



THE LEGIONARY

November, 2021

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

V. A. CANT, SR.

The **RSVP** response closing date for the November 18 camp meeting is **Monday, November 15. Remember if you commit to attend and do not attend then the camp has to pay for your meal.**



It's hard to believe that we are closing in on the end of 2021. In 2020 we only had 5 face to face meetings due to COVID restrictions and health concerns. At the start of 2021 we did not meet in January and February, but we have met 9 consecutive times beginning in March. I pray that we have seen the end of the pandemic and that our lives will in a very short while will have returned 100% to normal.

Looking at the future I will soon schedule a cleanup day at Elmwood Cemetery in preparation for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Some tasks to be done at the cemetery cleaning include the following.

- Install Iron Crosses
- Clean Confederate Section and other Confederate graves.
- Repair flagpole located in Confederate section.
- Replace all flags in Confederate Section.

Another quick cleanup will be scheduled before Christmas and at that time we install several wreaths in the Confederate Section and place the Second National Flag on each grave.

This months speaker will be Tom Elmore who will be speaking on "Booze in the camp."

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 1006**



~ Events of November ~

**Battle of Franklin, Tennessee**

This Month (November), in 1864, saw a disastrous defeat for the South's Army of Tennessee at the 'Battle of Franklin'.

**Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood**

After the fall of Atlanta on September 1, 1864, Gen. John Bell Hood and his 30,000-man army raced into Tennessee, hoping to divert Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's attention by threatening his supply base at Nashville. Sherman did not take the bait, and instead dispatched Maj. Gen. John Schofield's Army of the Ohio, 30,000 strong, to protect Nashville while the rest of Sherman's army simply left their supply line behind and marched to the Atlantic coast, forcibly securing whatever they needed to sustain themselves from the Confederate citizens in their path. Twenty-five thousand Union soldiers under Maj. Gen. George Thomas were entrenched in Nashville. If Schofield could reach them before

**Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield**

Hood, he would command a numerical advantage on the battlefield. Hood's hopes for a successful campaign rested on defeating Schofield before the two forces joined.

After a missed opportunity at the Battle of Spring Hill on November 29, Hood pursued Schofield to the town of Franklin, where the Confederate general led an assault on November 30.

The scale of the Confederate charge at Franklin rivaled that of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. The action resulted in a disastrous defeat that cost him 20 percent of his men and failed to prevent the Union army from advancing to Nashville.

The devastating defeat of Gen. John Bell Hood's Confederate troops in an ill-fated charge at Franklin, resulted in the loss of more than 6,000 Confederates, along with six generals, five were: *Cleburne, John Adams, Hiram B. Granbury, States Rights Gist, and Otho F. Strahl* and many other top commanders. The fighting force of the South's Army of Tennessee was severely diminished.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDER

“Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.” (PSALM 33.12)

Many nations have special days for giving thanks. In the United States, we have Thanksgiving Day which is always the fourth Thursday in November.

Wherever we are in the world, there are at least two requirements for any sort of thanksgiving to happen: something we're thankful for and somebody to thank. As obvious as that may seem, it's amazing how many people can say, “I'm thankful for . . .” in a sort of generic way without admitting, or even realizing, that God is there to hear their thanks. Sadly they're certainly not giving him credit for whatever it is they're grateful for.

We who are Christians, though, know that “every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights” (James 1:17). And when Paul prays that the Ephesians would be “giving thanks always and for everything to God the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ” (Ephesians 5:18–20), *everything* reminds us that not every good gift seems happy at the moment.

So when we sit down to the table together this Thanksgiving and name things, we're thankful for, I pray that we can ask our Father to help us know wholehearted thanks for things that are hard amongst the things that come more easily to mind: illness or health, joblessness or fulfilling work, death or life of ones we love, and more.

