



THE LEGIONARY

SEPTEMBER, 2019

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

BILLY PITTMAN

Compatriots, I hope y'all take a few minutes every month and read the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Don't just toss it to the side thankful the US Mail didn't manage to lose it this time but turn the TV off and take 30 minutes or an hour and make a real effort to read it. They are even nice enough to use big print which makes it easy for my tired eyes at the end of the day. It's always full of great information, but the September/October issue is excellent. A few of the topics addressed: (1) *Why doesn't anyone think it's cool to join the SCV anymore?* (2) *Betsy Ross – the racist?* (3) *Confederate States Acculturation Under Duress* (4) *Are Southerners Really Celtic?* (5) *This is what this flag stands for!* There is also an article on *Vicksburg: The first siege*.

If you are like me, one of the reasons you joined the SCV other than to honor your ancestors is to learn as much as you can about that time period. I will tell you straight upfront that I do not know 10% of what some of our compatriots in our camp know, but I try to learn something every day and hope it will add up eventually. If there ever was a generation that is completely ignorant of what occurred between 1860 and 1865, it's this current millennial generation, but it's more dire than that. Think about it: It's arguable that most people under the age of 55 never really heard the southern view of the war to prevent southern independence while in school. I recall hearing both sides presented in private schools but that faded by the time I got to my government run high school, so it was fading out even at that point and I'm not 50 yet. Kids now are taught only the intellectually lazy slavery argument and they don't have a clue what Lincoln did to the south or our citizens. They are unaware of Lincoln's big government, centralist motivations and they are oblivious to the fact that Union General Sherman rode through this very town that they live in and torched it, committing indefensible war crimes the whole way. It has taken only a handful of generations for the government schools to turn our own against our own, and I mean southerners against southerners. So, where am I going with this? Since my son is also a member, our household gets two copies of this magazine. My neighbor now gets one of the copies and hopefully he reads it and does his part to tell the true story of the Confederate soldier. He asked me once while I was doing some yard work if I had ever heard of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine? I told him he was in luck and I could hook him up with one. So, he now gets to read it monthly. We must share the info and tell the story through any avenue we can. In my case and for this one person, it just means parting with one copy. The *Confederate Veteran* is a great way to learn about our history and helps us teach others as well.

Our next meeting will be Thursday, September 19, 2019 at Seawell's Restaurant. Bringing a guest is always encouraged. Compatriot D.C. Locke will be the speaker at the meeting and his topic will be "Confederate Native Americans". I am looking forward to this one. Hope to see you there.

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

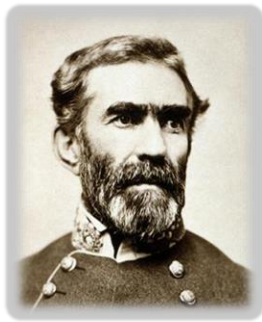


LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

JIM HARLEY

~ Events of September ~

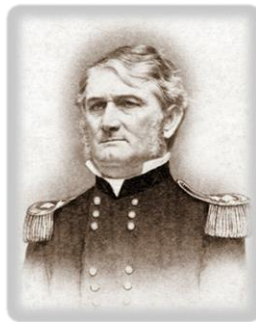




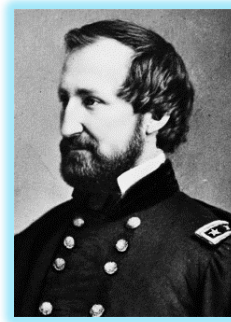
CSA Gen.
Braxton Bragg



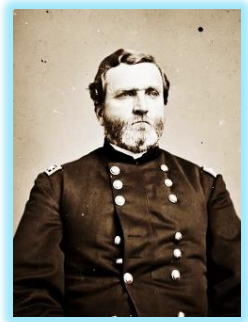
CSA Lt. Gen.
James
Longstreet



CSA Lt. Gen.
Leonidas K. Polk



UN Maj. Gen.
William S.
Rosecrans



UN Maj. Gen.
George H. Thomas

This Month (September), in 1863, saw significant victory for Southern arms. On September 19-20, 1863, Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee defeated a Union force commanded by General William Rosecrans in the Battle of Chickamauga. After Rosecrans' troops pushed the Confederates out of Chattanooga early that month, Bragg called for reinforcements and launched a counterattack on the banks of nearby Chickamauga Creek. Over two days of battle, the rebels forced Rosecrans to give way, with heavy losses on both sides.

