



# THE LEGIONARY

AUGUST, 2023

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273  
Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)  
*Charles Bray, Acting Editor*

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

### COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Compatriots,

I am happy to say that even though the Member Renewal Statements (MRS) were a month late we currently have **93 renewed members** which leaves 19 who have not renewed their memberships. I encourage those who have not renewed to please do so by August 31. SCV Headquarters extended the renewal deadline to August 31 and anyone renewing after the 31<sup>st</sup> of August will be charged a \$5.00 late fee. If you have not received your 2024 MRS please let me know and I will get a copy of it to you.

My contact information is;

Home TN:  
803-749-1042

Cell TN:  
803-414-6808

Email  
cdbiii@bellsouth.net

### Membership Renewal Information

**2024 SCV 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, August 24, 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 Ken Temple whose program will be “The Two Chaplains”.

### The CHARGE

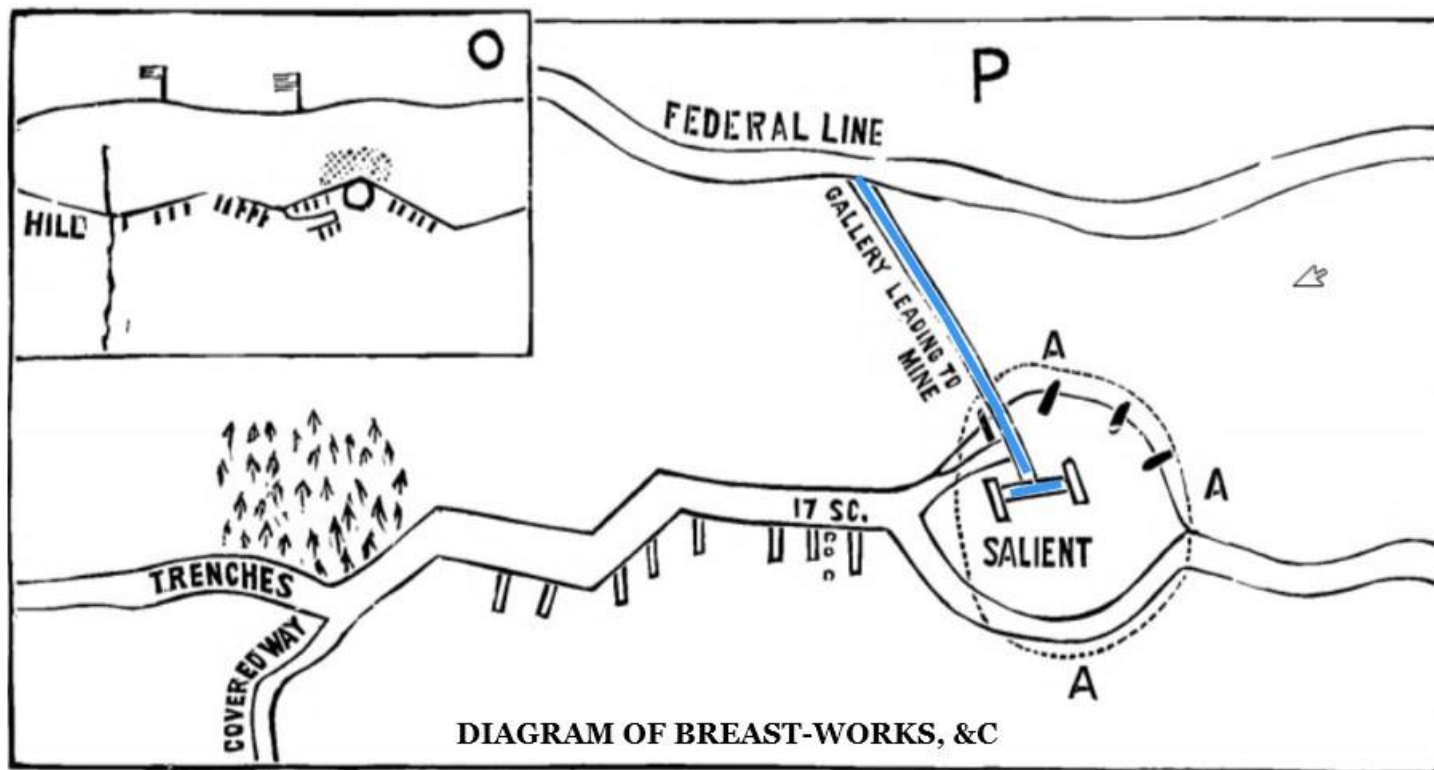
To you, **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**, we submit the **VINDICATION** of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the **DEFENSE** of the Confederate soldier's good name, the **GUARDIANSHIP** of his history, the **EMULATION** of his virtues, the **PERPETUATION** of those principles 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 August ~

This Month (August), in 1864, saw an explosive end to a Union officer's plagued career.

