



THE LEGIONARY

November, 2020

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

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton camp November 19 meeting is cancelled. Polling results of members who would attend indicates only a handful of camp members would attend.

Compatriots, as I have mentioned before and in recent Legionaries, 2020 is my last year as Commander, which means that this will be my last Commander's Corner writing. I have greatly appreciated the opportunity the past two years and wish the best for the camp in the future. Demands at work with increased responsibility and pursuit of some personal goals next year are the primary reasons I need to hand over the reins so I hope someone will step up and take the role. It is an honor that I will cherish for the rest of my days to have been Commander of the Lt. General Wade Hampton camp. I will always tell the true story of the Confederate soldier at every opportunity.

I will leave you with a quote attributed to Robert E. Lee that sums the current times up well; "We must submit ourselves in adversity to the will of a merciful God as cheerfully as in prosperity". Relish the hard times and keep the faith. Stay true to who you are, honor your Confederate ancestors in a manner that makes them proud. They are more than worthy of remembrance having sacrificed so much for their families, states and their country. We have an enviable bloodline of honor and courage that any Godly man would carefully emulate and guard. The evil among us can destroy a few monuments and try all they might but nothing or nobody can take our Confederate inheritance or the place of honor that our ancestors have rightfully and forever earned in history. Deo Vindice.

God bless the south!

Billy

The CHARGE

To you, **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals 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 November ~

This Month (November), in 1863, witnessed the first of 3 battles fought.

The Battle of Round Mountain was the first battle in the Trail of Blood on Ice campaign for the control of Indian Territory during the American Civil War and occurred on November 19, 1861. The physical location of the battle is in dispute. Some historians believe the battle was fought near Keystone while others contend that it is near Yale, Oklahoma.

Col. Douglas H. Cooper, Confederate commander of the Indian Department, was unable to reconcile differences with Chief Opothleyahola, commander of a band of Unionist Creeks and Seminoles. Cooper set out on November 15, 1861, with about 1,400 men to either compel Opothleyahola's submission or "drive him and his party from the country." Cooper's force rode up the Deep Fork of the Canadian River to find Chief Opothleyahola's camp deserted. On November 19, Cooper received information from captured prisoners that part of Opothleyahola's band was erecting a fort at the Red Fork of the Arkansas River.



CSA Colonel
Douglas H. Cooper



Chief Opothleyahola
"Laughing Fox" (D. 1863)

Cooper's men arrived there around 4:00 p.m. Charging cavalry discovered that Opothleyahola's followers had recently abandoned their camp. The Confederates located and followed stragglers; the 4th Texas blundered into Opothleyahola's warriors on the tree line at the foot of the Round Mountains. The Federal response chased the Confederate cavalry back to Cooper's main force. Darkness prevented Cooper's counterattack until the main enemy force was within 60 yards. After a short fight, Opothleyahola's men set fire to the prairie grass and retreated.

The following morning, Cooper advanced on Opothleyahola's new camp but found that the Federal forces had fled. The Confederates claimed victory because Chief Opothleyahola had left the area.

This was the first of three encounters between Opothleyahola's Union bands and Confederate troops. The chief was forced to flee to Kansas at the end of the year.

The Confederate loss in the engagement was 1 captain and 5 men killed, 3 severely and 1 slightly wounded, and 1 missing. Opothleyahola lost about 110 killed and wounded.

CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

"For this light momentary affliction is preparing for us an eternal weight of glory beyond all comparison." 2 Corinthians 4:17 ESV

As Christians, we believe, God is in control of all circumstances surrounding our lives, both good and bad and for this we give thanks.

The apostle Paul wrote, "And I am convinced that nothing can ever separate us from God's love. For I am sure that neither death nor life, nor angels nor rulers, nor things present nor things to come, nor powers, nor height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord." (**Romans 8:38-39 ESV**). God loves us, and He is always looking out for our eternal benefit. God is wiser than we are. *And if He tells us to not do something, He does so for good reason.*

Satan doesn't want you to believe that. He will whisper in your ear, "God hates you. God wants to ruin your life. All those rules in the Bible are just there to make life miserable. Satan tells Christians you serve an oppressive God who doesn't want you to have any fun."

