



THE

AUGUST 2014

# LEGIONARY

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

I take this opportunity to thank Compatriot Bill Chislom for the following story of three sisters and their bravery and support of our Confederate cause. Bill's article is based on a presentation he has done about the three Sanchez sisters.



### The Sanchez Sisters of Florida – Confederate Heroines

WILLIAM D. "BILL" CHISLOM, JR.

This is the story of three young Florida girls who greatly aided the Confederate cause. Their father was Maurita Sanchez, a Spaniard, who while still a young man, had immigrated to Florida from the Spanish colony of Cuba. This was years before the War Between the States. At the time of the war he lived on the east bank of the St. Johns River directly opposite the town of Palatka and 20 or so miles from St. Augustine. He and his wife were quite elderly by this time. His family consisted of one son, who was away serving in the Confederate army, and three daughters. The daughters were Panchita, Lola and Eugenia, their ages ranged from about 21 down to 16.

Before I get into the main story it is necessary to know a little about the situation in Florida during the war. The Union had occupied the towns of Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine during the first year of the war. At this time St. Augustine was the most important city in east Florida. Union troops had landed from ships much in the same way they did in North and South Carolina and they controlled the coast of Florida. The interior was a different matter. For the duration of the war the Confederacy controlled the interior of Florida and the Yankees were never able to make any successful efforts to take the interior being driven back in battles at Gainesville, Palatka, Olustee and a dozen other places.

As the war dragged on Florida became more and more important to the Confederacy. Florida supplied much of the beef for the Army of Northern Virginia in the last years of the war. Florida salt was also indispensable to the South. Florida was held for the Confederacy largely by the efforts of Capt. John Jackson Dickison and Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Florida Cavalry.

The St. Johns River flows south to north in Florida about 20 miles from the coast and was generally the dividing line between Union occupied and Confederate territory.

Mr. Sanchez and his family lived in Union occupied territory. Suspicion had long fastened on Mr. Sanchez as a spy for the Confederates and at the time of this incident he had been arrested and was a prisoner in the old Spanish Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine. He was completely innocent as it was his daughters who were giving information to the Confederates. The girls and their mother occupied the family home and plantation completely unprotected. Many times they would find their home surrounded by Union soldiers expecting to surprise them and find Confederates about the place. The Yankees knew someone was giving information to the Confederates but with Mr. Sanchez in prison they thought it must be the son or some other Confederates who might be found at the house. The Southern soldiers were actually camped higher up on the St. Johns River and on the other side.

It was a usual thing for Yankee officers to visit the Sanchez home and the girls as a matter of policy and for their own safety were cordial in their reception of them. By this policy the girls gained some protection from the thieving soldiers and they gained information from the officers. Though the conversations were light and airy and the girls often played the guitar and sang, they were able to glean information and feed it to the confederates.

On a warm spring night in 1864, three Yankee officers came to call on the Sanchez home to spend the evening. The girls received them in a friendly manner and after a short time left the officers and went about preparing the supper. The officers, thinking themselves safe, entered into discussions of a plan to surprise the Confederates on Sunday morning by sending gunboats up the river and attacking the camp of the 2nd Cavalry. Also, a foraging party was to go out from St. Augustine to "liberate" supplies from plantations for the Union army. As the girls flittered about from room to room preparing the meal they overheard enough to realize that this was of great importance. After hearing the road the foragers would take and gaining all necessary information the girls determined that this information must be sent to the Confederate camp immediately.

It was decided that Panchita and Eugenia would entertain the officers while Lola went to the Confederate camp with the

information. Lola slipped quietly out of the house, sped to the horse lot, threw a saddle on her horse and rode through the darkness for the ferry a mile away. There the ferryman took her horse and gave her a boat. She rowed across the St. Johns River where she met a Confederate picket who knew her. She borrowed his horse and rode through the woods to Camp Davis, a mile and a half away.

Reaching the camp, she found Capt. J.J. Dickison and told him that gunboats would be coming up the river on Sunday morning and that troops from St. Augustine would go out foraging in a southerly direction. Then Lola Sanchez rode for home, returning by the same route she had come. She knew she must not be missed at home. Turning her horse loose a safe distance from the house she strolled in the back door just in time to join the supper party. The three girls pleasantly entertained their guests until late in the night.

That night Capt. Dickison marched his men to intercept the Federals. He crossed from the west to the east side and surprised the foraging party. The Union commander Chatfield was killed and most of the party was captured at the Battle of Braddock's Farm near Welaka. The Yankees lost all of their wagons, horses and everything they had stolen.

