.

On Wednesday May 10, 2017 our camp will again stand guard at the Confederate Soldier's Monument on the State House grounds.

Participation and assistance is needed and expected if we are to fulfil the Charge given to us by Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

Our scheduled meeting for March will be one week later than usual. This is due to Seawell's having a function that requires the entire facility. **We will meet on Thursday March 30, 2017 at 6:00 pm.** Our program for the evening will begin at 7:00 pm. Our speaker will be Mr. William (Bill) Davies and his topic will be Who Is This Confederate Officer. Make plans to be in attendance and bring a guest.

# The CHARGE

To you, *Sons of Confederate Veterans*, we submit the <u>VINDICATION</u> of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the <u>DEFENSE</u> of the Confederate soldier's good name, the <u>GUARDIANSHIP</u> of his history, the <u>EMULATION</u> of his virtues, the <u>PERPETUATION</u> of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the <u>TRUE HISTORY</u> of the South is

# PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS.



Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

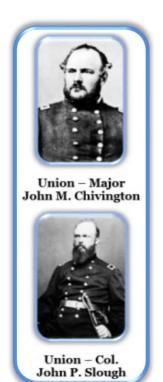


### ~ Events of March ~



This Month (March), in 1862, on the 26th, in the New Mexico Territory, Union and Confederate forces met at Glorieta Pass, some 20 miles to the southeast of Santa Fe. A strategic location, situated at the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the Santa Union Fe Trail. forces encountered a Confederate force of 200-300 Texans under the command of Maj. Charles L. Pyron (CSA), who were camped at Johnson's Ranch, at one end of the pass.

Major John M. Chivington (Union) led more than 400 soldiers on the morning of the 26th in an attack, capturing some Confederate advance troops before finding the main force behind them. Chivington advanced on them,



but their artillery fire threw him back. He regrouped, split his force to the two sides of the pass, caught the Rebels in a crossfire, and soon forced them to retire. Pyron and his men retreated about a mile and a half to a narrow section of the pass and formed a defensive line before Chivington's men appeared. The Union troops then flanked Pyron's men again, firing heavily into their ranks. When the Confederates fled again, the Union cavalry charged, capturing the Confederate rearguard. Chivington then retired and went into camp at Kozlowski's Ranch.

No fighting occurred the next day as reinforcements arrived for both sides. Lieutenant Colonel William R. Scurry's (CSA) troops swelled the Rebel ranks to about 1,100 while Colonel John P. Slough (Union) arrived with about 900 men. Both Slough and Scurry decided to attack early on March 28th. As Scurry advanced down the canyon, he saw

CSA - Major Charles L. Pyron

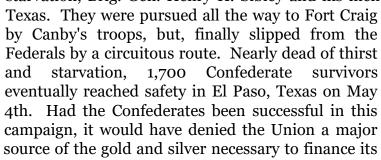
CSA - Lt. Col.
William R. Scurry

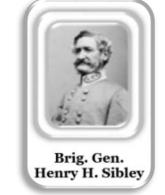
the Union forces approaching, so he established a battle line, including his dismounted cavalry. Slough hit them before 11:00 am. The Confederates

held their ground and then attacked and counterattacked throughout the afternoon. The fighting then ended as Slough retired first to Pigeon's Ranch and then to Kozlowski's Ranch. Scurry soon left the field also, thinking he had won the battle. Chivington's men; in the meantime, had destroyed all Scurry's supplies and animals at Johnson's Ranch, which forced him to retreat to Santa Fe, the first

step on the long road back to San Antonio, Texas. The Battle of Glorieta Pass was the turning point of the war in New Mexico Territory. In the end, it resulted in 331 total casualties - 142 of the Union, and

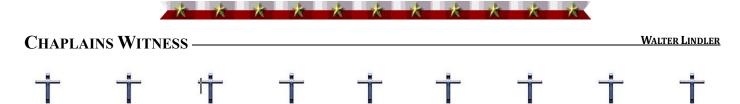
189 Confederate. The Confederates then moved southward again to Albuquerque, only to find Edward Canby (Union), recently promoted to brigadier general, outside the town with 1,200 men. Facing defeat and starvation, Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley and his men began their retreat to





war effort. Additionally, the Union Navy would have

had the additional difficulty of attempting to blockade several hundred miles of coastline in the Pacific.