There is one thing on our gratitude list that we who are following Christ all have in common: “Thanks be to God for his inexpressible gift” (2 Corinthians 9:15). Of all people in the world, we have the greatest reason to give thanks and an inexpressibly great God who receives our gratitude. What more could we desire than that hope and salvation? ***“Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ!”*** (1 Peter 1:3).

Dear God, this year has been hard for many of us. The challenges we have faced have been overwhelming, and as we plan for Thanksgiving and our families coming together, we cannot ignore the fact that these feelings and stresses still linger as does the pain. For the hours and days ahead, we remember that you are a God who loves us, cares for us, heals us, and forgives us. By Your Grace let us enjoy this time together with our families and friends. Dear God, we ask that you provide wisdom to our President, Congress, Governor, Legislature, and City leaders. We also ask for your protection and blessing to all first responders. In Jesus 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.



**Pray for our Nation,
State, Communities and
First Responders.**





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
Hampton Redshirts	December 7, 2021	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	December 1, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	December 2, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	November 15, 2021	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	November 30, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	November 30, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

As of today 6-November-2021 a few members have not renewed their memberships. I encourage those who have not renewed to please do so as soon as possible.

Home TN: 803-749-1042

Cell TN: 803-414-6808

Email: cdbiii@bellsouth.net



Quote: Calvin Coolidge (30th President)

"As we have grown and prospered in material things, so also should we progress in moral and spiritual things. We are a God-fearing people who should set ourselves against evil and strive for righteousness in living and observing the Golden Rule we should from our abundance help and serve those less fortunately placed. We should bow in gratitude to God for his many Favors."



Juliet Opie Hopkins (1818-1890)

Juliet Opie Hopkins was the wife of prominent Mobile businessman and political leader Arthur F. Hopkins. In June 1861, while she was in Virginia, she began organizing medical and supply services to assist sick and wounded Alabama soldiers, who at the time were not provided with adequate medical services by the Confederate Medical Department.

Her voluntary efforts grew in size and scale through the summer, as groups in Alabama sent supplies and money to assist her in her efforts. In August, she established the first of three hospitals in Richmond to provide a place of care and recovery for Alabamians. By November she had established a second, larger hospital, and a third hospital followed in the Spring of 1862. In its November 1861

session, the Alabama legislature assumed responsibility for supporting these hospitals, appointing Judge Hopkins the agent for Alabama in Virginia and Mrs. Hopkins the superintendent of any hospitals the agent might establish.