When the Union gunboats came up the river they were surprised also. The Confederates had set up artillery at a horseshoe bend in the river and the Union gunboats were sitting ducks as they came into range. At the Battle of Horse Landing the USS Columbine was disabled and ran aground and a transport was badly damaged. All on board the Columbine were either killed or captured, marking one of the few times in history where cavalry captured an enemy warship.

Capt. Dickison sent for the three sisters to meet him at the ferry. There, from a distance, they saw the prisoners, and the wagons that had been taken. Sometime later the Confederates captured a Union pontoon boat and in compliment to the girls it was renamed "The Three Sisters".

Meanwhile, Mr. Sanchez remained in prison in St. Augustine. Panchita was determined to obtain her father's release at all costs. The Federals still didn't know where the Confederates were getting their information but obviously it wasn't from Mr. Sanchez. Panchita was able to obtain a pass to go through the Union lines and she went to St. Augustine alone. At first her pleas were refused and she went so far as to offer to take her father's place if they would release him. After much pleading she did obtain his release and they returned to their home. The girls continued their activities for the duration of the war.

After the war all three girls married former Confederate soldiers. Lola married Emanuel Lopez of the St. Augustine Blues, Co. B. 3rd Florida Infantry. Eugenia married Albert Rogero of the same regiment. Panchita married Capt. John R. Miot of Columbia, S.C. Capt. Miot had fought in the Mexican war with the Palmetto Regiment. In Confederate service he was with Co. G, 6<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Cavalry and fought in Virginia.

Lola and Eugenia lived into the 1900s and are buried beside their husbands at St. Ambrose Catholic Cemetery at Moccasin Branch near St. Augustine. The U.D.C. and S.C.V. of St. Augustine have ceremonies at their graves from time to time and Confederate flags are placed on their graves each Confederate Memorial Day.

Panchita and Capt. Miot returned to South Carolina to live. They had several children, some born in Florida and some in South Carolina. Panchita outlived Capt. Miot by 54 years. When she died in 1931 she was the oldest member of Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbia and had been a member for 60 years. She was buried near her husband in *Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia*. In 2008, the U.D.C. placed an Iron Cross of Honor on her grave. I had the honor of speaking at the ceremony and telling her story.

The three Sanchez sisters, of Spanish ancestry, were true heroines and true Daughters of the Confederacy. All three of their names appear in gold letters on a plaque with the names of 106 Confederate heroines that hangs in the U.D.C. Memorial Building in Richmond, Va.



## ***Reverend Augustus Henry Lark***

CHARLIE BRAY

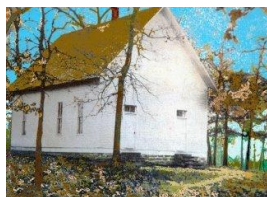
Reverend Augustus Lark was born in Greenville County, S.C. September 1, 1844 and died at his home, near Alma, Crawford County, Ark., on December 18, 1915. At the beginning of the War between the States He enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company F, 2d South Carolina Calvary (M. C. Butler), and served for four years under Generals Butler, Hampton, and R. E. Lee. He was one of the four comrades who carried General Butler from the battle field when he was wounded. He was not at the surrender, having been sent in charge of a detail when our army reached South Carolina for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the army. Sherman's raiders cut him off from his command after he had started with the cattle, he and his detail united with a band which was engaged in hunting bandits and deserters then infesting the country along the North and South Carolina line, principally in Marion County.

Returning to his home in Greenville County, after the surrender, he went to school for a while, then went to Marion County and married Miss Mary Ann Proctor on October 23, 1867. He was ready to move to Arkansas in 1875 when Gen. Wade Hampton became a candidate for Governor of South Carolina. The State had been under carpetbag and scalawag rule after the surrender, and he was so interested in Hampton's election that he rallied to the support of his old general, rendering valuable service in those Reconstruction days.

Mr. Lark was not only a brave soldier for the Southern cause, but was a good soldier of the cross of Christ, and after going to Arkansas he was licensed to preach. He made his home near Alma, Ark., and reared an interesting family of fourteen children,



nine of whom, with their mother survive him. No man stood higher than Mr. Lark in the community where he lived. He ministered to the sick both physically and spiritually. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and three of his sons are ministers in the same Church. He was a member of Van Buren Camp, U. C.V., and also Secretary and Chaplain of Fine Springs Lodge, No 439, F. and A. M. His was a useful life and a blessing to others.



