



# THE LEGIONARY

SEPTEMBER, 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

*Our next meeting will be **Thursday, September 21, 2023**. PLEASE RSVP if you will be attending this month's meeting. We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.*

Compatriots, I am happy to say that even though the Member Renewal Statements (MRS) were a month late we currently have **99 renewed members** which leaves 13 who have not renewed their memberships. I encourage those who have not renewed to please do so as soon as possible. Membership retention is very important in today's world where numbers mean so much, especially to our elected representatives. If you have any questions or did not receive your renewal statement

My contact information is;

**Home TN:**  
803-749-1042

**Cell TN:**  
803-414-6808

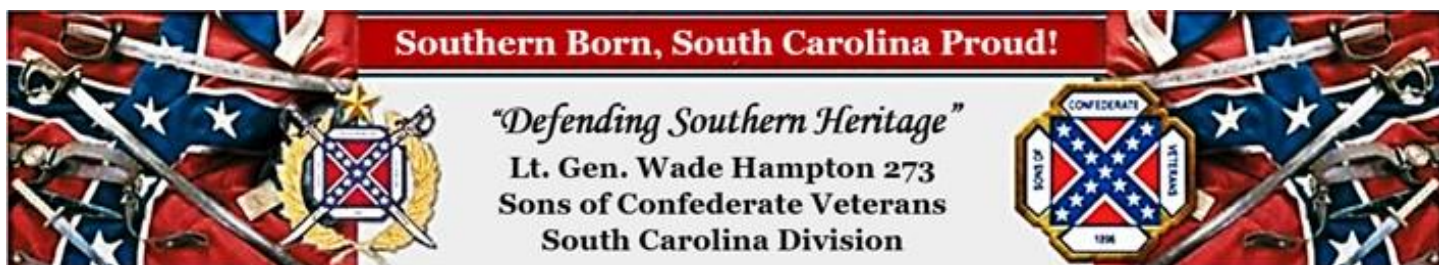
**Email**  
cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Our speaker this month will be Tom Plowden whose program will be "Reconstruction in S.C. 1865-1877".

### 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 September ~



**Reverend  
Daniel Sumner Baker**



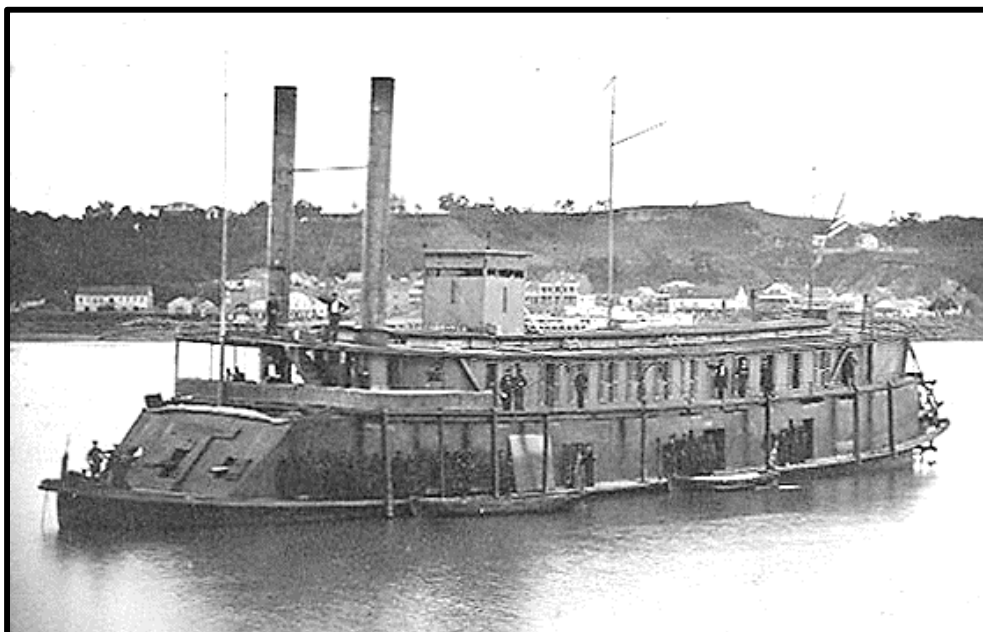
Price, Rev. Baker invited Capt. W. W. H. Fentress, Ensign Strunk, and 20 seamen of the Union gunboat "Rattler" to attend worship on the morning of the 12th. During the service, 15 Confederate scouts surrounded the church. Their leader, Lieutenant Allen, appeared at the door and demanded the surrender of the navy men. Several shots were fired, but only one sailor was slightly injured, apparently by his own Ensign's bullet. Most of the Union men in the church were captured, but one escaped capture by hiding under the hoop skirt of an elderly lady who sat in one of the back pews!