On the first day of battle, Bragg's men repeatedly attacked the Union left, anchored by a large Union corps led by George Thomas. With reinforcements sent in by Rosecrans, Thomas was able to hold his position for the most part, with heavy losses on both sides. That evening, Longstreet arrived with two more brigades. Bragg decided to split his army into two wings, with Longstreet in command of the left and Leonidas Polk leading the left.

Though Polk frustrated Bragg with his delays, Longstreet advanced around 11:30 am on September 20. In a stroke of luck for the Confederates, the advance occurred just at the point when Rosecrans was shifting his troops. As a result, the rebels were able to burst through a gap in the Federal lines and send the Union troops into a chaotic retreat north towards Chattanooga.

Even as Bragg refused Longstreet's call for reinforcements, Thomas organized the remaining Federals in a desperate Union stand, earning a lasting reputation as the "Rock of Chickamauga" for his efforts. A reserve division arrived in time to aid Thomas, and the last of Rosecrans' troops were able to make an orderly retreat to Chattanooga that night.

CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

"King Jehoshaphat went and stood before [the people] and prayed aloud" (2 Chronicles 20:5-6 GNT).

Life includes times when each of us feels like we're in an impossible situation, when you feel like you're being attacked from all sides. That's what happened to Israel's King Jehoshaphat, who prayed to God when he faced armies from three different nations. To get through those times, you need to learn how to model your prayers after Jehoshaphat's so that you can get relief.

To be like Jehoshaphat we need to do the three things he did 2 Chronicles 20 that we can all do.
Refocus on God. Even with a looming problem, shift your focus to God's character and promises. Jehoshaphat prayed, "God, you're bigger than all the nations. You are bigger than anything I will ever face." Your problems may be too big for you to handle, but they will never be too big for God.

Remember God's faithfulness in the past. Jehoshaphat recalled all the ways God had worked in Israel's past. Remembering God's faithfulness in the past will help you trust him for the future. Each of us need to recall the times God has worked powerfully in your life.

Request God's help. Jehoshaphat essentially prayed, "My problems aren't too hard for you, God. You've helped us in the past. Please do it again!" God loves you, and he cares about your problems.

Jehoshaphat's prayer is built around three questions: "Are you not God?" "Did you not help us in the past?" and "Will you not do it again?"

When we are overwhelmed, we need God's help. But it's important to understand that God isn't a vending machine that gives us whatever we want just because we've deposited a few prayers. God wants our worship first. You worship when you focus on him and thank him for his faithfulness. Then you pray and ask for his help.

Jehoshaphat was faithful to worship the Lord and ask him for help, and God delivered him from his enemies. God will do the same for each of us.



Chaplains Prayer List: Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



Bill Smyth



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2019

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Oct. 1, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM 1st Tuesday of the Month – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Oct. 2, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Oct. 3, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Oct. 21, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Sept. 24, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Sept. 24, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

So far this has been a very good year for membership renewals. Currently we have a total of 8 members who have not renewed, and I am confident the majority and hopefully "ALL" will renew their memberships. Couple this with the fact that we have had 6 new members join plus 1 reinstatement for fiscal year 2020.

I encourage those who have not renewed to send in your renewals as soon as possible. If you have any questions regarding your renewal, please contact me via e-mail or phone.