The Mountain View United Methodist Church was organized in the summer of 1878 as The Society at Walker School House, Pleasant Hill Circuit, Arkansas Conference, M. E. Church South. Walker School, located on the southwest corner of the A.H. Lark farm, was built in 1872 and named for a nearby railroad switch. Augustus and Mary Ann Lark deeded the current location – the intersection of Mountain View Place and Arkansas # 282, north of Alma, Arkansas - to the Church in May 1888. The original church was built in 1890.

## Book Review: *Hell or Richmond* —

AUTHOR: RALPH PETERS

HAROLD MILLS

The book is a work of historical fiction based on the documented real history of battles as well as the leading personalities. The scenario begins when Grant comes East to assume command of the Union Army and traces the battles of The Wilderness and Cold Harbor. The style is conversational. It flows as if one is in the presence of Lee or Grant and their major commanders. Peters constantly bounces back and forth from the Union side to the Confederate side. The conversations are fictional but are based on reports of that time: unit after actions reports, newspaper accounts, private letters, journals, biographies, etc. Most important was War of Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. We can read also of the supposed thoughts of the characters. The realistic content and the style present a vivid picture of the military situation at the time with all its glory, gore, heroism, and violence.

Peters says that he tried to make this novel as accurate as possible. Despite his personal beliefs or opinions, he strived to give each character a fair hearing to understand why they believed as they did and how their beliefs shaped their lives as well as the country. One Union character, Henry Hill, was based on Peter's firsthand knowledge of the Hill family, formerly of Schuylkill Haven, his hometown in Pennsylvania, and his relations through an aunt's marriage. The real Henry Hill was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Wilderness.

The author does not provide in the epilogue what became of the characters of the book. The reason is that he plans to follow his major characters: Barlow and Gordon, Upton and Oates, Grant, Meade, Lee, and the others through two more novels that will deliver them to Appomattox unless their fate is sealed before that. I highly recommend this novel for students of the Civil War/the War Between the States. It is both historic, an easy read, and interesting.

Lt Col Ralph Peters, U.S. Army (Retired) is a retired Army Intelligence Officer, a controversial strategist, a veteran of the intelligence world, a journalist who appears frequently in the broadcast media (a military consultant to FOX News), and a lifelong traveler with experience in more than seventy countries on six continents. He is the New York Times bestselling author of *Cain at Gettysburg*. In addition to many novels and numerous books on strategy under his own name, he is also the author, under his pen name Owen Parry, of a series of award-winning Civil War mysteries. Peters has studied the Civil War since childhood. He combines detailed research, years of walking the battlefields, and insight into the thinking of generals gleaned from his own military career



## My Confederate Cousins —

HAROLD MILLS

I have recently found a biography of three South Carolina Confederate cousins all of which served as officers in the Confederate Army. They were: Captain Edwin Ruthvin Mills (1828-1899), Major Thomas Sumter Mills (1830-1897), and Major Julius Mills (1839-1889). These men were brothers and hail from the Fishing Creek Community of what is now Chester County. They were direct descendants of Captain John Mills (1732-1815) and Colonel John Mills, Jr. (1757-1795) who were patriots in the American Revolution.

**Captain Edwin Ruthvin Mills** was named "Ruthvin" for an indian chief who was a friend of his father. He attended Davidson College graduating in 1847. He served with Company E, 17th South Carolina Infantry Regiment. He was an elder in the Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church and later the First Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill. Edwin is buried in Laurel Wood Cemetery in Rock Hills, SC.

**Major Thomas Sumter Mills** was educated at The Citadel. He served with Company G, 1st (Butler's) Infantry Regiment and later as Assistant Adjutant General to Lt Gen R.H. Anderson, Commanding General of First, then Fourth Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Major Mills had the reputation of being a fiery, courageous soldier and was wounded several times. At the Battle of Seven Pines, his horse was shot from under him. In civilian life, Major Mills was a successful cotton buyer in Chester. He is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Chester, SC.

**Major Julius Mills** went to the York Military Academy and then to The Citadel. He served with Company D, 23rd SC Infantry Regiment and Company F, 6th SC Infantry Regiment. He was wounded twice and once was shot across the head over the ear in the Battle of Seven Pines. On April 11, 1865, he was captured and sent to prison at Johnson's Island on Lake Erie. He was serving as a scout for General Lee when captured. Major Mills was released from prison on June 19, 1865 at the close of the war. He returned home to repair the damages to his home by Union soldiers, Wheeler's men, part of Sherman's army who passed through that part of South Carolina. Later he owned and operated a fine corn and wheat mill on the South Fork of Fishing Creek. Julius was very active in community affairs serving as county treasurer and founder of the Chester Fair Association. He was the first president of what became the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad and the Chester and Camden Railroad. Major Mills is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Chester, SC.



