



# THE LEGIONARY

OCTOBER, 2024

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

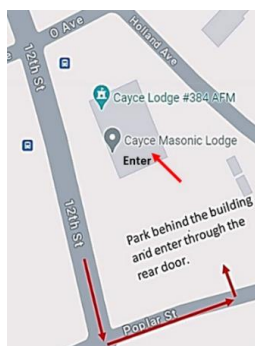
### COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Compatriots, just a reminder, Membership Renewal Statements (MRS) have been sent out and everyone should have received their MRS statement by now. I have received **97** member renewals leaving **10** pending. I encourage each remaining member to send in their renewals as soon as possible.

Our speaker this month will be compatriot Donald T. "Don" Gordon whose program will be about "**Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz.**" It takes a good General to get his army to maneuver correctly and Napoleon could get the enemy to do so. The French victory at Austerlitz was Napoleons masterpiece. We all know what a wonderful speaker Don is and I encourage you to come and enjoy his presentation as well as the fellowship of like-minded friends.

**Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, October 24, 2024, monthly camp meeting.**  
We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.



### MEETING LOCATION CHANGE

Compatriots just a reminder; we will be meeting at the **Cayce Masonic Lodge 1701 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, 29033-3154**. The Cayce Masonic Lodge has plenty of parking and no problems with our flags or the singing of Dixie.

I look forward to seeing y'all on the **24<sup>th</sup> !!!**

Use the Poplar St. entrance to park and enter the building. You can get to the parking lot from the O Ave entrance but you will have to drive around the building to get to the parking area.

### *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.**



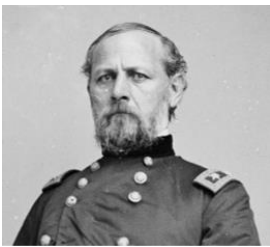
*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General  
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906*





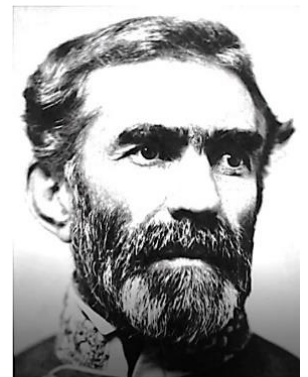
~ Events of October ~

**Battle of Chaplin Hills (aka Perryville, Ky.)**



**Union Maj. Gen.  
Don Carlos Buell**

The largest and last major battle in the Kentucky Campaign, the Battle of Perryville, pitted Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate army against Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Union army. While Bragg won the battle tactically, Confederate forces retreated from the battlefield and ended the campaign, leaving Kentucky under Union control for the rest of the war.



**Gen.  
Braxton Bragg**

On October 7, 1862, the 55,000-man Union Army of the Ohio under the command of General Don Carlos Buell converged on the small crossroads town of Perryville, Kentucky, in three columns. Union forces first skirmished with Confederate cavalry on the Springfield Pike before the fighting continued on Peters Hill as the gray-clad infantry arrived. Based on the intelligence Bragg received from his cavalry, he believed that he faced only a small portion of Gen. Buell's army, not the main body. Both sides settled in for the coming battle that would decide the fate of Kentucky.

In the early morning hours of October 8, 1862, fighting began around Peters Hill; as a Union division advanced up the pike searching for water, halting just before the Confederate line. Gen. Bragg ordered his army to attack the supposedly isolated Federal force, but it took until noon before the assault got underway. By that point, a new Union Corps arrived on the field further to the Union left, led by Gen. Alexander M. McCook, numbering about 13,000. The Confederates shifted their focus on this isolated corps, believing it was the force they faced early in the morning.



**Union Gen.  
Alexander M. McCook**

In the afternoon, the Confederate attacks opened up. Bragg planned to commit three divisions. Due to the surprise of the Confederates, the plan worked. Many Federals in McCook's corps were inexperienced and had only been in the service for less than three months. For over five hours, McCook's corps struggled to survive.

Meanwhile, the majority of the veteran Federal forces were under orders not to engage because Gen. Don Carlos Buell, only two miles from the main fight, could not hear the battle raging. The acoustic shadow dissipated in the area's rolling hills. In the fighting, the Confederates saw much success all across the battlefield at places like Open Knob, where they captured seven Union cannons, Loomis's Heights, and the H. P. Bottoms Farm. They managed to push back the Federal corps over a mile from their positions. Eventually, the Union troops were reinforced by two brigades that stabilized their line, which brought the Confederate attack to a halt. Later, a Confederate brigade assaulted the Union force on the Springfield Pike but was repulsed and fell back into Perryville. The Yankees pursued, and skirmishing occurred in the streets in the evening before dark.

