



THE LEGIONARY

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

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIELDING HURST "HURST WORST"

W. CLAY CROOK

During the War there were many atrocities committed, some by roving "gorilla groups" and some by organized military units. Lt. Col. Fielding Hurst and the 6th Tennessee Union Cavalry, which he commanded, are an example of the sadistic ends some men will take. Col. Hurst and his men made war, not on armies, but people. Women, children, helpless old men and cripples - buildings and works of architecture burned for no purpose but that of mindless destruction.

Lieutenant Colonel Fielding Hurst, 6th Tennessee Union Cavalry, hailed from that part of the Western District known as "The Nation," the Hurst Nation. A land settled by great tribes of the Hurst family and their related lines from Bethel Springs in McNairy County to Chickasaw State Park in Chester and Hardeman Counties. A land of rolling hills, red dirt, and sandy bottoms not unlike other areas situated along the Highland Ridge of West Tennessee. The Hurst clan were farmers and shop keepers, politically Whiggish before the War, and radically Republican thereafter. A hotbed of Union sympathy and dedicated to little else but the wholesale obliteration of all their surrounding neighbors who tended to disagree. Hurst himself felt driven by divine mandate to slay the Philistines, cleanse the land of rebels and like Joshua before him, to spare not even the ox nor its manger.

Fielding Hurst was born in 1818, the son of Elijah Hurst, and moved to the McNairy County area in the 1830's. Where, before the War, he made his living as a surveyor, farmer and slaveholder. He voted against secession, as did four of his brothers. The other sibling, David, went against the tide and supported the Southern Confederacy.

He courageously advocated his Unionist sentiments in a strongly worded speech before the voters in Purdy, TN. at the June 8, 1861, secession referendum.

Hurst was quickly arrested and imprisoned at the state penitentiary in Nashville with other vocal Union sympathizers from across the state. The "Hurst Nation," with the exception of Hurst's brother David, was a Unionist bastion during the war, in a predominantly Confederate region. The Federal occupation of Nashville eventually liberated Fielding from his confinement, and he returned home to McNairy County.

Governor Harris led Tennessee and her Provisional Army into the Confederacy, but the line of the Cumberland moved steadily southward. Henry, Donelson, Nashville eventually the Legislature moved to Memphis - and then the loss at Shiloh. Along with the life blood of valiant Albert Sidney Johnston flowed the hope of West Tennessee. Andrew Johnson became military governor of the occupied state, and the Tories rushed to form regiments. Five companies of the 6th Tennessee Union Cavalry were formed out of the "Nation," and Fielding Hurst, accompanied by his two Negro servants, Lloyd and Sam, assumed command on August 14, 1862.

The progression from training to scouting to terrorism was swift, and only local legend preserves the names of the smallest hamlets torched during his forays. Eventually, he set out for Purdy, seat of McNairy County, and thoroughly Southern in sympathy. While the men paid the price of their convictions on the field, the women and children of Purdy paid their price in the scorching flame of their homes and places of worship. "It was Hurst who played the role of Nero in Purdy, even singing songs and praying while the churches were burning." On April 16, 1863, Col. E.W. Rice (US) wrote to his

commander Maj. Gen. Oglesby: "*Colonel Hurst's 1st W. Tenn Cavalry (6th Tn US) from Bolivar is at Purdy for the purpose of destroying property - has ordered the furniture removed from some of the houses and threatens to burn them. The colonel passed through line this morning but did not report to my headquarters, and I do not know by what authority he destroys the property.*"

Numerous early reports from Union command continually ask "Where is Hurst?" The same question was beginning to form on the silent lips of young mothers whose defenders marched with the Army of Tennessee (CS). The summer of 1863 found Hurst in Jackson, Tennessee. There he ravaged and robbed the personal property of a Mrs. Newman, who filed a complaint with Federal authorities. After an intense investigation, Col. Hurst was found guilty of theft and charged \$5,139.25 as recompense to Mrs. Newman. With things hot in Jackson, Hurst struck back out into rural West Tennessee. In August, Hurst surrounded and captured Captain Wharton and a portion of his men on the road from Purdy to Picochontas. They were murdered. Ms. Emma Inman Williams writes in *Historic Madison* that they were buried as mile markers along that road. Mr. G. Tilman Stewart, Henderson County historian until his death in 1986, remarked in 1977 that only the bodies were buried the heads were placed on mile markers already existing on the road from Purdy to Lexington. In any event, the murders must have been horrible as various civilians wrote Confederate authorities about the matter. That of Mr. D. M. Wisdom reached Jefferson Davis himself.