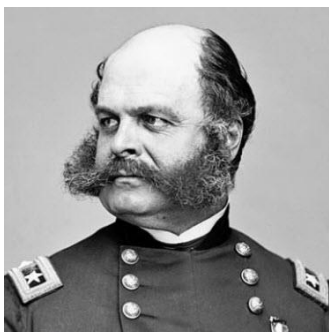


The above, engraved by Mr. W. H. Miller, Engraver, Petersburg, Va., are reproductions of diagrams of the breast-work, &c., about the Crater made from memory.

Diagram "O" was made on the fly-leaf of my diary (think) some time before the close of the war, and gives my impressions of these breast-works with their traverses and ditches about the place of the explosion.

Diagram "P" was made in, or a little subsequently to, December, 1875, by Mr. Thomas S Lamotte, of Columbia, S. C., being that referred to in Col. McMaster's letter (p. 197) and gives his (Mr. Lamotte's) impressions of these works. The dotted line "A" "A" "A" shows the extent of the upheaval by the explosion of the mine.

Both diagrams, although differing a little in details, and neither of them strictly accurate, nevertheless serve to give some idea of the traverses, ditches, &c., referred to in the statements of some of the participants in the battle.



Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside

As the two armies faced the stalemate of trench warfare at Petersburg in July 1864, Gen. Ambrose Burnside agreed to a plan suggested by Lt. Col. Henry Pleasants, an engineer in civilian life, commander of the 48<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment a number of whom were coal miners. The plan was to dig a mine that would be a "T"-shape under the Confederate entrenchments with the main gallery being 510' long, the left gallery 37' long and the right gallery 38' long. The explosives were approximately 20-feet under the Confederate positions. When the work was finished 320-kegs of gunpowder totaling 8,000 pounds was placed. The "T" gap was sealed with 11-feet of earth in the side galleries and 32-feet of packed earth in the main gallery.



Union Lieutenant Colonel  
Henry Pleasants

Because of interference from Meade, Burnside was ordered, only hours before the infantry attack, not to use his division of black troops, which had been specially trained for this mission. He was forced to use untrained white troops instead. He could not decide which division to choose as a replacement, so he had his three

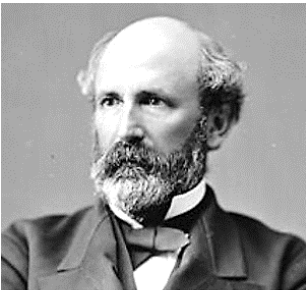


Union Brigadier General  
James H. Ledlie

subordinate commanders draw lots. The division chosen by chance was that commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie, who failed to brief the men on what was expected of them and was reported during the battle to be drunk well behind the lines, providing no leadership.

On July 30<sup>th</sup> at 4:45AM the explosives were detonated, the earth below the Confederate strongpoint bulged and broke, and an enormous mushroom cloud, “full of red flames, and carried on a bed of lightning flashes, mounted towards heaven with a detonation of thunder.” The dimensions of the resulting crater created from the blast were about 170 feet long, 60

feet wide and 30 feet deep. This was not what Union General Burnside had hoped for. A third of Brigadier General Stephen Elliott’s South Carolina brigade, which defended these lines, was destroyed in the blast. Union BG Ledlie’s men entered the huge crater instead of going around it, becoming trapped, and were subjected to murderous fire from Confederates around the rim, resulting in high casualties. Confederate infantry behind the



Mathew Whitaker Ransom

main line rallied in that labyrinth of communication trenches and the ravine half-way up the slope. On the north side of the breach, Elliott’s survivors were joined by units of Brigadier General Matt Whitaker Ransom’s North Carolina Brigade; on the south side by elements of Wise’s Virginia Brigade. The guns in the ring of well-placed artillery batteries now laid down a heavy cross-fire of canister and case shot that pinned Ledlie’s division in the breach. During the next three hours Burnside’s Second and Third Divisions tried to advance, but those units that assailed the unbroken trenches north and south of the breach were repulsed. The rest piled into the already crowded breach, where they simply added to the logjam around the crater.

