



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

REMINDER: NEXT MEETING JANUARY 29, 2015

LEE - JACKSON BANQUET – DETAILS PAGE 5

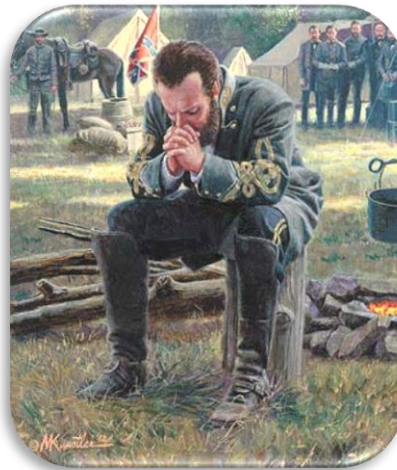
Compatriots, once again we will gather to celebrate the lives and legacy of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. On April 8, 1865, the day before Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee is quoted as saying *"I felt there were great principles to be maintained, a holy cause to be defended, and determined upon my course - R. E. Lee April 8, 1865.* General Lee's quote helps define the great man's character.

Another quote which I feel defines abilities of Generals Lee and Jackson, resulted from a meeting between Abraham Lincoln and General Winfield Scott. President Lincoln asked Gen. Scott *"Why is it that you were once able to take Mexico City in three months with five thousand men, and we have been unable to take Richmond with one hundred thousand men?"*

"I will tell you," said General Scott. "The men who took us into Mexico City are the same men who are keeping us out of Richmond."

The following are two sketches of Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Robert E. Lee which provide additional insight into the character of these men. The first tells how Lt. Gen. Jackson arrives at Virginia Military Institute before the war and the second sketch tells how Gen. Lee, after the war, accepts the Presidency of Washington College. It is pointed out that both men were humble, moral and Christian men. As Southerners we have a lot to be proud of.

In 1851 **Stonewall Jackson** accepted a position as professor of Natural Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery at the Virginia Military Institute. Jackson would marry Elinor Junkin on August 4, 1853 in Lexington. Elinor was the daughter of Dr. George Junkin who served as president of Washington College. Tragically, Elinor passed away from complications of childbirth on October 22, 1854 along with a stillborn son. Jackson would depart from Lexington for a period to travel across Europe to rebuild his spirits and broaden his knowledge. Jackson would return to Lexington full of renewed enthusiasm for his Christian faith. During this period Jackson would create his famed Colored Sunday School which was open to free blacks and slaves in which the pupils would be taught about Christianity and how to read the Bible. Jackson was once threatened with criminal prosecution for teaching slaves to read and write, but the threat was not carried out. On July 16, 1857 Jackson would marry Mary

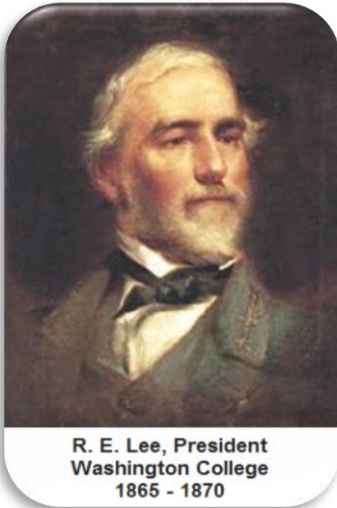


Anna Morrison of Charlotte, North Carolina who was also the daughter of a of a former college president and minister. The Jackson's would enjoy a relatively short period of quiet marriage in Lexington, VA before the outbreak of the War Between the States. Jackson was ordered on April 27, 1861 to take the Corp of Cadets from VMI to Richmond at the start of hostilities which began his march to fame as the

great "Stonewall." Jackson was tragically wounded during the battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863 and passed away on May 10th. He was survived by his wife and infant daughter Julia Laura Jackson. Jackson's body was taken to Richmond where he was laid in state at the Capitol before being buried in Lexington, VA in a cemetery which has been renamed in Jackson's honor. Edward Valentine created a bronze statue, depicting the likeness of Jackson on the field of battle which stands over his grave. The first donations towards erecting the statue came from members of Jackson's colored Sunday School class, many of whom went on to become prominent leaders in their communities. In 1907, the Mary Custis Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased Jackson's home from his widow and turned it into a memorial hospital to honor Jackson. In 1979 the home was restored to its appearance as a private residence which is open to visitors.

