

THE

NOVEMBER, 2019

# 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

### COMMANDERS CORNER

BILLY PITTMAN

Compatriots, given this is the season of Thanksgiving, I'm going to take a few moments and express my thanks to each of you for your support of the camp this year. I also want to name some folks specifically and I know I will miss some names, so forgive me. My deepest appreciation to Charlie Bray for his unwavering efforts in keeping the camp (and me) on track. Charlie handles so many duties and attends so many events on our behalf, I wouldn't even have space to list them. I also would like to thank Rusty Rentz for his guidance this year as I transitioned into the commander role and for leading the upcoming November meeting in my absence. Terry Hughey has done an outstanding job lining up speakers for the camp this year and he has lined up speakers for nearly all of 2021 as well. I can't understate how important that role is and with Terry moving out of this role in 2021, we will need someone else to take on this duty. There are people and resources to use to help with this role, so don't be nervous about it and volunteer.

Numerous compatriots deserve praise this year for their efforts and for volunteering to step up and serve. I know that I will inadvertently leave someone out, but thanks to Jim Harley, Bryan Pittman, Walter Lindler, Reggie Miller, Mike Harden, Marion Hutson, Layne Waters, Johnny Stroman and Jim and Mildred Harmon for their participation and service. Layne's work on the legionary is greatly appreciated. Don Gordon's battle briefs are always informative and the best history class you'll ever attend, so thanks to Don for all the work he puts in to make those happen. The camp will need someone to step up and take on the camp historian duties for 2021 so if you are interested please let Rusty Rentz know at the November meeting or email me. I also want to thank the new members that joined in 2020 for choosing the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton camp. I hope you have enjoyed learning more about your ancestor's history and find that membership in the SCV has been well worth it.

On the weekend of November 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, while I was in Anderson participating in a reenactment with compatriots Mark Mills, Wes Mills, Randy Pittman, Eddie Killian and Bryan Pittman, a few camp members and several others participated in the Veteran's Day parade in Lexington on Sunday, November 3<sup>rd</sup>. Fred Morrison, Susan Bray, Charlie Bray, Rusty Rentz, Bobby Epting and David West participated in the parade and represented

### 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*.

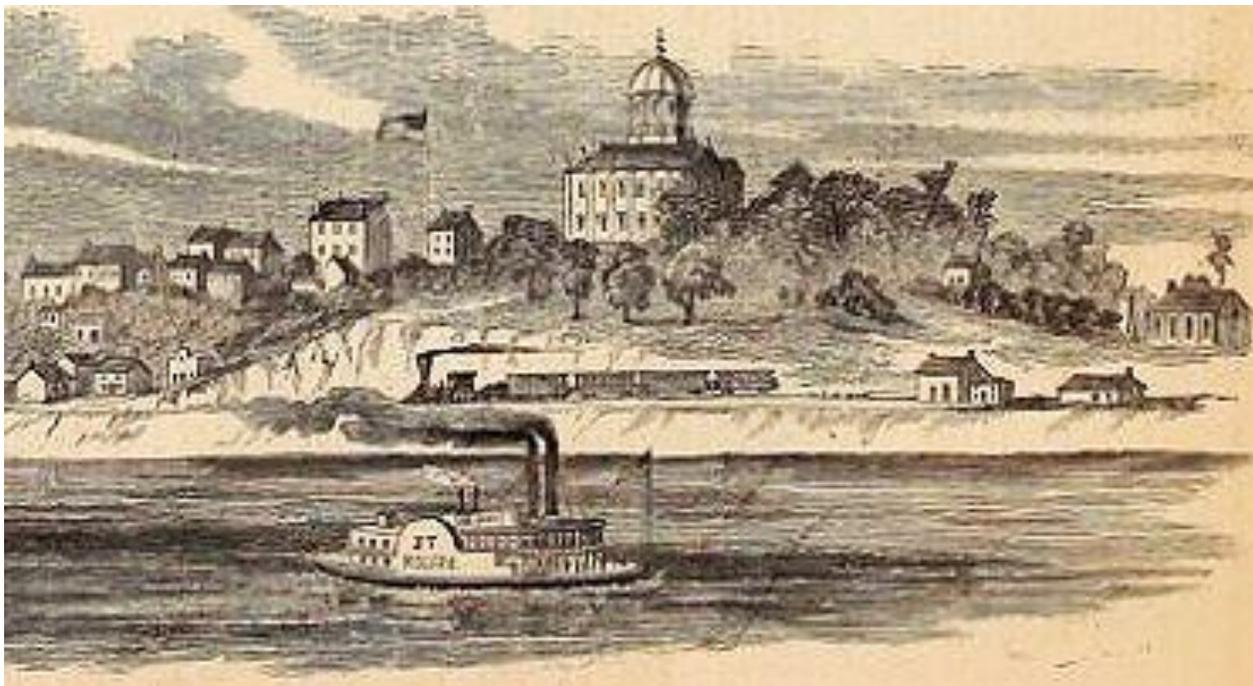
**Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee**,  
Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