What Satan whispers is nonsense. Some have lived apart from Christ and had the so-called fun this world has to offer and have come to the realization it wasn't fun at all. Many have found that a life with Christ is a life of fulfillment and purpose.

We must realize that God loves us and is always looking out for our eternal benefit, even if what we are presently going through is difficult.

Heavenly Father, we will soon be celebrating Thanksgiving Day and this year's celebration will be unlike most. Individually as well as nationally we will be dealing with the end of a bitter national election coupled with 9 months living with the COVID-19 pandemic. We pray for your guidance to help us get through this tumultuous time. 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.



Bob Slimp



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

The posted meeting dates have most likely been cancelled. 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 is still valid.***

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Dec. 1, 2020	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	Dec. 2, 2020	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Dec. 3, 2020	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Nov. 16, 2020	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Nov. 24, 2020	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Nov. 24, 2020	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC

As of **October 10, dues have been paid by 95%** of camp members which leaves **non-renewed**. I would love to see everyone renew their membership for the 2021 fiscal year. Since we have passed the October 31 deadline for paying 2021 dues renewing members will incur a \$5.00 late fee. I encourage each member whose dues are still outstanding to submit them as soon as possible. Should you have any questions my contact information is:

Home TN: 803-749-1042 / Cell TN: 803-414-6808 / Email: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Quote: George Washington – October 3, 1789

"Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be -- That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks - - for his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation -- for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war -- for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed -- for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted, for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us."

Witness to the 1856 John Brown Pottawatomie Creek Massacre in Kansas



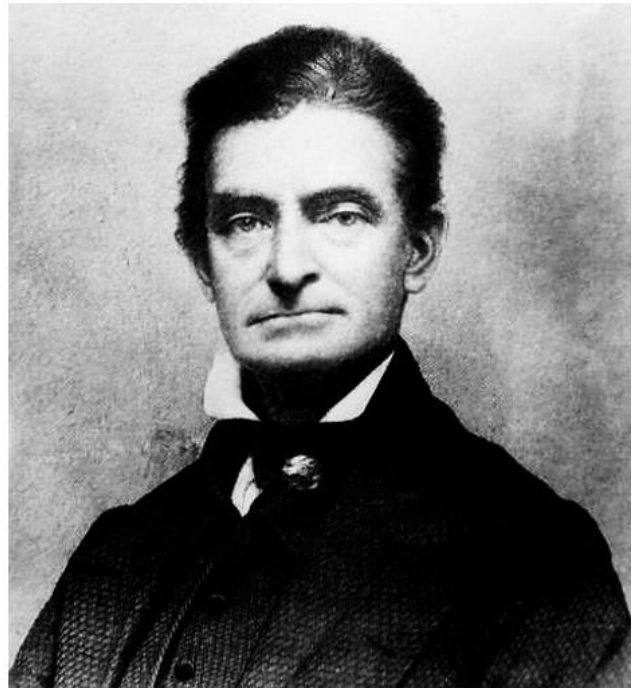
In 1855, sixteen-year-old John C Doyle moved from Chattanooga Tennessee to Kansas Territory with his family. "Our family consisted of six boys and one girl," Mr. Doyle told a reporter from "The Lookout" in 1921. "My father's object in going to Kansas was to get a home for us." Little did he know that he was about to witness the beginning of "Bleeding Kansas" one of the most horrendous events in American history just prior to the Civil War. In becoming a territory, Kansas was to decide for itself the issue of slavery – with pro and anti-slave factions settling side by side in the new territory causing serious tensions and eventual bloodshed. John and his family arrived in what is now Franklin

County, Kansas on November 18, 1855 and settled on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. They built a house, and, in the spring of 1856, they planted their first crop. Everything was quiet and peaceful until the night of May 24th when John Brown, five of his sons, a son in law and two other associates came to the house and demanded admittance. Brown and his followers targeted the Doyle home because John's father, James, was a known slave supporter. Brown was seeking revenge on the known pro slavery supporters in the area as three days prior, Brown with the larger "Pottawatomie Company" had failed to protect the anti-slave town of Lawrence from being burned by those who supported slavery.

