



THE LEGIONARY

JUNE, 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

Compatriots,

Just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) have been sent out and you should be receiving them shortly. If by Thursday, June 22 you have not received your MRS statement **“PLEASE”** contact me and let me know so I can get with SC Division Adjutant and determine what is wrong and correct the issue. I encourage each member when he receives his renewal statement to please send it in as soon as possible.

My contact information is;

Home TN:
803-749-1042

Cell TN:
803-414-6808

Email
cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Membership Renewal Information

SCV HQ Fiscal Year – August 1, 2023 to July 31, 2024

Renewing Members:
National \$35.00

SC Division \$10.00

WHC-273 \$15.00

Total Dues **\$60.00**



Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, June 22, 2023, monthly camp meeting. We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.

Our speaker this month will be Ron York whose program will be “Confederate Jeopardy”.

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.

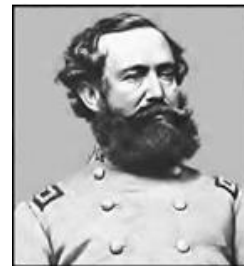
Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906





~ Events of June ~

This month (June), in 1863, Confederate Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton's division clashed with Brig. Gen. Alfred Torbert's and Brig. Gen. David McMurtree Gregg's divisions on the Fredericksburg Road. Vicious dismounted fighting raged while Hampton waited for Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's troopers to provide support. The Michigan brigade under Brig. Gen. George Custer slipped between Hampton and Lee and managed to capture Hampton's wagon train full of supplies. Lee's Virginia brigades quickly caught up and Custer found himself surrounded, fired upon from all sides in what has been called "Custer's First Last Stand." Only Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's arrival with reinforcements saved the Michigan troopers from destruction. By nightfall on June 11, Union troops held Trevilian Station.



**Maj. Gen.
Wade Hampton**



**Maj. Gen.
Fitzhugh Lee**

Following the relative success of the first day's fighting, General Sheridan's troops spent the morning of June 12 tearing up railroad tracks before advancing on the Confederates. However, Hampton's cavalry had spent the night establishing a strong position, with an angled line anchored on the railroad embankment. Sheridan ordered several assaults against this line over the course of the day, but each one was driven back.



**Maj. Gen.
Alfred T. A. Torbert**



**Gen.
David M. Gregg**



**Brig. Gen.
George A. Custer**



**Maj. Gen.
Phillip H. Sheridan**

Ultimately, Sheridan was forced to abandon his attempt to break the Confederate line. He withdrew his army that night, having failed to achieve his goals of permanently disrupting supply lines and linking up with additional forces near Charlottesville, Virginia.

Casualties and losses totaled 1,512 killed, wounded, or missing for the Union and 803 killed, wounded, or missing for the Confederates.

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CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

Now the eleven disciples went to Galilee, to the mountain to which Jesus had directed them. And when they saw him they worshiped him, but some doubted. And Jesus came and said to them, **“All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, am with you always, to the end of the age.”** **Matthew 28:16–20 ESV**

Earlier in Matthew, Jesus said, “Come and follow me and I will make you fish for people.” Throughout the Gospels, Jesus models to his disciples how to live a life of love in a community of service.

Now it’s the disciples’ turn to lead. Jesus directs the disciples to emulate him and to share all that he taught them. The disciples must go out into the world and create new communities, continuing Jesus’ teachings and spiritual work, reflecting God’s love, and, by doing so, creating more disciples.

This passage is often referred to as the Great Commission, and it’s been interpreted and misinterpreted in a variety of ways. Crusaders sought conversion to Christianity by force. Christian missionaries have inadvertently brought harm to communities in developing countries in their zeal to convert people to Christianity. When Jesus said, “Go and make disciples of all nations,” this isn’t what he meant.

When Jesus says, “Obey everything that I have commanded you,” he means for his disciples to hold true to the spiritual principles he taught them, especially to love one another as he has loved them. The foundation for new Christ-centered communities is built on sharing God’s love and grace, recognizing each person as a child of God, to be honored, valued, and loved.

We grow in faith when we purposefully give ourselves to our brothers and sisters, exercising our God-given spiritual gifts — maybe by preparing meals for those who are hungry, or teaching Sunday school, offering friendship to the lonely, or standing up against injustice. This is the work of the church, which we hope will inspire others onto the path of discipleship.

Loving Father, show me where my gifts are needed and guide me to employ these gifts in a manner that inspires discipleship in others. May they know we are Christians by our love. 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.



