

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, Editor

I hope everyone is doing well and had a safe and happy 4th of July celebration with family and friends. I received the following email and attachment from SCV member Jeff O'Cain talking about when growing up in Orangeburg and his grandfather reading from William Faulkner's "Intruder in the Dust."

My grandfather read this eloquent passage by William Faulkner to me on many July 3rd's during my youth. For it was HIS grandfather, Maj. Watson O'Cain 1st Regiment SC Infantry, that told him of the huge importance that July 3rd was for the very future of The South.

I pause as many true Southerners do on this date and as did all O'Cain men since "The Major" did while teaching us to do so "with reverence and undying devotion to **The Cause** for which they fought".

May we never forget...NEVER!

Jeff

It takes powerful words to describe July 3rd as it was instilled in me! It draws tears each time I read this:

"For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it's all in the balance, it hasn't happened yet, it hasn't even begun yet, it not only hasn't begun yet but there is still time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armistead and Wilcox look grave yet it's going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn't need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think This time. Maybe this time with all this much to lose and all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble, the cast made two years ago...."

"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form" - President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.

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**

[Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, July 21, 2022, monthly meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp by Monday, July 19.](#)

Our speaker this month will be Mr. Tim Lord who will be speaking on “**Potters Raid**”. His presentation will be in two parts;

Part 1: “Potter’s Raid, The destruction of Confederate munitions and railroad equipment in Manchester Swamp, April 1865.”

Part 2: Mr. Lord has acquired an extensive collection of artifacts associated with the destruction of trains and weapons resulting from Potter’s Raid in Manchester Swamp. He will conduct a “show and tell” using artifacts he has found and acquired from the site. The artifacts tell the story of the state of the Confederacy in its last days.



LT. COMMANDER’S TENT

V. A. CANT. JR.



~ Events of July ~



**Brig. Gen
Quincy A. Gillmore**

This Month (July), in 1863, Union Brig. Gen. Quincy Gillmore attempted to capture the batteries on Morris Island and use them against Fort Sumter in the harbor’s entrance.

Fort Wagner, part of the formidable Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor, was built on Morris Island on the south edge of the bay. The fort's 30-foot high earth and sand filled walls protected 14 heavy artillery pieces that could bear on attackers or warships trying to enter the harbor. The Union Navy attempted to reduce the defenses of Charleston in early 1863 with little success.

On June 11th, Gilmore ordered an assault on Fort Wagner with one brigade, which also met with little success. Gillmore attacked the fort again at dusk on July 18th. This second attack was spearheaded by the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, a colored regiment, who stormed and captured the outer rifle pits surrounding the fort. The unit’s colonel, Robert Gould Shaw, was killed. Nine other regiments in



**Colonel
Robert Gould Shaw**

two brigades scaled the parapet and entered the fort, but after brutal hand-to-hand combat were driven out with heavy casualties. Unconvinced of the success of frontal assaults, the Federals resorted to land and sea siege operations to reduce the fort. The Confederates abandoned Fort Wagner on September 7, 1863, after resisting 60 days of shelling.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

This month's devotional was taken from the Billy Graham Evangelical Association.

July 4th commemorates the day in 1776 that our nation declared itself to be an independent nation, and no longer a colony of England. On that date, a number of our leading citizens signed what is known as the Declaration of Independence, stating our determination to become a free country.

Our independence did not come easily; only after several difficult years of war would it finally be won. Nor were our first years as a nation free from problems and controversies (as is still true). But our forefathers were determined to establish a free and democratic system of government, and the Declaration of Independence (together with our Constitution and the Bill of Rights) became the foundation for this. They have stood the test of time, and on July 4th we give thanks for the wisdom and faith and courage of those leaders.

Although it is not a religious holiday like Christmas or Easter, for many Americans July 4th is a time to reflect on God's goodness to us as a nation. Molded into the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia (which proclaimed our independence) are these words from the Bible: ***"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10, KJV).*** Our legal system reflects our Judeo-Christian roots.

While we look with gratitude to the past on this July 4th, may we also look in faith to the future, and commit it and our lives to God and His will. The ancient words of the Psalmist are still true: ***"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord"*** (Psalm 33:12).



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.