With the knock on the Doyle family door, the Pottawatomie Massacre, as it was to become known, had begun. That night, Brown, his sons and associates murdered five men from three different cabins along Pottawatomie Creek. According to John Doyle, *"When refused entry, they set fire to the house with torches made of prairie hay. To keep us all from being burned to death, my father opened the door. They came in and handcuffed my father and my two older brothers (William and Drury) and started to take me but mother begged them to leave me, as I would be all the protection she would have. Brown told mother they were going to take father and the boys to the army and left the house with them. They took them about three hundred yards from the house and murdered them. My father was shot in the head, my brothers cut to pieces.*

They left them all dead in a heap. They then went over two miles further and killed two more men by the names of Wilkerson and Sherman. After daylight I went to some neighbor's houses and got them to come and help bury father and my brothers. Brown said he murdered them on account of being slave holders, but my father had never owned a Negro and never expected to."

After the murders, John Doyle, his mother, and the rest of his siblings travelled to Missouri, staying there a short time, and finally getting back to Chattanooga in September of 1856.



John Brown

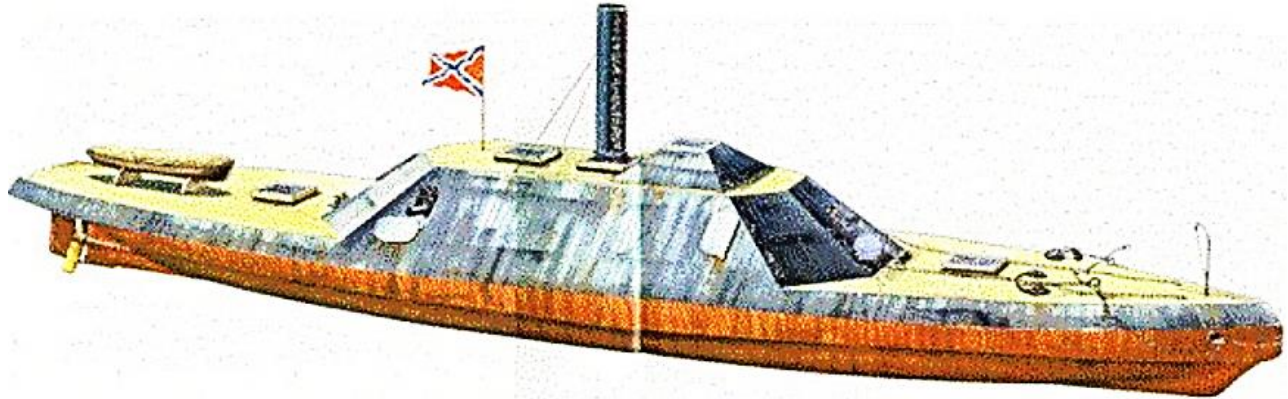
John Brown, engraving from a daguerreotype, c. 1856.
National Archives and Records Administration
(Photo Number: 531116)

When war broke out in 1861, John Doyle signed up to serve with the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry, CSA.

John told this story in 1921. A modest and retiring man anxious to avoid publicity, he gave his account of that night but only on the condition that it not be published until his death. He died in 1922 and his story was published soon after.

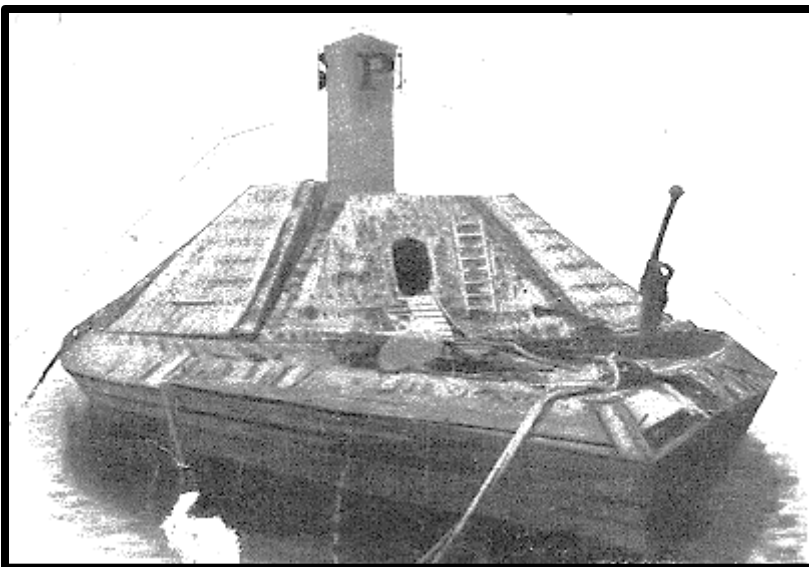
He is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Chattanooga, TN.