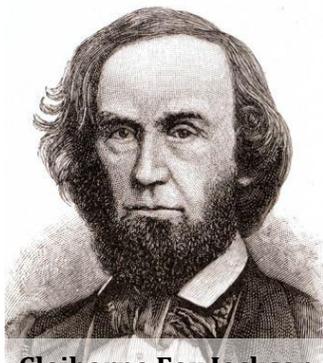
the camp. It's my understanding we were well received as usual. Thanks, as well to Mary Raeford who provided and pulled a cannon in the parade for the camp. She also had three members of her cannon crew in confederate uniforms. It is an honor to tell the true story of the south and remember our brave ancestors wherever the opportunity arises.

The November meeting will be held on November 21<sup>st</sup> at Seawell's starting at 6:00pm. As I mentioned, Rusty Rentz will be leading this meeting in my absence. The speaker will be compatriot Harold Mills who will speak on the "The History of the United Confederate Veteran". Looking further down the road, there is no meeting in December. Our annual Lee Jackson banquet will be held on Friday, January 17, 2020. There will be more details to follow but please make note of the event on your calendars and plan to attend. It has been a privilege and an honor being your camp commander this year. God bless and have a Happy Thanksgiving!

~ Events of September ~



**Missouri State House  
Jefferson City, Missouri**



**Claiborne Fox Jackson**

This Month (November), in 1861, witnessed the governor of Missouri's attempt to take his state out of the Union and join the Confederacy.

Claiborne Fox Jackson was born on April 4, 1806 in Fleming County, Kentucky. The family moved to Franklin, Howard County, Missouri in 1826, eventually settling in Saline County. First elected to the general assembly in 1842, he was named speaker of the house in 1844 and 1846. Senator Jackson was chair of the ways and means committee in 1848 when he presented the "Jackson Resolutions," urging the Missouri congressional delegation to call for extending the Missouri Compromise line into the territories.

Jackson was sworn in as Missouri's 15th governor on January 3, 1861. A state convention was called in 1861 to decide whether Missouri would secede or remain in the Union. The assembly first met in Jefferson City on February 28, 1861. Jackson aligned himself with the pro-Southern majority and believed that the state convention would vote for secession.

Instead, they vacated the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and the assembly; appointed Hamilton Rowan Gamble as the provisional governor; and called for a statewide election in November.

Ignoring the convention order, Jackson declared Missouri a free republic and dissolved all ties with the Union on August 5, 1861. He unsuccessfully summoned the old assembly to meet in November (less than a quorum of either house responded) but they still passed a formal ordinance of secession and appointed senators and representatives to the Confederacy. On November 28, 1861, the Confederate States of America admitted Missouri. Jackson removed with the southern sympathizing members of the state government to southern Arkansas after the Battle of Pea Ridge.

Governor Jackson died of cancer on December 6, 1862 in a rooming house near Little Rock. He is interred in the Sappington Family Cemetery in Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri.