At 7:30AM Gen. Burnside ordered the Colored Division to charge and carry out the original mission. After approximately 3-hours of fighting 2-Brigades of BG William Mahone’s Division arrived in a brilliantly timed and executed counter-attack breaking-up and routing the Federal advance.

General Burnside was relieved of command on August 14 and sent on leave by Grant; Meade never recalled him to duty.

The casualties were approximately 4,000 Union and 1,500 Confederate soldiers. On August 1, a four-hour truce allowed both sides to retrieve the killed and wounded.



Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade



Brigadier General  
William Mahone



## CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

**“For the kingdom of God is not a matter of eating and drinking, but of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit.” (Romans 14:17 ESV)**

The Holy Spirit’s constant message to every believer is to find satisfaction in God. Joy and peace are the by-products of contentment and thanksgiving for the life God has assigned to you. When we daily accept our situation in life, good days and bad, the possibilities of joy and peace become realities. There is no such thing as the joyful and peacefully discontented man. But when we learn how to be content, possess it, and fight to preserve its power in our lives, all of the fruits of the Spirit are yours.

One of the highest forms of spiritual warfare is also the simplest: stay grateful and content. Here’s how.

Stay in a place of awe and wonder over God’s presence, purpose, and plans unfolding in your life by the discipline of gratitude. Notice the language: be thankful. It doesn’t say “do thankful”, which tells

us that the mission of the Holy Spirit in your life is to develop a spirit of thankfulness as a way to be. This means having an awareness of your indebtedness, acknowledging that God is good in all He does and affirming His goodness with a life of gratitude. To stay satisfied in God, we have to practice thanking God daily and in all circumstances. Remember, in Christ there is always plenty to be thankful for. If you find yourself struggling to come up with stuff, it is a sure sign that the dark voices of the flesh and the devil are plotting some disobedience options for you. Be aware.

***Father, Your Goodness in my life is immeasurable. Thank you!***



***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.



**Farroll Gunter**

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



## 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	Sept. 6, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Sept. 7, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	August 21, 2023	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	August 29, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

## Quote: Robert E. Lee – 1863

***“It appears we have appointed our worst generals to command forces, and our most gifted and brilliant to edit newspapers! In fact, I discovered by reading newspapers that these editors/geniuses plainly saw all my strategic defects from the start, yet failed to inform me until it was too late. Accordingly, I’m readily willing to yield my command to these obviously superior intellects, and I’ll, in turn, do my best for the Cause by writing editorials – after the fact.”***

## Stephen Elliott, Jr. ————— (Born October 26, 1830, Died February 21, 1866)



In our series on CSA Generals with South Carolina ties Stephen Elliott is the 13<sup>th</sup> in the series. He was born on October 26, 1830 in Beaufort, South Carolina. Elliott's first immigrant ancestor to America was John Lewis Elliott who was himself the youngest son of famed general Granville Elliott. Stephen Elliott Jr. was the eldest son of Rev. Stephen Elliott and Ann Hutson Habersham. Rev. Elliott was a large plantation owner as well as a preacher to the Black people of the area.

After studying at Harvard College for a time, he graduated from South Carolina College in 1850. He became a planter on Parris Island, South Carolina. Elliott also served in the South Carolina legislature. He was captain of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, a militia company. Elliott also was known for his skill as a yachtsman and a fisherman. In 1854, he married Charlotte Stuart and had three children with her including Henry S. Elliott.

Elliott served in the Confederate States Army within South Carolina from the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 until the spring of 1864, advancing from captain to colonel. In order to participate in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he attached himself to a different unit than

his Beaufort Volunteer Artillery company. The Beaufort Artillery company became an infantry company, so Elliott started his official Confederate Army service as a captain in the 11th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He participated in the defense of Port Royal, South Carolina. He was wounded in the leg at an engagement at Fort Beauregard, South Carolina on November 7, 1861. In August 1862, he was appointed Chief of Artillery for the 3rd military district of South Carolina. He also made some raids against Union targets after the Union Army captured the South Carolina coastal islands, including making attacks with torpedoes. On April 9, 1863, his raiders sank the steamer *George Washington*. In 1863, he became major and then lieutenant colonel of artillery. For a time in late 1863, he commanded the Confederate force at Fort Sumter, where he received a head wound during the bombardment of Charleston by Union forces on December 11, 1863.