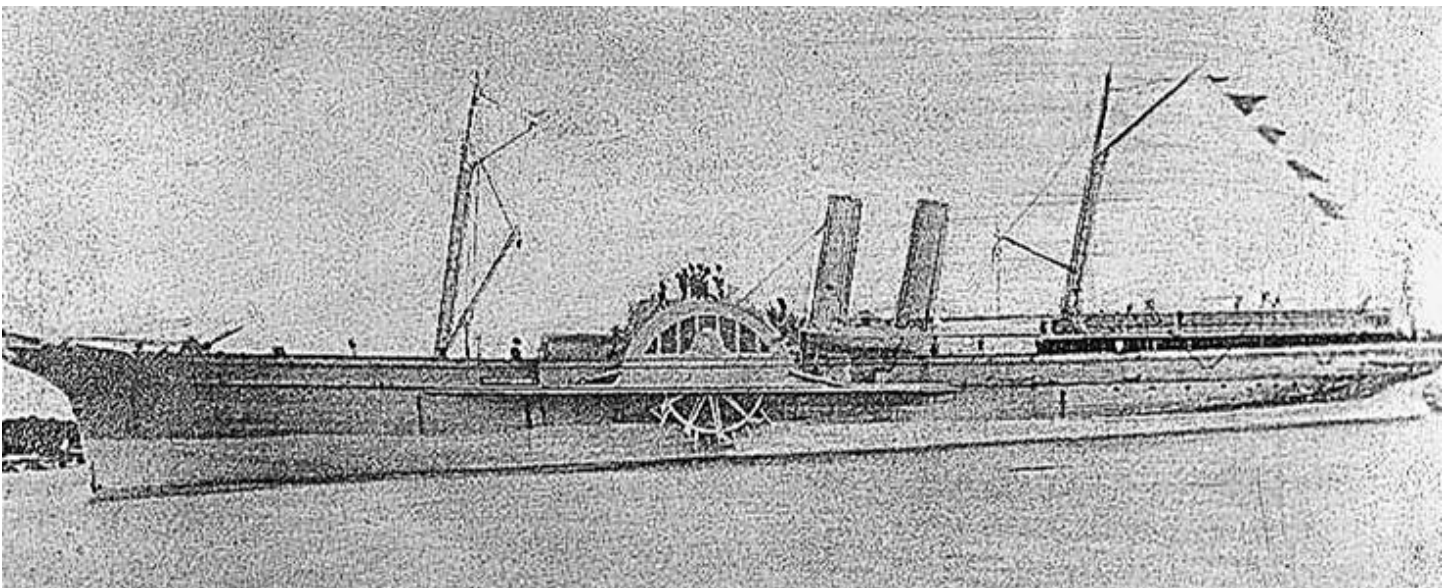
Just the establishment and continued operation of these hospitals was a remarkable achievement. It was even more remarkable for a woman to emerge in such a position of leadership and responsibility. But the most remarkable aspect of Mrs. Hopkins' work was the level of personal care and attention she and her colleagues provided. Surviving records are filled with letters reflecting her efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded who found themselves in her care. All of these letters reflect a tenacious dedication to the personal care of each patient in a time when the numbers of sick and wounded tended to overwhelm and deaden the sensibilities of the people responsible for their care.

With the increasing costs and shortage by late 1863 and also the consolidation of services by the Confederate Medical Department, Mrs. Hopkins felt obligated to close her hospitals in October and to transfer her patients and supplies to the Confederate hospitals. She returned to Alabama to continue her work in hospitals in the state, serving there until the end of the War.

Mrs. Hopkins' husband died in late 1865, and Mrs. Hopkins left Alabama to live on property she owned in New York. She had lost most of her and her husband's wealth in the War and lived the rest of her life in relative poverty. She died in 1890 in Washington, D.C., in the home of her adopted daughter, also named Juliet. She was buried at Arlington Cemetery, and the members of the Alabama congressional delegation served as her pall bearers.



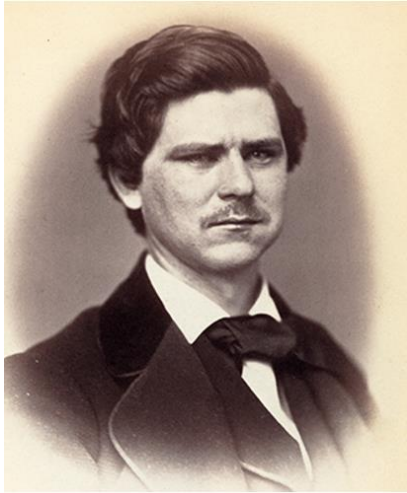
C.S.S. Advance



When it comes to reputation, the Confederate gunboat *Advance* knows no peer. During any retelling of the blockade runners, this North Carolina vessel has been more romanticized than any other.

In actual fact, the blockade runner *Advance* commenced her famous career as a schooner-rigged, side-wheel steamer built at Greenock, Scotland, by Caird & Co. Launched on July 3rd, 1862, as the Clyde packet *Lord Clyde*, the vessel was jointly purchased by the State of North Carolina and firm of Lord, Power & Co., to serve as a blockade runner during the Civil War. With a displacement of eight hundred and eighty tons, a

length of two hundred and thirty feet and beam of twenty six feet, she was built for speed. Powered by two, 2-cylinder oscillating side-lever steam engines with six boilers, two funnels and two sail bearing masts, her side-wheel paddles could achieve and maintain speeds in excess of twelve knots. Upon 'delivery' she was renamed *Advance* in honour of the Governor of North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance. Governor Vance was dedicated to North Carolina having its own 'navy' and although loyal to the southern cause, often reminded the Confederate authorities that all cargoes shipped on his vessels were the property of North Carolina first and foremost.