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CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

## THE ORIGIN OF THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY

During the Thanksgiving season we often hear that the first national Thanksgiving Proclamation was given by Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C. on October 3, 1863. What the northern history books fail to mention is that Lincoln, bowing to political pressure, copied the President of the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis actually had made the first national Proclamation of Thanksgiving two years earlier in Richmond, Virginia. Here it is:

### ***Proclamation of Thanksgiving, 1861***

*by President Jefferson Davis*

*WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend us hitherto in our conflicts with our enemies as to be unto them a shield.*

*And whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him, belongeth the victory, and in humble dependence upon His almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our purpose, we appeal to Him that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and humble them to confusion and shame.*

*Now therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of national humiliation and prayer, and do hereby invite the reverend clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.*

*Given under hand and seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this the 31st day of October, year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyone.*

*By the President,*

*JEFFERSON DAVIS*

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***Father God, we give you thanks this day for those who have served this country and others, for those who have served in the military, for those who have sacrificed so much that we might be so blessed. We confess that it is too easy for us to forget their struggles. We pray for those who have served abroad, and for those for whom the horror of war returned home with them. We pray especially for those who suffer from post-traumatic stress syndrome, who battled with horrors that the rest of us can only imagine. We pray for their families, as they care for and love them. Thank you, God, for veterans who have given and continue to give so much. In your holy and sovereign name, we 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.



**Bill Calliham**



**CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS**

**2019**

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Dec. 3, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM <b>1st Tuesday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Dec. 4, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Dec. 5, 2019	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	Nov. 18, 2019	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 <sup>th</sup> Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Nov. 26, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM <b>last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Nov. 26, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

**ADJUTANT’S DESK**

**CHARLIE BRAY**

As I have done over the past 4 months this will be my last reminder regarding membership renewal. I encourage those of you who have not renewed your memberships to do so as soon as possible. If you have any questions regarding your renewal, please contact me via email or phone.

**Contact Info:**  
 Charlie Bray  
 Home TN: 803-749-1042  
 Cell TN: 803-414-6808  
 Email: [cdbiii@bellouth.net](mailto:cdbiii@bellouth.net)

In recognition of Veterans Day, you will find the following two articles one of them deals with the Confederate Cemetery located in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. and a related article about Reverend Randolph H. McKim, D.D. I hope you enjoy this month’s Legionary and you and your families have a wonderful and safe Thanksgiving celebration.

## Confederate Cemetery – Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.



Little known to most Americans these days, there is a Confederate Cemetery in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. It is the direct result of the good will of several Presidents and U.S. Congresses to promote healing and reconciliation of the nation following the War Between the States. 482 Confederates are buried in Section 16 of Arlington.

The Spanish-American War in 1898 brought the North and the South together to fight a common foe. It stimulated national feelings and loyalty. Three former CSA Generals were commissioned in the U.S. Army for that war:

Gen Joe “Fighting Joe” Wheeler, Gen Thomas Rosser and Gen Fitzhugh Lee (nephew of Robert E. Lee, grandson of Lighthorse Henry Lee and great grandson of George Mason).



**CSA General  
Fitzhugh Lee**



**CSA General  
Thomas L. Rosser**



**CSA General  
Joseph “Fighting Joe” M. Wheeler**

In 1900 Congress passed a measure to disinter Confederate soldiers buried in various places in the Washington DC area and rebury them in Confederate Section 16 of Arlington. Memorial Day 1903 was the first date families were permitted to honor their Confederate dead in Arlington. In 1903 the U.S. Congress authorized the United Daughters of The Confederacy and other such organizations to build a Confederate Memorial at Arlington in the middle of Section 16.

June 4, 1914 the bronze statute was dedicated by President Wilson and wreaths were placed on Confederate and Union graves alike.

The Confederate grave markers in Section 16 are the classic Confederate markers with a point on top to “keep yankees from sitting on them” as the story goes. The markers are arranged in concentric circles instead of straight rows like the rest of Arlington. This was intended to represent the South’s effort to find its way in the new society of the Union victors.

The Confederates’ names are arched with military organizations and dates of birth and death if known rather than a religious or other military symbol. Interestingly, Gen Fighting Joe Wheeler chose to be buried with his new Union comrades instead of the Confederate section as his personal sign of national reconciliation.