R. E. LEE AFTER THE WAR

Following the end of the war Robert E. Lee accepted an invitation from the Board of Trustees of Washington



College to become the school's president. Lee believed that this position would allow him to aid the rebuilding of

the South through educating the youth while affording him a modest income in the face of financial ruin. There were two things that had an impact on Lee's decision to go to Lexington the first was the college was the namesake of George Washington who was a hero of Lee. Lee's father had fought as a general in the Revolution under Washington and his wife was the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. The second, Lee was also aware that Lexington was the burial place of his friend and his most successful lieutenant, Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson. Lee proved himself to be as adept at turning a struggling college into a successful university as he was in obtaining victories with his outnumbered Confederate forces. Under Lee's direction the college added a law school and began initiatives which lead to the later additions of the journalism and

commerce schools. Lee was a strong advocate for practical education including the sciences. Lee was an active member of the Episcopal Church in Lexington which has since been renamed in his honor. In October 1870, Lee fell ill from what was most likely a stroke. After several tense days, Robert E. Lee passed away surrounded by his family on October 12, 1870. Robert E. Lee was laid to rest in the college chapel which he and his son Custis had designed and built. Following Lee's death, the school was renamed Washington and Lee University in his honor. In 1883 an addition was added to Lee Chapel to include a statuary chamber on the main level to house the famed recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee created by Edward Valentine. The lower level of the addition became the family crypt where Lee and his immediate family have been relocated.



A COLLEGE BOY'S OBSERVATIONS OF GEN. LEE

CV_1893 Pg. 265

Editor Veteran—You ask that I write for the Veteran a short article giving the impression that Gen. Lee made on a boy twelve years of age. If I could recall it in detail with the pen as the impression was then made, I am sure it would be equally as interesting to the readers of the Veteran as you flatteringly think a letter from me will be.

A few years after Gen. Lee accepted the presidency of the then Washington College, I was sent to be entered in the preparatory department, along with an older brother who was to enter college. The morning after we reached Lexington we repaired to the office of Gen. Lee, situated in the college building, for the purpose of matriculation and receiving instructions as to the duties devolving upon us as students. I entered the office with reverential awe, expecting to see the great warrior, whose fame then encircled the civilized globe, as I had pictured him in my own imagination. Gen. Lee was alone, looking over a paper, he arose as we entered, and received us with a quiet, gentlemanly dignity that was so natural and easy and kind that the feeling of awe left me at the threshold of his door. General Lee had but one manner in his

intercourse with men. It was the same to the peasant as to the prince, and the student was received with the easy courtliness that would have been bestowed on the greatest imperial dignitary of Europe.

When we had registered my brother asked the General for a copy of his rules. Gen. Lee said to him, "Young gentleman, we have no printed rules. We have but one rule here, and it is that every student must be a gentleman." I did not, until after years, fully realize the comprehensiveness of his remark, and how completely it covered every essential rule that should govern the conduct and intercourse of men. I do not know that I could define the impression that Gen. Lee left on my mind that morning, for I was so disappointed at not seeing the warrior that my imagination had pictured, that my mind was left in a confused state of inquiry as to whether he was the man whose fame had tilled the world. He was so gentle, kind, and almost motherly, in his bearing that I thought there must be some mistake about it. At first glance Gen. Lee's countenance was stern, but the moment his eye met that of his entering guest it beamed with a kindness that at once established easy and

friendly relations but not familiar. The impression he made on me was, that he was never familiar with any man.

I saw Gen. Lee every day during the session in chapel (for he never missed a morning service) and passing through the campus to and from his home to his office. He rarely spoke to any one—occasionally would say something to one of the boys as he passed, but never more than a word. After the first morning in his office he never spoke to me but once. He stopped me one morning as I was passing his front gate and asked how I was getting on with my studies. I replied to his inquiry, and that was the end of the conversation. He seemed to avoid contact with men, and the impression he then made on me, seeing him every day, and which has since clung to me, strengthening the impression then made, was, that he was bowed down with a broken heart. I never saw a sadder expression than Gen. Lee carried during the entire time I was there. It looked as if the sorrow of a whole nation had been collected in his countenance, and as if he was bearing the grief of his whole people. It never left his face, but was ever there to keep company with the kindly smile. He impressed me as being the most modest

Continued Page 3

man I ever saw in his contact with men. History records how modestly he wore his honors, but I refer to the characteristic in another sense. I dare say no man ever offered to relate a story of questionable delicacy in his presence. His very bearing and presence produced an atmosphere of purity that would have repelled the attempt. As for anything like publicity, notoriety or display, it was absolutely painful to him. Col. Ruff, the old gentleman with whom I boarded, told me an anecdote about him that I think worth preserving. Gen. Lee brought with him to Lexington the old iron-gray horse that he rode during the war. A few days after he had been there he rode up Main Street on his old war horse, and as he passed up the

Street the citizens cheered him. After passing the ordeal he hurried back to his home near the college, and never again appeared on the streets on horseback. He took his usual afternoon horse-back rides, but ever afterward he rode out back of the Campus. He was incapable of affectation. The demonstration was simply offensive to his innate modesty, and doubtless awakened the memories of the past that seemed to weigh continually on his heart. The old iron-gray horse was the privileged character at Gen. Lee's home. He was permitted to remain in the front yard where the grass was greenest and freshest, notwithstanding the flowers and shrubbery. Gen. Lee was more demonstrative toward that old companion

In battle than seemed to be in his nature in his intercourse with men. . I have often seen him, as he would enter his front gate, leave the walk, approach the old horse and caress him for a minute or two before entering his front door, as though they bore a common grief in their memory of the past.



