



THE

NOVEMBER, 2023

LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptontcamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Our next meeting will be Thursday, November 16, 2023. PLEASE RSVP if you will be attending this month's meeting. We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.

Compatriots as 2023 rapidly comes to its end of what has been a tumultuous year here and throughout the world. We will soon gather with our families and celebrate Thanksgiving and give thanks for the blessings God has bestowed on each of us and our families.

Our speaker this month will be Lisa Rudisill whose program will be "The Hate Tree" in which she tells the story, both fact and fiction, of her ancestor who served throughout the War Between the States in the Confederate army, returned home and was lynched. Lisa will also bring her violin and will play "Dixie".

Our annual Lee-Jackson Banquet, please mark your calendar, will be held Friday, January 19, 2024. I will be sending out more information on this event and requesting RSVP confirmation.

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, 1906

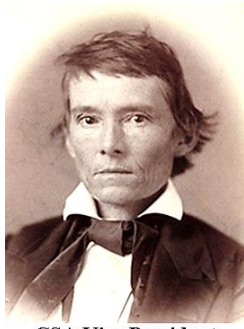
Southern Born, South Carolina Proud!

"Defending Southern Heritage"
 Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton 273
 Sons of Confederate Veterans
 South Carolina Division

~ Events of November ~



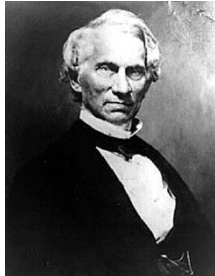
CSA President
Jefferson Finis Davis



CSA Vice President
Alexander H. Stephens



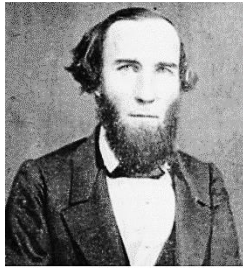
Attorney General
Judah P. Benjamin



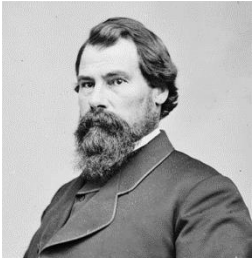
Secretary of the Treasury
Christopher Memminger