Zebulon Baird Vance, 1859
Image from the Library of Congress

Advance, burning poor-quality coal and unable to sustain speed was overhauled by the Union cruiser *USS Santiago de Cuba*. Following *Advance's* capture on September 10th, 1864 she was subsequently 'condemned' by the New York Prize Court and purchased by the US Navy that same month. After some refitting and repair, *Advance* was then commissioned at the New York Navy Yard on October 28th, 1864, with Lt. Cmdr. John H. Upshur in command.



Lt. Cmdr. John Henry Upshur, 1859
Image: U.S. Naval History & Command

Following completion, her new owners quickly fitted their new vessel with a single 20-pound rifle and four 24-pound howitzers. *Advance* also carried an impressive number of small arms for use by her crew in the event of being boarded. During *Advance's* ensuing career, she would complete more than twenty, highly successful voyages and enjoy many more close encounters with Union blockading forces. Governor Vance appointed Thomas M. Crossan as Captain. Crossan, who unlike his contemporaries Wilkinson and Maffitt, was an officer of the North Carolina Navy rather than the Confederate Navy, played an integral part in the purchase of the vessel on behalf of the State; and following his appointment, ran the *Advance* through the blockade on twenty two occasions in little more than a year. His arrivals and departures from Wilmington and Bermuda were eagerly awaited and celebrated for their time-table regularity.

On more than one run, Crossan boldly took *Advance* through the blockade in broad daylight and on occasion, catching the Federal blockading fleet completely unaware of his presence. In late 1864 however, he was captured when the



Thomas Morrow Crossan, 1859
Image: N. C. Museum of History

USS Advance departed New York City on October 30th, arriving off Wilmington, North Carolina on November 14th to join the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In addition to her newly reversed role, that December she participated in the two abortive expeditions against Fort Fisher located on Confederate Point at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. *Advance* resumed duty on the blockade on January 13th, 1865. With the last deep-draft Confederate port closed, few runners continued to attempt making the 'run'. Those that did were shallow draft vessels with limited cargo capacity, a fact alone that made blockade running less profitable, considering the danger involved. As a consequence, *Advance* participated in no captures during her duties there. In February, *Advance* put into Norfolk for a month of repairs before embarking passengers and sailing for New York City on March 13th. Three days later she was withdrawn from active service until the end of hostilities when she was renamed *USS Frolic*, the second U.S. Navy ship of that name. On June 12th, 1865, she was re-commissioned under her new name with Lt. Cmdr. Upshur once more in command.

The *USS Frolic* was then assigned to the European Squadron as a dispatch vessel, a mission for which she was well suited by virtue of her small size and good speed. Arriving at Flushing, the Netherlands, in July 1865, she operated in northern European waters and in the Mediterranean until 1869. Again out of commission from May to September 1869, *Frolic's* next active service was patrolling the North Atlantic fishing grounds in April-October 1870. Following another period in reserve, she operated off New England for several months in 1872 and was then station ship at New York. In 1875-77, she cruised in South American waters as a unit of the South

Atlantic Squadron. Decommissioned for the last time in October 1877, *USS Frolic* was sold in October 1883. She was a civilian ship, retaining the name *Frolic*, for a few years after that.



CSA Brigadier General Richard Heron Anderson -



Confederate General Richard Heron Anderson was part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and participated in every one of its major battles.