Captain Fentress then requested that a message be sent to his gunboat for clothing for his men, and Lieutenant Allen agreed. But as the sailors were being marched out of town, the gunboat began shelling the town – at least one shot hit the church, and it can still be seen there today, mortared

In September of 1863, months after Vicksburg had fallen to the Union forces, Rev. Daniel Sumner Baker, stated supply for both the Red Lick and the Providence churches, had come to Rodney to seek passage north, since he was a Union sympathizer. Filling the Rodney pulpit for Rev.



**Acting Master  
W. W. H. Fentress**



in place. The Confederates sent word and promised to hang all of the captives if the town received further damage and the shelling stopped. After this incident, the gunboat patrolled the river near Rodney for over a year.

The captain and sailors were eventually taken to Virginia. Captain Fentress was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond. His name appears on a playbill for "Libby Prison Minstrels" on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1863.

***Now Moses was keeping the flock of his father-in-law, Jethro. the priest of Midian, and he led his flock to the west side of the wilderness and came to Horeb, the mountain of God. (Exodus 3:1 ESV)***

Notice carefully how the process took place through those years of desert learning, because it is the same with you and me. God must break through several hard, exterior barriers in our lives before He can renovate our souls. His persistent goal is to break through to the inner person. As David acknowledged, *"Behold, you delight in truth in the inward being, and you teach me wisdom in the secret heart."* (***Psalms 51:6 ESV***).

What are those resistant layers in our hearts, and how does He break through to that hidden part? First, He finds pride. And He uses the sandpaper of obscurity to remove it ever so gradually.

Then He finds us gripped by fear—dread of our past, anxiety over our present, and terror over what may lie ahead—and He uses the passing of time to remove that fear. We learn that things aren't out of hand at all; they're in His hand.

He next encounters the barrier of resentment—the tyranny of bitterness. He breaks down that layer with solitude. In the silence of His presence, we gain a fresh perspective, gradually release our cherished rights, and let go of the expectations that held us hostage.

Finally, He gets down to the basic habits of living, he penetrates our inner person, and there He brings discomfort and hardship to buff away that last layer of resistance. Why? So that He might renovate us at the very core of our being.

Reach for the hand of your Guide! He is Lord of the desert. Make that *your* desert. The most precious object of God's love is His child in the desert. If it were possible, you mean more to Him during this time than at any other time. You are as the pupil of His eye. You are His beloved student taking his toughest courses. While testing you, He loves you with an infinite amount of love.

Jesus walked through the desert first. He felt its heat. He endured its loneliness. He accepted its obscurity. He faced down Satan himself while the desert winds howled. And you can be sure He will never, ever forget or forsake the one who follows Him across the sand.

***Father God good leaders come from you Lord, this nation needs leaders with discerning hearts and wise minds. We come to you asking that you give us wise leaders that will lead this nation in the right direction. Remove those that are corrupt and living against your word from influential positions. Let our leaders be those who honor your holy name for it is only from you that they will get true wisdom. It is in the mighty name of Jesus that we believe and pray. Amen***



**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.**

**Doyle Jaco**





## 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

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### Quote: Benjamin Franklin

*"The more the people are discontented with the oppression of taxes, the greater the need the prince has of money to distribute among his partisans and pay the troops that are to suppress all resistance and enable him to plunder at pleasure."*

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### Samuel Wragg Ferguson (Born November 3, 1834, Died February 3, 1917)



Brigadier-General **Samuel Wragg Ferguson** is the 14<sup>th</sup> General with a South Carolina background. was a senior officer of the Confederate States Army who commanded cavalry in the Western Theater of the American Civil War.