CSS Albemarle – Confederate States Ram



On June 3, 1863, Lieutenant Flusser, commanding the United States steamer Miami, in Albemarle Sound, advised Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, USN, of the building of a new Confederate States ram, the Albemarle, at Edward's Ferry on the Roanoke River, 30 miles below Weldon. The United States Navy Department several times called the attention of the general in command of the United States forces on the sound to the construction of this vessel, and advised that as the United States ships could not reach her on account of the shallowness of the water, a land force be sent to burn her. This appeal was disregarded. In the meantime, the building of the vessel, subsequently named the Albemarle, went on under the most discouraging circumstances. There was not even a ship yard at Edward's Ferry; the timber had to be cut in the woods, workmen were scarce, there was no machine shop, and iron was almost unobtainable. Fortunately, Commander James W. Cooke, CS Navy, was ordered to assist her builders, and take command of her when finished. She was simply a flat-bottomed boat, sharp at both ends. The prow was solid oak, plated with iron; her shield was slanting, and covered with railroad iron, which was sufficient, as after experience demonstrated. She carried two good guns, Brooke rifles. As the vessel went down in the water, Cooke moved her farther and farther down the river into deeper water. The Officers, crew and workmen suffered great hardships from bad fare, bad water, and bad climate. But the indefatigable Cooke encouraged them by his example.

By April, 1863, the vessel was partially completed, and a combined movement against the Federal forces at Plymouth, North Carolina, was planned. About the middle of April, General Hoke, commander of the Confederate land forces, visited the ship, then at Hamilton, and Captain Cooke promised to be at Plymouth by the 18th to assist the army. Few men would have ventured to make the promise. Workmen were still at work; the engine had not been tried, nor the crew drilled. Cooke had, however, an excellent Executive Officer in the brave Lieutenant F. M. Roby.



On the 17th and 18th of April, 1864, vigorous attacks were made upon the forts at Plymouth by the Confederates under General Hoke. At this time the United States vessels present were the Miami, the Southfield, two small picket boats, the Bombshell and Whitehead, and the gunboat Ceres, all under the command of Lieutenant Flusser. In Albemarle Sound were several United States vessels, technically called double-enders. Captain Flusser helped materially in the defense of the forts on the 17th and 18th; his two larger vessels carrying one rifled 100-pounder and five or six 9-inch shell guns each. On the evening of the 18th, expecting

the advent of the Albemarle, he chained the Miami and Southfield together, a somewhat novel proceeding. In this condition he confidently awaited the attack, having some months before expressed the opinion that "we shall whip them if they venture down."

In the meanwhile, the Albemarle, having landed her mechanics in the afternoon of the 18th, was slowly making her way down the river, stern foremost, as she was difficult to steer. About 3 AM on the 19th, Captain Flusser was made aware of her approach, and the Miami and Southfield steamed to meet her. The Albemarle, with her ports closed, passed the enemy's fort at Warren's Neck under a heavy fire, and rammed the Southfield, forcing her ram into the fire- room. The Albemarle had some difficulty in extricating herself, the water coming into her bow port before she could get clear. The Southfield filled and sank as the ram was drawn out. Commander Cooke, in his official report, spoke highly of his officers, Lieutenant Roby, Master Shelly, Past Midshipman Hamilton and Pilot Hopkins. He also specially thanked Mr. Elliot, the builder, who accompanied him as a volunteer, for great gallantry and efficient service.

As the Albemarle closed with the Miami and Southfield they fired shells, which of course burst into fragments against the ram's iron sides and rebounded over the Miami's deck. Three or four of the pieces struck the gallant Flusser, and he was instantly killed. Seeing the fate of the Southfield, the Miami, Whitehead and Ceres made off down the river. The Bombshell had been previously sunk by a shot from a Confederate Battery. The Albemarle having sunk the Southfield and driven off the other vessels, now turned her guns upon the forts, and the town surrendered the same day. Thus, did the Navy assist the Army in the capture of Plymouth. Without the aid of the Albemarle it could not have been affected.