After five hours of brutal fighting, on October 8, 1862, night fell upon the battlefield at Perryville. During the night, word finally reached Gen. Bragg of the true nature of what lay before him. Rather than facing a small Federal force, he faced Gen. Buell's entire army, the majority of which didn't see combat. Weighing his options, Bragg, short of men and supplies, withdrew during the night and, after pausing at Harrodsburg, continued the Confederate retreat by way of Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The Confederate offensive was over, and the Federals controlled Kentucky.

Total Forces	
71,000	
Confederate	Union
16,000	55,000
Estimated Casualties	
7,612	
3,401	4,211



### CHAPLAINS WITNESS – A SHELTER FROM THE STORM

DR. NEIL STEWART

“Be merciful to me, O God, be merciful to me, for in you my soul takes refuge; in the shadow of your wings I will take refuge, till the storms of destruction pass by. I cry out to God Most High, to God who fulfills his purpose for me. He will send from heaven and save me; he will put to shame him who tramples on me. Selah God will send out his steadfast love and his faithfulness!” (Psalm 57:1–3).

Storms often crash into our lives with terrifying and unpredictable fury. It is one thing to watch a storm break from the safety of shelter, but to be caught in one out in the open... Few things make us feel more insignificant, helpless, and vulnerable.

In Psalm 57, a tempest threatens to tear David apart—not a storm of wind, but of wicked men. These men act like beasts, with teeth like spears and arrows, and tongues like sharp swords (v.4). They have set their sights on David, seeking to trample him underfoot (v.3). These enemies embody restless evil—even when David lies down to sleep, they prowl, waiting to strike.

But David runs to God for refuge. This shelter is not just a place God gives to David; it is an expression of God's very nature toward His beleaguered servant. God Himself becomes the refuge, tender like a hen protecting her chicks under the shadow of her wings. Though David is on earth and God in heaven, that distance is no obstacle. God will send from heaven to save His friend, refusing to leave him at the mercy of his enemies. The outcome is not in their hands.

Personifying His attributes, God sends two omnipotent champions into the fray: one He calls “Steadfast Love” and the other “Faithfulness.” These are God's answer to all the faithlessness of men, even our own. God remains true to His character; He cannot deny Himself.

Whatever storms you face today, Christian, take comfort: David's God is your God, and his storm shelter is yours as well. Take refuge in Him until the storms of destruction pass by.

**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.**

**Doyle Jaco**





## 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
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Nov. 6, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Nov. 7, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Monday of the Month</b> – 109 Old Chapin Rd, Lexington, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	Oct. 21, 2024	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Oct. 29, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



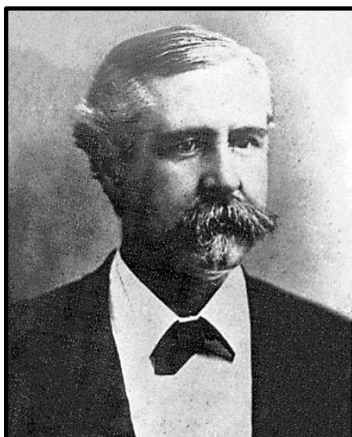
### Quote: Union Maj. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain

Maj. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic defense of the Union position at Little Round Top at Gettysburg. He was in charge of the federal troops who were to accept the surrender of the Confederate soldiers at Appomattox. Here is his description of his feelings that day as he viewed the Rebels arrayed before him:

*“Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from them their resolve; standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond.”*



### John Doby Kennedy (Born January 5, 1840, Died April 14, 1896)



*John D. Kennedy*  
Photograph taken some time after the Civil War  
Library of Congress reproduction number LC-USZ62-90573

This is the **27th** installment where a CSA General with South Carolina ties is featured. I hope everyone enjoys reading about these men.

**John Doby Kennedy** was a general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War, as well as a post-war planter, attorney, politician, and the 57th Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina serving under Governor Johnson Hagood.

Kennedy was born in Camden, South Carolina. His father was an immigrant from Scotland who had settled in Kershaw County about 1830 and married a local woman. Kennedy served as a lieutenant in a Camden pre-war militia unit. He studied at South Carolina College from 1855 to 1857. On October 28, 1857, he married Elizabeth Cunningham (1842–1876), and they eventually had 7 children. Kennedy read law under William Zachariah Leitner and was admitted to the bar in January 1861. However, South Carolina's secession and the subsequent outbreak of the Civil War delayed his plans to establish a law practice.