Secretary of the Navy
Stephen Mallory



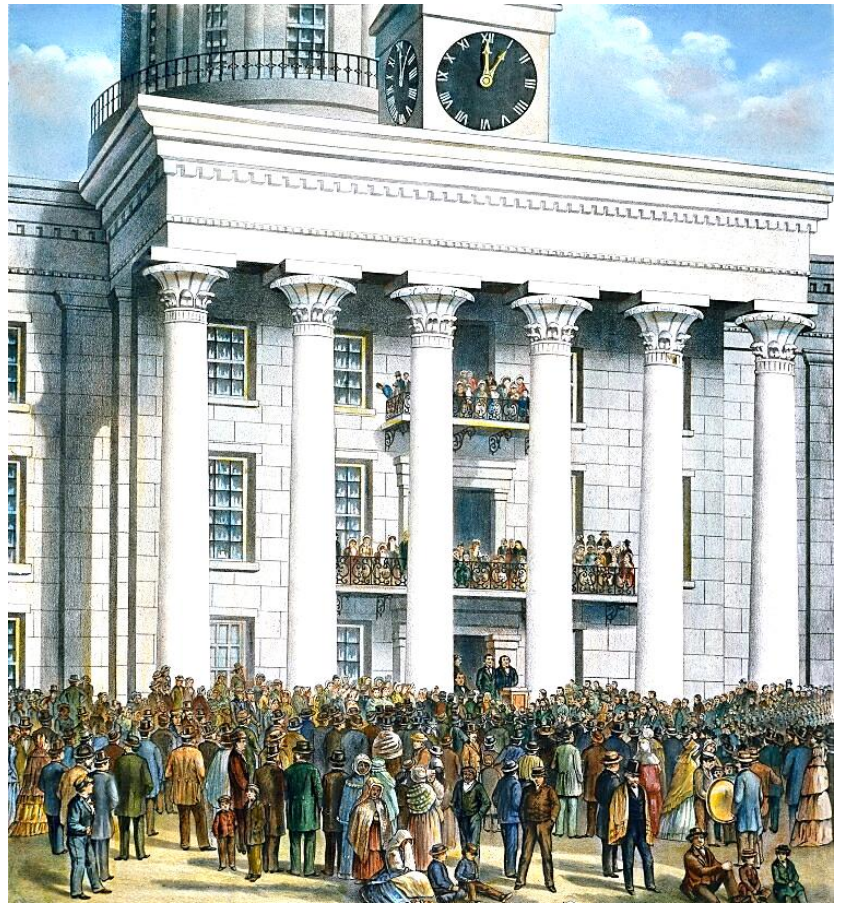
Secretary of War
Leroy Pope Walker



Postmaster General
John H. Regan



Secretary of State
Robert Toombs



This Month (November), in 1861, Jefferson C. Davis is elected president of the Confederate States of America. Unopposed, the election simply confirmed the decision made by the Confederate Congress earlier in the year.

Like his Union counterpart, Abraham Lincoln, Jeff Davis was a native of Kentucky, born in 1808. He attended West Point and graduated in 1828. After serving in the Black Hawk War of 1832, Davis married Sarah Knox Taylor, the daughter of General (and future U.S. president) Zachary Taylor, in 1835. However, Sarah contracted malaria and died within several months of their marriage. Davis latter married Varina Howells in 1845. He served in the Mexican War (1846-48), and was wounded. After the war, he was appointed to fill a vacant U.S. senate seat from Mississippi, and later served as secretary of war under President Franklin Pierce.

When the Southern states seceded from the Union, after the election of Abraham Lincoln in the winter of 1860 and 1861, Davis suspected that he might be the choice of his fellow Southerners for their interim president. When the newly seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama, in February 1861, they indeed decided on Davis. He expressed great fear about what lay ahead. "Upon my weary heart was showered smiles, plaudits, and flowers, but beyond them I saw troubles and thorns innumerable." On November 6, Davis was elected to a six-year term in compliance with the Confederate constitution. He served in that office until May 5, 1865, when the Confederate government was officially dissolved.

The men pictured were the original Confederate Cabinet members. During the existence of the Confederate States of America there was turnover in these cabinet positions. There was only 1 Vice President, 5 Secretaries of State, 3 Secretaries of the Treasury, 5 Secretaries of War, 5 Attorney Generals, 1 Secretary of the Navy.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

“Rejoice always, pray without ceasing, give thanks in all circumstances; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you.” (1 Thessalonians 5:16-18 ESV).

Thanksgiving will soon be here, and so I’ve been thinking about gratitude a lot lately. What is it? When should we show it? What does God say about it?

Paul wrote the Thessalonians, “Give thanks in all circumstances.” Most read that verse and think it rather nice. So we slap a sloppy coat of thanksgiving on life and go about our day. In reality, most of us are thankful for very little.

Notice the Bible doesn’t command us to *feel* thankful in all circumstances. Instead it commands us to “give thanks in all circumstances.” When we begin to praise God in a difficult situation, even if we don’t feel like it, many times the scales fall from our eyes and we begin to see glimpses of His glory sprinkled on the black backdrop of the situation like diamonds on black velvet.

Sometimes we don’t see glory in tragedy, but we still can praise God because we know He is there.

Gratitude changes the lens through which we see the circumstances in our little slice of time. Thanksgiving changes our perspective despite broken dreams, broken relationships, tumultuous circumstances, and unfulfilled longings.

As we praise God for who He is and thank Him for what He’s done, our perspective of Him grows larger and our problems grow smaller. The result, we will experience a deeper sense of intimacy with God as the emotional gap between what each of us knows to be true and how we feel at the moment closes.

On many occasions in the Psalms, David complained about his circumstances (Psalms 42; 57; 62). But more often than not, about midway through David’s laments, he begins praising God for who He is and thanking God for what He’s done. And you know what happens? All of a sudden David starts feeling better! Life isn’t so bad after all! His problems grow smaller as his perspective of God grows larger, and he begins to see God’s glory shining through the situation.