JESUS SAID, "THE WIND BLOWS WHERE IT CHOOSES, AND YOU HEAR THE SOUND OF IT, BUT YOU DO NOT KNOW WHERE IT COMES FROM OR WHERE IT GOES, SO IT IS WITH EVERYONE WHO IS BORN OF THE SPIRIT."

The wind blows where it chooses and it does not always match our choice. How about you? The gospel passage suggests the Spirit is the same. It is interesing that the Spirit has a choice. The Spirit that is in us always has a choice—to take us where God wills. Sometimes (or often) our will, our ego, likes to ba7le with the whimsy of the Spirit. Those of us here in this space and time, in the earthly realm, seem to want certainty and control, want plans and expectations met, and clarity and knowledge.

But the Spirit blows where it chooses, and we do not know where it comes and where it is going. We must be ready to ride the wind. The summer kite-flying breezes are certainly easier to embrace than the cold winter winds, but it is the Spirit that chooses, not us, we'll hold on in trust.

"SPIRIT OF WHIMSY AND WIND, TEACH US TO TRUST YOUR WILL AND YOUR CHOICES FOR US." 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.



Union – Brig. Gen.

**Edward Canby** 

Jeff O'Cain David Castine

**Bob and Ursula Slimp Bill and Ann Smyth** 

Ben Boyd



# Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact

Compatriot Scott James Phone (803) 781-1836

E-Mail wscottjames@bellsouth.net

## WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN

ADJUTANT'S DESK \_\_\_\_\_\_ Charlie Bray

I know I have said this before but it is hard to believe that we are almost through the third month of 2017 and once again entering our Camp's busy season. We started 2017 with the Lee-Jackson Banquet on January 20th, and on February 11, sponsored a very successful reenactment of Sherman's Firing on Columbia. Following these two very successful events we will soon be participating in the following events that the Wade Hampton Camp participates in as the sponsor or co-sponsor:

- May 5: Battle at Congaree Creek Education Day
- May 5: Confederate Memorial Day at Elmwood Cemetery and march to the SC Statehouse
- May 6 and 7: Battle for Columbia Reenactment
- May 10: Confederate Memorial Day Observance at the Confederate Soldiers Monument located on the north side the Statehouse.
- Lexington Veterans Day Parade
- City of Columbia Veterans Day Parade

These listed events provide us with visibility to the general populace, but there are other things we do that are equally important:

- Hunley Award presentation to high school ROTC cadets
- Living history presentations to schools and church groups

I urge each of you to consider participating in some of these events. I have found that working with other Camp members at the Battle for Columbia and other events has been very enjoyable for me, and I feel certain that any one of you would find it so as well.

### CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2017

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	April 6, 2017	Meets 6:30PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	April 5, 2017	Meets 7:00PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	April 25, 2017	Meets 6:30PM <b>last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	April 25, 2017	Meets 7:00PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

Battle for Columbia	May 5, 2017	Living history day May 5, 2017 begins 9:00am
UDC & SC Division SCV Confederate Memorial Day Service	May 6, 2017	Elmwood Cemetery 10:00AM and march to the North side of South Carolina State House for the SC Division's program which normally ends by 01:00PM.
Battle for Columbia	May 6 & 7, 2017	Battle for Columbia at Culler farm I-26, Exit 125.
South Carolina Confederate Memorial Day Observance	Wednesday-May 10, 2017	Confederate Soldiers Monument north side of South Carolina State House. Vigil will be from 7:00AM to 6:00PM.

# CONFEDERATE GENERAL OFFICERS

HAROLD MILLS

















There were 18 confirmed lieutenant generals in the Confederate Army. Typically, these officers were corps commanders within armies or military department heads in charge of geographic sections and all the soldiers/ forces in those boundaries. All of the Confederate lieutenant generals were in the PACS (Provisional Army of the Confederate States). The Confederate Congress authorized the creation of army corps on September 18, 1862, and directed that lieutenant generals lead them. (A subsequent article will remind us of the organization of the Confederate Army.) Like other generals, these officers were nominated by President Davis and confirmed by the Senate. Lieutenant generals outranked major generals and all subordinate officers.

