

THE LEGIONARY

July 2004

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273
Columbia, South Carolina

"A Fraternal Organization of Southern Men"

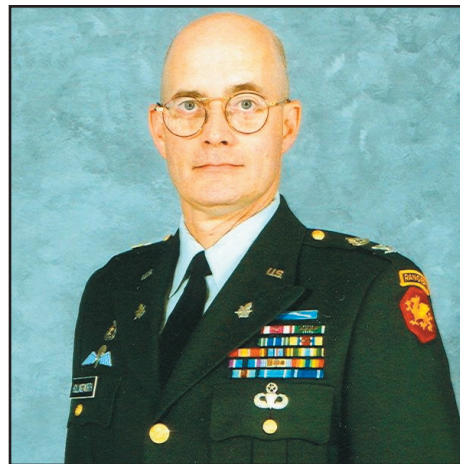
Camp Compatriot Going Overseas

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp Compatriot William R. Hollingsworth Jr. has been called to active duty.

Compatriot Hollingsworth, a colonel in the USAR, will be deployed to Afghanistan for one year, beginning August 2004, as a part of "Operation Enduring Freedom." Compatriot Hollingsworth will be stationed at Bagram Air Base, (North of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan).

He will assist in the day-to-day operations and the command and control of 'Task Force Victory' which will consist of 1,000-plus troops.

The task force mission is to conduct civil-military operations throughout Afghanistan by helping to rebuild the nation



and assist the Afghans in running their own government.

Orr's Rifles Flag Back on Display at Relic Room

This summer the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room has, for the first time since relocating in 2002, returned the regimental colors of Orr's Rifles to display.

The Orr's Rifles flag, a treasured artifact of South Carolina's military history, features a Palmetto with 11 fronds.

The fronds symbolize 11 seceded states from the "root" of South Carolina's secession. On the reverse is a First National Flag.

Flag, page 7

Author, UDC Leader to Address Hampton Camp on A.H. Gladden

Ms. Edie Purvis, past-president of the Columbia chapter of the UDC and author of The Gallant Gladden, about Confederate General A.H. Gladden, will be the speaker for the July meeting of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp. The following is taken from an article by Ms. Purvis.

Few people know the life of Addley Hogan Gladden, the gallant commander of the Palmetto Regiment and hero of the Mexican War and War Between the States.

In response to Gen. John Anthony Quit-

man's order to take the Palace of Chapultepec and Mexico City, Gladden turned to his troops and shouted, "Come on boys, we'll try it."

Gladden's troops were disputed every step of the way, with more than 2,000 Mexican muskets defending the capital, Mexico City. "The Palmetto Flag," General Quitman said, "was the first that floated over the gates of the city before the smoke had ceased to curl over the brave victors." South Carolina's Palmetto Regiment claimed the honor.

For his part, Gladden was presented some fine swords by the State of South Carolina and the City of Charleston. These were given "as an offering for the people's gratitude for the most signal public services...as a testimonial of her appreciation of the distinguished ability and bravery manifested as "Chief of the Palmetto Regiment."

A military man by instinct, Gladden was also a molder of men, as well as an affectionate and devoted father to his only

Gladden, page 2

Arkansas Woman Identified as Confederate Widow

LEXA, Ark. - With the announcement last month of the death of Alberta Martin of Alabama, the nation marked the loss of "the last Confederate widow," as she was inevitably identified. Mrs. Martin's first husband, William Jasper Martin, had been a Confederate soldier in his youth, and she cared for the aging veteran until his death.

But caution is advised before referring to someone as the "last" of anything.

The best proof of that is the recent dis-

covery of 89-year-old Maudie Cecelia Hopkins of Lexa, Ark. Her first husband was William M. Cantrell of the Virginia Infantry, and Mrs. Hopkins is very much alive, although in poor health.

A quiet lady, less than 5 feet tall, she remains quite unimpressed by her historical status, which to her is simply a long-ago part of her life. She was merely William Cantrell's wife.

Widow, page 4



Maudie Hopkins of Lexa, Ark., believed to be the last surviving Confederate Widow.

Battle For Columbia Preparations Already Underway

With the summer midpoint now past, we will very soon begin laying plans for the second edition of the Battle for Columbia. It seems like just yesterday that we successfully completed a hectic three-month Herculean effort to produce our inaugural living-history BFC event.

Well, gents...it's time to begin again, but fortunately we are blessed with more time to plan, develop and promote the 2005 edition. I know many of you are anxious to get started. We learned a considerable number of lessons this past year and will apply this knowledge to the BFC 2005.

Even with the huge amount of very positive "press" from BFC 2004, we still have much to do to insure it matures into a solid community-based living-history event.

