



THE

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LEGIONARY

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Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

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Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Compatriots, what a year this has been, we have experienced everything from local and national elections too having to change our meeting location. This month's meeting will be the last meeting of 2024. The next time we are together will be at the Lee-Jackson Banquet, January 23, 2025. I will be sending more information regarding the location of the 2025 banquet and I look forward to seeing you there. Susan and I wish you and your families have a safe, happy and healthy Thanksgiving celebration.

Looking at the future a cleanup day will be scheduled at Elmwood Cemetery in preparation for the Thanksgiving. Some tasks to be done at the cemetery cleaning include the following.

- Clean Confederate Section and other known Confederate graves located in Elmwood.
- Replace all flags in Confederate Section if needed.

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

Our speaker this month will be Wade Hampton camp member Wade Dorsey. Wade is the Supervisor of Reference Services at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The subject of his program is John Kinsler. Mr. Kinsler was a delegate from the Richland District to the Secession Convention. Wade states the John Kinsler was not one of the rich delegates to the convention.

Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, November 21, 2024, monthly camp meeting no later than Tuesday the 19th.

The CHARGE

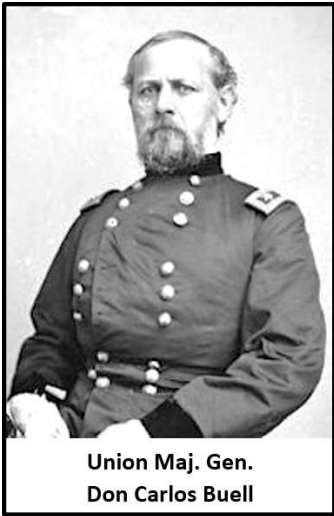
To you, **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**, we submit the **VINDICATION** of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the **DEFENSE** of the Confederate soldier's good name, the **GUARDIANSHIP** of his history, the **EMULATION** of his virtues, the **PERPETUATION** of those principles 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 November ~

Against Terrible Odds The "Southrons" Fought — *Confederate Veteran, Vol. IX, No. 12, December, 1902*

Union Maj. Gen.
Don Carlos Buell

The following, although written by a Union officer, ought to be in every school history of the South, so that the children of the men who fought the South's battles should know the odds they contended against. In an article which appeared first in the Century Magazine and afterwards in the third volume of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," General Buell said. "It required a naval fleet and 15,000 troops to advance against a weak fort manned by less than 200 men at Fort Henry; 35,000, with naval cooperation to overcome 12,000 at Donelson; 60,000 to secure a victory over 40,000 at Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh); 120,000 to enforce the retreat of 65,000 entrenched, after a month's fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 repelled by 80,000 in the first Peninsular campaign against Richmond; 70,000 with a powerful naval force, to inspire the campaign which lasted nine months, against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to barely withstand the assault of 70,000 at Gettysburg; 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 83,000 held in check two days by 40,000 at Antietam; 43,000 retaining the field uncertainly against 38,000 at Stone River (Murfreesboro); 70,000 defeated at Chickamauga and beleaguered by 70,000 at Chattanooga; 80,000 merely to break the investing line of 45,000 at Chattanooga, and 100,000 to push back 50,000 increased at last to 70,000 from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance of 120 miles, and then let go an operation which is commemorated at festive reunions by the standing toast of "One hundred days under fire"; 50,000 to defeat the investing line of 30,000 at Nashville; and finally 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a struggle of a year in Virginia.

In some, of the battles thus enumerated by General Buell, the odds were even greater than he States them. To illustrate the implicit confidence with which the Southern soldiers followed their leaders, he drew the following comparison: "At Cold Harbor the Northern troops, who had proven their indomitable qualities by losses nearly equal to the hole of their opponent, when ordered to another sacrifice, even under such a soldier as Hancock, answered the demand as one man— a silent and solid inertia. At Gettysburg Pickett, when waiting for the signal which Longstreet dreaded to repeat, for the hopeless but immortal charge against Cemetery Hill, saluted and said, as he turned to his ready column, I shall move forward, sir.'

"Nor must we give slight importance to the influence of the Southern women, who in agony of heart girded the sword upon their loved ones and bade them go. It was to be expected that these various influences would give a confidence to leadership that would lead to bold adventure and leave its mark upon the contest."

The writer of these words, which do so much honest justice to the soldiers of the South, was Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, the man whose timely arrival at Shiloh saved General Grant's army from utter annihilation and capture of what remained. Grant's army was crouched under the banks of the Tennessee River, and would have been captured or killed had not Buell arrived as soon as he did. He is about the only Northern general who has had the honesty to tell the real truth in regard to the numbers engaged on each side during the war.