This Confederate rank was not the same as the Federal/Union use of it. Only two Union officers held the rank of lieutenant general during the war, Ulysses S. Grant and Winfield Scott who received a promotion to brevet lieutenant general by a special act of the U.S. Congress in 1855. Grant was promoted on March 9, 1864 becoming the only federal lieutenant general in active service. Grant became commander of all Union armies, answering directly to President Lincoln, and was charged with leading the Union armies to victory over the Confederacy.

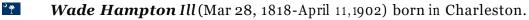
The Confederate Congress passed legislation in May 1864 to authorize "temporary" general officers in the PACS and to be given non-permanent commands. Accordingly, President Davis appointed several officers to fill open lieutenant general positions:

- **Richard H. Anderson** was appointed on May 31, 1864 and was given command of the First Corps following the wounding of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet on May 6 in the Wilderness. Longstreet returned that October and Anderson reverted to major general.
- **Jubal Early** was appointed on May 31, 1864 and given command of Second Corps (following the reassignment of Lt. General Richard S. Ewell to other duties) and led it until December 1864 when he reverted to major general.
- Both **Stephen D. Lee** and **Alexander P. Stewart** were appointed to fill vacancies in the Western Theater and also reverted to their prior grades as major generals when those assignments ended. Lee was nominated a second time on March 11,1865.

**Note:** The collar insignia shown above for Confederate general officers was worn by all grades of general.

Four of the confirmed Confederate lieutenant generals had roots in South Carolina plus Daniel H. Hill who was nominated but not confirmed.

- James "Pete" or "Old Pete" Longstreet (Jan 8, 1821-Jan 2, 1904) hailed from the Edgefield District and was the most senior of the Lt. Generals.
  - " USMA 1842
  - <sup>\*</sup> Indian Wars
  - Mexican-American War (wounded) First Bull Run
  - \* Commanded right wing at Gettysburg
  - Wounded by friendly fire at Wilderness May 6, 1864
  - Last of Confederate full or permanent Lt. Generals to die in 1904 at age 83
  - Buried in Alta Vista Cemetery, Gainesville, GA
  - SCV Camp #1247 in Richmond, VA. named in his honor
- **Richard Heron "Fighting Dick" Anderson** (Oct. 7, 1821 June 26, 1879) born at Borough House Plantation (Hill Crest) near Statesburg, in Sumter County.
  - " USMA 1842
  - \* Mexican-American War
  - Participated in Peninsula Campaign, Battle of Williamsburg, Battle of Seven Pines, Seven Days Battles, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, and retreat to Appomattox Courthouse
  - After the war, served as State Phosphate Inspector/Agent for SC
  - Buriedin churchyard of St. Helena Church in Beaufort, SC
  - SCV Camp #47 in Beaufort is named in his honor



- \* Prominent landowner family and SC legislator
- Graduate of Carolina College & trained in the law
- Organized and equipped Hampton's Legion as a Colonel July 12, 1861
- Head wound at First Bull Run
- \* Wounded at Seven Pines & Brandy Station
- \*\* Severely wounded at Gettysburg
- Succeeded to command of cavalry corps of Army of Northern Virginia upon JEBStuart's death at Yellow Tavern
- Participated in Overland Campaign, Siege of Petersburg, and later with Joseph E. Johnston in the Carolinas
- \*\* Governor of SC 1876-1879
- "U.S Senator 2 terms until 1891
- Buried in Trinity Cathedral Churchyard, Columbia, SC SCV Camp #273 in Columbia named in his honor.
- Stephen Dill Lee (Oct 22, 1833-May 28, 1908) born in Charleston.
  - " USMA 1854
  - Served in defense of Charleston, with 4th Cavalry, in artillery through Antietam and command of cavalry in Department of Mississippi, Alabama, West Tennessee & Eastern Louisiana
  - " Wounded at Spring Hill, Tenn.
  - Captured Jul 4, 1863 & exchanged Oct 13, 1863
  - 'r Youngest Lt. General
  - Founder and Commanding General of United Confederate Veterans
  - First President of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Mississippi State University)
  - Buried in Friendship Cemetery, Lowndes County, Miss
  - SCV Camp # 1642 in New Orleans named in his honor