Why is that? In the writing of one little Psalm, David shifted from depression to rejoicing. He didn’t wait until God changed his situation, solved his problem, or made him feel better before he began thanking Him.

Oh friend, when we stop complaining and grumbling and begin speaking God’s love language of gratitude, our perspective will change as well. We will begin seeing moments of sudden glory through the lens of praise and thanksgiving—glory moments that were there all along, but hidden from the grumbling eye.

Lord Jesus, we thank You for Your presence in our lives which strengthens and sustains us each day. You know our present circumstances and current concerns. Help us to place them into Your hands, so that we may feel supported and reassured by Your grace and love. In Your Holy Name, we thankfully 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.



Farroll Gunter

**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	Dec. 6, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Dec. 7, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Nov. 20, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Nov. 28, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



Quote: Richard Nixon – 37th American President (Only President to resign)

"From Moses at the Red Sea to Jesus preparing to feed the multitudes, the Scriptures summon us to words and deeds of gratitude, even before divine blessings are fully perceived. From Washington kneeling at Valley Forge to the prayer of an astronaut circling the moon, our own history repeats that summons and proves its practicality."



States Right Gist

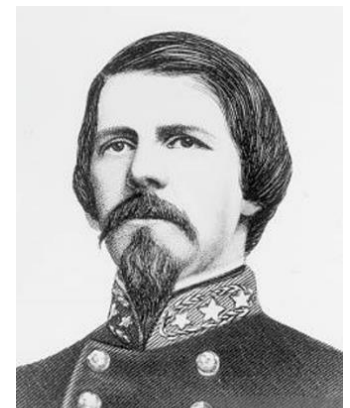
(Born September 3, 1831, Died November 30, 1864)



**Brigadier General
States Right Gist**

Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist is the 16th general from South Carolina to be featured. Lawyer, soldier. Gist was born September 3, 1831, at the family home, Wyoming, in Union District, the ninth of ten children born to Nathaniel Gist and Elizabeth McDaniel. His birth during the nullification crisis prompted his father to give him the unique name.

Schooled at Mount Zion Institute in Winnsboro, Gist was admitted to South Carolina College as a sophomore in 1847. On graduation in 1850 he returned home and began to read law. The following year he entered law school at Harvard University but left the school after one year. In 1853 he was admitted to the South Carolina Bar and established a law office in Unionville. That year Gist joined the state militia, as a captain commanding the Johnson Rifles. The following year, Governor James H. Adams appointed him his aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1856, at age twenty-four, Gist was elected brigadier



**Brig. General
Bernard Elliott Bee, Jr.**

general, commanding the Ninth Brigade. His cousin, Governor William Henry Gist, appointed him his “Especial Aid-de-Camp” in 1858; in April 1860 General Gist resigned his commission with the Ninth Brigade.



Governor S. C.
Francis Wilkinson Pickens

In January 1861 Governor Francis W. Pickens appointed Gist the state's Adjutant and Inspector General. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, Gist went to Virginia and served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Brigadier General Bernard E. Bee. At the Battle of First Manassas, Bee was mortally wounded and Gist was given command of the remnants of the South Carolinian's brigade.

He too was wounded in the battle but recovered and soon returned to the state to resume his duties as Adjutant and Inspector General. On March 20, 1862, Gist resigned and accepted a commission as brigadier general in the Confederate army. He was assigned to the Charleston area, and with the exception of a brief assignment in North Carolina, General Gist served in the defense of the city until May 1863. On May 3 Gist was given command of an infantry brigade and ordered to join a column assembling at Jackson, Mississippi, in response

to federal operations against Vicksburg. Just before leaving, he married Jane M. Adams, daughter of former governor Adams, spent two days with his wife, and then headed west. The South Carolinian saw limited action in the Vicksburg campaign. Following the city's surrender, he was ordered to reinforce the Army of Tennessee in northern Georgia.