In the spring of 1864, Elliott was in command of Holcombe's Legion. At that time, he was ordered to Petersburg, Virginia with his regiment. He took command of Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans' old brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia following the capture of Brigadier General William S. Walker at the Battle of Ware Bottom Church on May 20.<sup>[3]</sup> On May 24, 1864, Elliott was promoted to brigadier general. On June 16, 1864, Elliott's brigade counterattacked after a Union Army assault took some advanced Confederate trenches in the Petersburg defenses, establishing a salient in the Confederate line. On July 30, 1864, Elliott's brigade was defending the Confederate line at Elliott's Salient near the spot the Union Army's mine blew, which precipitated the Battle of the Crater. Elliott's brigade had nearly 700 soldiers killed or wounded in the explosion and ensuing battle. Elliott was asleep in a "bombproof" near the line and awakened to find the destruction and chaos surrounding him. Finding no troops nearby since he was close to the site of the explosion, he went to find his remaining men and organize a counterattack in line with a previous plan to deal with such a mine attack. After finding two of his regiments mainly intact, Elliott led them forward, positioning them to defend against an assault and to counterattack. He then impatiently jumped on the parapet to lead his men in the attack. At this moment, Elliott was seriously wounded in the chest and left arm.

After several months recovering from his wounds, which in fact had not healed properly, Elliott joined General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee in North Carolina, where he led a brigade of former Charleston defenders and largely untested soldiers. From January 2, 1865 through March



1865, the brigade was in Taliaferro's division of Hardee's corps. For the few remaining weeks of the war, the brigade was in Anderson's division of Stewart's corps.

After the war, Elliott's plantation on Paris Island had been seized for non-payment of taxes, and the land was distributed amongst the freedmen. In November 1865, he received a full pardon from President Andrew Johnson. He succumbed to his war wounds on February 21, 1866. He was only thirty-five years old. He is buried at St Helena's Episcopal Churchyard in Beaufort, South Carolina.

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## Canon Park, Beaufort, S.C. (Formerly known as Elliott Park)



Named after Beaufort's own Brigadier General Elliott, 1830-1866, who served in the Confederate States Army. Before the Civil War Elliott served in the South Carolina Legislature and was Captain of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. Elliott was wounded in several battles including the battle of the Crater and later near Bentonville. Due to his injuries and the toll the war took on his body he died a few months after the war ended.

What about the cannons? Where did they come from?

They actually have a fantastic history. Both of the cannons in the park came off of the British Ship Vigilant.

The ship was originally a merchant vessel named Grand Duchess of Russia and served as a transport until purchased for use by the British navy and renamed Vigilant in 1777. She served in operations against Philadelphia during the American Revolution and, in 1779, came south to support British campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina.

Vigilant sported 20 guns including 14 24-pounders and was 122' 6" long and 34' 10" wide, weighing in at 684 tons with a crew of 180 sailors. She was a warship that lived up to the name Vigilant. She took part in the raid up the Broad River in February of 1779, supported Augustine Prévost's Raid through the Beaufort District in May of 1779, and served as a guard ship at Beaufort until the British evacuated the town in September 1779. She then escorted the garrison as far as Hilton Head where she was left to guard a British encampment while the majority of the troops continued on to Savannah. In Savannah they assisted in repulsing the combined French and Patriot attack.

She returned to Beaufort in May of 1780 when Beaufort was reoccupied. By now she was showing the strains of battle and her armament was removed and placed as fortifications.



Sometime in 1780 she was declared derelict and burned. Some of the cannons were taken off of her and stationed around Beaufort's downtown area and set ready to defend an attack, if needed.

The two cannons at Elliott Park are what remains behind today from that impressive ship.