By November 1863, Maj. Gen Hurlbut was becoming anxious about all the activity within his command. He wrote to Gen. Stevenson *"Try to find out where Hurst is, and get him under your command. Both the 6th and 7th Tennessee have behaved badly."*

It seems, however, that it was only a matter of authority, in December, 1863 Hurst was granted "a roving commission to 'grub up' West Tennessee" by Gen. William Sooy Smith.

The year of 1864 reads like a roll call of the damned. On January 1, a deformed and helpless cripple named Ree Doroughty just 16-years-old was arrested and brutally murdered. Next the roving eye of Hurst was trained upon the men of Wilson's 21st and Newsome's 18th Cavalries (CS). On February 5, Pvt. Martin of the 21st was shot to death, and burial denied for four days. From there the 6th Tennessee rode on to Jackson, Tennessee, arriving on February 7.

Soon after his arrival, Col. Hurst decided he was due reimbursement for the fine levied against him by U.S. authorities in the matter concerning Mrs. Newman and demanded the \$5,139.25 from the citizens of Jackson. Should the amount not be paid in full in five days, in either U.S. or Kentucky notes, the city of Jackson would be burned. On the 12th, a group of concerned citizens paid the levy and Hurst took the money and later burned the city.

Heading back towards the "Nation," Hurst captured three men of Newsome's 18th Cavalry: Lt. Joseph Stewart, Pvt. John Wilson, and Pvt. Samuel Osborn. Three days later their bodies were found in Haywood County shot to death. The month of March repeated the same agenda of burning and murder. On March 8, Pvt. Alex Vale of Co. H., Newsome's 18th, was arrested and shot in Madison County.

Lt. J.W. Dodds, CSA, on March 9, 1864, was captured and brutally murdered. He was a constant member of the Baptist Church, a dutiful and affectionate brother and a gallant soldier. So reads his tombstone at Unity Baptist Church on Hwy 22A between Middlefork Village and Jacks Creek. He was an officer in Company F, Newsom's 18th Calvary, and had returned home on furlough. Most of the men of the 18th were either relatives or

neighbors and young Willis Dodds was bright, brave and a favorite among the troops. A dispatch of Gen. Forrest reads *"Pvt. Silas Hodges states that he saw the body of Lt. Dodds very soon after his murder, and that it was horribly mutilated, the face having been skinned, the nose cut off, the under jaw disjointed, the privates cut off, and the body otherwise barbarously lacerated and most wantonly injured, and that his death was brought about by the most inhuman process of torture."*

On March 10, Forrest wrote to Col. T. M. Jack, Asst. Adj. Gen., that *"Hurst is still reported in West Tennessee, and a portion of Jackson and Brownsville have been burned by his men."* The travesty compounded by Hurst, largely ignored by Federal Command as something between Southerners of divergent local politics, had now gained the attention of Bedford Forrest.

When asked to report by command on the conditions in West Tennessee, Forrest replied *"From Tupelo to Purdy, the country has been laid waste, and unless some effort is made by the Mobile & Ohio RR or the Government, the people are bound to suffer for food. They have been, by the enemy and roving bands of Tories, stripped of everything."*

Forrest also asked that higher command deliver his reports on the atrocities committed by Hurst to the newspapers *"such conduct should be made known to the world."*

Forrest also sent correspondence to Gen. Hurlbut and to Gen. Buckland on the conclusion of his investigation of the Hurst murders. He also requested that Hurst and the men responsible for these various crimes be turned over to Confederate authorities for criminal prosecution.

It appears General Grierson convened a court martial but Hurst was never turned over to the Confederates. On March 22, 1864, Forrest had the following dispatch delivered throughout the surrounding territory:

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Maj. Gen. commanding that Col. Fielding Hurst has been guilty of wanton extortion upon the citizens of Jackson, Tennessee and other places guilty of depredation upon private property, guilty of house burnings, guilty of murders, both of citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States I therefore declare (them) outlaws, and not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war."