At the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and throughout the Atlanta Campaign, Gist proved a reliable and respected commander. Following the evacuation of Atlanta, the Army of Tennessee advanced north and in November entered Tennessee. While leading his brigade in the November 30, 1864, Battle of Franklin, Gist was wounded twice, in the thigh and then in the chest. The second wound proved fatal, and about 8:30 p.m. he died, one of six Confederate generals killed or mortally wounded in the battle. He was buried in a local family cemetery, but in 1866 the remains of States Rights Gist were returned to South Carolina and interred in the Trinity Episcopal Cathedral cemetery in Columbia.



Trinity Episcopal Cathedral Cemetery
IN MEMORY
OF
BRIG. GEN.
STATES RIGHT GIST,
BORN IN UNION DISTRICT, SO. CA
SEPTEMBER 3RD 1831
KILLED IN BATTLE AT FRANKLIN TENN.
NOVEMBER-30TH-1864



William Wing Loring

(December 4, 1818 – December 30, 1886)



CSA Major General
William Wing Loring

William Wing Loring, a soldier of many wars under several flags, was born in Wilmington, NC, the son of Reuben and Hannah Kenan Loring. He grew up in Florida, where at age fourteen he first saw action with the Second Florida Volunteers against the Seminoles. During his teens, he participated in the encounters of Wahoo Swamp, Withlacochee, and Alaqua. On 16 June 1837, when only nineteen, he earned his second lieutenant's commission. Loring received his education at Georgetown College, studied law under Senator David L. Yulee, and was admitted to the Florida bar in 1842. He became a member of the first legislature of Florida, serving three years. In May 1846 he was appointed senior captain, Mounted Rifles, U.S. Army, and in February 1847 he became a major. During the Mexican War he played an active role in General Winfield Scott's campaign from the landing at Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico City, serving as regimental commander at Contreras. In the storming of Chapultepec, he lost his left arm. Dr. H.H. Steiner of Augusta, Georgia, reported:

“Loring laid aside a cigar, sat quietly in a chair without opiates to relieve the pain, and allowed the arm to be cut off without a murmur of a groan. The arm was buried on the heights by his men, with the hand pointing toward the City of Mexico.”

Thirty-one years later, Loring remembered: "When I was wounded . . . and there with the battle . . . going on before my eyes, my arm was amputated. The excitement of the spectacle drove away all sense of pain, and like Poreau, I smoked a cigar while they were sawing into my poor bones . . . None but an army of heroes could have accomplished the conquest of Mexico."

For his actions he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in August 1847 and colonel a month later; he also received a sword from the citizens of Florida.

Loring decided to remain in the regular army and in March 1848 was given the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1849 he led his regiment with a train of six hundred mule teams 2,500 miles across the continent from Fort Leavenworth to the mouth of the Columbia River, "undergoing great hardships and not losing a man." This feat won him widespread recognition. From 1849 to 1851 Loring commanded the Department of Oregon, and from 1851 to 1858 he fought numerous engagements with the Indians in Texas and New Mexico. According to one source, "His Indian experience on the great plains . . . is probably unsurpassed. He battled . . . all the warlike tribes except the Sioux." His Indian exploits led to his promotion to colonel in December 1856, "the youngest line colonel in the old army." In 1858–59 Loring and his regiment participated in the Mormon war in Utah. A leave of absence in 1859–60 provided him with the opportunity to study military tactics and armaments in Egypt and Europe. On his return, he commanded the Department of New Mexico until his resignation from the army in May 1861.

The Confederacy promptly recognized Loring's military record by commissioning him brigadier general one week after he resigned from the U.S. Army. Six weeks later, he assumed command of the remnants of Robert S. Garnett's shattered brigade in western Virginia. Controversy whirled about him for six months until his promotion to major general in February 1862. The controversy involved an encounter with Robert E. Lee in August and a vicious disagreement with Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson during the Romney campaign. Loring's promotion and transfer to southwestern Virginia were more of a rebuke of Jackson and Joseph Johnston than the result of Loring's achievement. Assigned to the Army of Mississippi late in 1862, Loring fought as a division commander under John C. Pemberton. His force escaped capture at Vicksburg, and Loring earned the nickname "Old Blizzards" at the Battle of Fort Pemberton atop a parapet cheering his men on with, "Give them blizzards, boys! Give them blizzards!"