Anderson was born in Sumter County, South Carolina on October 7, 1821, and was a member of the prodigious West Point class of 1842, which included future Confederate generals D. H. Hill, Lafayette McLaws, Earl Van Dorn and James Longstreet. Anderson served in the Mexican War under Gen. Winfield Scott and was brevetted first lieutenant for his conduct. Following the war, Anderson served on the frontier and was a member of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston's Utah expedition. Anderson was stationed in the Nebraska territory when he heard of South Carolina's secession, and promptly resigned his commission to offer his services to the Confederacy.

Anderson initially served under P. G. T. Beauregard in Charleston and was present during the Fort Sumter crisis and the firing of the first shots of the war. When Beauregard took charge of Confederate forces at Manassas,

Virginia, Anderson was promoted brigadier general and assumed command of Charleston.

In early 1862 Anderson transferred to Richmond, where he was placed in command of a brigade under Longstreet during the Peninsula Campaign. Anderson helped execute the Confederate retreat from Yorktown, held pursuing Union forces at Williamsburg, and participated in the failed attack at Fair Oaks.

After Robert E. Lee was given command of Confederate forces on the peninsula and re-organized and re-named the Army of Northern Virginia, Anderson assumed a prominent role. Having been promoted to the rank of Major General, Anderson participated in the destruction of another one of his West Point classmates, John Pope, at Second Manassas. Anderson was wounded early in the battle at Antietam, but returned in time to command the far left of the Confederate line at Fredericksburg, which was fairly removed from the main action. At Gettysburg, Anderson's men sent Sickles' Union troops tumbling back towards Cemetery Ridge on the second day of the battle and nearly cut the Union army in two.

The following year, 1864, Anderson assumed the rank of lieutenant general when Longstreet was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and commanded Old Pete's corps in his absence. Anderson fought at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, but when Longstreet returned to duty in October Anderson was placed in command of a segment of the Richmond defenses.

After the fall of Petersburg, Anderson guided the right of the retreat. Most of his command was wiped out at the battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865, and though he himself escaped to rejoin the army, Anderson found himself without a command adequate to his rank and was relieved and allowed to return home the day before the surrender at Appomattox.

The period after war was particularly unkind to Anderson, and he died in virtual poverty on June 26, 1879 in Beaufort, South Carolina.

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***

REMINDER: Log on to the South Carolina Divisions website (<https://scscv.com>) "**Save All Monuments Petition**", you will see the petition button when you the home page is presented. Click the access button and fill in the blanks. **Recruit family and friends to do the same.**

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

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 burned the Harvey Birch after capturing all usable items from the ship.

Nov. 23, 1861

Los Angeles, CA – On this date a Union force pursued a small Confederate group for three days, on Nov. 23, they caught up with the Confederates after a brief fight 18 Confederates surrendered with their leader Daniel Showalter were captured.

Nov. 5, 1862

Washington, DC – On this date 159 years ago today, November 5, 1862, when President Abraham Lincoln fired his Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, George B. McClellan.

Nov. 8, 1862

New Orleans, LA – On this date General Butler was relieved of his command of New Orleans. General Banks replaced him. No one was quite sure why Butler was replaced but it is thought that the political hierarchy in the capital believed that he was using his command to boost his own wealth.

Nov. 3, 1863

Johnsonville, TN – On this date Gen. Forrest initiated Johnsonville Raid which resulted in Union losses of 4 gunboats, 14 steamboats, 17 barges, 33 guns, 150 prisoners, and over 75,000 tons of supplies. Total damages were estimated at \$6,700,000.

Nov. 19, 1863

Gen. Bragg's forces are swept off of Missionary Ridge and the siege of Chattanooga is lifted.

Nov. 16, 1864

Atlanta, GA – On this date Gen. Sherman's army of 60,000 men left Atlanta. The twenty days rations they carried came from the city and left the people there with little to eat or drink. Facing Sherman's large army was just 20,000 Confederate troops with few supplies.

Y'all Come!!!

***Next Camp
Meeting
Thursday, Nov. 18
6:00 p.m.***



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

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

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