Forrest was never to personally capture Hurst, although men of his command still

skirmished with the 6th Tennessee. On April 20, Gen. James R. Chalmers wrote that Col Neely had *"drove Hurst hatless into Memphis, leaving in our hands all his wagons, ambulances, papers, and his mistresses, both black and white."*

The rest of 1864 saw the same pattern as the first. In May, Hurst's men looted and burned Commerce, Mississippi. Again Gen. Forrest petitioned Federal Command for the surrender of Hurst, this time, in June to Maj. Gen. CC Washburn in Memphis, that Hurst *"deliberately took out and killed seven Confederate soldiers, one of whom they left to die after cutting off his tongue, punching out his eyes, splitting his mouth on each side to his ears and cutting off his privates."* Meanwhile, Federal commanders such as Col. Waring at White Station were worried about unexplained ordnance accounts and Hurst's refusal to discuss them. Col. E. W. Rice (US) was still concerned about the money Col. Hurst extorted in Jackson, Tennessee *"which he (Hurst) has not turned over to the government, but has it deposited for his own private benefit."* In August, one Federal commander wrote headquarters demanding that *"if Hurst is under my command that he be arrested and confined."*

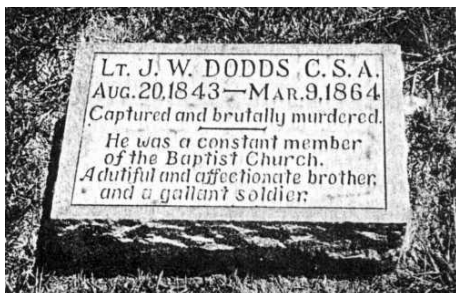
With pressure mounting from both Union and Confederate authorities, Hurst submitted his resignation "due to bad health" on December 10, 1864. No action was taken, although the resignation was received by higher command on January 8, 1865.

In May, Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch wrote to Headquarters, Fifth Cavalry Div. (US) *"I learn a Mr. Chandler, calling himself a Captain, a brother-in-law of Fielding Hurst, is levying contributions upon the citizens of McNairy Co., Tennessee, amounting to \$50,000. Hurst has already taken about \$100,000 out of West Tennessee in blackmail when Col. of the 6th Tennessee."*

With the War over, Gen. Rosecrans granted Hurst a discharge through Special Order #8 on July 26, 1865, effectively backdated to his resignation.

Hurst never paid for his crimes during the War, and fanatics like Brownlow found Hurst the perfect purveyor of Reconstruction justice. His tenure as 12th Circuit Judge would fill another saga of vindictiveness, leaving those of us outside the "Nation" with nothing more than bitter memories.

Hurst, destitute, died in 1882 and without any heirs, save his wife, Melocky. Even after his death, he was not immune to the scorn of his detractors, who often rode over his grave and spat upon it.



I recently read in The State Newspaper that the Freedom From Religion Foundation is trying to stop prayer in some of our school district meetings and in some of our schools.

We are in a time in our nation when prayer is even more needed than ever before and these groups want to eliminate prayer from schools and civic meetings.

My personal feelings are that the atheists are trying to take over our world, schools, and churches. It is very disheartening to think that this is happening. It seems that gone are the days we have prayer before a meeting or public function and the removal of In GOD We Trust from our currency and the removal of GOD in our pledge to allegiance.

It is hard for me to understand why people today do not think of the importance of GOD in our everyday functions, in some form. I personally know that my days are better when I pause for a moment to thank GOD for what I have been given.

Our children today are being led down a road of hardships with prayer and it concerns me where they could be headed if

they are not permitted to have a daily prayer of some kind.

Church attendance is falling off throughout our nation and because of that many of our churches are folding or having to join with other churches in order to survive.

As a child I was brought up to attend church and Sunday school to learn how Jesus died on the cross for forgiveness of our sins, and how HE suffered for us to that we would have eternal life.

Then we have such groups that want to do away with religion in public places all together, what are they thinking? Or should I ask why are they not thinking?

Throughout the years we have read and been told of the miracles that Jesus performed and healed people through Prayer.

We have all, known someone or read about someone who had a terminally ill disease that was cured by faith and prayer alone. My friends this was GOD's doings because we believed in HIM!

Where did we obtain the knowledge

A prayer of Thanksgiving

"LORD GOD, CREATOR OF ALL, WE THANK YOU FOR WHAT YOU HAVE GIVEN US. WE THANK YOU FOR EACH DAY WE ARE ABLE TO THANK YOU AND WE ASK YOUR CONTINUED BLESSINGS ON US ALL." AMEN

ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots, with the passing of the SCV's annual membership renewal period which ended on October 31 our camp has reached **90%** membership renewal. We ended the previous year with 175 members but have only had 158 if these renew.

Those of you whose membership has lapsed will be required to pay the amount shown below if you elect to re-instate your membership. The total reinstatement fee is shown first followed by a breakdown of this amount to the National, Division and Camp.