“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

Raise your hand if you are ready for a day of eating good food, watching football, and being with family? We are a little over a week away from the day known as “Thanksgiving”. Growing up our thanksgiving was full of traditions and was marked by the gathering together and eating of a bird. For me when I hear the word turkey, I cannot help but thinking of the end of November and Thanksgiving Day. In my mind thanksgiving is marked by turkey, traditions, football, and family. What are the marks of your Thanksgiving Day?

Paul writes in 1 Thessalonians 5:18, *“Give thanks in all circumstances.”* As Christians we can be marked or recognized in so many ways. For example, as Christians, we can be marked by our virtues, our actions, and our words. Paul is saying in his letter, another important mark that Christian’s are to live by is thankfulness of our hearts. We are not to be a people full of grumbling and complaining. We are to be a people who have eternal hope and thankfulness. Are you known for your thankful heart?

However, this thankfulness that Paul is encouraging Christians to have is not founded upon circumstances. We are created as emotion beings that have high and lows. Because of this, thankfulness is most often built and nurtured in those moments where things are going well. However, Paul makes it very clear, we are to be thankful in ALL circumstances, that includes the low moments. It is not just the circumstances where things are going right that we are to be thankful. Where are you building your thankfulness?

If our thankfulness is not built on circumstances and emotions, what is it founded upon? It is founded upon the truth of salvation found in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Our thankfulness is founded upon our unchanging and almighty God. We should be a people who are eternally rejoicing and thankful for God’s grace and mercy to us, shown and fulfilled in Jesus Christ. For we know as Paul writes in Romans 8:38-39, *“For I am sure that neither death nor life, nor angels nor rulers, nor things present nor things to come, nor powers, nor height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.”* Do you know this love personally?

Hope in this love of God is the root from which our thankfulness must grow. If we build our thankfulness upon circumstances or things of this world, they will fade, as these things fade. Let us this thanksgiving not stop giving thanks this Thanksgiving but be a people giving thanks in ALL circumstances at ALL times. Giving all praise and honor and glory to our God and Savior. Let us pray and sing as David does in Psalm 7:17,



“I will give to the LORD the thanks due to his righteousness, and I will sing praise to the name of the LORD, the Most High.”



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	Dec. 4, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – 11375 C R Koon Hwy (Hwy. 76), Prosperity, SC – 801-997-8627 – https://www.johnmkinard.com/
Palmetto Camp 22	Dec. 2, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Monday of the Month – 109 Old Chapin Rd, Lexington, SC – scscv22@gmail.com
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Nov. 18, 2024	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC – irby.walker@gmail.com – 803-347-1080
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Nov. 26, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC – rhm3xdad@yahoo.com



Quote: Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne C.S.A.

"I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or in defeat . . . I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of government. They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed. They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women. We propose no invasion of the North, no attack on them, and only ask to be left alone."



Joseph Brevard Kershaw _____ (Born January 5, 1822, Died April 13, 1894)



CSA Maj. Gen.
Joseph Brevard Kershaw

This is the **28th** installment where a CSA General with South Carolina ties is featured. I hope everyone enjoys reading about these men.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Brevard Kershaw (January 5, 1822 – April 13, 1894) was an American planter from South Carolina. He was also a lawyer, judge, and a Confederate general in the American Civil War.

Kershaw was born on January 5, 1822, at his family's plantation in Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Admitted to the bar in 1843, he married Lucretia Ann Douglas in Camden in 1844, and was a member of the South Carolina Senate in 1852–1856. Kershaw saw battle during the Mexican–American War, but fell deathly ill and was given leave to return home.

At the start of the Civil War, Kershaw commanded the 2nd South Carolina Infantry Regiment. He was present at Morris Island in April

1861 during the Battle of Fort Sumter, and then in July 1861 at the First Battle of Manassas in Virginia as part of Brig. Gen. Milledge Bonham's brigade. During the battle, Kershaw's regiment along with the 8th South Carolina was detached from Bonham and sent to help drive back the Union assault on Henry House Hill.

Afterwards, Kershaw gained the ire of Confederate general P.G.T. Beauregard by failing to file a proper report of the battle and instead writing a lengthy article in a Charleston newspaper which gave the impression that he and the 2nd South Carolina singlehandedly defeated the Union army. Beauregard, who had difficult professional relationships with many military and political officials, called him "that militia idiot". The disparaging remarks of Beauregard toward him and other officers were duly noted.



Brig. Gen.
Milledge Luke Bonham

Due in part to his military success, Kershaw was transferred to the West in the fall. In December, when Milledge Bonham resigned his commission to take a seat in the Confederate Congress, Kershaw was honored with command of Bonham's former brigade.