Samuel Wragg Ferguson was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on November 3, 1834, to James, a planter, and Abby Ann (née Barker) Ferguson. Educated at a private school in Charleston, he entered the United States Military Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1857. Before graduation, he joined Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson's Utah Expedition. He then went to St. Louis to join his regiment. After the expedition, he was assigned to Fort Walla Walla in the Washington Territory, where he stayed from 1859 to 1860. This all changed when he received the results of the 1860 presidential election. Hearing of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he immediately resigned and left for Charleston, SC.

In March 1861, Ferguson was commissioned a captain in the South Carolina militia, afterwards being appointed Lieutenant and aide-de-camp to C.S. Army Brigadier-General P. G. T. Beauregard. He was one of the officers who received the formal surrender of U.S. Army Major Robert Anderson at Fort Sumter, raised the first Confederate States flag, and posted the

first guards at Fort Sumter. After the siege, he was sent to present the first Confederate flag struck by enemy shot to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He was a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Beauregard during the Battle of Shiloh. During the Battle of Farmington, MS, he was in the 28th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. He commanded the unit while defending Vicksburg, and helped stop attacks made by U.S. Major-General William T. Sherman and U.S. Commodore David Porter.

During this time in 1862 Lt. Col. Ferguson met Miss Catherine Sarah “Kate” Lee while he was recovering from an illness at Miss Lee’s fathers home. The natural consequence, was a whirlwind courtship, and marriage at "Ditchely Plantation" on August 25, 1862 by the Reverend John Beckwith, Rector of the Episcopal Parish of Washington County, Mississippi. It is said; following a brilliant wedding of social and military distinction, Catherine changed her wedding gown for a riding habit, and rode out of her father's yard beside her husband on horseback, and thus rode with her husband on through the four long years, comprising the war, having many war experiences herself, exhibiting the stamina and bravery of which the Lee family seems composed. Mrs. Lee is buried in the Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery Biloxi, Harrison County, MS.

On July 28, 1863, Ferguson was promoted to brigadier-general. He was later recommended for promotion to Major-General, but Joseph Wheeler quickly objected. During Sherman's March to the Sea, Ferguson and his cavalymen harassed the flank of the United States Army. When Sherman got close to Savannah, Ferguson's men left their horses and covered the Confederate retreat. He was then ordered to Danville, Virginia, but before arriving was ordered to go to Charlotte, NC. From Charlotte he escorted Jefferson Davis into Georgia, where his unit was disbanded.

After the war the Ferguson's settled in Greenville, Mississippi. To Gen. and Mrs. Ferguson were born five children, James DuGue (planter, Engineer, Surveyor & Soldier), Nathalie, Harry Lee and Percy. A girl, named Eleanor Percy, died young and was buried in their backyard in Greenville.

The General, Mrs. Ferguson, James and Percy moved to Biloxi Mississippi early 1900s, where he and James found work as City Engineers & Surveyors. They resided at 1826 West Beach Street for a time, and later, elsewhere along the coast.



## **The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America:**

In its simplest terms, the Seal of the Confederate States of America depicts George Washington on horseback, surrounded by the principle crops of The South – tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar cane, corn, and wheat. The outside edge includes the date of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the C.S.A., and the motto *Deo Vindice*, which is usually translated as God will vindicate. The story behind the Seal is far more interesting and tells much about life during that period of time.

The seal was designed and created by Joseph S. Wyon in London, England. Mr. Wyon’s engraving firm was engravers to Queen Victoria and makers of the Great Seal of England. The actual seal is comprised of a set of embossing dies made of silver which must be placed in its embossing press in order to be used. The embossed image is approximately 3.6 inches in diameter.



When the Seal was completed, it was delivered to James Mason, a confidential agent of the Confederacy in England. He selected Lieutenant R.T. Chapman of the Confederate Navy to bring it to America. In order to avoid the naval blockade, Lt. Chapman was forced to take a long and circuitous route. He went from England to Halifax, Nova Scotia, then to the Island of Bermuda and finally to Wilmington, North Carolina. When the Confederate Government evacuated Richmond in April of 1865, Mrs. William J. Bromwell, the wife of an official of the Confederate State Department, smuggled the Seal from the doomed city. Together with an important part of the Confederate archives, the Seal was hidden from Federal forces in a barn near Richmond. It eventually made its way into the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, where it can be seen today.

