



THE LEGIONARY

NOVEMBER 2011

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON CAMP NO. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Chris Drawdy, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

A DAY OF FASTING & HUMILIATION (NOT THANKSGIVING!) 1861

by JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

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 sixty one.

By the President, Jefferson Davis.



NORTHERN TRANSPLANT BECOMES CARETAKER OF CONFEDERATE GRAVE



by Wayne Ford, Morris News Service

COMER, Ga. -- Two years after Eugene Cruickshank acquired some land northeast of Athens, he decided to clear the thick growth of brush and trees behind his new home. He was unprepared for what he found.

On the top of a ridge behind a pond, he uncovered a small cemetery.

"The fence was down, the stones were broken in half and toppled over so we didn't see any of this," he said, "When I bought this place nobody said anything about a cemetery."

The cemetery contained the bodies of Willis D. Strickland, who served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1857-60 and opposed Georgia seceding from the Union; his wife, Harlow Gholston

Strickland, son of Bonaparte Strickland, a 19-year-old Confederate soldier who died of a bullet wound.

Cruickshank, a native of Vermont, and his wife, Claudette, who hails from Massachusetts, became the unexpected caretakers for this small forgotten cemetery with its Confederate warrior.

First, he put the cemetery back together. He consulted a cemetery worker in Athens and learned how to repair the old tombstones, which he put back in place. Then he fixed the old iron fence.

"Some of this, I thought we'd never get back together," he said recently at the graveyard, where some steel posts were used to brace the weakened iron posts.

See Caretaker, page 3

The year that is drawing towards its close, has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. ~ Abraham Lincoln

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday of November to be a national Day of Thanksgiving, in part due to the efforts of a prominent women's magazine editor from New Hampshire, Sarah Joseph Hale. Mrs. Hale championed many causes, mostly dealing with women, and had the belief that women had a responsibility to provide moral leadership and direction. For 30

years, Mrs. Hale wrote letters and corresponded to presidents on the subject of a national day of thanks, with no avail. It was not until Lincoln's presidency that Mrs. Hale's efforts were acted upon.

We all have many things to be thankful for, but these things can be only found within ourselves. Most of us would include our Confederate Heritage in this list. And while many of us have a long list dislikes about America's 16th President, we must count ourselves fortunate that Abraham Lincoln took Sara Joseph Hale's pleas for a national day of thanksgiving to heart and acted upon her wishes. For without these two Yankees championing this cause, we would not have the opportunity to be publicly thankful for our Southern Heritage each year.

Finally, I want again express my gratitude to be able to serve the Lt Gen Wade Hampton Camp as your Commander

over the past two years. It has been an extremely rewarding experience and I feel that I have become a better Compatriot as a result. As any past Commander will attest, Commander's see the good, the bad, and the ugly of our organization. Over the past two years, I have had the opportunity to strengthen many bonds. But what I am most thankful for, are the new bonds that I have made, and the great things I have experienced. As I have said in the past, the things that our Camp does may not be the biggest, or the best, but we are certainly do them in a first class manner.

I hope to see everyone at our next meeting on November 17 at 6pm at Seawell's.

Thanks
JD

ADJUTANT'S REPORT

CARL POTTER

Compatriots,

It has been a pleasure being your Adjutant for the past year. I have learned a lot about the SCV, but mostly, I have learned that this Camp depends on Mr. Ricky Badger. I could not have completed my tasks had it not been for his assistance. I am certain that every Camp Adjutant in this State feels the same way. So the next time you see him, just say, Thanks Ricky for all that you do. I removed 29 names off of our roster effective Nov. 1, 2011.

These 29 members have not paid their dues as of yet. Please get in touch with the Adjutant as soon as possible to get caught up on your dues. Remember there are late fees associated with your dues after Nov. 1, 2011. Remember the elections will be held on Nov. 17 along with the presentation of 18 War Service Medals.

Ballagh, Barr F., Barr T., Burbage, Calliham, Chisolm, Culler, J., Duncan, Edwards, Fortner, Gunter, James, Nettles, Potter, Ridgeway, Shirley, Siemers, Turner - please be present to

receive your War Service Medal. CiC Givens, Commander Simpson and past Commander Burbage will be on hand to present the Medals. If you plan on attending the meeting on November 17 please send me an e-mail or call me, so that we can get an idea of how many will be attending. I need this information as soon as possible. 803-730-1811 or carl@cmpotter.us

Sincerely,
Carl Potter

"The real meaning is embalmed in these words: a war waged by the Federal Government against the asserted right of a State to peaceably or forcibly secede from the Union, the South maintaining the right as a constitutional franchise; the administration disputing the claim, and holding an ordinance of secession to be null and void. I care not for sentimental reasons, but would be pleased to hear any definite objections to the title, 'War of Secession.'"

REF: Confederate Veteran, Vol. II, No 11, Nashville, Tenn., 1894.

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG

"The gate is an original. It's a work of art," he said.

Then, he began researching who lay in these graves, which included a small plot with only a stone to mark an unknown child. Richard Gholston, the brother of Harlow Strickland, came to live at the 655-acre plantation when his sister's husband died in May 1862 at the age of 52, and is also laid to rest there.