Contact Info:

Charlie Bray
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Cell TN: 803-414-6808
Email: cdbiii@bellouth.net

Recruit, Recruit, Recruit

Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact

Compatriot Bryan Pittman

Phone (803) 608-8813

E-Mail bpittman3@hotmail.com

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN

Quote: Samuel Adams

“A general dissolution of principles and manners will more surely overthrow the liberties of America than the whole force of the common enemy. While the people are virtuous, they cannot be subdued; but when once they lose their virtue then will be ready to surrender their liberties to the first external or internal invader.”

Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins: Nurse and Officer in the Confederate Army (9-Nov.-1833 – 25-July-1916)



Sally Louisa Tompkins was a Civil War nurse and the only officially commissioned female officer in the Confederate Army.

Born on November 9, 1833 into a wealthy Virginia family, Tompkins was the daughter of Colonel Christopher Tompkins and Maria Patterson and grew up on the family's plantation in Poplar Grove, Mathews County.

After Colonel Tompkins passed away, shortly before the outbreak of the war, Sally relocated to Richmond.

Following the first Battle of Bull Run, the Confederate government asked the citizens of Richmond to help nurse wounded soldiers.

This prompted Tompkins to ask her friend, Judge John Robertson, who had recently moved out of Richmond to the countryside, if he would donate his three-story home near the corner of Third and Main Streets to the cause. He agreed and Tompkins turned the home into a 22-bed infirmary for wounded soldiers.

The Robertson Hospital officially opened on August 1 in 1861. The government assigned six surgeons and supplied only food, medicine and supplies to the hospital, with Tompkins covering the remaining

expenses with her inheritance.

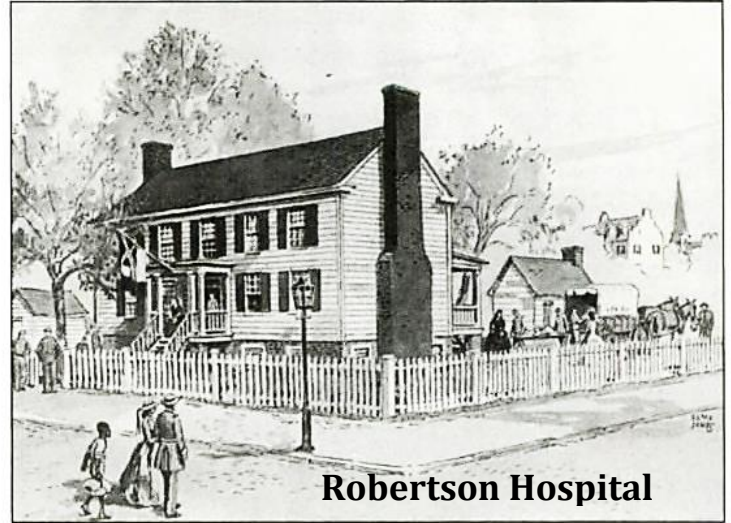
Tompkins was strict about cleanliness in her hospital, which resulted in a 94 percent survival rate among her patients. Of the 1,300 wounded soldiers sent to her hospital, only 73 died.

According to the book “An Encyclopedia of Women at War,” in September of 1861, it was discovered that a number of private hospitals were overcharging the Confederate government, President Jefferson Davis called for the closure of all private hospitals.

This order ensured only military officials were allowed to run the remaining hospitals. Tompkins pleaded with the Confederate government to allow the Robertson Hospital to remain open, prompting them to take an unusual action:

“Tompkins, aided by William W. Camp, the assistant secretary of the treasury, appealed to the Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Impressed by her accomplishments as a hospital administrator, Davis commissioned Tompkins as a captain in the Confederate cavalry. Thus, Robertson Hospital, now run by an army officer, could remain operational. Tompkins accepted the commission; however, she refused to draw a salary for her position. Tompkins was the first, and only, woman to receive an officer’s commission in the Confederate’s armed forces. Her commission was dated September 8, 1861.”