Robert McManus



Adjutant's Desk

Charlie Bray

Just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) have been sent out. Keep in mind that the SCV's current fiscal year ends July 31 and the 2023 fiscal runs from August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2023. If you have errors on your MRS statement, PLEASE let me know so I can get it corrected. I encourage each member who has not paid their 2023 dues to do so as soon as possible.

I have been very pleased that I have received **92** renewals leaving 23 pending renewal. If you have not sent your renewal in I encourage you to do so 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, 2022 to July 31, 2023

Renewing Members:

National \$35.00 SC Division \$10.00 WHC-273 \$15.00 Total Dues **\$60.00**

SCV National dues will increase \$5.00 after July 31st, SC Division and Camp dues remain the same.



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	August 2, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	August 3 2022	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	July 21, 2022	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	July 26, 2022	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	July 26, 2022	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



Quote: John Adams – July 4th Quote

The date will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations is the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more.



Battle of Blackburn Ford

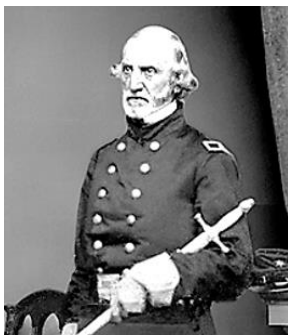


General
Pierre Gustave Toutant-Beauregard

The **Battle of Blackburn's Ford** (also known as the **Skirmish at Blackburn's Ford**) took place on July 18, 1861, in the Confederate state of Virginia, as part of the Manassas campaign of the American Civil War. Union general Irvin McDowell's Army of Northeastern Virginia was marching south towards the Confederate capitol of Richmond, and encountered the Confederate Army of the Potomac under the command of P. G. T. Beauregard. McDowell sent troops from Daniel Tyler's division to probe the Confederate defenses along Bull Run Creek to locate the Confederate left flank. At Blackburn's Ford, the Union troops attempted to cross but Confederate fire broke up the attack. The repulse at Blackburn's Ford led McDowell to seek to attack the Confederates at a different point along their line, leading to the First Battle of Bull

Run days later.

On July 16, 1861, the untried Union Army of Northeastern Virginia under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell, 35,000 strong, marched out of the Washington, D.C., defenses to give battle to the Confederate Army of the Potomac, which was concentrated around the vital railroad junction at Manassas. Moving slowly, the army reached Fairfax Court House on July 17; the next day, McDowell ordered division commander Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler to look for a fording point across Bull Run Creek and to "keep up the impression that we are moving on Manassas."



Brig. Gen.
Daniel P. Tyler, IV

McDowell started his advance from Washington, the Confederate detachments slowly retreated and rejoined the main body. Beauregard expected to be attacked either on the 18th or the 19th near Mitchell's Ford; meanwhile, he continued to ask for reinforcements, especially from Joseph E. Johnston's army in the Shenandoah Valley.

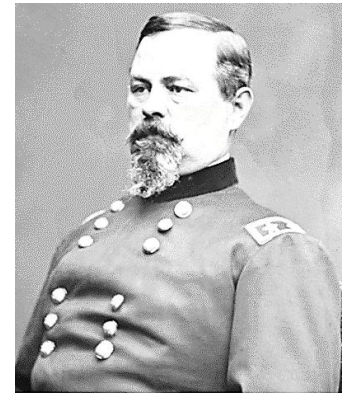
On July 18, Tyler advanced to Centreville and was informed by local residents that the confederates had re

On July 18, Tyler advanced to Centreville and was informed by local residents that the Confederates had retreated from the town. Milledge Bonham's troops in particular were reported to have retreated in the direction of Blackburn's Ford. Tyler then marched southeast to Mitchell's Ford and Blackburn's Ford, arriving at the latter

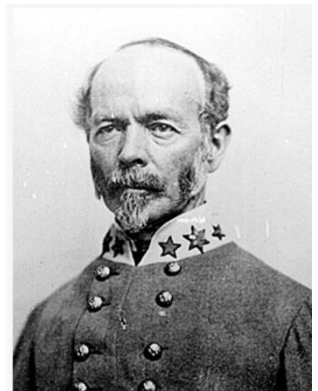


Brig. Gen.
Milledge Luke Bonham

about 11 a.m. Looking south across the stream, Tyler believed that the road to Manassas Junction was mostly clear, but he failed to see the Confederate brigade of Brig. Gen. James Longstreet concealed in the woods behind the ford. He ordered two howitzers under Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres to bombard the Confederates he could see—guns of the



Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell



Brigadier General
Joseph Eggleston Johnston



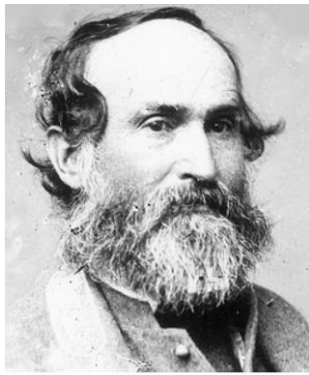
Colonel
Israel B. Richardson

Alexandria Artillery and the Washington Artillery—but the fire had no visible effect. As a result, Tyler ordered Col. Israel B. Richardson and part of his brigade forward.

Richardson sent out a portion of the 1st Massachusetts Infantry towards the Confederate line. The Massachusetts regiment wore gray uniforms instead of the standard Union blue, which caused initial confusion, as the Confederates were also clad in gray. After the 1st Massachusetts, Richardson deployed the 1st Michigan Infantry, 2nd Michigan Infantry, 3rd Michigan Infantry, and 12th New York Infantry regiments. The Union advance met initial resistance from the 1st Virginia Infantry, 11th Virginia Infantry, and 17th Virginia Infantry regiments of Longstreet's brigade. Tyler ordered Ayres to move his guns closer to the action, accompanied by cavalry, and he sent the rest of Richardson's brigade toward the ford. The 12th New York Infantry began to retreat under heavy fire, exposing the rest of Richardson's line, particularly the 1st Massachusetts, to Confederate fire. Ayres, his battery having used up much of its



Captain Romeyn B. Ayres



**Colonel
Jubal Anderson Early**

ammunition, withdrew his two howitzers from the field. During the exchange, Union cannons fired an estimated 415 shots, and the Confederate cannons fired an estimated 310. Tyler realized that the Confederates had a strong force at the ford, and ordered the rest of his infantry to withdraw. After Richardson's brigade had completed its withdrawal, a second of Tyler's brigades commanded by William T. Sherman arrived on the field, although Sherman's brigade was only subjected to light shelling.

Col. Jubal A. Early arrived with his Confederate brigade after marching two miles north from Beauregard's headquarters at Wilmer McLean's house. The availability of this additional firepower completed the Confederate victory, and a reinforced Washington Artillery kept the Union troops under fire as they retreated. Col. Patrick T. Moore of the 1st Virginia Infantry, later a Confederate brigadier general, received a severe head wound in the skirmish and was incapacitated for further field service.



Colonel Patrick T. Moore

Tyler's Union division suffered 83 casualties in the action, while the Confederates lost 68 men.



Lt. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson: 07-Oct-1821 – 26-Jun-1879



Richard Heron Anderson was born in the High Hills of Santee at Borough House Plantation (Hill Crest), near the town of Stateburg located in Sumter County, South Carolina. He was the son of Dr. William Wallace Anderson and his wife, Mary Jane Mackensie, and the grandson of American Revolutionary War hero and namesake Richard Anderson.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy in July 1842, and was brevetted a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Dragoons and served at the Cavalry School for Practice at the U.S. Army Barracks in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1842.

In the Mexican-American War, Anderson took part in the Siege of Veracruz in March 1847 and then skirmishing near La Hoya on June 9. He fought in the Battle of Contreras on August 19, the skirmish near Augustin Atlapulco the following day, and the Battle of Molino del Rey on September 8. For gallantry during the fighting near San Agustin, he was

brevetted to the rank of first lieutenant as of August 17. He also participated in the fight for and capture of Mexico City from September 12–14.

Anderson chose to follow his home state and the Confederate cause, and he resigned from the U.S. Army (accepted on March 3, 1861) to enter service with the Confederate Army. Anderson accepted a commission as colonel of the 1st South Carolina Infantry Regiment as of January 28. After the capture of Fort Sumter that April he was given command of the Charleston Harbor area. He was promoted to brigadier general on July 19 and transferred to Pensacola, Florida, where he was wounded in the left elbow during the Battle of Santa Rosa Island on October 9.