John D. Kennedy enlisted in the Confederate Army in April 1861, Kennedy became captain of Company E, 2nd South Carolina Infantry Regiment, under fellow Camden resident Col. Joseph Brevard Kershaw. At the First Battle of Manassas, he was struck by a Minnie ball and badly wounded. Recovering, he was promoted to colonel when Kershaw was promoted to brigadier general. Kennedy's first action in command of a regiment occurred at a skirmish on the Nine-Mile Road near Richmond, Virginia, in June 1862 during the Peninsula Campaign. After fighting at the Battle of Savage's Station, he was disabled for several weeks by fever. He returned to his regiment in time for the Maryland Campaign. During Stonewall Jackson's investment of Harpers Ferry, Kennedy was with Kershaw's brigade in the capture of the important Maryland Heights. He led his regiment in Kershaw's counterattack during the Battle of Antietam, driving a part of the Union II Corps before him. However, he fell painfully wounded in the first charge, struck in the instep and Achilles tendon while crossing a wooden fence along the Hagerstown Pike. Once again recovering in time for a major battle, Kennedy led the 2nd and 8th South Carolina to the support of Gen. Howell Cobb at Marye's Heights, the focus of the hottest fighting at Fredericksburg.



Today the fountain stands proudly in Hampton Park having been moved from its original location.

In 1863, Kennedy efficiently led his regiment during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During 1864, when not disabled, he was either in command of his regiment or of Kershaw's old brigade during the Richmond and Shenandoah Valley campaigns. In December he was promoted to the temporary rank of brigadier general; and continued to command the brigade when it was transferred down south. He took part in the Carolinas Campaign against William T. Sherman, including the Battle of Bentonville, and surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro.

Kennedy survived six wounds during his service to the Confederacy, and was hit fifteen times by spent balls.

After the close of hostilities, Kennedy was mainly engaged in planting until 1877, when he finally established a law practice. He was an active member of the Kershaw Lodge #29 of the Freemasons in Camden. Elected to Congress in 1865, Kennedy declined to take the "ironclad" oath of allegiance demanded and did not take his seat. After his first wife died in 1876, Kennedy married Harriet A. Boykin and had an additional child. In 1878-79, he represented Kershaw County in the state legislature. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina in 1880 and served until 1882 under Governor Johnson Hagood when he unsuccessfully ran for Governor. Kennedy became Grand Master of South Carolina Masons in 1881-83. In 1884, he was a presidential elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket. In 1886, President Grover Cleveland appointed him as United States Consul General in Shanghai, China. Returning from that post in 1889, Kennedy continued the practice of law at Camden until his death from a stroke. He was buried in Camden's Quaker Cemetery.



**INSCRIPTION**  
 John Doby Kennedy  
 1840 - 1896  
 John Doby Kennedy  
 1840-1896  
 "And now abideth faith,  
 hope, and  
 charity, these three;  
 but the greatest of  
 these is charity."

A United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter was named for him. In 1911, Camden officials erected the Confederate Memorial Fountain, a six-sided structure with tablets on each column commemorating Kennedy and five other generals born in Kershaw County.

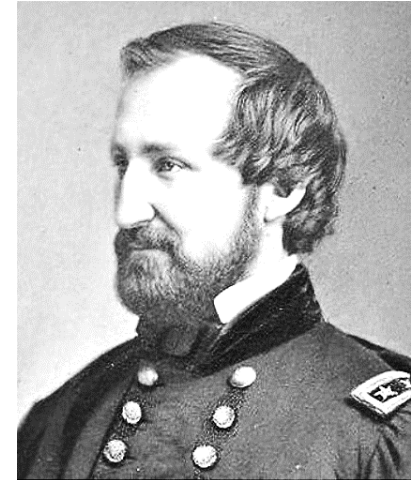


## Union Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans

Treatment of Miss Sue M. Bryant

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans  
HOW HE DEALS WITH REBEL FEMALES  
H'DQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,  
ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPT. 18, 1864

**SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 259** The papers in the case of Miss Sue M. Bryant, of Booneville, showing that she wrote a letter, sending, her "never-dying love to the bushwhackers," and praying God to bless them in all their wise undertakings: that she subsequently denied under oath having any sympathy for them; that from her friends' letters in her behalf the band evidently persuaded them to believe she was arrested merely for wearing and displaying colors which were meant to proclaim her an enemy of her state and country, which she must have known to be untrue.



Union Major General  
William Starke Rosecrans

That she moreover avowed her will to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the State and country in which she was reared, and which protects her parents and herself. She is, therefore, unworthy of credence or to reside in the country. But, in consideration of her youth, she, and the worth of her friends, who wish to save her from ruin, on the high road to which she has so evidently and early entered, the Commanding General directs that she be permitted to return to her friends on her oath and adequate security for her future good behavior.