Lee mounted on Traveller - Sept. 1866

Note: Mr. Senseney, the village blacksmith, who died in Lexington, VA in Dec., 1915 related that General Lee always took Traveller to the shop to be shod, never trusting him to the care of a servant while undergoing this ordeal. As the faithful old war horse was spirited and nervous, the General always stood by his side while he was being shod, talking to him and enjoining patience on the part of the blacksmith. On these occasions the General would say: "Have patience with Traveller; he was made nervous by the bursting of bombs around him during the war."



COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

I hope to see everyone at this month's Lee-Jackson Banquet. Our speaker is Ken Wingate, a compatriot and truly one of the most accomplished speakers anyone is privileged to hear. His topic is *Rebels That Still Speak*. I cannot think of a more poignant topic considering how our heritage is under constant attack and the good name of our Confederate Soldier is both maligned and dishonored.

By your attendance at the Lee-Jackson Banquet each of us can do our part to ensure our heritage is not forgotten and the sacrifice and memory our Confederate Soldier is remembered.

Remember, our Lee-Jackson Banquet is Thursday, January 29 at Seawell's.



Speaker Bio



Ken is from Columbia, South Carolina. Ken received his B.S. degree in Accounting from Clemson University and his Juris Doctor degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law. Mr. Wingate is a former Certified Public Accountant and is a Certified Specialist in Estate Planning and Probate Law. He is a Fellow in the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (ACTEC), a member of the American Bar Association, the Columbia Estate Planning Council, the South Carolina Association of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and is enrolled to practice before the United States Tax Court.

Ken served as Articles Editor and Senior Articles Editor for Probate & Property, a magazine published nationally by the Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section of the American Bar Association. He has served on planned giving advisory boards for the American Heart Association, Baptist Medical Center of Columbia, Columbia College, and the Medical University of South Carolina. He is a frequent speaker and an author on the subjects of estate planning, probate law, probate litigation, and charitable giving. He is listed in "The Best Lawyers in America."

Ken served on the Estate Planning and Probate Law Specialization Advisory Board for the Commission on Continuing Legal Education and Specialization. He is a past president of the Richland County Bar's Estate Planning, Probate and Trust Law Section and served as the Chairman of the South Carolina Bar's Estate Planning, Probate and Trust Law Section.

Ken served as transition team leader and as Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Management, Accountability and Performance for Governor Mark Sanford in 2003, and served as chairman of the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education for Governors Mark Sanford and Nikki Haley. Ken currently serves as Chairman of the Board of South Carolina First Steps to Readiness program as an appointee by Gov. Haley. He is a past treasurer for the State of South Carolina, and is a recipient of the "Order of the Palmetto".

Ken is a member of the SCV and the Lt. General Wade Hampton. Ken is both an accomplished author as well as an eloquent speaker.



The Real Story is much more interesting and has gone untold in fear that feelings would be hurt. Its a story of war, the most brutal and bloody war, military might and power pushed upon civilians, women, children and elderly. Never seen as a war crime, this was the policy of the greatest nation on earth trying to maintain that status at all costs. An unhealed wound remains in the hearts of some people of the southern states even today; on the other hand, the policy of slavery has been an open wound that has also been slow to heal but is okay to talk about. Slavery wasn't as bad as the people in the northern army had treated the southern people.

It's true that some (very few) had slaves, but in most cases they were treated as other property. They were depended upon to do work so they were well taken care of in most cases (Not All Cases). Southern people were proud of their slaves, just as we are now of our house pets and tractors, etc. The real problem wasn't the southerners, it wasn't them that came over to other countries and brought them back. It was in many cases where they were raised to be sold by their families. Times were hard in those days and everyone suffered and had to work.

The story of THE BLACK EYED PEA being considered good luck relates directly back to Sherman's Bloody March to the Sea in late 1864. It was called The Savannah Campaign and was lead by Major General William T. Sherman. The Civil War campaign began on 11/15/64 when Sherman's troops marched from the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia, and ended at the port of Savannah on 12/22/1864.

When the smoke cleared, the southerners who had survived the onslaught came out of hiding. They found that the blue belly aggressors that had looted and stolen everything of value and everything you could eat including all livestock, death and destruction were everywhere. While in hiding, few had enough to eat, and starvation was now upon the survivors.