**Bill Smyth
Farroll Gunter**

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



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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.***

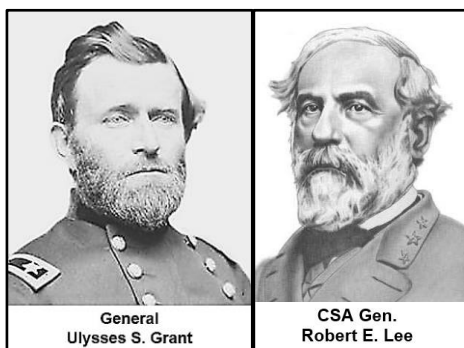
Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
John M. Kinard Camp 35	July 5, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	July 6, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	June 19, 2023	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	June 27, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	June 27, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

Quote: John Adams – 2nd U. S. President

“There is nothing which I dread so much as a division of the republic into two great parties, each arranged under its leader, and concerting measures in opposition to each other. This, in my humble apprehension, is to be dreaded as the greatest political evil under our Constitution.”

Slaughter at Cold Harbor

by Drew E. VandeCreek

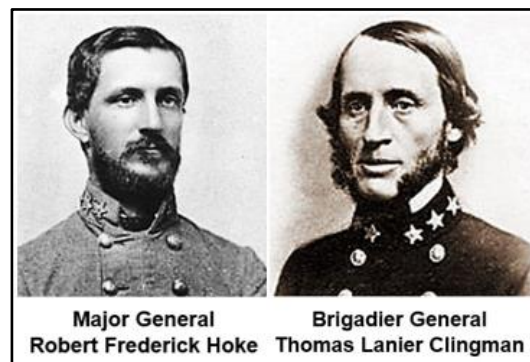


In the postwar Grant admitted his regret for sending so many of his men to their deaths at Cold Harbor, stating that “no advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained.” In the first few days at Cold Harbor in early June 1864, he lost some 3,000 men in fruitless attacks on Gen. Lee. In his last assault on the 4th at least 4,000 of his soldiers were killed or maimed in the first thirty minutes of the attack.

“Under an enfilade fire from enemy skirmishers we retired to a point about one mile to our rear and threw up such hasty breastworks during the night as could be done with the poor facilities at hand. They were made mostly with the aid of bayonets, tin plates, etc. This was to be the attacking point of the bloody battle of the second Cold Harbor, known in history as

one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war.

Grant’s attack was made on Clingman’s Brigade of Gen. Robert F. Hoke’s Division of North Carolinians about 3 PM on June 1, 1864. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle but on our left wing in heavy column, masked by the line of battle in front. This attack was signally and repeatedly repulsed with great loss to the enemy, in the entire front of our (Clingman’s) Brigade. On the left flank of the brigade was the 8th NC Regiment, then the 51st NC Regiment, then the 31st NC Regiment, and the 61st NC Regiment, from left to right, as designated; the heaviest attack was on our left, where the enemy attacked in column. There was an interval between our brigade and a brigade on our left, in consequence of a swamp intervening between the two, which was considered impassable, therefore not protected by



breastworks or troops. In this interval the enemy's heavy columns pressed forward and effected a lodgment, which then enfilading our line, compelling the 8th and 51st NC Regiments to fall back.

They were, however, quickly re-formed in line of battle parallel to the original one in an open field while under constant fire from the enemy. While it was so doing the 27th Georgia Regiment of Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt's Brigade came up from our right and advanced with us; the enemy were then, after a hard struggle, driven back and the whole of our original line was re-occupied.

The following is taken from President Jefferson Davis' History of Confederate States, p. 400:

"The carnage on the Federal side," writes General Richard Taylor, "was fearful. I well recall having received a report from General Hoke after the assault and whose Division had reached the army just prior to the battle.

The ground in his entire front, over which the enemy had charged, was literally covered with their dead and wounded and up to that time Hoke had not had a single man killed. No wonder that when the command was given to renew the assault, the enemy soldiers sullenly and silently declined. The order was issued through officers to their subordinate commanders, and from them through the wonted channels; but no man stirred, the immobile lines thus pronouncing a verdict, silent, yet emphatic, against further slaughter. The loss on the Union side in this sanguinary action was over 13,000, while on the part of the Confederates it is doubtful whether it reached that many hundred.