Yet, other sources state that the hospital wasn’t ordered to close until Inspector of Hospitals William A. Carrington recommended it in his official report on Robertson Hospital, dated October 24th, 1862: “Surgeon E. S. Gaillard Medical Director”



Robertson Hospital

I have the honour to report that I have this day inspected the private Hospital called the Robertson Hospital situated on corner of Main & 3rd Sts. (Richmond). It has been occupied as a hospital since July 30th, 1861. Having been leased free of rent by its distinguished owner Judge Robertson who had made it his residence for many years. A large yard surrounds it in which are the necessary out houses – The hospital building is an irregularly shaped wooden structure – the main building 3 stories high – In addition to an office, Dining room kitchen & storeroom there are rooms affording a capacity for about 40 patients – 10-13 only now are in the Hospital. Surgeon A. Y. P. Garnett also in charge of General Hospital no 3 is the only Medical officer of the Hospital & visits it daily or more frequently if necessary. The other attendants are one cook & 2 nurses. An Asist. Surgeon formerly resided in the Hospital. Some of them I was informed rendered services gratuitously. I found order & neatness in every part of the Hospital which is supervised in rotation by the ladies who have it under charge, one or two being on duty every day. They exhibited a neat & accurate register showing that 539 patients had been admitted to date. According to the table prepared by the Surg. General. To Sept 17th, 1862 of 550 admitted – 44 had been furloughed, 57 Discharged & 46 Died. This is not a military Hospital in that there is no guards but little restraint exercised over the men; the house is not filled up with similar furniture to the General Hospitals; having still much of the furniture of the owner’s in use, the food is of a better material than in the large Hospitals being prepared and under the supervision of experienced ladies who consider the patients their guests. There is an absence of all that would remind the patient that he beds in ‘an institution’ & many things to make him feel that he is an individual cared for at home. This is an institution similar in origin & intent to other hospitals previously inspected & reported, they originated to give form & consolidation to the private exhibitions of patriotism from the noncombatants of our city, when thousands wounded were brought in in one day they filled their post of usefulness and honour; but now the regularly organized institutions are more than sufficient for the demand upon them, they all have a surgical staff & attendants sufficient for their capacity & the government alone is able to provide for all the ordinary & extraordinary demand upon it. In previous reports on other private Hospitals I stated other reasons why it would be better for the patients & for the service that this change be made, and in addition I will remark the great additional clerical labor in Reports acquisitions invoices – orders – rations – of property & provision. Monthly abstracts – muster rolls & payrolls & for these Hospitals at the Surgeon General’s office – the Medical Directors Medical Purveyor’s – Commissary – Q. M.s – paymasters – &c &c – In view of these things I recommend

- (1) that the patients now in these Hospitals be removed to General Hospital No. 3 which in order neatness & discipline will compare favorably with this or any other Hospital;
- (2) that the support in Rations & Medical supplies be withdrawn;

- (3) that the managers who deserve honour & commendation as among the heroines of the war be requested to such among our many wards (hitherto secluded from their presence) fields where their ministrations may be productive of greater usefulness.

Your Obedient Servant,

Wm. A. Carrington – Surgeon & Inspector of Hospitals

According to the book “Richmond’s War Time Hospitals” this indicates that Tompkins must have received her commission much later than previously thought:

“It is often repeated that Miss Tompkins used the hospital’s low mortality rate as the basis of her argument for obtaining her commission and keeping the hospital open. However, her commission is dated September 9, 1861, less than two months after the opening of the hospital and well before any threatened closing of the hospitals. It has been suggested that Sally was not appointed until 1862 and that the date of the commission was backdated to the point of which her services were recognized to have commenced. However, the commission is signed by Leroy P. Walker, secretary of war. Walker resigned that post on September 19, 1861. What actually prompted President Davis to give Miss Tompkins her commission is unknown. Perhaps Sally was simply foresighted enough to realize that for her hospital to achieve permanence, she would have to transfer organizational and financial responsibility of it to the government and that she would have to work within the military framework.”