After recovering, Anderson joined the Confederate Army of the Potomac in February 1862 (which was absorbed into the Army of Northern Virginia later in the spring) as a brigade commander. During the Peninsula Campaign, he distinguished himself at the Battle of Williamsburg in May, during the Battle of Seven Pines, and in the Seven Days Battles in June and July. At Glendale, he took temporary command of Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's division. Because of his excellent performance on the Peninsula, he was promoted to major general on July 14, 1862, and was given command of the 2nd Division of Longstreet's First Corps.

At the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862, Anderson launched an attack that broke the Union lines and sent it retreating back toward the entrenchments around Washington, D.C. At the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, he was in overall command at the sunken road, or "Bloody Lane", in the center of the Confederate defense. He was wounded in the thigh and left the battle (his senior brigadier Roger A. Pryor taking over) without which his division began to falter and eventually succumb to Union flank attacks that routed them from their position.

During the spring of 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness, Longstreet was severely wounded and Anderson took command of the First Corps, leading it throughout the Overland Campaign. After the Wilderness he fought well at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Anderson and his corps executed an all-night forced march on May 7 that secured that important position (reinforcing the Confederate cavalry earlier sent there), and arrived just before Union soldiers did. Reaching and defending this spot denied the Federals a way around Lee's army towards Richmond, and Anderson held it during heavy fighting from May 8–12.

Anderson then fought at the Battle of Cold Harbor in early June, and participated in the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia's operations to the south of Petersburg, Virginia, from mid-June until October. He was promoted to temporary lieutenant general on May 31.

When Longstreet returned from his convalescence on October 19, 1864, Anderson reverted to the rank of major general but led the newly created Fourth Corps through the Siege of Petersburg and the retreat towards Appomattox Court House in 1865. As the corps' survivors reformed and rejoined the army, what was left of the Third Corps was merged with the Second Corps on April 8. This left Anderson without a command and he proceeded home to South Carolina. Anderson was pardoned on September 27, 1865, although there is no record of his parole.

After the war, Anderson was a planter in Stateburg from 1866 to 1868, growing cotton. When that failed, he was then an agent of the South Carolina Railroad, working out of Camden from 1868 to 1878, and later a state phosphate inspector/agent in South Carolina 1879. He died at the age of 57 in Beaufort, and is buried in the old churchyard cemetery of The Parish Church of St. Helena marked with the Southern Cross of Honor.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- July 4, 1861 **Washington, DC** – Lincoln addresses Congress and requests the enlistment of a Union Army. Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men. It is clear now that the war will not be short.
- July 13, 1861 **Corrick's Ford, VA** – On this date Robert S. Garrett becomes the first general killed in the WBTS when his Confederate forces are defeated by Union troops.
- July 21, 1861 **Manassas, VA** – On this day the First Battle of Bull Run was the first major battle of the war between the states.
- July 15, 1862 Confederate ironclad *Arkansas* attacks and badly damages three Federal vessels at Vicksburg.
- July 23, 1862 In the first phase of a planned invasion of Kentucky, Confederate General Braxton Bragg begins the largest Confederate railroad movement of the war. He sends 30,000 men, via a roundabout rail route of 776 miles, from Mississippi to Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- July 11, 1863 **New York City, NY** – On this date Draft officers begin drawing names in a volatile New York City, where sentiment against "this war waged by Yankee Protestants for black freedom," already high among Irish workers, was exacerbated during a June longshoremen's walkout when black stevedores replaced striking Irishmen.
- July 13-17, 1863 **New York City** – On this date New York erupts into four of the bloodiest days of mob violence in the city's history.
- July 24, 1864 **Kernstown, VA** – On this date the 2nd battle of Kernstown occurred and Confederate forces inflict heavy losses on Union forces.
- July 30, 1864 **Battle of the Crater, Petersburg, VA** – On this date the battle of the crater occurred with heavy losses for the Union. Estimated Union losses were 3,798 & Confederate losses were 1,491.

Wade Hampton
THURSDAY, JULY 21
6:00 P.M.



SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC
Speaker
(Tim Lord – Potter's Raid
& destruction in
Manchester Swamp)

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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