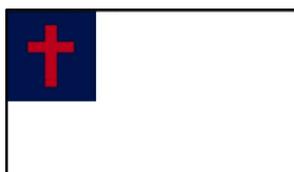
The 32-foot bronze statue features a woman representing the South, and wears an olive wreath, a symbol of peace on her head. She faces and is reaching toward the South with a laurel wreath in her hand to recognize the sacrifice of the Confederate soldiers. She also holds a plow and pruning hook, an acknowledgment of reconciliation and labor leading the South back to glory, but also a nod to the Biblical quote carved into the base, **“And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks.” (Isaiah 2:4)** The plinth on which she stands is embossed with four cinerary urns symbolizing the four years of war. Supporting the plinth is a frieze of 14 inclined shields each depicting the coat of arms of the 13 Confederate states and Maryland which supported the South in the war.

Below the plinth is another frieze of life-sized figures depicting mythical gods and Southern soldiers. At the front of the monument, the panoplied figure of Minerva, Goddess of War and Wisdom, attempts to hold up the figure of a fallen woman (The South) who is resting upon her shield, "The Constitution." Behind the South, the Spirits of War are trumpeting in every direction calling the sons and daughters of the South to aid their falling mother. On either side of the fallen woman are figures depicting those sons and daughters who came to her aid and who represent each branch of the Confederate service: Soldiers, Sailor, Sapper and Miner.

Completing the frieze are six vignettes illustrating the effect of the war on Southerners of all races. The vignettes include a black slave following his young master, an officer kissing his infant child in the arms of her mammy, a blacksmith leaving his bellows and workshop as his sorrowful wife looks on; a young lady binding the sword and sash on her beau; and a young officer standing alone.

The base of the memorial features several inscriptions. On the face are the seal of the Confederacy and a tribute by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. On the rear of the monument is an inscription attributed to Reverend Randolph Harrison McKim, who was a Confederate chaplain. It reads:

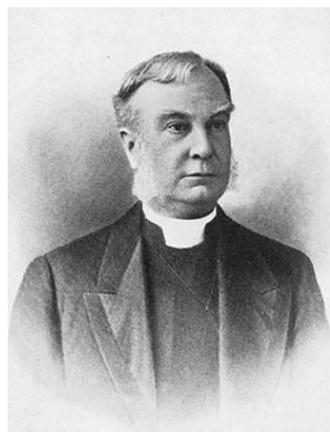
Not for fame or reward  
 Not for place or for rank  
 Not lured by ambition  
 But in simple  
 Obedience to duty  
 As they understood it  
 These men suffered all  
 Sacrificed all  
 Dared all-and died




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## Reverend Randolph H. McKim, D.D.

Typescript of Obituary for Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim; published in the Confederate Veteran Magazine, September 1920.



Widespread sorrow was occasioned by the death of Rev. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, D. C., who died very suddenly on July 15 while on vacation at Bedford Springs, Pa. He had been pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington for thirty-two years and after funeral rites at that church his body was taken to Baltimore and laid to rest in Greenmount Cemetery.

Dr. McKim was born in Baltimore on April 16, 1842, the son of John S. and Catherine Harrison McKim. Shortly after his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1861 he enlisted in the Southern army, serving first as a private in the corps commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and later by Stonewall Jackson. He was afterwards commissioned first lieutenant and assigned as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George H. Stuart. Near the close of the war he served as chaplain of the 2d Virginia Cavalry.



In 1866 Dr. McKim was ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church and held pastorates in Virginia, New York, New Orleans, and then in Washington since 1888. He was active in all work connected with his Church and became a prominent figure in the ecclesiastical world. He was the author of a number of books of Church interest

and also contributed several volumes to the history of the Southern cause, among which were "A Soldier's Recollections," "Numerical Strength of the Confederate Armies," "The Soul of Lee."

As a member of Camp No. 171, U. C. V., of the District of Columbia, Dr. McKim was prominent among the veterans of Washington and active in their interest. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars.

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### **Quote: Douglas MacArthur**

**“The soldier above all others prays for peace, for it is the soldier who must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war.”**

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### **Nancy Hart**



It is commonly thought that women during the War Between the States period remained on the homestead to tend to the family. For the most part this is correct; however, there is always an exception to any rule. A ladies company, known as the Nancy Hart Rifles named after Nancy Hart of Raleigh, N.C., orchestrated the peaceful and non-destructive surrender of the town of Lagrange, Georgia toward the end of the war. It is important to recognize their contribution, as well as their ability to save the town and possibly many lives.