The seal shown here was probably never used in any official capacity. The seal plates and the press traveled separately and were never known to have been in the same place at the same time during the Confederate period. The seal that was actually used by the Confederate government was the provisional seal, which consisted of a scroll with the word "Constitution" above, and the word "Liberty" below. After the Confederate government collapsed, Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin threw the provisional seal plates into the Savannah River as he fled for England. The embossing press is currently in the custody of the Cox family of Hamilton, Bermuda.



## The Carnifex Ferry Engagement

Federals and Confederates coveted the western Virginia region for its extensive salt and lead works, coal mines, niter deposits, and some gold and silver mines. Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox's Federal brigade held Gauley Bridge, which effectively controlled the important Kanawha River Valley. Cox faced two main Confederate threats:



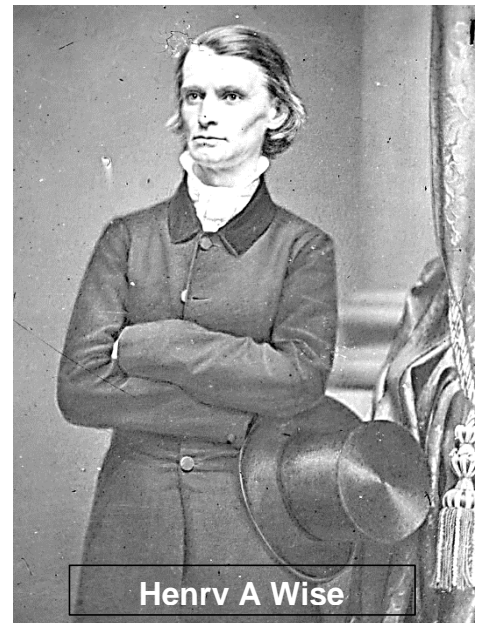
**BG John B. Floyd**

- Brigadier General Henry A. Wise, former Virginia governor, commanded his "Legion" at Hawks Nest, east of Gauley Bridge.

- Brigadier General John B. Floyd, former Virginia governor and U.S. secretary of war, commanded his 2,000-man Army of the Kanawha at Carnifex Ferry, a strategic crossing on the northern bank of the Gauley River, northeast of Cox.

Cox feared that Floyd and Wise would launch a coordinated attack on his positions from the north and east. Luckily for Cox, the Confederate forces were about 17 miles apart. More importantly, Floyd and Wise detested each other, which made coordinating their efforts nearly impossible.

Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans, the overall Federal commander in western Virginia, was leading three Ohio brigades totaling about 6,000 men from Clarksburg to reinforce Cox at Gauley Bridge. But to get there, Rosecrans had to push through Floyd at Carnifex Ferry. Floyd learned that Rosecrans was heading his way and asked Wise for reinforcements. Wise, unwilling to break up his Legion, sent Floyd just a token force. Wise also warned Floyd not to camp with his back to the river, but the advice went ignored.



**Henry A. Wise**



Rosecrans's Federals occupied Summersville, about 10 miles north of Carnifex Ferry, on the morning of the 10th. Local Unionists informed Rosecrans where Floyd had stationed his troops, and Rosecrans resolved to either "whip or pass" Floyd to reach Cox. The Federals advanced to Cross Lanes by 1 p.m., scouted the area, then continued forward around 2:30.

Floyd had his troops positioned on a bend in the Gauley River. The right flank was anchored at the river, the center (which included the road to Carnifex Ferry) was protected by artillery, and the left flank was open. Cliffs and the river were in the Confederate rear. Floyd thought the position was impregnable and did not order his men to build a bridge in the rear in case of emergency. Colonel Henry Heth, one of Floyd's subordinates, built a rope bridge anyway.

As the Federals advanced into the woods, their visibility was obstructed until the Confederates fired into them. The Federals wavered, but one bullet from their modest return fire hit Floyd in the arm. Rosecrans ordered all his men forward, determined to take the Confederate breastworks by frontal assault. The mass Federal attack occurred just before nightfall and dislodged the Confederates' right flank from the river. The Federals captured many supplies, but darkness prevented them from breaking the enemy line. Rosecrans fell back, planning to renew the assault the next day.