With the help of a descendant who lives in Soddy-Daisy, Tenn., he acquired photographs of the Strickland family and more

information about their lives.

The Strickland's lost both sons in the Civil War. Milton Strickland, who served under Gen. Robert E. Lee, was killed in 1863 during the Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia and is believed buried in a mass grave.

Wilson Bonaparte Strickland was serving under Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg in the Tullahoma campaign of 1863 in Tennessee, when his company was confronted at Beech Grove by a mounted

infantry headed by a Col. Walker, who armed his men with repeating rifles, Cruickshank said. The teenaged soldier was shot in the head.

"The story is one of the young men that was slightly wounded cut across country and came back to Comer and told Harlow that her son had been wounded and sent to Chattanooga. Harlow got a wagon and went to the railroad and went to Chattanooga and he was dead when she got there. He had lived for 11 days," he said.

BLAMING THE SOLDIERS

Posted by Val Proto on
<http://yankeewarcrimes.blogspot.com>

Many have written about partisan hero, Col. John S. Mosby who operated in northern Virginia (including the Shenandoah Valley), and made him the villain responsible for Sheridan's depredation in the Shenandoah and elsewhere. They point out that the citizens in the Valley and in the counties which became known as "Mosby's Confederacy" (Loudoun, Fauquier and parts of Fairfax and Prince William) suffered the burning of their homes and outbuildings because they sheltered Mosby and his command. Indeed, after Lee's surrender, in hopes of destroying the 43rd Battalion with its thousand or so men still at large, the Yankees prepared to send 40,000 troops through "Mosby's Confederacy" and burn it to the ground. Only the assassination of Abraham Lincoln put those plans on hold.

Mosby received a letter from Gen. Hancock demanding that he surrender his battalion (for parole) and himself (to be hanged as an outlaw), but he wrote back that he had only learned of Lee's surrender from Northern

sources and as his battalion was in no imminent danger, he requested a truce for some 10 days in order to find out where matters stood. On the way to meeting with Hancock with Mosby's request, the three Rangers who took the letter learned of Lincoln's death. They also learned from Hancock himself of the plan to destroy the civilian population if Mosby remained at large.

The truce, however, was granted and Mosby met twice with Union officers. He refused to surrender his command stating that he would join Joe Johnston if his army was still in the field but that he had given his permission for any of his men to go in and accept a parole if so desired. As for himself, he asked for nothing believing that everything he did was in accordance with the rules and custom of war even if he had been denied parole and declared an outlaw. At the second meeting, the Yankees refused to extend the truce and Mosby was told that the destruction of the civilians in "his" Confederacy would commence if he did

not surrender. To prevent this outrage, Mosby returned to Salem and disbanded his command. Immediately thereafter, he took a few men and went south to see if he could join Johnston only to learn that he, too, had surrendered. At that point, John Mosby dismissed the rest of those with him and went into a several month period of outlawry which ended in late June, 1865 when he was offered a parole by Ulysses S. Grant.

But the idea that civilians were robbed, murdered, assaulted and burned out because of the presence of Mosby and other partisan groups is a lie. If John Mosby had been fighting in Arkansas, the same fate would have obtained to the unfortunate people of Northern Virginia as it did in the rest of the South. It is the same nonsense which saw Confederates - soldiers and civilians - hanged for "murdering" a Yankee soldier! It isn't "murder" if you are at war, but that's not how the Yankees saw it.

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

Important Dates in The War to Suppress Yankee Arrogance:

Nov. 2, 1861	The British steamer Bermuda, runs through a Federal blockade and escapes Charleston, SC, with 2,000 bales of cotton.
Nov. 3, 1863	Charleston, SC. Federal artillery bombards Fort Sumter with 661 rounds.
Nov. 4, 1864	Gen. Forrest attacks and bombards Johnsonville, TN, destroying Federal gunboats, transports and storage warehouses, and causing over two million dollars in damages.
Nov. 5, 1861	Gen. Lee is named the commander of the new Confederate Department of SC, GA and East FL.
Nov. 7, 1863	Severe fighting erupts on the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station.
Nov. 12, 1861	The Confederate blockade runner Fingal, bought in England, arrives in Savannah with military supplies.
Nov. 18, 1864	In GA, Sherman's "march to the sea" continues as Union troops move between Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers.
Nov. 19, 1861	Round Mountain, Indian Territory. Texas Confederates and pro-Southern Cherokees attack pro-union Creek Indians who are fleeing to Kansas.
Nov. 23, 1863	The Battle of Chattanooga begins.
Nov. 27, 1864	In VA, the U.S. Army transport ship Greyhound is sunk by a Confederate torpedo in the James River.
Nov. 28, 1861	MO is officially admitted into the Confederate States of America.
Nov. 30, 1864	Battle of Franklin, TN. Six Confederate generals lose their lives in the largest frontal assault of the war.

November Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, NOV 17TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
 1125 Rosewood Drive
 Columbia, SC

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Wagner, SC 29164

PO Box 70

C/O Adjutant Carl Potter
 A Non-Profit Organization

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
 The Official Publication of

THE LEGIONARY