In contrast to our first BFC effort, we will have ample time to insure the 2005 event is widely and effectively promoted and publicized. We will additionally have a "School & Education Program" for at least one and perhaps two days prior to the actual "Battle" days. I cannot emphasize enough that these important areas are vital to our overall success for 2005 and beyond.

So, we must soon organize two very strong and effective committees to develop comprehensive strategies for "Promotions, Marketing & Publicity" as well as the "School & Education Program." I ask ALL Camp members to consider stepping forward and volunteering to share in one of these essential BFC duties. So please don't "look left and right" waiting for someone else to step up. You can make a serious difference in the BFC 2005, and both committees will need many men (and ladies) to be effective and successful.

Congratulations go out to past-Lt. Cmdr. Bob Davis who is now a Division Life Member. Bob has contributed greatly to our

Gladden

daughter, Mary Jane. A South Carolinian, he was a war hero, a politician, community leader in both his native Columbia, South Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

When the War Between the States erupted, Gladden hastened to his native South Carolina but returned to Louisiana at the urging of the Governor to aid in bringing the state into the Confederate fold.

While there in Louisiana, he was appointed a brigadier general. Within a year, he was killed at Shiloh leading his brigade in what was called the greatest battle on the

Commander's Corner

By Jeff O'Cain

Camp in the past, and we should all consider following his lead. Well done, Bob.

Our thoughts and prayers go with past-Camp Cmdr. Col. Bill Hollingsworth as he prepares for duty in Afghanistan. Bill will command a 1,000-man brigade unit which will continue to build infrastructure to help improve the lives of the Afghan people. God's speed and we pray for your safe return, Bill.

The 2004 National SCV Reunion & General Convention will be held July 28-31 in Dalton, Ga. Your Camp will be substantially represented, and I look forward to issuing a complete report upon our return. Many important Constitutional amendments affecting the future of the SCV will be considered along with election of new leaders.

Our fine young Camp stalwarts, Kyle Killian and Sam Brown, represented us at the second annual Sam Davis Youth Camp this year. We will look forward to a report of their activities and experiences.

The flags on Hwy 1 between I-26 and I-20 have been renewed. We owe a special thanks to Mark Irwin, Eddie Killian and Don Gordon for this initiative on Father's Day. If you haven't seen them or taken a look lately, go by and see a truly beautiful site - three Confederate flags waving handsomely for all to see, 24/7!

IMPORTANT! Our Camp has been facing a very serious monthly crisis of late. Our meal count has been substantially below our meeting attendance level, and we are losing literally hundreds of dollars every meeting as a result.

North American continent to that time.

Just after his death, Gen. Braxton Bragg, dubbed him the "'Bengal Tiger' for he became fierce as that beast where necessity required it...Such was Addley H. Gladden...a gentleman without fault...a soldier without a frailty."

Gladden was the leader of many brave, courageous men-many who lived, and many who died to formulate the history of America.

He was a South Carolinian, tried and true. He lived for his country and died for

it, according to one of them, "the bravest man who ever carried a sword."

Allow me to explain the arrangement with Seawell's so everyone will better understand our financial dilemma. The Camp is able to secure a very fine meeting place every month, but the meeting room is NOT FREE. Each month we attempt to estimate attendance and establish a minimum number of meals which Seawell's will prepare.

The room size provided by Seawell's is based on the number of meals guaranteed. In exchange for guaranteeing a certain number of meals, we are provided with a very fine facility to conduct our meeting each month. The \$12 cost for the buffet meal multiplied by the minimum head count guaranteed provides Seawell's with the necessary revenue to additionally give us the meeting room, tables, chairs, restrooms, utilities, parking, head table, microphone and sound, registration tables, Quartermaster tables and all the other amenities we have come to enjoy.

The big problem, gentlemen, is that not enough of us are actually eating! Since January we have seen relatively good attendance but a very low number of meals are served. Last month the June attendance was 97 but only 43 meals were served. With a conservative 70 meals called in, we lost nearly \$400! Seawell's is doing a fine job for us, but they are in the catering business and must serve meals to turn a profit.

They will only set up for a maximum 20 persons above the called-in meal estimate. It is not in their business interest to provide us a large meeting room and only charge for a very few meals. I think everyone can understand their business situation.

I encourage everyone to take part in the buffet as it is our only way of affording a fine meeting place like Seawell's. Keep in mind that the "\$12 meal" cost also pays for a superior meeting facility and all the support that goes with it.

Commander, page 7

it, according to one of them, "the bravest man who ever carried a sword."

Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends. (John 15:13)

The Legionary

is the official publication of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, No. 273, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Columbia, S.C. Individuals interested in joining the Camp or the SCV should contact the following individuals:
Commander Jeff O'Cain (803) 772-0016
Adjutant Don Jones (803) 786-0947

Fiftieth Anniversary of War was Time to Remember

Today, the mainstream media make little secret of its disdain for the Confederacy, but it wasn't always that way. Not too long ago the media took a more honest view of history. This month, we go back to April 13, 1911, to an article that appeared in The New York Times as the nation looked back at the 50th anniversary of beginning of the War Between The States.

Roger Atkinson Pryor, soldier, editor, lawyer, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, told yesterday for the first time in his life - he is now 83-years old - why, after he had been requested by his superior officer to fire the first shot that opened the way, he arranged for his old friend Edmund Ruffin to do it.

Gen. Pryor was at first disinclined to touch on his personal deeds when a *Times* reporter found him in his library on the third floor of his home, at 3 West 69th Street late

The Way It Was Looking Back at History

yesterday afternoon, but as dusk began to creep over him, he suddenly became youthfully enthusiastic for the dusk, he said, reminded him of that early dawn at Fort Sumter.

Gen. Pryor, then a lawyer of 33 from Virginia, had made a speech from the balcony of the Mills House in Charleston, just a few days before the 12th of April, 1861, in which he said: "Strike one blow and Virginia will secede in an hour."

It was in compliment for this speech that Gen. Beauregard bestowed upon young Pryor the honor of firing the first shot.

"It would have looked theatrical," said Gen. Pryor, seated in an arm chair, his right hand resting on an autograph copy of a pho-

tograph of Gen. Lee. "I did not accept Gen. Beauregard's kind offer because it was not for me to accept it.

"Let me tell you of my friend, Edmund Ruffin, however. Ruffin had a paper of which he had been editor for many years. It was really an agricultural paper, but when the war talk began he gave it a political tone. It was Edmund Ruffin who first advocated secession as distinct from Calhoun's doctrine of nullification.

"He came to Charleston in early April. Charleston was beleaguered with 3,000 or 4,000 young Southern gentlemen at the time who were all in fighting trim.

"With the these boys Ruffin enlisted - this man with snow white hair and almost 75 years old.

"And he was present when Gen. Beauregard asked me to fire the first shot. I introduced him to the General, and told the General what Ruffin had done to further the cause of the South and persuaded him to let Ruffin fire that shot."

Occasionally, a Divergent Viewpoint Sneaks into Today's Media

Dear NCAA, *It hasn't gotten the same amount of press, but it is just as insidious, I think.*

Do you people realize that the state flags of Delaware, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania contain clear depictions of sailing ships of the very same variety that transported human captives from their native lands to places of bondage?

History tells us that New York, during the Colonial era, had more slaves than any other Northern state.

That may explain why the New York flag contains not one, but two sailing ships.

Please form a committee to investigate this and promulgate an appropriate response.

Your friend, Charlie Mitchell

Those who have been keeping up with sports news know that the NCAA remains infected by the fit of social conscience to which it first succumbed in 2000.

In that year and in response to the presence of "elements of the Confederate flag" on the flag of the state of South Carolina, the NCAA adopted a policy. In the future, said the sanctioning organization to which all colleges and universities must belong if they want to compete in athletics, tournament-type events would not be scheduled in South Carolina or Georgia or Mississippi because their flags contained visual elements that also appeared in one or more flags used by the Confederate States of America more

Please Return Money from Battle For Columbia

Money and all unused tickets can be brought to the next Hampton Camp meeting, July 22 at Seawell's.

Or try ticket administrator Jim Harmon:

email - joh1861@usit.net

Phone

Home (803) 359-7095

Work (803) 796-8902

Cell (803) 463-9647

Mail - Box 492, Lexington, SC 29071

than 130 years previously.

Pursuant to that policy, word came in June that Mississippi State would not be eligible to host a preliminary round of the 2004 Guardians Classic, a preseason men's basketball tournament. Hence, my letter.

It was based on just a very few minutes of flag research, but in just those few minutes it became very clear there's a lot more for the NCAA Subcommittee on Gender and Diversity to ponder. For instance:

- The 50 official flags of American states depict a total of 27 people, most of them generic. Not one is an Asian-American, African-American or Hispanic, yet the nongeneric face of George Washington, slave owner, stares out (for now) from the flag of the state that bears his name.

- Also among the 27, only eight are wom-

en. Most of them are shown in subservient positions or in nonproductive roles.

- An exception is the flag of Virginia, which depicts a scantily dressed woman with one foot on the chest of a man who is flat on his back and either dead or dying. It's a scene direct from Abu Ghraib (What does this say to our children?)

- Among the 27, there are three Native Americans. One of them (Florida) is a woman. The other two (Massachusetts and Minnesota) are men.

- Even though communism has been discredited, several flags contain red stars. The Illinois flag contains a rising sun very similar to that of Imperial Japan and the flag of Indiana features a torch of the type associated with Ku Klux Klan rallies.