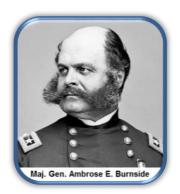
- **Daniel H. Hill** (Jul 12, 1821-Sept 24, 1889) born at Hill's Iron Works, York District, SC Nominated but not confirmed as a LT. General
  - " USMA 1842
  - " Mexican-American W ar
  - Served in Peninsula Campaign, Battle of Seven Pines, Seven Days Battles, Maryland Campaign of 1862, Antietam, Chickamauga & Battle of Bentonville Brother-in-law to Stonewall Jackson
  - Feuded with Robert E. Lee and Braxton Bragg
  - Criticism of his commander Braxton Bragg to President Davis cost him his corps command & promotion to LT. General
  - Scholar & academic: Professor at Davidson College & Superintendent of
  - North Carolina Military Institute in Charlotte
  - \* President of University of Arkansas
  - President of Military & Agricultural College of Milledgeville, GA
  - Editor of influential magazine "The Land We Love"
  - Buried in Davidson College Cemetery, Davidson, NC





# MUD MARCH BEGINS (20-JAN.-1863 LINCOLN'S INVASION & WAR)-

JACK MARLAR



On this day in 1863, Union General Ambrose Burnside's Army of the Potomac begins an offensive against General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia that quickly bogs down as several days of heavy rain turn the roads of Virginia into a muddy quagmire. The campaign was abandoned three days later.

The Union army was still reeling from the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862. Burnside's force suffered more than 13,000 casualties as it assaulted Lee's troops along hills above Fredericksburg. Lee suffered around 5,000 casualties, making Fredericksburg one of the most one-sided engagements in the



Eastern theater of operations. Morale was low among the Yankees that winter.

Now, Burnside sought to raise morale and seize the initiative from Lee. His plan was to swing around Lee's left flank and draw the Confederates away from their defenses and into the open. Speed was essential to the operation. January had been a dry month to that point, but as soon as the Federals began to move, a drizzle turned into a downpour that lasted for four days. Logistical problems delayed the laying of a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock River, and a huge traffic jam snarled the army's progress. In one day, the 5th New York moved only a mile and a half. The roads became unnavigable, and conflicting orders caused two corps to march across each other's paths. Horses, wagons, and cannons were stuck in mud, and the element of surprise was lost. Jeering Confederates taunted the Yankees with shouts and signs that read "Burnside's Army Stuck in the Mud."

Burnside tried to lift spirits by issuing liquor to the soldiers on January 22, but this only compounded the problems. Drunken troops began brawling, and entire regiments fought one another. The operation was a complete fiasco, and on January 23 Burnside gave up his attempt to, in his words, "strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion." The campaign was considered so disastrous that Burnside was removed as commander of the army on January 25.



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

Mar. 6-8, 1862

Mar. 14, 1862

Mar. 3, 1863

Mar. 4 - 5, 1863

Mar. 2, 1864

March 26, 1864

Battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas - The Union suffered some 1,380 men killed, wounded, or captured out of 10,000 engaged; the Confederates suffered a loss of about 2,000 out of 14,000 engaged.

The battle of New Bern, N. C. - Union casualties for the battle were around 90 killed and 380 wounded, while the Confederates suffered approximately 60 killed, 100 wounded, and 400 captured. The conflict produced a Confederate hero, Colonel Zebulon Vance, who rescued his regiment by using small boats to bypass a bridge set afire by his comrades. Vance was elected governor of the state later that year.

In the wake of military losses and a shortage of soldiers, the Union resorted to a federal draft in March 1863. President Lincoln signed The Enrollment Act on March 3, 1863, requiring the enrollment of every male citizen and those immigrants who had filed for citizenship between ages twenty and forty-five. Federal agents established a quota of new troops due from each congressional district.

Battle of Springhill & Unionville, TN - Confederate cavalry under Earl Van Dorn (CS) and Nathan Bedford Forrest (CS) drive Union Cavalry off on the 4th, then surround and engaged the remaining infantry. The union garrison surrenders on March 5, 1863.

Fitzhugh Lee (CS) traps Ulric Dalhgreen's (Union) cavalry following a raid on Richmond, killing Dahlgreen and 109 of his men.

Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee. Later in the war on July 22, 1864 Gen. McPherson was killed by a line of Confederate skirmishers when he attempted to escape capture while on the way to Gen. Sherman's headquarters.

March Camp Meeting THURSDAY, MAR. 30TH 6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S RESTAURANT 1125 Rosewood Drive Columbia, SC

### **SPEAKER**

William "Bill" Davies "Who Is This Confederate Officer"

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The Official Publication of Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III 507 Sail Point Way C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

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