He was commissioned brigadier general on 13 February 1862 and commanded a brigade in Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Northern Virginia during the Peninsula Campaign, at the close of which he continued with Lee and took part in the Northern Virginia Campaign and Maryland Campaign. During the Battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13, 1862, he commanded his South Carolina Brigade and was stationed behind Ransom's North Carolina Brigade and Cobb's Georgia brigade on Marye's Heights, and helped repulse several attacks made by the Union



General
P. G. T. Beauregard

Army.

The following year he was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg and then was transferred with Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's corps to the West, where he took part in the charge that destroyed the Federal right wing at Chickamauga. After the relief of McLaws following the battle of Knoxville Kershaw was given the command of the division and promoted to major general on 2 June 1864. When Longstreet returned to Virginia, he commanded a division in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor, and was engaged in the Shenandoah campaign of 1864 against Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan. After the evacuation of Richmond, his troops formed part of Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell's corps, which was captured on 6 April 1865 at the Battle of Saylor's Creek.

At the close of the war he returned to South Carolina and in 1865 was chosen president of the State Senate. He was judge of the Circuit Court from 1877 to 1893, when he stepped down for health reasons. In 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Camden, an office that he held until his death in the same year. Joseph B. Kershaw was also Grand Master of the Freemasons of South Carolina. He died in Camden and is buried there in the Quaker Cemetery, Camden, SC.



In Memory Of
Joseph Brevard Kershaw
BORN
JANUARY 5, 1822
ENTERED INTO LIFE
APRIL 12, 1894
"I HAVE FOUGHT A GOOD
FIGHT I HAVE KEPT THE
FAITH"



N.C. Arsenal's Secrets Unraveled _____ **Sherman Destroyed Fayetteville Site in 1865**

By Don Worthington — Fayetteville (N.C.) Observer

The mystery of the Fayetteville Arsenal continues to intrigue historians, 141 years after Union Gen. William Sherman ordered it destroyed.

Historians cull clues about the arsenal's past from letters, maps and reports filed and forgotten in museums and archives. They scan online auctions, looking for period letters and other accounts.

A letter listing the names of Civil War armorers arriving at or leaving Fayetteville can generate much interest. Imagine the excitement when historians can wrap their hands — carefully protected by white gloves — around a clue.

Historians at the Museum of the Cape Fear are doing just that as they study a rifle made here in 1861 and an artist's interpretation of what was left after the Yankees burned the arsenal in 1865.

The challenge is to take these artifacts and "give them life, connect them to a face or a person," said David Reid, the museum's administrator.

Arsenal workers made more than 10,000 rifles during the Civil War. The museum already had two Fayetteville rifles, one made in 1862, the other in 1864.

The recently acquired 1861 rifle has subtle differences from its counterparts. It is missing the stamp "Fayetteville, CSA" found on later models. And the rifle-maker's allegiances are evident on the butt plate at the end of the stock.

The plate was originally stamped with the letters "U.S." at the Harper Ferry arsenal. A worker at the Fayetteville arsenal stamped a "C" over the "U."

What intrigues museum staff members the most are initials carved or scratched into the rifle's wooden stock. "J.A." is neatly carved into the rifle's stock. Near the firing mechanism are fainter scratching. There are the initials "PB," most likely Phillip Burkhart, the master armorer at the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. He followed the arsenal's machinery from Virginia to North Carolina. Even fainter are the initials "A.M." and either "51" or "57 NC."

Museum historians are searching records of the 51st and 57th North Carolina regiments to find matches for the initials.

The 51st was formed in Wilmington and included men from Cumberland, Columbus, Robeson, Sampson and adjoining counties. The 57th was formed in Salisbury. Both units saw extensive action in the Carolinas as well as Virginia.

The 51st was among the units at Fort Wagner outside Charleston. Soldiers from the 51st helped repel the attack of the 54th Massachusetts, the all-black regiment featured in the movie "Glory."

The museum purchased the 1861 rifle from a dealer in New Bern for about \$12,500. It awaits work at the North Carolina Museum of history, where dirt and rust will be removed.

The rifle will then return to the Museum of the Cape Fear. Museum officials hope to revamp their Civil War displays to include more information on the arsenal.

"Our goal is to show how the rifle was produced, how it changed during the war," Reid said.

Museum officials also hope to find more clues about how the Confederates expanded the arsenal, adding blacksmith and carpentry shops and other munition operations.

When Sherman captured Fayetteville in March 1865, he ordered: "I will destroy the arsenal utterly. Since I cannot leave a guard to hold it, I therefore shall burn it, blow it up with gunpowder and then with rams knock down its walls."

Accounts of the time suggest his troops followed his orders.