Loring accompanied Leonidas Polk to join the Army of Tennessee in Dalton, Ga., in early 1864. In the subsequent campaign he handled his division ably, assuming command of Polk's corps on 14 June, when the latter was killed at Pine Mountain. Loring directed the corps for a difficult month of constant fighting until relieved by A. P. Stewart. On 28 July he was severely wounded at Ezra Church. Nevertheless, he returned to the field, serving as a division commander under John Bell Hood, and was present at the surrender in North Carolina in April 1865.

After trying his hand at banking in New York, Loring entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt as brigadier general. Immediately given important commands, he succeeded in earning further promotions, "the Dignity of a Pasha," and the orders of the Osmanli and of the Medjidie. By 1875, during the Abyssinian war, Loring commanded the Egyptian army.

In 1879 he left the Egyptian service and returned to the United States where he devoted himself "to literary pursuits, and became a gentleman of leisure," dividing his time between Florida, Chicago, and New York. In 1884 he published a narrative of his most recent military career, *A Confederate Soldier in Egypt*, but died before he could complete his autobiography, "Fifty Years a Soldier."

Short, heavy-set, and unmarried, "Old Blizzards," or "Fereck Pasha," "was not only a very charming companion, he was altogether a remarkable man. A braver man never lived." He died at the St. Dennis Hotel in New York City and was buried in St. Augustine, Fla.



LORING AS PASHA
Egypt and General

Portrait of "Pascha Loring," from W. W. Loring's *A Confederate Soldier in Egypt*, published 1884 by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. Presented on Archive.org.



The South Carolina Convention, the delegates to which were elected on the 4th inst, is to meet to-day. Its doings will excite a peculiar interest in the North, for the reason that South Carolina was the original seed-bed of the heresy of secession, and its people have been longer and more virulently alienated from the National Government than those of any other State. It is certain enough that we have a new growth there of some sort. But what? Wheat or tares?



Gov. PERRY, after his appointment, assured the President that no Southern State would more completely accept and act upon the logical consequences of the failure of secession. We believe that will be verified. No Southern State has so dearly paid, in proportion to its means, for its resistance to the government. Out of one hundred and forty-six thousand white males of all ages in the State at the census of 1860, it has lost forty thousand by death or disablement, which is at the rate of one for every three and six-tenths. The loss of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi was in about the proportion, in each State, of one in four of the white males; in North Carolina one in three and seven-tenths, and in Virginia, (including Western Virginia,) a very little less than one in five. The loss of South Carolina in what was called slave property was far greater proportionately than in any other Southern State, for she had proportionately far more of it. She had 402,406 slaves, while her entire white population was only 291,388 -- an excess of 111,018 slaves. No other Southern State had more slaves than whites, excepting Mississippi, and the excess in that State was but 92,730, with a considerably larger total population than South Carolina. The estimate of the value of the South Carolina slaves in 1860 was two hundred millions of dollars.

At the beginning of the war, Charleston had about five thousand houses; of these fifteen hundred, or nearly one-third, have been burned, and a large number of others were irreparably damaged by the bombardment. Columbia, the capital of the State, has suffered in like manner. SHERMAN's army made general havoc through the western and middle parts of the State, while nearly every plantation on or near the coast has either been desolated, or has been confiscated and passed into hands of Northern strangers. According to the Charleston News, of the property of the estates of deceased persons, and of property in litigation, four-fifths were converted during the war into Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. In like manner the funds of churches, colleges and charitable institutions, fifteen million in bank stock, and nearly all of the funds of private individuals which were available during the war, have been almost entirely sunk. The cattle, horses, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and utensils have, in great part, been destroyed or swept away. It is calculated that out of four hundred million worth of property in the State in 1860, only something like fifty million now remain in any shape. Of all the States overwhelmed by the rebellion, none lies so terribly mangled and so utterly exhausted as its prime mover, South Carolina.