- Connecticut and New Mexico flags contain clearly theological messages. One says the god who watched over people in the old world is looking after them in the new world. The other shows, in symbolic form, gifts an alleged supreme being is said to have given humanity. Don't read this as an endorsement of bigotry. Efforts to make racism a part of America's past are commendable. The NCAA's approach, however, is nuts.

As big and powerful organization as it is (350 employees and a \$260 million operating budget), the NCAA should have someone on its staff able to come up with screening ques-

Widow

William Cantrell was born on March 15, 1847, and enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 16 in Pikeville, Ky., not far from Wise, Va., where his family lived.

Only 5 feet 4 inches tall, he is shown as having black hair and dark eyes, and of fair complexion. He enlisted in French's Battalion, Company A, of the Virginia Infantry, a group raised by Col. James M. French. A number of Cantrells appear on the roster of French's Battalion, and one of them was Hiram Cantrell, William's father, who was wounded by Union forces.

The records show that William was captured at Piketon, in Pike County, Ky., on April 15, 1863, and "sent under guard to Camp Chase, Ohio" four days later. The notation in the record states that "nearly all of those prisoners belonged to a regt. just being organized by Maj. J. M. French & having no definite designation, hence the column 'Regiment' is often left blank."

He is listed as a prisoner of war for the next six weeks, before being "paroled" on May 13, 1863, by order of a Lt. Col. Eastman. Afterward, he was sent to City Point, Va., for exchange. The record is silent as to any further activity, other than a receipt roll for clothing, as a prisoner.

His father was captured at Gladeville, Va., on July 7, 1863, and also sent to Camp Chase a few weeks later.

The genesis of French's Battalion appears to be the dissolution of the Virginia State Line Company a month earlier. Maj. French received permission to raise troops, and it was while on this recruiting foray into eastern Kentucky that William Cantrell was enlisted and subsequently captured. If Cantrell was part of the 5th VSL Company before going into Company A of French's Battalion, it was probably as a cavalryman. French wanted to enlist an entire complement of 1,000 men, and saw Pike County, Ky., as the best source. It turned out to be a bad choice, as within two weeks his command had been dispersed by Union troops under Capt. John Dils.

A letter from Union Col. George W. Gallup to Gen. Ambrose Burnside on April 19, 1863, said that "at the request of Col. John Dils, 39th Kentucky [Union] Regiment, I sent him, with a detachment of 200 ... selected, good, mounted riflemen, with orders to rout. ... Brisk skirmishing ensued for about an hour when the enemy was compelled to surren-

der the town. We captured Major French, 1 surgeon, 1 mustering officer, 5 captains, 9 lieutenants, 70 men, 30 horses and saddles, about 40 guns and all their stores, and ... destroyed their camp."

In some records, French's Battalion is referred to as the 65th Virginia Infantry, the designation French hoped to obtain, and others call it the 7th Virginia Mounted Infantry. Cantrell's gravestone shows only "7th Va. Infantry."

In August, the unit would come under the command of Col. Henry L. Giltner of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, a part of Gen. John Hunt Morgan's brigade.

After the war ended and his family had relocated to Arkansas, Cantrell, a widower, married his second wife, Matilda McFall. After her death in 1929, the veteran, in his 80s, met Maudie Cecelia Acklin.

Advance, Ark., was a small town in the Ozarks with only one store and a post office. Everyone knew everyone, and the couple became acquainted when Cantrell asked her to clean house for him. Cantrell had begun to require some assistance due to his advancing age, and he also sought companionship from the pretty lady who had become his friend.

The fact that he was a widower, however, made finding live-in help difficult. According to Emmitt Dolan Acklin, a second cousin to Mrs. Hopkins, "the mores of the

time would not have this 19-year-old girl living there with Mr. Cantrell, so they decided to marry. That made it all right."

The marriage certificate, signed on Feb. 2, 1934, by A.E. Wickersham, justice of the peace in Baxter County, Ark., indicates that the groom was 86. Both were living at Lone Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Hopkins, in her own words, explained how she met Mr. Cantrell:

"I was living where I could, my parents could not afford to support all of us kids, I cleaned houses and did wash. We lived across the White River down in the forest. One day while I was cleaning this lady's house, this man came by and asked if I would clean his house. I told him that the lady paid me \$10 and he said that he would pay me \$12. I started cleaning his house.... [this was] 'Mr. Cantrell,' and one day he asked me if I would marry him and move in the house with him. I told him that I would have to think about that as he was so old.