There was no international aid, no Red Cross meal trucks. The Northern army had taken everything they could carry and eaten everything they could eat. But they couldn't take it all. The devastated people of the south found for some unknown reason that Sherman's bloodthirsty troops had left silos full of black eyed peas.

At the time in the north, the lowly black eyed pea was only used to feed stock. The northern troops saw it as the thing of least value. Taking grain for their horses and livestock and other crops to feed themselves, they just couldn't take everything. So they left the black eyed peas in great quantities assuming it would be of no use to the survivors, since all the livestock it could feed had either been taken or eaten. Southerners awoke to face a new year in this devastation and were facing massive starvation if not for the good luck of having the black eyed peas to eat. From New Years Day 1866 forward, the tradition grew to eat black eyed peas on New Years Day for good luck."

Good Luck, May God Bless and Guide You.

Chaplains Prayer List: With the new year having arrived please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.

Bill Chisholm

Mark Lynn

Jesse Folk

Rev. Bob Slimp's wife Ursula Slimp

Bob Fortner

Bill Smyth's wife Ann



If you will be attending the January 29, 2015 Lee-Jackson Banquet Please make your Reservation as soon as possible. The camp must give Seawell's a known/projected number of members attending so they may prepare food and set up the facility for our celebration. If we do not receive a positive response from you we will be in the unenviable situation of having to estimate attendance headcount. Should our headcount estimate be too large a number then the camp will incur an increased cost which we can ill afford. Specifics of the night's events, cost and reservation notice are on the following page.

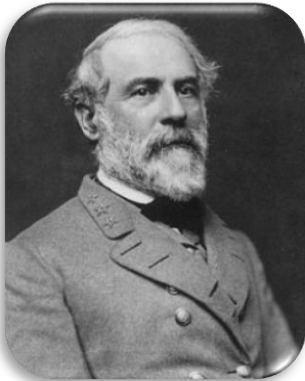


The 2015 Lee – Jackson Banquet

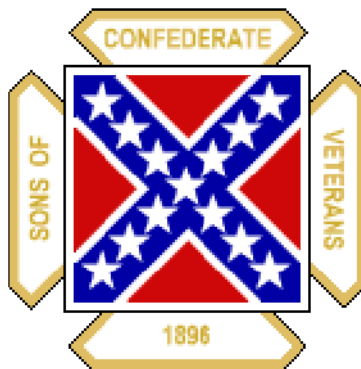
Thursday Evening – January 29

6:30PM – 9:00PM

At Seawell's Restaurant



General Robert E. Lee



Lt. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson

Entertainment:

Speaker: Kenneth Wingate "Rebel's Who Still Speak"

Toasts To: Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson

Music By: "Ladies of the Pickin' Parlor"

Door Prizes

Ticket prices are:

Individual - \$25.00

Couples - \$45.00

Children (4 – 11) - \$7.50

Dress

Coat and Tie, Period Dress, Red Shirts acceptable

RESERVATION

Please contact Charlie Bray by Phone or E-Mail

Home TN: - 803-749-1042

Cell TN: - 803-414-6808

E-Mail: cdbiii@bellsouth.net

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Jan. 5, 1861	On this day in 1861, the Star of the West, a Union merchant vessel, leaves New York with supplies and 250 troops to relieve the beleaguered Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina.
Jan. 7, 1862	President Abraham Lincoln issues General War Order No. 1, ordering all land and sea forces to advance on February 22, 1862. This bold move sent a message to his commanders that the president was tired of excuses and delays in seizing the offensive against Confederate forces.
Jan. 18, 1862	Former U.S. President and Confederate congressman-elect John Tyler dies at the age of 71 in Richmond, VA. He was called on to head a peace convention during the winter of 1860-1861 and tried to negotiate a compromise with the Republicans in the North to prevent a war, this effort failed.
Jan. 21, 1863	Confederate General John B. Magruder as assigned the difficult task of expelling the Federals from Sabine Pass and Galveston, TX. Two Confederate ships, the Bell and the Uncle Ben, drove away two Union ships and the Confederates recaptured Sabine Pass, Texas, and opened an important port for the Confederacy.
Jan. 26, 1863	Union General Joseph Hooker assumes command of the Army of the Potomac following Ambrose Burnside's disastrous tenure.
Jan. 15, 1865	On this day in 1865, Fort Fisher in North Carolina falls to Union forces, and Wilmington, North Carolina, the Confederacy's most important blockade-running port, is closed.
Jan. 31, 1865	The U.S. House of Representatives passes the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in America. The amendment read, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

**The Annual
Wade Hampton Camp
LEE-JACKSON
BANQUET**
**Thursday, Jan 29
6:30 PM**



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive Columbia,
Speaker: Ken Wingate
"Rebels Who Still Speak
Y'all Come!!!!

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



The Official Publication of
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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
A Non-Profit Organization
C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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Columbia, SC 29212

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Page 1 of 1