## COMMANDERS CORNER

**TERRY HUGHEY**

As you read this my wife and I are walking Utah Beach and the other beaches of Normandy were so many Americans gave their all for Liberty, Freedom and their Country. I also hope to visit the air bases my father piloted his B-26 over Germany during WWII. The service and sacrifices of these brave Americans remind us of this same dedication and sacrifice to the *Cause* of Liberty and Freedom our Confederate ancestors paid the ultimate price. This past month we had a young active Marine join our Camp who is serving our country and honoring the heritage of his / our brave Confederate soldier. God Bless all who do and who have served.

Deo Vindice, Terry Hughey.

### 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. ***Remember, It Is Your Duty To See That The TRUE HISTORY Of The South Is PRESENTED To FUTURE GENERATIONS.***

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



## CHAPLAINS WITNESS

**WALTER LINDLER**

### Stranger in Church

*One day, a man went to visit a church. He got there early, parked his car and got out. Another car pulled up near the driver got out and said, I always park there! You took my place!*

*The visitor went inside for Sunday school he found an empty seat and sat down. A young lady from the church approached him and stated, "That's my seat! You took my place!" The visitor was somewhat distressed by this rude welcome, but said nothing.*

*After Sunday school, the visitor went into the sanctuary and sat down. Another member walked up to him and said, "That's where I always sit! You took my place!" The visitor was even more troubled by this treatment, but still He said nothing.*

*Later as the congregation was praying for Christ to dwell among them the visitor stood up, and his appearance began to change. Horrible scars became visible on his hands and on his sandaled feet. Someone from the congregation noticed him and called out, "What happened to you?" The visitor replied, as his hat became a crown of thorns, and a tear fell from his eye, "I took your place."*

*How would we receive Jesus if He appeared in person at our church? Would we make comments about His dress or his appearance? Where He was sitting?*

*We sometime seem to be too critical of those around us. God is everywhere and He judges not. He accepts us as we are.*

***"GOD CONTINUE TO BELIEVE IN US AND FORGIVE US FOR ALL OUR WRONGDOINGS BLESS THOSE WHO ARE DEPRESSED, CONFUSED AND SICK. SHOW THEM THE RIGHT DIRECTION AND HEAL THOSE, IF THINE BE YOUR WILL"***

### 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 and Anita Calliham

Bill Chisholm

Jesse Folk

Mark Lynn

Rusty James nephew of Scott James

Bill Smyth's wife Ann who recovering from a lengthy illness

Robert Spigner





I recently read a press release, August 1, 2014, concerning the University of Mississippi and the PC crowds never ending attack to remove "Old South" symbols from the public's view. The following highlights what the University of Mississippi's Chancellor Dan Jones announced, a six-point wide-reaching plan that includes the employment of a new Vice Chancellor for Diversity and the placement of plaques at racially divisive sites to add modern context to their symbolism. He also defined a shift in the common use of the term "Ole Miss" for close identification with athletics and school spirit. The University of Mississippi will change the name of a street known as "Confederate Drive". Confederate Drive a short street near Fraternity Row will be renamed Chapel Lane and plaques could be installed to explain the history of symbols such as a Confederate soldier statue near the main administrative building.

Besides the afore mentioned changes, no names of campus icons associated with the civil war and Jim Crow-era Mississippi government officials such as segregationist Governors James Vardaman and Paul Johnson, Jr. will be changed. Instead plaques will be placed to put those names, says Chancellor Jones, in "historical context and perspective." These sites include Vardaman Hall, Johnson Commons, and the *Confederate statue at the entrance to the Lyceum Circle*.

The approach of adding *historical commentary and contemporary perspective to civil war-related memorials*, names and icons has been pioneered by one of the consultants the university turned to in the aftermath of the Meredith Statue defacement of Feb. 9.

In the 1990s, Jones' predecessor as chancellor, Robert Khayat, banned people from carrying sticks into the football stadium as a way to discourage fans from carrying Confederate flags that had been waved at games for decades. Although its sports teams are still called the Rebels, the university a few years ago retired the Colonel Rebel mascot, a cane-wielding, white bearded old man who looked to many observers like the caricature of a plantation owner.

In 2009, Jones asked the university band to stop playing "*From Dixie With Love*," which blends the Confederate anthem, "Dixie," with the Union Army's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The band had played the medley for about 20 years, but in about the mid-2000s, some fans started yelling "The South will rise again" during the song. Jones said in 2009 that the chant was associated with "a segregationist movement discredited so many years ago."