"I finally decided that it was a place to live, and he said that he would see that I got the house and 200 acres when he died. Of course, in those days you could only get \$1.25 an acre for woods land. I scratched out a garden, and when I sold enough eggs I would buy some sugar and then I could make jelly. Before Mr. Cantrell died, he deeded me the house and land. I contin-

Widow, page 6



Gravestones mark the plots of some of the more than 2,200 Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Chase, a Yankee prisoner of war camp located in Ohio. Maudie Hopkins, who may be the last surviving Confederate widow, was once married to former soldier who was interned at Camp Chase.

Marker for Cherokee-Confederate General Discovered

TAHLEQUAH, Okla. -- When a piece of rusty iron caught Floyd Lyerla's eye, he had no idea his discovery 12 years ago at a Tulsa flea market would solve a mystery that began decades earlier at a Delaware County cemetery.

"I happened to notice this very old-appearing, cast-iron object on a table," said Lyerla, a history and archeology buff from Pittsburg, Kan.

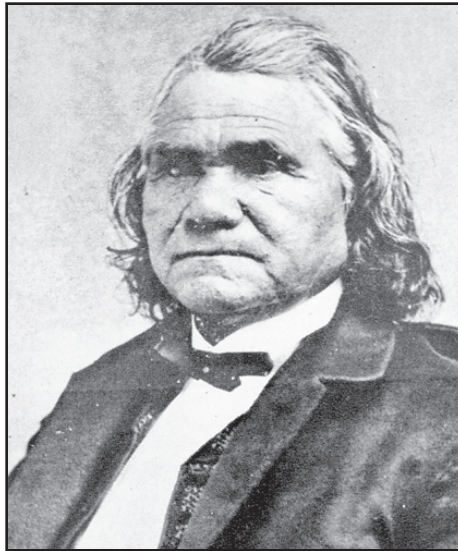
Saturday, that artifact - a 25-pound Southern Cross of Honor that once marked the grave of Cherokee leader Stand Watie - was returned to the Cherokee Nation in a ceremony in Tahlequah.

The cross presentation will highlight a ceremony at the Cherokee Heritage Center that will include a Civil War re-enactment camp and volleys from cannon of that era. A final resting place for the cross has not been decided.

It might end up as part of a veterans memorial at the Cherokee Tribal Complex, said Richard Fields, director of the Cherokee Heritage Center. A replica has been placed at the Watie gravesite near Grove.

The ceremony will mark the end of a long journey for the old cross.

Historians say that and many similar crosses provided by the Daughters of the Confederacy as memorials for prominent figures probably were stolen. The Watie cross, placed on his grave in Delaware County sometime before World War I, probably disappeared in the years after the war, historians say.



Stand Watie, a Cherokee leader who was a brigadier general for the Confederacy.

Watie, who was born in Georgia, became a leader of the relocated Cherokee Nation in the Oklahoma Territory and commanded the Confederate forces of the tribe during the Civil War, becoming the last Confederate general to surrender.

Lee Matous, a Civil War history buff in Hot Springs, Ark., unwittingly began the unraveling of the cross mystery. About 18 months ago, Matous was at an auction when he heard that someone in Kansas had bought an authentic Civil War cannon from a museum.

A paralegal and a collection agency investigator, Matous eventually located Lyerla, who invited him to see the cannon. Matous contacted another member of the

local Sons of Confederate Veterans group, Bob Freeman, who traveled to Lyerla's home last year.

Freeman said he was disappointed to find the cannon was an old "signal cannon" that was not Confederate. But Lyerla told him, "I have something else that might interest you."

He led Freeman to his basement shop, where the cross had been kept for more than a decade.

"It was on the floor leaning against his work table," Freeman recalled. He recognized it instantly.

"This is the cross that went on Stand Watie's grave," Freeman told Lyerla.

Knowing the cross had some historical significance because of Watie's name on it, Lyerla had paid \$500 at the flea market. He figured it was an emblem that probably hung outside a meeting hall.

"He knew it was a rare cross, but he didn't know how rare," Freeman said.

Through the years, Lyerla said, he declined offers from collectors, hoping it would someday wind up with someone who could appreciate whatever its true meaning was.

Lyerla sold the cross for \$800 -- his investment plus interest, he figures -- to the Arkansas group.

That group is donating it to the Cherokee Nation.

It's like the theme of Saturday's ceremony, Matous said. "It's a matter of honor."

-The Oklahoman

Watie Rests in Oklahoma Cemetery with other Georgia-Cherokee Leaders

Legend has it that Brig. Gen. Stand Watie was supernaturally immune to injury.

No gun could kill him and no human was capable of dealing him a mortal wound. It's said around northeastern Oklahoma that the noted Civil War leader never received so much as a scratch.

Jackie Marteney, Mariee Wallace Museum curator with the Delaware County Historical Society, provides some history of Watie, his family and contemporaries, largely gleaned from the book "Heritage of the Hills."