*There is an historic marker about him in Cannon Park (though it was previously known as "Elliott Park") at the Junction of Carteret and Bay Streets. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is named in his honor. The Beaufort History Museum owns the large James Reeve Stuart portrait of Elliott. Marines and their families can have a picnic at Elliott's Beach on Parris Island.*

## Holcombe's Legion



The Lucy Holcombe Legion, named for Lucy Petway Holcombe Pickens, wife of the governor of South Carolina Francis Wilkinson Pickens, was organized November 13, 1861. Most of these men came from the districts of Newberry, Fairfield and Spartanburg. A Legion consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry but the Holcombe Legion never had an artillery arm; the Legion cavalry later became the 7th South Carolina. The Legion is said to have been financed by Mrs. Pickens using money from the sale of jewels given to her by Czar Alexander II when her husband, Francis Pickens, was ambassador to Russia. The first Colonel of the Legion, Phillip Stevens, named it in honor of its benefactor. The Legion's flag was presented on June 4, 1862 along with a letter from Mrs. Pickens.

"On November 13, 1861 Holcombe's Legion went into service for thirteen months in state defense. The Legion served with a cavalry unit consisting of five companies along with a battalion and infantry unit with ten companies. It was under the jurisdiction of the Third Military District Department of South Carolina and Georgia under Brigadier General Nathan G. 'Shanks' Evans....On April 15, 1862, Holcombe's Legion entered Confederate service.

The Legion participated in the Battle of Seven Pines near the Chickahominy River on the Richmond, Virginia peninsula on May 31, 1862. Between July and August, the cavalry moved to Richmond with the 17th South Carolina Volunteers, Benbow's 23rd Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Leake's Virginia Battery, and Boyce's South Carolina Battery. A portion of the troops were sent to Charlotte, North Carolina. By July, the infantry and cavalry units of Holcombe's Legion were separated. On October 1, 1862 Holcombe's Legion was picketed on the Peninsula with 158 men. By October 31st, they had 138 men.

During November and December, 1862 the Legion was at Camp Walker near Forge Bridge about 20 miles southeast of Richmond on the Chickahominy River. By December 10th they had 127 men."

"The South Carolina 7th Cavalry Regiment was organized by the increase in the Cavalry Battalion of the Holcombe Legion to a regiment on March 18, 1864, per S.O. #65, Adjutant and Inspector's General's Office. The unit surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865...."

Two portraits of her were used on Confederate money-one on the one-dollar notes of June 2, 1862, and another on the \$100 notes of December 2, 1862, April 6, 1863, and February 17, 1864.

Mrs. Pickens was vice regent for South Carolina in the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and was also the originator and president of an association that sought to erect a monument to the Confederate dead of Edgefield County, South Carolina.

She died at her home, Edgewood, on August 8, 1899, of a cerebral embolism, and was buried near her husband and daughter in Edgefield Cemetery.



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

August 01, 1861	Confederate troops skirmish with Apache Indians near Fort. Bliss, TX
August 10, 1861	<b>Battle of Wilson's Creek, MO.</b> – Was the first major conflict west of the Mississippi River and the site of the death of Nathaniel Lyon the first Union general killed in the war. Confederates are victorious.
August 5, 1862	<b>Battle of Carthage, MO</b> – Confederate victory halts Federal advance into southwest Missouri.
August 28, 1862	<b>Washington, DC.</b> – For lack of evidence, accused Confederate spy Belle Boyd is released from the Old Capital Prison in Washington.
August 18, 1863	<b>President Lincoln</b> – Try's a few rounds with the new Spencer Repeating Carbine, a weapon which will further increase technological superiority of the Union forces. Spencer will supply over 60,000 of these .52 caliber rifles and carbines.
August 19, 1863	<b>New York, NY</b> – With 20,000 Federal troops on hand, the draft---suspended after the July riots resume in New York City.
August 29, 1863	<b>Charleston, SC</b> – The H. L. Hunley sank for the first time with 5 crew members losing their lives and 3 that survived.
August 3-5, 1864	<b>Mobile Bay, AL</b> – Admiral David G. Farragut unsuccessfully attempt to capture the port of Mobile, although when the Confederate fleet is forced to surrender, the port is effectively closed. The Nashville is sunk directly across the channel, blocking entry into the harbor.
August 6, 1864	<b>Wilmington, NC</b> – CSS Tallahassee runs past the Federal blockading fleet and head north to begin raiding northern shipping; destroys 30 ships in two weeks
August 29-30, 1864	<b>Chicago, IL</b> – Major General George B. McClellan is nominated for president at the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

**Next Camp Meeting  
Thursday, Aug. 24, 2023  
6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant  
1125 Rosewood Drive  
Columbia, S.C. 29201  
Speaker  
Ken Temple**