Regardless of when she acquired the position, her new role quickly earned her the new nickname “Captain Sally” among her patients and staff at the hospital.

The hospital remained open until the end of the war, officially closing its doors on June 13, 1865. In August of 1875, Robertson hospital was torn down and a new building took its place.

After the war Sally had numerous marriage proposals, she never married and instead continued with her charity work after the war, helping widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers.

After spending most of her fortune helping others, Tompkins entered Richmond’s Home for Confederate Women in 1905 where she remained for 11 years until her death on July 25, 1916.

She was buried with full military honors at the Christ Episcopal Church in Matthews County, Virginia.

MASS MURDER COMES FROM CULTURAL BANKRUPTCY, NOT GUNS

Compatriots I read the following “Letter to The Editor” which appeared in the State Newspaper on September 6, 2019 and it struck a cord with me. The writer states much of what I have thought and said concerning what is happening today in America. I know many of you do not take the State paper and this letter has nothing to do with our ancestors and their legacy, but I do know we all love our families and country. After reading it, I suspect you will all agree with the writer especially his thoughts in the third paragraph.

South Carolinians should be concerned regarding Sen. Graham’s efforts to saddle us with his “Red Flag” laws, touted as an antidote to mass slaughter. Such laws allow authorities to engage in what amounts to anti-gun enforcement procedures based on prejudiced sources of information in violation of constitutional due process and our personal liberties. The senator should be reminded of his Oath of Office.

Incidents of mass murder by individuals were almost unheard of in our nation for most of our history. The problem is not firearms of whatever type, the problem is cultural bankruptcy. Life has become cheap due to marked of strong, close-knit families, Judeo-Christian values and moral integrity. Add generations of our youth subjected to nihilistic Humanist indoctrination in public schools and institutions of higher learning, epidemic drug dependency, popular entertainment rife with violence and illicit sex, and perpetually stimulated class warfare, and you have a nation in decline; a people ripe for enslavement under Socialist-Communist New World Order tyranny.

Rarely has it been so critically important for decent, law-abiding citizens to have firearms and be competent in their use for defending themselves and their families in an increasingly pagan culture.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Sept. 4, 1861 **Shelbina, MO** – On this date a Confederate force entered the town of Shelbina. They engaged the local Union force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. The Federals were soon forced to leave the town, leaving it to the Confederates to occupy.
- Sept 26, 1861 **Lucas Bend, KY** – a Confederate force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, arrived near Lucas Bend. At the mouth of the Muddy River, the Federals had controlled some river locks. The Federals abandoned their position after seeing that they were outnumbered. Buckner had his men destroy the locks.
- Sept. 5, 1862 **Atlantic Ocean near the Azores Islands** – On this date, the CSS Alabama was in the eastern Atlantic Ocean when it spotted a Union ship nearby. The Alabama attacked the USS Ocmulgee and soon captured it. After transferring the new Union prisoners and supplies onboard, the Alabama burned the Ocmulgee and left.
- Sept. 21, 1863 **Rossville, TN** – On this date Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest led 400 Confederate cavalry towards Rossville when they came upon a rear guard of Union cavalry. The Confederates drove the Federals into Chattanooga.
- Sept. 16, 1864 **Sycamore Church, VA** – On this date, a force of the 7th Virginia Cavalry raided the Union cattle area located at Sycamore Church. The Confederates made a dismounted assault on the Union cavalry force. Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton arrived to lend assistance to the Virginia cavalry. They Federal force decided to not let the Confederates take the cattle, so they broke down the corral fences and stampeded the cattle. The Confederates managed to collect 2,486 of the cattle and took them back to the Petersburg lines. They also managed to capture 300 Union prisoners.

**THURSDAY, SEPT 19
6:00 P.M.**



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

Speaker

D. C. Locke

("Confederate Native
Americans")

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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