After the Civil War, Watie retired from public life. He already had lost two sons to illness, and his youngest son died while a refugee in Texas.

Watie engaged for a time in the mercantile business in Webbers Falls. He later moved to his farm near Bernice, where he

spent his remaining years.

Watie became ill while looking after some of his property on Honey Creek, just outside Grove. He died Sept. 9, 1871, and was buried with Masonic honors in the Polson Cemetery, formerly known as the Ridge Cemetery, about 15 miles east of Grove and Jay.

Resting near Watie are several men who gathered in 1836 under an oak tree near the Oostanaula River in Georgia to sign the Treaty of New Echota. Watie, Major Ridge, John Ridge, Elias Boudinot and other Cherokee advocates signed the treaty, wanting to move to a new home. By 1839, the remainder of the Cherokees were forced to move west, resulting in the Trail of Tears.

The Ridges and Boudinot were assassinated June 22, 1839. John Ridge was buried about 150 yards from his house on Honey

Creek, in a yard that later was known as Polson Cemetery. Major Ridge's remains were moved to Polson Cemetery in 1856.

What began as a small family cemetery with the burial of John Ridge eventually was set aside as a public cemetery in 1907. Watie's two daughters, M. Danier (Ninny) and Jessie Watie, died in 1875; his wife, Sarah Bell Watie, in 1883. They're buried on Mockingbird Hill on Monkey Island.

In 1968, their remains, along with those of an infant son, Daniel, and other relatives, were moved from the abandoned family cemetery and placed with Watie at the Polson Cemetery.

In December 1971, the Oklahoma Historical Society erected another marker honoring Watie at the Polson Cemetery. Dedication ceremonies were held May 28, 1972.

Widow

ued to live there after I married Winfred White.”

Parts of her family were not in favor of the May-December marriage. Some could understand it and approve; others could not. The couple chose to rise above the criticism and make a life for themselves.

In talking to Mrs. Hopkins, she quickly says that Cantrell “was a good man, a nice man, a respectable person. He was good to me, and I was good to him. I treated him like a baby.”

Money was extremely tight, she said. “We had a good life, but it was hard. He got a veteran’s pension. Sometimes it was twenty-five dollars a month; sometimes it just came every two months or every three months. That made life hard. But we were happy.”

It would be a short marriage. Despite Mrs. Hopkins’ best efforts and loving care, Cantrell died on Feb. 26, 1937.

There is no indication that Mrs. Hopkins ever drew a widow’s pension. According to Mr. Acklin, “she said one time that people had told her she ought to apply for one, but she just never did.”

Apparently William Cantrell did receive a minimal pension, provided by the Arkansas State Legislative Act 187 of 1917. Arkansas later legislated that no youthful widows of Confederate soldiers could receive pensions, to discourage the practice of young women marrying elderly soldiers simply for a lifetime benefit. Such widows were required to wait until they were 60 before applying for pension relief.

Mrs. Hopkins would marry three more times. Her last husband, Milton Hopkins, died in 1997.

She continues to live alone, resisting any attempt to be relocated to a nursing home. At least one daughter lives nearby and checks on her daily, and other family members visit her often, since she suffers from diabetes and other ailments common to those of her age. A nearby neighbor has brought her Sunday dinner for the last few years, and Mrs. Hopkins is grateful for the attention that her friends and neighbors give her, which enables her to retain her independence.

“I’m not going to a nursing home,” she adamantly told one of her daughters, Ida Mae Chamness, recently. And that was that.

In 1999, Emmett Acklin was able to get an official grave marker from the Veterans Administration for Cantrell, indicating his

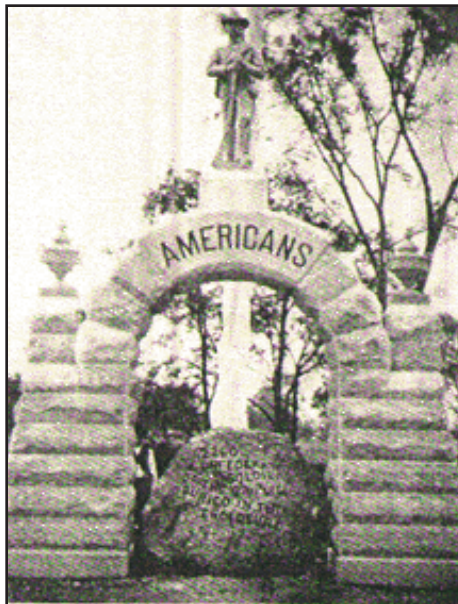
Important March Dates to Remember

Notable Confederate Birthdays

July 1: Brig. Gen. John Adams*
July 1: Brig. Gen. Josiah Gorgas
July 4: Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Govan
July 12: Lt. Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill, York District
July 13: Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
July 22: Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee, Charleston
July 26: Brig. Gen. John M. Jones*
July 27: Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Clingman
July 28: Brig. Gen. William Edwin Baldwin, Statesburg*
*Died in Confederate service

Coming Events

July 28-31: 2004 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion, Dalton, Ga.
Sept. 24-25: Seventh Annual Symposium on South Carolina Civil War History, S.C. Archives and History Center.