The letter of Miss Bryant and Miss Mayfield will be published to warn thoughtful parents and teachers, whether Christian or not, of the fearful downward course of the oath of our State, when educated girls of respectable parents, write such letters, and express sympathy with outlaws, thieves and murderers, more degraded than the savages who murder the inhabitants of our frontier settlements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.  
J. F. BENETT, Ass't. Adj. Gen.  
Head'Q'T'S DEP'T. OF THE MISSOURI,  
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MAR. GEN.,  
ST LOUIS, MO., Dept. 19, 1864.  
[Extract]

**SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 244.** In compliance with Paragraph I, Special Orders No. 259, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated Sept. 18, 1864, Miss Sue M. Bryant, of Booneville, Mo., Now in custody at the Gratiot Street Female Prison, will be permitted to return to her home on TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, and giving bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (**\$3,000.00**) as security for her future good behavior. Joseph Darr, Jr.  
First Asst. Provost Marshal General



## Mary Amarithia Yates Snowden

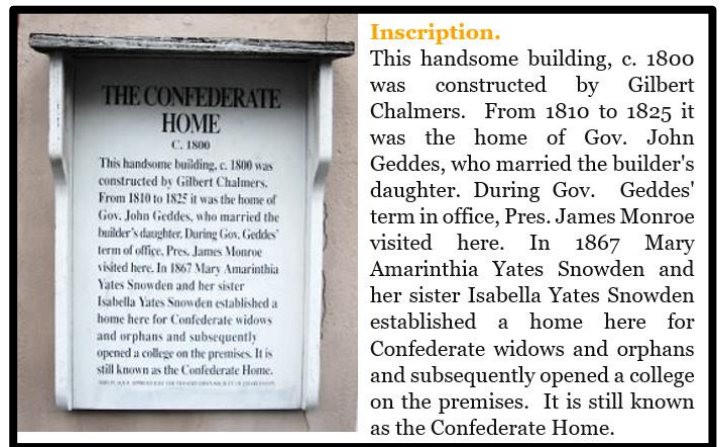
(September 10, 1819 – February 23, 1898)



She was born on September 10, 1819 in Charleston, SC to Joseph and Elizabeth Ann Saylor Yates. When she was 18 months old, her father died, and she, her sister, and two brothers, were raised by their strong and financially secure mother. She married Dr. William Snowden in 1857, and they had a son and a daughter. Her husband was killed during the Civil War and she was left a widow at a young age. She supported the Confederate troops by helping to clothe and feed them, and to care of the wounded and dying.

After the Battle of Secessionville, the Confederate dead were buried in a section of Magnolia Cemetery. To take care of the Confederate dead, she organized the Ladies' Memorial Association in 1866. Mrs. Snowden and the ladies of the Memorial Association held the first Confederate Memorial Day in Charleston, just one year after the end of the war. She visited many other battlefields and arranged for the removal of the dead.

The remains of 84 South Carolina men killed at Gettysburg were reinterred at Magnolia Cemetery, 1871. Plans were made for headstones, with the South Carolina Legislature giving \$1,000.00 towards the stones and promised a quantity of granite and marble then lying in Columbia. Before the Ladies' Memorial Association could get the stone to Charleston, the government changed hands into the Reconstruction occupation government. She went to Columbia and came home with enough material to cut more than eight hundred headstones. A granite monument was completed in 1872 and a bronze Confederate soldier was placed on top in 1880. She died in 1898, and many Confederate veterans walked in the procession for her funeral held at the Huguenot Church."



**Inscription.**  
 This handsome building, c. 1800 was constructed by Gilbert Chalmers. From 1810 to 1825 it was the home of Gov. John Geddes, who married the builder's daughter. During Gov. Geddes' term in office, Pres. James Monroe visited here. In 1867 Mary Amaranthia Yates Snowden and her sister Isabella Yates Snowden established a home here for Confederate widows and orphans and subsequently opened a college on the premises. It is still known as the Confederate Home.