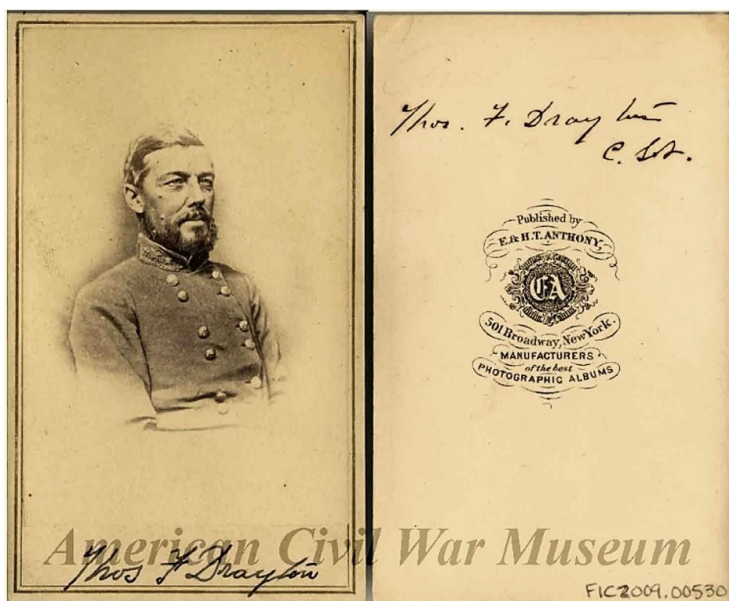
General Grant asked for a truce to bury his dead, after which he abandoned his chosen line of operation, and moved his army so as to secure a crossing to the south side of James River."



**Brigadier General
Alfred Holt Colquitt**

Thomas Fenwick Drayton

(Born August 24, 1809, Died February 18, 1891)



Brigadier General Thomas Fenwick Drayton
(August 24, 1809 – February 18, 1891)

Thomas Fenwick Drayton was a plantation owner, politician, railroad president, and military officer, who served in the United States Army and then as a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War.

Drayton was a native of South Carolina, most likely born in Charleston. He was the son of a prominent lawyer, soldier, and politician William Drayton, who eventually relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Drayton, Sr., was a prominent state and Federal judge.

Drayton was an 1828 graduate of the United States Military Academy, where he was a classmate of Jefferson Davis, who became his lifelong friend. Drayton was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Infantry. He married Emma Catherine Pope in 1832.

Four years later, Drayton resigned from the army and became a civil engineer for railroad construction in Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati for two years

before returned to plantation life. He was a captain in the state militia for five years. Drayton was elected to the South Carolina state legislature and was an outspoken supporter of states' rights and slavery. While a state senator, he also

was President of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad from 1853 until 1856.

With the coming of war, Jefferson Davis, the new President of the Confederate States of America, appointed Drayton as a brigadier general in September 1861 and placed him in command of the military district at Port Royal, South Carolina. Drayton subsequently used his wife's family's plantation, "Fish Hall," as headquarters in the defense of Hilton Head Island until 1861.

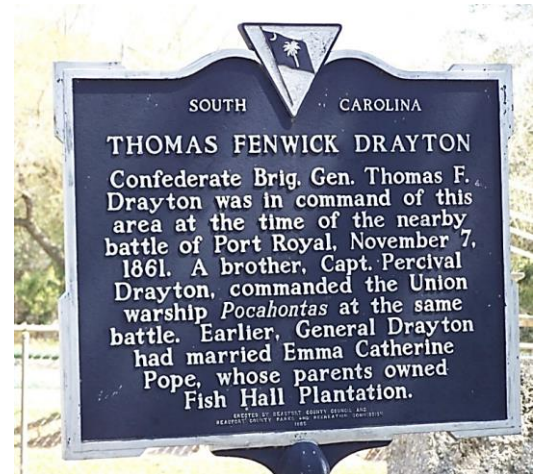
At the Battle of Port Royal later that year, troops under his command at Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker came under attack by ships of the Union Navy, including the USS Pocahontas, commanded by his brother, Percival Drayton. Thomas Drayton's son, Lieutenant William Drayton, also fought in defense of the forts. After a lengthy bombardment, both forts fell to the Union attackers, who subsequently occupied much of the region, giving the North its first deep-water port in coastal Carolina.

In 1862, Drayton was assigned command of an infantry brigade composed of the 15th South Carolina Infantry, the 3d Battalion S.C. Inf. and three Georgia infantry regiments, the 50th and 51st and Phillips' Georgia Legion, which became part of the Right Wing of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lt. Gen. James Longstreet. Drayton's Brigade fought at the Second Battle of Manassas. Defending Fox's Gap at the Battle of South Mountain, Drayton suffered high casualties. His much depleted brigade also saw considerable action at Sharpsburg. His tactical abilities were at times questioned by his superiors, and he was finally removed from command. He was transferred to the Western Theater to command a brigade in Sterling Price's army in August 1863. During the final two years of the war, he mainly performed administrative duties in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, although he did briefly command a division in early 1864.