Reinstating Members: \$65.00

- National **\$35.00** (includes \$5.00 reinstate fee)
- Division **\$15.00** (includes \$5.00 reinstate fee)
- Camp **\$15.00**.

If you wish to reinstate but have questions regarding reinstatement please contact me as shown below and I will try to answer your question(s). If you decide to reinstate your membership please send your check to the address shown below and make your check out the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Charles Bray
507 Sail Point Way
Columbia, SC 29212-8711

Home TN: 803-749-1042
Cell TN: 803-414-6808
E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Remember, if you do not reinstate you will no longer receive the following:

- Wade Hampton Camp Legionary
- Chaplains weekly devotional
- Division Palmetto Partisan
- Bi-Monthly Confederate Veteran
- Notification of camp news.

to be able to learn to be a scientist, or doctors to be able to diagnose and cure the sick? To have the knowledge to put man on the moon, computer technology, healing drugs and vaccines to combat illnesses. All that would be impossible had GOD not given us minds to do so.

We know that there was much prayer and thoughts of our Lord Jesus Christ, during the confederate war and it is my feelings that we are to carry out what Our Lord and Savior intended for us to do and follow.

Our solders knew that without having GOD on their side they would not have been able to carry out their everyday duties.

I am so thankful to be able to pray for those who are in need of our thoughts and daily prayers; we all need to be cared for by others.

It is important that **"we"** strive to keep GOD and Religion in our daily lives and in schools and government and our pledges.



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



This year I participated in Veterans Day Parades in Lexington on November 3rd and in Columbia on November 11th and I must say we were blessed with beautiful weather and large crowds of viewers at both parades, larger than what we experienced last year. Bobby Epting and his camp 15th Regt., South Carolina Volunteers Camp #51 sponsored the Lexington event and the Wade Hampton Camp participated with them. We had good representation from both camps and were well received by those viewing the parade.

The next week on November 11, we came together once again and participated in the Columbia parade with the Wade Hampton Camp being the sponsoring camp. We had a number of Veterans representing World War II, Korean War, Viet Nam, Afghanistan and Iraq, along with some in period uniform.



Don Gordon and Bobby Epting



Susan Bray riding on Fred Morrison's Corvette



Compatriot Don Jones and the Amick Junction Band tuning up for the parade.



Compatriots Reggie Millar and Cheves Langston.



Compatriot Bob Slimp warming up the MG and ready for the parade.



Compatriots Ret. Col. Bill Hollingsworth and Farroll Gunter

As you can see from the pictures, those who participated had a very good time at both parades enjoying the comradery and being able to participate in such a great celebration. The plan for next year is to participate again in these wonderful events and I encourage each of you to join in celebrating our nation's military and what they have sacrificed in protecting us and allowing us to live freely in our great nation.



MY ANCESTOR: BENJAMIN CLEVELAND RAGLAND

MARGO JACKSON COOK

The following was submitted by Margaret Jackson Cook, Great Grand Daughter of Benjamin Cleveland Ragland of the 4th Alabama. It is always amazing when, during the course of a conversation about your ancestor you discover the person you are talking with ancestor shared in the same experiences in the same unit as your ancestor.

I recently was a guest of a Member, Eddie Gardner, to the Wade Hampton Camp Sons of the Confederate Veterans monthly meeting. While there I, by chance, sat by a wonderful elderly member by the name of Robert "Bob" Fortner. Our Conversation led to our Confederate Ancestors and we excitedly discovered our Veterans fought together with the 4th Alabama Infantry! What a small world and brought together by fate two Great Grand Children of two Brave Soldiers of the Confederacy. My Great Grandfather was Pvt. Benjamin Cleveland

Ragland and his was Pvt. Richard Henry Fortner. We know they fought side by side at Manassas, Sharpsburg, at Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga and the monumentally historical Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. We discovered they organized at Dalton, Georgia in May of 1861. They lost 87 men at Little Round Top under Commander Colonel Lawrence H. Scruggs at Gettysburg and had only 202 men left to march into Appomattox Court House, Virginia. At Gettysburg their Brave Marker for the 4th Alabama Infantry Regt. is

just south of Gettysburg on South Confederate Avenue.

This Summer I was able to walk the Hallowed Battlefields of Gettysburg at Little Round Top on the 150th Anniversary of that Momentous Battle knowing full well our Great Grandfathers fought for that Sacred Ground and their Spirit gave out A Rebel Yell! I was there, a Daughter of the Confederacy, Proud and Honored they had served their time in the Confederate States Army as Sacred Sons of Alabama.