The Albemarle now went to the wharf at Plymouth to be completed. On May 5th, accompanied by the steamer Cotton Plant and the little gunboat Bombshell, which had been raised by the Confederates and commissioned under Lieutenant W.E. Hudgins, she steamed down the Roanoke River into Albemarle Sound. According to Captain J.N. Maffitt, CSN, in his "Reminiscences," Captain Cooke was ordered to convoy the Cotton Plant to Alligator River. After proceeding some 15 miles down the sound she encountered the Federal fleet, consisting of the double-enders Mattabesett, Sassacus, Wyalusing and Miami, and the gunboats Ceres, Whitehead and Commodore Hull, all under the command of Commodore M. Smith, USN. These vessels were heavily armed, and the Miami carried a torpedo and a seine, the latter to foul the Albemarle's propeller. The Cotton Plant was sent back to Plymouth, and the Bombshell should have been, for of course she had soon to surrender.

About 5 PM the engagement commenced. The Albemarle made repeated attempts to ram her huge antagonist, but her slow speed prevented. The enemy poured broadside after broadside into her; but even the 100-pound rifled projectiles and the 9-inch solid shot failed to penetrate her shield. The Sassacus rammed her just abaft the shield, but without effect. In return, she received from the Albemarle a 100-pound Brooke rifle-shot, which passed through one of her boilers, scalding many of her crew, and sending her out of action, disabled. The Miami made no use of her torpedo and the seine accomplished nothing. The Albemarle kept up a constant fire, though one of her guns was badly cracked. Finding it impossible to capture the Albemarle, the Federal fleet discontinued the action at 7:30 PM, and the unconquerable little ram made her way slowly back to Plymouth. The total loss in the Federal vessels was 29. We have no returns of the Albemarle's loss.

As the Confederate Navy Department was building an ironclad ram on the Neuse River, the Albemarle now awaited her co-operation. On the night of October 27, 1864, she was sunk while lying at the wharf at Plymouth, by a torpedo boat under the command of the heroic Lieutenant W.B. Cushing, USN, one of the most brilliant exploits in Naval annals. At the time, the Albemarle was commanded by Lieutenant A. F. Warley; Commander Cooke, who had been promoted to Captain, having retired from ill health. After the destruction of the Albemarle the town of Plymouth fell again into the enemy's hands.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Nov. 16, 1861 **Doolan's Farm, VA** – On this date a group of Confederates captured Federal foraging parties at Doolan's farm.
- Nov. 19, 1861 **Atlantic Ocean** – On this date the Confederate raider Nashville captured the clipper ship Harvey Birch in the Atlantic Ocean. The Nashville then removed all usable items from Harvey Birch, then burned it.
- Nov. 5, 1862 **Barbee's Crossroads, VA** – On this date 1,500 Union cavalry under Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's command and 3,000 CSA cavalry under Gen. Wade Hampton's command. After a hard fought battle, the Confederates withdrew from the battle field. The federals suffered 15 killed or wounded and the Confederates suffered 36 killed or wounded.
- Nov. 28, 1862 **Battle of Cane Hill, AR** – Union troops under Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt had entered northwestern Arkansas, and Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas Hindman sent a force under John S. Marmaduke to Cane Hill to intercept Blunt. Blunt attacked on November 28, and quickly broke Marmaduke's first line. A rear-guard action by Joseph O. Shelby allowed the Confederates to form a second position on Reed's Mountain, but Blunt also broke this line, with the help of artillery. Darkness ended the action.
- Nov. 2, 1863 **Battle of Bayou Bourbeux** – Brig. Gen. Thomas Green launched the attack on the Union camp after receiving three infantry regiments on November 2, 1863. Union Losses - 26 killed, 124 wounded, and 566 captured or missing. Confederate Losses - 22 killed and 103 wounded.
- 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.
- Nov. 28, 1864 **Cumberland, VA** - Brig. Gen. William H.F. Payne and his Confederate brigade was advancing along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They soon encountered some Union pickets and opened fire on them. The pickets were quickly driven away.

***DUE TO COVID-19
NOVEMBER
MEETING
CANCELLED***



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

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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The Official Publication of

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