The complete article may be read by going to the following web site:

<http://hottytoddy.com/2014/08/01/chancellor-jones-announces-plan-for-leadership-on-race-issues-and-diversity/>

Each of us as Sons of Confederate Veterans should be concerned about what is taking place at the University of Mississippi. I especially feel the placing of the plaques explaining the history of symbols such as the Confederate soldier monument and other campus sites will not present an accurate picture of our ancestors who fought and died for their homeland. The overwhelming majority of these men never owned a slave but I feel certain will be demagogued by the revisionist. We, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, must respond to all challenges that arise attempting to defame the good name of our ancestors and to do so we must remain a large proactive organization. As with the NRA, membership matters, the larger the organization the more clout we have, I encourage each of you to renew your memberships and to actively recruit new members.



I am proud to report that we have received 71% of our membership's renewals for a total of 115 members. Additionally we had 3 new members join our ranks at the July camp meeting and it appears we will have 1 more new member inducted during the August meeting. I encourage those of you who have not sent in your dues to please do so as soon as possible.

I have received word from three of our camp members that they have not received their MRS dues statement. **If you have not received your MRS Renewal statement "PLEASE" contact me and I will either mail or e-mail you the form.**

**Division** dues are due by **August 1**, dues received after this date will be considered late and require a **\$5.00 re-instatement fee**. If you have any questions regarding dues I may be reached as shown below.

**Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273**  
**507 Sail Point Way**  
**Columbia, SC 29212-8711**  
**Home TN: 803-749-1042**  
**Cell TN: 803-414-6808**  
**E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net**

I am pleased to announce that once again we will not be raising our dues.

**RENEW EARLY AND RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.**

#### What is the makeup of your dues?

##### New Members: \$65.00

- National \$40.00 (includes a \$5.00 recording fee and \$5.00 SCV pin)
- Division \$10.00
- Camp \$15.00

##### Renewing Members: \$55.00

- National \$30.00
- **\$35.00 after November 1, 2014**
- Division \$10.00
- **\$15.00 after August 1, 2014**
- Camp \$15.00

##### Reinstating Members: \$65.00

- National \$35.00 (includes a \$5.00 reinstate fee)
- Division \$15.00 (includes a \$5.00

I will begin sending out renewal packages as soon as I receive updated membership cards from headquarters. The new cards with the correct signatures are currently at the printers and should be delivered soon.



#### RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

Contact Scott James / (803) 781-1836 / E-Mail: [wscottjames@bellsouth.net](mailto:wscottjames@bellsouth.net)



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

Aug. 3, 1861	Congress passes legislation directing the U.S. Department of Navy to construct 3 prototype "Ironclad" vessels.
Aug. 10, 1861	Antisecessionists in Missouri are dealt a blow when Union Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon is killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.
Aug. 12-17, 1861	To prevent Maryland from joining the Confederacy, the U.S. government arrests and imprisons state legislators favoring secession.
Aug. 14, 1862	President Lincoln's advocacy of colonizing African Americans outside the continental United States draws violently negative reaction from many black leaders, particularly Frederick Douglas, who accuses Lincoln of "contempt of Negroes."
Aug. 24, 1862	The C.S.S. captained by Raphael Semmes, is commissioned as a cruiser in the Confederate navy, near the Azores.
Aug. 25, 1862	U.S. War Department authorizes Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, military governor of the South Carolina Sea Islands to raise 5 regiments of black troops with white men as officers.
Aug. 19, 1863	With 20,000 Federal troops on hand, the draft---suspended after the July riots resume in New York City.
Aug. 14, 1863	Union Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing jails women, many of whom were mothers, sisters and wives of suspected members of William C. Quantrill's raiders. The women were held in a dilapidated 3 story building in Kansas City. The building collapsed killing 4 of the women and injuring many more.
Aug. 19, 1863	Possibly seeking revenge Quantrill raids abolitionist stronghold Lawrence, KS.
Aug. 29-30, 1864	Major General George B. McClellan is nominated for president at the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

**March Camp Meeting**  
**THURSDAY, AUGUST 21**  
**6 O'CLOCK P.M.**



**SEAWELL'S**  
**RESTAURANT**  
**1125 Rosewood Drive**  
**Columbia, SC**

**SPEAKER**

Mr. Herbert O. "Bing" Chambers

*"And Were the Glory of Their Times –  
Those Who Died for South Carolina in  
the War for Southern Independence"*

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212

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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