This arch marks an entrance to Camp Chase, where William Cantrell was held after being captured. More than 2,200 Confederate soldiers perished at the Ohio prisoner of war camp.

service in the Confederate Army. He is buried in the Burnt Schoolhouse Cemetery in Mountain Home, Baxter County, Ark.

One of Mrs. Hopkins’ sons-in-law, Fred Chamness, learned recently of a ceremony being sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the city cemetery in Manassas to honor Virginia Confederates, and decided that it was the time and place to make others aware of his mother-in-law’s unique status.

He quietly announced to several in attendance that “my mother-in-law is also a Confederate widow,” and produced a photograph of Cantrell’s grave with its official CSA grave marker. This was a week before Alberta Martin died.

He and his wife visited Mrs. Hopkins

on Mother’s Day, and she seemingly was unaware of her Confederate sister, Mrs. Martin.

She rarely watches television or reads newspapers, but enjoys seeing her friends and relatives and living quietly in the rural area. Asked for Mrs. Hopkins’ reaction to her newly discovered status as a Confederate widow, Mr. Chamness said she was “surprised in a way, but I guess it’s natural.” Mrs. Hopkins said she had always known that she was a Confederate widow, but apparently saw no reason to advertise the fact. Now others will do it for her.

Since that time, and with Mrs. Martin’s death, Mrs. Hopkins quietly sits on her front porch on nice evenings, unaware of the stir her presence has caused in Confederate heritage circles.

She has no stories to tell them and few recollections, at 89, of any told by her soldier husband. He only said he remembered lice crawling up his legs and eating through the leather garters to get to his skin. At one time there was a box of papers and photographs sitting on the porch, but when it was damaged by rain, someone threw it away.

At least people now know that another Civil War widow lives.

A concerted effort needs to be made to locate and identify any others who may be scattered across the country so that they can be recognized for the special place they hold in the hearts of those for whom the war period is a matter of interest.

Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are gathering information to assist Mrs. Hopkins in completing membership application papers, with the hope that she, too, will want to perpetuate her link to the Confederacy in a tangible way.

-Washington Times

Morris Island's Storied History Represents that of All South Carolinians

When one looks at Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, one basically looks through a window to the past that has remained undisturbed for more than 106 years.

It is an important historical site to not only South Carolina, but the nation as well. It is a safe haven for wildlife already pressed to find refuge. It is many things to many people.

To a majority of folks, however, Morris Island is most noted for its Civil War historical significance. Next to Fort Sumter, Battery Wagner is the very embodiment of South Carolina's effort to honor the charge of Gen Robert E. Lee to defend Charleston "street by street and house by house" against the Northern invader.

The "Cradle of Secession" could not be allowed to fall. I would like to point, out that embedded in Morris Island's Civil War history is its station as the cornerstone of a noble quest. It served as the setting for soldiers of color to prove beyond all doubt that they were ready, willing and able to fight, sacrifice, and give their lives for their

Flag

The Orr's Rifles flag is taking its turn on exhibit in place of the flag of the 16th S.C., which has been rotated back into storage. Textiles as old as these are highly sensitive to light, and rotating the flags on display helps preserve them for future generations.

Orr's Rifles, or the "First Regiment of Rifles, South Carolina Volunteers," served on the coast until April 1862 and in Anderson's and Kershaw's Brigades of the Army of Northern Virginia afterwards. Battle honors of the regiment included Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and all the major Army of Northern Virginia campaigns from the Seven Days Battles through Appomattox.

At Gaines Mill alone the regiment lost

NCAA

tions relevant to sports:

- Does a member school discriminate on the basis of race or gender with regard to any aspect of its athletic programs?
- Does a member school field honorable teams and avoid hiring coaches who cheat or fire them if caught?

Those would be sufficient.

If it's not within the control of any university to determine what will be on a state's flag - and it's not - how can it be logical to punish

country and their beliefs.

There are two sides to this coin, one renowned and the other virtually unknown, but both present on Morris Island in July 1863.

On July 18, 1863, the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry regiment was ordered to spearhead an assault on Battery Wagner on, the northern end of Morris Island; Bravery and courage were not in short supply, but cover and strategic positioning were. The assault failed and the 54th suffered horrendous casualties.