Following the surrender of Confederate forces in the spring of 1865, Drayton moved to Dooly County, Georgia, and resumed farming. In 1871, he moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, and sold insurance for a living. Drayton was president of the South Carolina Immigrant Society until shortly before his death in Florence, South Carolina, at the age of 81. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte.

Drayton is commemorated by a historical marker erected in 1985 by the state of South Carolina near Hilton Head in Beaufort County.

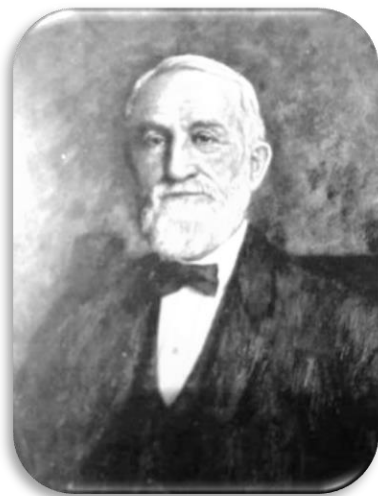
The Drayton family property, Magnolia Plantation, is a modern tourist attraction near Charleston, South Carolina, and is still owned by the family after 15 generations.



Letter from Gardner's Corner, South Carolina

Col. Joseph Newton Brown led the Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers in the Gregg-McGowan Brigade at Gettysburg, and later at Spotsylvania. At Gettysburg's Seminary battle his regiment lost heavily from enemy artillery, losing over 200 in killed and wounded out of 475 carried into action. After the war Col. Brown became Anderson, South Carolina's first millionaire, who built an imposing home on three acres of land on North Main Street in 1890. It was demolished in August, 1953.

Letter from Gardner's Corner, South Carolina, Nov. 11, 1861



"Dear Mother, We marched from Pocatilico yesterday and arrived at dark. This place is a junction of two roads which the enemy must pass in going to Charleston if they land anywhere east of the Salt River Ferry. We are ordered to retreat from this point in case of an attack by an overwhelming force. We passed [some] poor fellows yesterday evening . . . [who] barely escaped from being taken prisoners and had to leave all their baggage, tents and provisions and in fact brought nothing but their muskets with them.

But the worst remains to be told. The terror stricken inhabitants have left their homes and property in the possession of the enemy. We met them all the way and with tears in their eyes they encouraged us to strike for their homes and fireside. The ladies would talk to the meanest looking private and tell him the enemy was in his front and to meet them as became Carolinians. The richest and finest dressed lady would ask the soldier if he was willing to fight for her.

You cannot imagine the dreadful state of things existing here. Plantations are deserted and Negroes by hundreds wandering through the country without a master or anyone to tell them what to do or where to go. The railroad trains are all crowded with women and children and the men have shouldered their guns, leaving all things else to take care of themselves.

Beaufort is deserted by the inhabitants and the enemy occupies it at his pleasure. The Negroes were left in the town and as soon as the whites had departed they broke open the stores and groceries and are now reveling in drunkenness and disorder. One man left his little children and went to hunt a place for their safety and on his return found a drunken Negro beating one of them nearly to death. The promise of freedom will ruin many a one which the master has depended on as faithful.

Direct [your letters] to Pocatalico, Beaufort District, S.C. My love to all. Trusting that the God of Sumter and Manassas will be with South Carolina's sons in the conflict before us, we will put our reliance in Him. I will write as often as circumstances will permit.

Your affectionate son, Joseph N. Brown

(A Colonel at Gettysburg and Spotsylvania, Varina D. Brown, The State Company, 1931, pp. 39-40)

Obituary Colonel Joseph Newton Brown (16-Dec-1832 – 24-Jan-1921)

Colonel Joseph Newton Brown died this morning at his home at 9 o'clock. Colonel Brown has been slowly dying for many months, not from any disease but just from the machinery wearing out. He was in the 89th year of his age and retired some years ago from the active participation in the business life of this city in which he had always been deeply interested. For Colonel Brown was a lawyer, a banker and a financier since the close of the war and was the pioneer rich man of Anderson County. It is said that Colonel Brown has had charge of the estate and been made guardian for more orphans than any other man in the state and that he had managed these testimonies of confidence in his honesty and ability in the most conscientious manner, which is proven by many them being worth double what they were when he took charge as a consequence of his keen insight into values and investments.