MY ANCESTOR: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McLEMORE

EDWARD GARDNER

Sergeant Benjamin McLemore, Company G, 3rd Infantry Regiment of Virginia. He enlisted on May 11, 1861 at age 20. Benjamin McLemore was promoted to Full Sergeant 1st Class in 1862. On July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg, PA he was captured and became a Prisoner of War. He was confined at Point Lookout, MD July 6, 1863. After 10 months confinement he was exchanged on April 27, 1864. He took the oath of allegiance on May 18, 1865 at Richmond, VA.

Benjamin was the son of Hiram Y. and Margaret (Fairchild) McLemore, was born in Seminary, Lee County, VA, June 16, 1845. Benjamin died April 19, 1923 of pneumonia in Wise County, VA, at 77 years of age. His body was interred May 1, 1923 in Wise Cemetery, Wise, VA.



Benjamin Franklin McLemore and his wife Caroline Virginia McLemore

Ben's unit was part of the Kemper Brigade and participated in the successful defense of Richmond, VA during the Peninsula Campaign, some of the battles they took part in were:

- Battle at 7 Pines – May 31, 1862
- Battle of Gaines Mill – June 27, 1862
- Battle of Glendale – June 30, 1862

A humorous event occurred during one battle, although it could have resulted in Ben's death. Ben received a flesh wound to the temple. Later he laughingly told of placing his hand on his temple after a mini ball creased his temple, and upon seeing the skin and blood on his hand, he thought he had received a shot through his brains.

Ben and his father Hiram Y. McLemore was a house divided. Ben fought for the Confederacy and Hiram the Union. Ben and his father were home at the same time on several occasions. They would leave their arms with the local Confederate or Union supporters during the time they were together at home.



The following was written by James G. Holmes who served in the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. The article, as written below, appeared in the March 1893 Confederate Veteran and I believe you will find it quite interesting in that it describes how our ancestors organized to protect their families during reconstruction. **Note 1:** I have added to the article below what I believe is the correct translation to the Latin phrase. **Note 2:** Added the Charleston County Public Library article since it provided additional information regarding the Carolina Rifles and the location of the Armory they built in 1889.

THE CAROLINA RIFLES.

James G. Holmes, of Charleston, who served in the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, gives an interesting history of the Carolina Rifles, many of whom are subscribers to the Confederate Veteran.

This company is composed of young men, but the honorary and reserve members are old Confederate veterans. The company was organized in 1869 as the "**Carolina Rifle Club.**" President Grant would not permit military companies in South Carolina

at that time, and as the State was in the hands of the carpet baggers and scalawags, we chose as the motto for the flag presented to us by the ladies, "*Patria Infelici Fidelis*" (*faithful to my strife ridden country*) as being most appropriate. Nominally we organized for target practice, but actually to protect our women and children; and as we were armed with Winchester rifles, and most of us were old soldiers, the community felt a sense of security not felt before or since the

war had ended. In 1876 the company, or club, of necessity grew into a battalion of three full companies, but after the beneficent rule of the State's savior, our beloved and honored Hampton (derided now by the sans coulottes and ingrates), the battalion dwindled back to one company. "The Carolina Rifles," whose members now send you greeting, and wish you success, by the memory of the "Rebel Yell."

Charleston County Public Library 158 – 160 King St.

The Carolina Rifles Armory built in 1889. The Carolina Rifles was one of many semi-private military units -- half militia and half social club -- which existed in Charleston until absorbed by the National Guard in the early 20th century. The unit was organized in 1869 as the Carolina Rifle Club because local military units were banned. The Confederate veterans, not trusting Federal troops to maintain order, formed such clubs. After the Federal troops were withdrawn in 1878, the clubs became military units. At the time of purchasing this site in 1888, the unit had 76 men armed with Springfield rifles. Dates in the parapet are those of the unit's organization and the construction of the building. A subsequent owner, H. A. Schroeder, also put his name on the parapet. The two story wooden building with flat roof has pressed metal cladding on the second level of the facade. The building had two stores, with the armory on the second level. (Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 19, 1977.)



WILSON HOME GETTING NEW LIFE: —————

I read this article Tuesday November 12 in the State Newspaper and thought it needed to be shared with you all. I think the thing that tweaked my interest was statement "Presidential site to reopen as only U.S. museum devoted solely to **Reconstruction**. When you look at the listing of topics the museum will explore you can't help but expect a very slanted and politically correct view of our South.