When Nena Morrow sat down to paint her version of the destroyed arsenal, she took some artistic liberties. She painted a single tower still standing, surrounded by several trees.

The painting has been part of the North Carolina Museum of History's collection since 1913. It is one of two Morrow paintings the museum owns.

Local museum officials learned that the state had the painting when they asked for a photograph of it. They wanted it for an exhibit on archaeology at the arsenal site.



Camp Member Speaks to DAR Chapter

Marion Hutson

Last month camp member Marion Hutson and Susan Bray spoke at the William Thomson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in St. Matthews, SC. Marion spoke about the movie "Gone with the Wind" and Susan spoke about women's dresses with the emphasis on Scarlett O'Hara's picnic dress and other dresses seen in the movie. There were approximately 40 in attendance. The following is the local newspaper article announcing the upcoming program.

The Calhoun Times Leader

Volume 132 Thursday, October 3, 2024 St. Matthews, South Carolina

The William Thomson DAR Hosts a Program on Gone with the Wind

You are invited on Monday, October 21, at 3:30 p.m. to hear Francis Marion Hutson, formerly of the Low Country, now of West Columbia and Susan Preston Bray of Lake Murray in Lexington County present a program to the William Thomson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Gone With the Wind at St. Paul United Methodist Church in the Fellowship Hall at 1808 Bridge Street in St. Matthews.

Our first speaker, Mr. Hutson, has a third great grandfather, Colonel and Brigadier General Conway, who fought in the Revolutionary War with another relative, Francis Marion, for whom he is named. Conway, South Carolina is named after General Conway. Mrs. Bray and Mr. Hutson, both native South Carolinians, love Southern history, and have participated in presenting Gone With the Wind programs for various organizations and schools in South Carolina for the last ten years. Mr. Hutson has built his own Southern artifacts museum in his home and has invited many schools and others to tour his collection.

The second speaker, Mrs. Susan Preston Bray, had a grandmother, Wire Lou Nelson Preston, who was a very successful milliner (hat maker) in Atlanta, Georgia. Her mother attended the first premier of Gone with the Wind. Mrs. Bray has obtained the patterns of the ladies' dresses from the movie and made some that she will display. She also had a booth for several years of authentic 1860's dresses for an Education Day of the Reenactment of the Battle of Columbia at the John Culler Farm in Sandy Run. She is such a Southern lady that Mr. Hutson stated, "She could play Scarlett in the movie".



All are invited to the 7th Annual Wreaths Across America Service to honor all Veterans in Bethany Cemetery, including 54 Confederate Veterans and about 385 other Veterans from wars dating from the 1860's to more recent conflicts.

7th Annual Wreaths Across America Service

Hosted jointly by The General Joe Wheeler Camp #1245 SCV along with other Historical Organizations honoring our Confederate Veterans as well as all other Veterans at the Bethany Cemetery (corner of Laurens St. and Hampton Ave.) Confederate Dead Section Memorial, December 14, 2024 at 3:00PM REMEMBER our fallen veterans. HONOR those who served. TEACH the true history. Period attire is encouraged and bring your own chair.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Nov. 2, 1861	Charleston, SC – The British steamer <i>Bermuda</i> , runs through a Federal blockade and escapes Charleston, SC, with 2,000 bales of cotton.	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">Y'all Come</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">Next Camp Meeting Thursday, Nov. 21, 2024 6:00 PM Cayce Masonic Lodge</p>  <p style="font-weight: bold;">1701 12th Street Cayce, S.C. 29033 Speaker Wade Dorsey</p>
Nov. 19, 1861	Confederate Col. Douglas H. Cooper, commander of the Indian Department, chased Chief Opothleyahola and his band of Unionist Creeks and Seminoles from the Red Fork of the Arkansas River.	
Nov. 28, 1861	Missouri, CSA – On this date Missouri is officially admitted into the Confederate States of America.	
Nov. 7, 1862	Washington, DC – President Lincoln replaces Gen. McClellan with Gen. 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, " <i>If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while.</i> "	
Nov. 3, 1863	Charleston, SC – Federal artillery bombards Fort Sumter with 661 rounds.	
Nov. 28-26, 1863	Chattanooga, TN – Battle of Missionary Ridge, the Union forces won the battle with the Confederate's losing 6,500 and Union loses around 5,800.	
Nov. 4, 1864	Johnsonville, TN – Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led a 23-day raid culminating in an attack on the Yankee supply base at Johnsonville, Tenn. Forrest inflicts more than \$2 million in damage to Yankees.	
Nov. 24, 1864	Columbia, TN – Union forces under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield fail to stop Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood's forces near Columbia, Tenn.	
Nov. 10, 1865	Washington, DC – 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.	

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