Colonel Brown was a son of Samuel Brown and Helen Turley Vandiver. The father of his mother, the Rev. Sanford Vandiver being the first pastor of the Baptist Church of this city. In this same church this grandson served for 49 years as a deacon and was always generous in his support of the church. In February, 1866, he was married to Miss Lizzie Bruce of Pickens, who died several years ago. One daughter, Miss Varina Davis Brown, who has been the most faithful companion of her father form many years, survives.

In the educational interests of the city, Colonel Brown has assisted in financing the system and has practically taken in all bonds for this purpose since the first were issued in 1903 and carried many of them to maturity. In this way he has been the means of building up the public schools and a factor in education.

Proving his interest in education, Colonel Brown made it possible for this city to secure a Carnegie library by giving \$10,000 to be used as the nucleus. This has been of great benefit to every class of people in this city and this one act of benevolence will make him long remembered by coming generations. It is also said that Colonel Brown supports several missionaries in foreign lands. This, however, is not to be verified for he was one of the men who did not "let his right hand know what his left did" in respect to his charities.

That Colonel Brown was a gallant officer of the Confederate Army is shown by the official records and many times he faced death in the fiercest battles of the Confederate War.

All of the large Brown family has preceded Colonel Brown to the grave and his long life is attributed to the abstemious schedule which he has always maintained. He has several nieces and nephews, three nieces living in this city; Mrs. Emma Feaster Tribble, Mrs. D. A. Ledbetter and Mrs. Olive Brown Anderson. Others are Mrs. Alice Brown Gary, Mrs. Robert Smith and Mrs. Epps of Newberry; Mrs. Ella Brown Webb and Mrs. Boyce Craig of Columbia; Mrs. Carrie brown Haltiwanger of Charleston, Mrs. Daisy Brown Dean and Mrs. Mamie Brown Mattison of Montreat, Mrs. Lucy Brown Hughes of Dallas, Mrs. Nelle Brown Caruthers of New York and the nephews are Joseph Newton Brown of Mobile, Ala., Edward Brown of Waco, Texas and Frank Brown of Toccoa, Ga.

The funeral will be at the First Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and will be conducted by the pastor, John E. White, assisted by Dr. James D. Chapman. The pall bearers will be Sidney Bruce, Hagood Bruce and Julius Boggs of Easley, Henry Cooke, Donald Brown William Tindal, B. B. Gossett and Basil Vandiver.

Joseph Newton Brown was a colonel of the Fourteenth regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A. and is the last of the Confederate Colonels to pass to the Great Beyond. He has been for many years' commander of the local camp, the Stephen D. Lee, U. C. V. In early manhood the parents of Colonel Brown moved from their home in Townville to Laurens. Here he studied law under Colonel James Henderson Irby in 1858 and practiced in partnership with him until Colonel Irby's death in 1860.

Obituary from State Paper, Jan. 25, 1921, provided by Anna O'Quinn Richter



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

June 3, 1808	Fairview, KY – On this date future President of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Finis Davis is born.
June 18, 1860	Baltimore, MD – The Democratic national convention reconvenes after the Charleston impasse. Anti-Douglas delegates representing N.C., VA, TN, MD, CA, OR, KY, MO, and AR withdraw from the meeting protesting the assembly's seating of newly-elected, pro-Douglas delegations. The remaining delegates nominate Stephen A. Douglas as the Democratic presidential candidate.
June 3, 1861	Philippi, VA – On this date A skirmish near Philippi in western Virginia, is the first clash of United States and Confederate forces in the east.
June 2, 1861	On this date Pierre Gustave Toutant Beaugard takes command of Confederate forces in Virginia.
June 16, 1862	Secessionville, SC – On this date Union forces attacked Confederate lines at Ft. Lamar resulting in the Union forces being forced to retreat.
June 25, 1862	On this date the Seven Days Battles begin at Oak Grove, VA.
June 13-16, 1863	Battle of Second Winchester, VA – The leading elements of the Confederate march toward Pennsylvania easily defeated Gen. Robert Milroy's outnumbered garrison at Winchester.
June 28, 1863	Pres. Lincoln Fearing Joseph Hooker has become "another McClellan," replaces him with George Gordon Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac.
June 15, 1864	Battle of Petersburg began when Gen. William Smith moved 10,000 Union troops against Gen. Beauregard and a few thousand armed old men and boys. The Confederate city's physical defenses held.
June 14, 1864	Pine Mountain, GA – Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk (Episcopal Bishop Diocese of Louisiana) was killed by an exploding shell while scouting enemy positions.

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, June 22, 2023
6:00 PM



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29201
Speaker
Ron York

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711
507 Sail Point Way
C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization

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