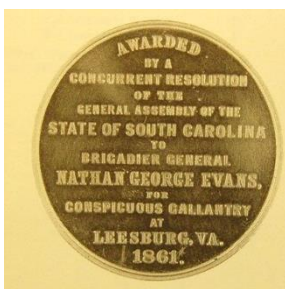
**The first decorated soldier of the War?**

Brig. Gen. Nathan George "Shanks" Evans

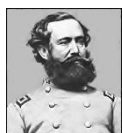


Colonel (and Oregon Senator) Edward Baker was dead. Bodies of Union soldiers littered the Potomac River as far down as Chain Bridge. And after dual devastating defeats in July along Bull Run and now at Balls Bluff—Bakers outraged colleagues in Congress formed the joint Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. But in the Victorious Confederacy, the South Carolina General Assembly decided to celebrate valor, passing a “concurrent resolution” citing one of their own, Brigadier General Nathan “Shanks” Evans, “for conspicuous gallantry at Leesburg.” AS a token of their esteem for their heroic native son, the General Assembly commissioned James Allen & Company of


Charleston to strike a gold medal for Evans. It would prove the high point of Evans’ service to the Confederacy Yes; he had led the victorious Southern forces at Balls Bluff. And yes, at Manassas, he had redeployed in time to confront the enemy’s turning of the Confederate left, an action one historian said “went far towards saving the day for the South.” Yet despite the accolades, Evans was quite the rascal. Gruff and roughhewn to the point of insubordination, his piercing stare and full beard aided his bullying. Noted one of Gen. James Longstreet’s staff officers “Evans was difficult to manage... He had a Prussian orderly, with a wooden vessel holding a gallon of whiskey always strapped on his back, and there was the trouble.” Remembered another contemporary “if Nathan is the bravest and best General in the C.S., if not the world, he is at the same time about the best drinker, the most eloquent swearer (I should say voluble) and the most magnificent bragger I ever saw.” His “Barrelita”, as Evans called his whiskey man, was never far from his side. Court-martialed for intoxication and acquitted, then tried again for disobedience of orders and again acquitted, “Shanks” Evans eventually crossed General P.G.T.



Beauregard who deemed him incompetent and removed him from command. After the War, Evans garnered a job as a high school principal in Alabama, but lived only another three years. Yet for his actions at Balls Bluff and Manassas, Evans became the first soldier on either side to receive a medal. In 1936, Gen. Evans’ gold medal was donated to the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. Enclosed in a purple velvet case with a silk lining imprinted with the maker’s name, the medal reflects a golden proof finish and measures 51mm in diameter. Other examples of Evans’ medal, either in silver or bronze, are rumored to exist. At least one bronze specimen is known. (Picture 1 above is of the obvers Picture 2 is of the reverse of the medal)



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

Oct. 5, 1860	South Carolina Gov. William Henry Gist notifies other Deep South states that South Carolina is considering secession as an option.	<p><b><i>Y'all Come</i></b></p> <p><b>Next Camp Meeting</b>  <b>Thursday, Oct. 24, 2024</b>  <b>6:00 PM</b>  <b>Cayce Masonic Lodge</b></p>  <p><b>1701 12<sup>th</sup> Street</b>  <b>Cayce, S.C. 29033</b>  <b>Speaker</b>  <b>Don Gordon</b>  <b><i>“Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz.”</i></b></p>
Oct. 21, 1861	<b>Balls Bluff, VA</b> – On this date a prominent US Senator in uniform, Colonel Edward Baker, a confidant of Pres. Lincoln was killed and became the “only” U.S. Senator ever killed in battle.	
Oct. 10, 1862	Federal troops and gunboats engage Gen. Forrest on the Tennessee River. The Confederates inflict serious damage to three vessels.	
Oct. 8, 1862	<b>Perryville, KY</b> – The armies of Braxton Bragg (CSA) and Don Carlos Buell (Union) meet at Perryville. The result is a Confederate victory, but Bragg withdraws to Tennessee leaving the Union in control of Kentucky.	
Oct. 17, 1863	On this date Major Gen. U S. Grant receives command of the Western armies, designated the Military Division of the Mississippi. He moves to reinforce Chattanooga and replaces Rosecrans with Maj Gen George H. Thomas.	
Oct. 19, 1863	<b>Buckland, VA</b> – On this date Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart lures Maj. Gen. J. Kirkpatrick into an ambush, initiating a rout that last for five miles and became known as the Buckland Races.	
Oct. 29, 1863	<b>Richmond, VA</b> – On this date Jefferson Davis grants Nathan Bedford Forrest's request for an independent command in north Mississippi and west Tennessee freeing him from Braxton Bragg.	
Oct. 20, 1864	<b>Cedar Creek, Middle Town, VA</b> – General Stephen Dodson Ramseur of Lincolnton, NC dies of wounds received the day before during the battle of Cedar Creek. He had 2 horses killed underneath him and was then mortally wounded and captured. Many Union officers had known him before the war came to see him including George Custer and Philip Sheridan.	
Oct. 12, 1870	<b>Lexington, VA</b> – Gen. Robert E. Lee dies at his home at the age of 63.	

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A Non-Profit Organization  
 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
 Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

The Official Publication of

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