During the first weeks of the War Between the States it was recognized with almost 1,300 men away fighting, LaGrange's citizens were defenseless. The idea was conceived by two soldiers' wives, Nancy Hill Morgan and Mary Alford Heard, to form a female military company to protect their homes. At the preliminary meeting, almost forty women attended, ready to band together for mutual protection from the stragglers of both armies and raids. Thus was organized an entirely female company named for the Georgian Revolutionary heroine, Nancy Hart.

Nearly all of the ladies of LaGrange were mustered in, even though they were inexperienced with guns and unfamiliar with military tactics. Though the help of A. C. Ware, a physician who remained in town due to a physical disability, they ladies were taught how to load guns and to fire them. Using Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, the ladies drilled twice a week. Through practice, determination and many misadventures, the women became excellent shots.

The Nancy Hart Rifles or "Nancies" would march through the streets with guns on their shoulders and banners flying. Although they were never called to active duty, they were ready and willing. When not drilling or tending to their homes, the ladies would volunteer as nurses to help the many who came to LaGrange for refuge.

When Fort Tyler fell, Federal Col Oscar H. LaGrange began toward LaGrange with the intent of burning and destroying it. The Nancy Harts met him on the road near LaGrange Female College on the edge of town with their guns ready. Finding a group of women barring his way comical, Col LaGrange laughed at them. Once he realized the seriousness of the situation, he placed the prisoners from Ft. Tyler in front of his men, creating a human shield. This prevented Capt. Mrs. Morgan Brown from ordering the women to fire since that shot would first fall the men that were their husbands, brothers and beaus. Capt. Brown negotiated with Col. LaGrange to spare the town and its citizens; but in return the Nancy Harts would feed both the Union and Confederate soldiers. The Federal troops did destroy the facilities deemed helpful to the Confederate war effort, which included warehouses, business, and railroad tracks. For the most part, majority of the private homes and property were unharmed.

With his Confederate prisoners in tow, Col LaGrange left for Macon the next morning. Col. LaGrange arrived in Macon to be informed of Lee's surrender, so he freed his captives who returned to their heroic ladies. Without firing a shot, the Nancy Harts saved the homes and citizens of LaGrange, Troup

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

- Nov. 18, 1861      **Warrensburg, MO** – On this date a Confederate force a Union wagon train was travelling near Warrensburg. A group of Confederates spotted the wagon train and attacked it. They quickly captured the train and stole whatever they could carry. After this, they quickly left the area.
- Nov. 30, 1861      **Little Cacapon River, WV** – On this date a confederate group attacked a Union camp, commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly. The camp was located at the mouth of the Little Cacapon River. The Confederates managed to capture some of Kelly's horses before the left.
- Nov. 7, 1862      **Clarks Mill, MO**– On this date, Confederate troops, commanded by Col. John Q. Burbridge and Col. Colton Greene, were in the area of Clarks Mill. Union Capt. Hiram E. Barstow, commander at Clark's Mill, sent a detachment toward Gainesville and he led another southeastward. Barstow's 100 men ran into a Confederate force, skirmished with them and drove them back. His column then fell back to Clark's Mill where he learned that another Confederate force was coming from the northeast. Unlimbering artillery to command both approach roads, Barstow was soon engaged in a five-hour fight with the enemy. Under a white flag, the Confederates demanded a surrender, and the Union, given their numerical inferiority, accepted. The Confederates paroled the Union troops and departed after burning the blockhouse at Clark's Mill.
- Nov. 22, 1864      **Lawrenceburg, TN** – On this date Lt. Gen. John B. Hood and the Army of Tennessee began their Franklin & Nashville Campaign. They moved out from Florence, Alabama. On November 22, the Confederates arrived at Lawrenceburg. There, they discovered the advance guard of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's Union force. The Confederates overwhelmed the Federals and forced them to retreat toward Columbia.
- Nov. 26, 1864      **Sylvan Grove, GA** – Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry attacked the 8th Indiana Cavalry at Sylvan Springs. The Confederates managed to drive the Federals away from their camp.

**THURSDAY,  
NOVEMBER 21  
6:00 P.M.**



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

**Speaker  
Harold Mills**

(“The History of the United Confederate Veterans”)

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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