Where these members of the 54th fell was born a new era for men of color in the military in the eyes of the North, and the realization that it was no longer just the white man's war. The 54th is the popularly accepted beginning of black bravery in battle in the United States.

On the, other side of the coin, we have a group of soldiers who have not yet been popularly recognized since the war ended. The black Confederate is well documented but also well overlooked by mainstream, history. Probably the most well known was

59 percent of its men killed, wounded or missing; at Appomattox only nine officers and 48 men (out of 1,000 reporting to Vir-

Welcome, New Compatriots

The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp welcomes five new members:

Stewart S. Smith

Larry Alan Baxley

Paul Christopher Graham

James Roy Clark

Thomas B Pollard, Jr.

a university that doesn't comply?

MSU Athletic Director Larry Templeton indicates it's no big deal for the Bulldog basketball team to miss the tournament. Starkville merchants will survive without the revenue, but it seems there's a principle here.

If the scholars at the NCAA would think about it, they'd probably be able to give it a name. Right off, "fair play" comes to mind.

-Vicksburg Post

John Wilson Buckner, a free black private regular enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Artillery regiment.

Buckner was wounded defending Battery Wagner against the Federals on July 12, 1863. He fought for home and country as he saw it, as did many other Southerners of color, and he did so that day on Morris Island.

The very historical nature of Morris Island screams for preservation. A handful of million dollar homes should be built on insignificant soil, not on the graves of American soldiers who may still lie on Morris Island, and certainly not on top of the history that surrounds them.

The sagas that Morris Island represents in so many ways should not be even slightly obscured.

The cornerstone of the black soldier on both sides of the War Between the States in South Carolina should never be uprooted in the name of development. Morris Island simply must be left as it is - sacred.

- Brian Merrill, *Goose Creek*

Commander

Our speaker for the meeting on July 22 will be Ms. Edie Purvis. She is a past president of the Columbia UDC Chapter and has written a fine book, *The Gallant Gladden*, about her g-g-g uncle, Gen. A.H. Gladden.

Gen. Gladden led the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War, was Mayor of Columbia, handled Wade Hampton's business affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana and died at Shiloh.

And as always please visit our exceptional Camp website, www.wadehampton-camp.org, and see the great work that Camp Webmaster, Layne Waters has done. He has recently installed a 30-second video on the "B.F.C." page. Give it a few minutes to load the first time, and then I'll bet you'll watch it over and over.

Bravo CO Larry Bates has posted several interesting audio selections. I found myself tearing up upon hearing an unbelievable version of Bonnie Blue Flag. Check it out.

Lastly, I want to thank Compatriot Sen. John Courson for stepping forward in June at the last minute and providing us with a remarkable talk on his travels to an incredible number of sacred battle sites from New Mexico to Maine and from Florida to Arkansas. His vast detailed knowledge of these battlefields was nothing short of impressive. Thanks, Senator!

Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

- July 5, 1861: Missouri Gov. Claiborne Jackson chases Union forces from the field in an early Confederate victory in Missouri.
- July 9, 1863: Brig. Gen. John Morgan leads 2,450 hand-picked cavalymen through Kentucky into Indiana, where they whip Federals at Corydon.
- July 9, 1864: Lt. Gen. Jubal Early defeats Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy, Md., during Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad.
- July 13, 1862: Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest sticks it to the Federals at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Union casualties outnumber Confederates' 890-150.
- July 18, 1863: Federal attempt to siege Fort Wagner fails. Siege lasts until September, but Federals stymied repeatedly.
July 21, 1861: Confederate forces rout Federals at First Manassas, the first major land battle of the war in Virginia. Brig. Gen. Thomas Jackson earns nom de guerre "Stonewall."
- July 24, 1864: Confederates under Lt. Gen. Jubal Early routs Federals, whose leaders include future U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- July 30, 1864: Federals explode ordinance under Confederate lines during action at Petersburg, but Confederates recover quickly and inflict heavy casualties on Union forces.

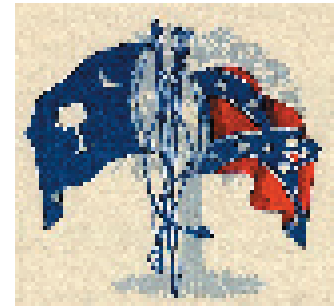
Words To Remember

"We feel that our cause is just and holy ... all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms."

-Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America

Next Camp Meeting

Thursday, July 22



6 p.m. at Seawell's
Restaurant, on Rosewood

Scripture Thought

"The Lord is close to all who call on him,
yes, to all who call on Him sincerely."

-Psalms 145:18

THE LEGIONARY

Official Publication of the

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273

A Non-Profit Organization

July 2004 Issue

R. K. Dietrich, Editor

205 Coopers Hawk Circle

Irmo, SC 29063