Floyd regrouped his men in a strong defensive line at the ferry and awaited another attack. However, Heth advised him that the Confederate left flank, being open, would be vulnerable to a renewed assault. Floyd, who seemed bewildered by combat and his wound, sent orders for Wise to reinforce him, but then opted to retreat without informing Wise. The Confederates used the ferry and Heth's rope bridge to cross the river, destroying both after crossing to prevent a Federal pursuit. They headed south to link with Wise's Legion.

Wise received Floyd's order to reinforce him on the morning of the 11th. The Legion was halfway to Carnifex Ferry when Wise received another message ordering him to return to his original position and await the arrival of Floyd's army. Floyd and Wise met at Dogwood Gap, where Floyd still seemed perplexed by the previous day's events. He issued no further orders for the time being.



**Union General  
William S. Rosecrans**

Meanwhile, Rosecrans learned of Floyd's retreat and settled his troops in Floyd's old camp until they were able to cross the river in pursuit. The engagement at Carnifex Ferry cost the Federals 17 killed and 141 wounded, while the Confederates lost 20 men. The Confederates held against the Federal assaults, but Floyd's retreat made this a minor Federal victory. Rosecrans's Federals struggled to cross the river after the Confederates had destroyed all the ferries, boats, and bridges. They finally joined with Cox's forces in late September. Rosecrans was given command of the new Federal Department of Western Virginia.

By the 13th, Floyd's Confederates were at Dogwood Gap, near Wise's Legion at Hawks Nest. The commanders maintained separate camps even though their forces were now joined at the Big Sewell Mountain. Floyd set up camp atop the mountain, while Wise camped a mile and a half further east on a bluff that he believed was a stronger position.

Wise actually received more blame for this setback than Floyd because of his persistent reluctance to join forces with Floyd's army. This engagement tightened the Federal grip on western Virginia, and responsibility for breaking that grip devolved to the other Confederate force in the region, led by General Robert E. Lee to the north.

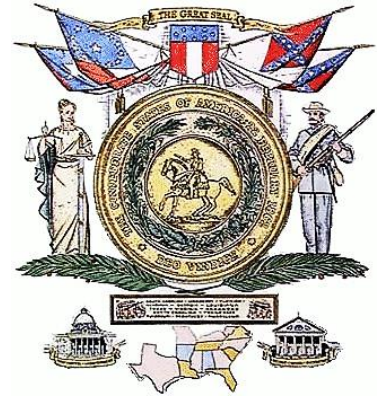


## ***Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence***

Sept. 3, 1861	Confederate forces enter KY from TN. This movement ends the "neutrality" of KY and has many repercussions.
Sept. 5, 1861	A <i>Charleston Mercury</i> (SC) editorial calls for a Confederate offensive against Washington, DC to force the U.S. to defend themselves.
Sept. 11, 1861	Gen. Lee begins the five day Cheat Mountain, VA campaign.
Sept. 20, 1861	<b>Lexington, MO</b> – Federals surrender
Sept. 24, 1861	Confederate Congress adopts the Confederacy seal.
Sept. 1, 1862	Second Manassas Campaign. Fighting at Chantilly, VA.
Sept. 15, 1862	<b>Harpers Ferry, VA</b> – Twelve thousand prisoners and the town of Harper's Ferry are captured by Stonewall Jackson's command
Sept. 17, 1862	<b>Sharpsburg, MD</b> – Battle of Antietam is the bloodiest day in American history.
Sept. 20, 1862	On this date the South raises the age limit for conscription of troops to 45 years.
Sept. 8, 1863	<b>Charleston, SC</b> - A storming party of about 400 Union marines and sailors attempted to surprise Fort Sumter but were repulsed by the Confederate's.
Sept. 21, 1863	<b>Rossville, TN</b> – 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. 6, 1864	<b>Charleston, SC</b> – The eight major bombardment of Charleston, SC begins. Almost 600 rounds are fired against Confederate defenders of Fort Sumter.
Sept. 16, 1864	From Verona, MS, Gen. Forrest leads 4,500 cavalry and mounted infantry on a month raid against Federals in northern AL and middle TN both armies, the total killed, wounded, or missing total over 26,000
Sept. 20, 1864	<b>Centralia, MO</b> - Confederate guerilla leader, "Bloody Bill" Anderson attacks the town of Centralia

**Y'all Come!!!**

**Next Camp Meeting  
Thursday, Sept. 21, 2023  
6:00 PM**



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

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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