Of course there is no doubt that the convention will vote for a permanent abandonment of slavery, without which there is no such thing as reinstatement into the Union. But it is a matter of doubt whether the doctrine of secession will be distinctly discarded as was done in Mississippi. That doctrine has so grown into the political life of the State, that to cast it away will be like tearing out its very heart-strings. The convention can evade this duty, if it pleases. The government has not asked any positive repudiation of the doctrine as a prerequisite to restoration. It only demands a practical submission to the national authority. Yet its entire policy of reconstruction is based on the principle that the secession ordinances were absolutely void from the beginning, and its corollary that no State is now or has been, out of the Union. This constitutional principle is not only the true one, but it is the one most advantageous to the insurrectionary States, inasmuch as it preserves to them their old rights and functions, while the theory that the secession ordinances were valid and actually put the States out of the Union, would make them now simply conquered territory subject to the unlimited control of the government. Yet South Carolina, if it likes, can accept the methods of the government without giving any express assent to their principle. The convention can simply repeal the secession ordinance of the former convention instead of pronouncing it null and void, and thus save the old doctrine while making an end of its application. Will the convention do this? Will it have the nerve to recant in the face of the world, and admit that to have always been a heresy which she so long maintained to be the most sacred and vital of political truths? It will cost immense moral courage to do this. If South Carolina actually does it, unqualifiedly and unequivocally, it will be a victory over herself which all true men will hail as grand, and it will be accepted as an atonement for a thousand misdeeds.



Important Dates in Our War for Southern Independence:

- Nov. 2, 1861 **Charleston, SC** – The British steamer *Bermuda*, runs through a Federal blockade and escapes with 2,000 bales of cotton.
- Nov. 5, 1861 Gen. Lee is named commander of the new Confederate Department of SC, GA and East FL.
- Nov. 12, 1861 The Confederate blockade runner *Fingal*, bought in England, arrives in Savannah with military supplies.
- Nov. 19, 1861 **Round Mountain, Indian Territory, TX** – Confederates and pro-Southern Cherokees attack pro-union Creek Indians fleeing to KS.
- Nov. 21, 1862 **Richmond, VA** – President Davis appoints Virginian James A. Seddon secretary of war which he will hold until early 1865 when resigns.
- Nov. 28, 1862 **Battle of Cane Hill, AR** – resulted in a tactical victory for the confederate forces. There were 2,000 Confederates and 5,000 Union.
- Nov. 3, 1863 **Charleston, SC** – Union forces fired 661 rounds against Fort Sumter.
- Nov. 11, 1863 **Kelly's Ford, VA** – Severe fighting erupts on the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station.
- Nov. 16, 1864 **Campbell's Station** – was a battle of the Knoxville Campaign, occurring, at Campbell's Station, (now Farragut), Knox County, TN.
- Nov. 4, 1864 **Johnsonville, TN** – Gen. Forrest attacks and bombards Johnsonville, destroying Federal gunboats, transports and storage warehouses, causing over two million dollars in damages.
- Nov. 18, 1864 **Georgia** – Sherman's "march to the sea" continues as Union troops move between Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers.
- Nov. 27, 1864 **Virginia** – U.S. Army transport ship *Greyhound* is sunk by a Confederate torpedo in the James River.
- Nov. 30, 1864 **Battle of Franklin, TN** – Six Confederate Generals lose their lives in the largest frontal assault of the war
- Nov. 10, 1865 **Washington, DC** – Captain Heinrich (Henry) Wirz, Commander of Andersonville prison, is tried by a military commission from August 23 to October 24, 1865, and was hanged at Old Capitol Prison on Nov. 10.

Y'all Come!!!

**Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, Nov. 16, 2023
6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29201**

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**Columbia, SC 29212-8711
507 Sail Point Way
C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization**

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The Legionary**