What once was a shrine to Woodrow **Wilson**'s brief boyhood in Columbia is being transformed into a site examining the post-Civil War period when blacks and whites shared political power and prestige.

The carefully restored house will reopen Feb. 15, becoming the only museum in the country devoted solely to the tumultuous Reconstruction era, leaders of Historic Columbia Foundation, the caretaker of the house, said Monday.

"Reconstruction was essentially that first civil rights era, so concepts of citizenship we acknowledge today were planted at that time," said John Sherrer, director of cultural resources. "It's a watershed era that is largely ignored." The house, at Hampton and Henderson streets, has been closed eight years.

It was on the verge of ruin, with more shingles on the ground than on the roof, when it was closed in 2005, Historic Columbia director Robin Waites said.

The "unprecedented" and "comprehensive" rehabilitation cost \$3.6 million – most coming from the owner, Richland County, Waites said. The gardens were restored through a \$100,000 grant from the Columbia Garden Club.

Among topics exhibits will explore:

- Reconstruction (1865-1877), how it shaped Columbia and how its legacy is evident today.
- The social and political implications of domestic service.
- Family **life**, values and activities commonly shared by middle-class whites and blacks during Reconstruction.
- How religion shaped the lives of the local black and white communities.
- Efforts to re-establish the pre-war social and political power of whites, shown through political cartoons and photos.

When the house was saved and opened as a museum in 1933, exhibitions looked specifically at **Wilson**, the president. Now, that view will be expanded to the **Wilson** family and the era in which they lived in Columbia.

The Reconstruction period was a heady time for African-Americans in South Carolina. They wielded power in the State House and the University of South Carolina opened its doors briefly to black students.

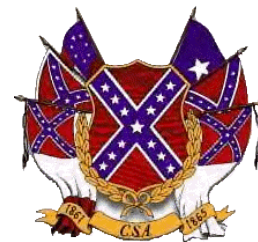
By 1912, when **Wilson** was elected president, segregation had hardened throughout the South, and many African-Americans looked to **Wilson** to soften the nation's stance on civil rights. But, while disapproving of virulent white supremacy, **Wilson** proved conservative on race, continuing to allow segregation in government.

Sherrer said Historic Columbia decided to expand the story told through the house both because it provided a unique opportunity and because historic homes related to **Wilson** are located elsewhere, in Staunton, Va., Augusta and Washington.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Nov. 1860	Abraham Lincoln, who declared "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," is elected president.
Nov. 7, 1861	A fleet of Union ships carrying 15,000 men bombard the South Carolina coast. Flag officer Samuel F. DuPont's war ships silence Confederate guns on Hilton Head Island, Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard. This victory allows Union troops to occupy Port Royal, which became a secure base for the blockading fleet.
Nov. 7, 1862	President Lincoln replaces General McClellan with General Ambrose E. Burnside as the new commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln had grown tired of McClellan's slowness to follow up on the successes at Antietam, even telling him, "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while."
Nov. 16, 1864	Gen. Sherman, with 62,000 men begins his "March to the sea." Gen. Sherman boasts "I can make Georgia howl!" His men cut a path 300 miles in length and 60 miles wide destroying factories, bridges, railroads, and public buildings.
Nov. 10, 1865	Capt. Henry Wirz, Superintendent of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia was tried by a military commission presided over by Gen. Lew Wallace from August 23 to October 24, 1865, and was hanged in the yard of Old Capitol Prison, on November 10.
Dec. 20, 1860	South Carolina formally seceded from the United States of America, laying the framework for the 10 states (Kentucky and Missouri seceded but were immediately occupied by federal forces) that would follow her in the next 11 months.
Dec. 13, 1862	Army of the Potomac under General Burnside suffers a costly defeat at Fredericksburg in Virginia with the loss of 12,653 men after 14 frontal assaults at Marye's Heights. "We might as well have tried to take hell," a union soldier remarks. Confederate losses were 5,309.
Dec. 15-16, 1864	Confederate Gen. John B. Hood brought his reduced army before the defenses of Nashville where it was repulsed by Gen. George H. Thomas in what would be the most complete victory of the war.
Dec. 6, 1865	The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, is finally ratified. Slavery is abolished.

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday Nov. 21, 2013
6:00p.m.



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, SC

Speaker:
Mr. Dennis Todd
"South Carolina Battle Flags
Recovery and Restoration"

Y'all COME!!!!

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Columbia, SC 29212
507 Sall Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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LT. GEN. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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