



THE

JANUARY 2014

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

Compatriots, while preparing this month's Legionary I happened upon an article, written by Robert Scarborough, December 17, 2013 for the Washington Post newspaper which caused a spike in my blood pressure. The article discusses a movement at the U. S. War College to remove the pictures of Gen. Lee and Gen. Jackson. Mr. Scarborough's states in his article the War College was established to provide training in the history and a modern warfare symposium. i.e. tactics and therefore presents successful military leaders throughout history regardless of the side they fought for, and why their tactics were successful.

Mr. Scarborough presents the 1975 congressional resolution, reinstating Gen. Lee's citizenship and President Ford's comments made at Arlington House, Gen. Lee's former Virginia home August 5, 1975. Both the Congressional resolution and President Ford's comments recognize Gen. Lee's virtue and his mark on military strategy.

General Jackson was recognized by Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British armies in the early twentieth century, who said, *"In my opinion, Stonewall Jackson was one of the greatest natural military geniuses the world ever saw. I will go even further than that as a campaigner in the field, he never had a superior. In some respects, I doubt whether he ever had an equal."*

In addition to the following article from the Washington Post I have included a copy of the letter written by President Eisenhower explaining why he had included a picture of General Robert E. Lee in his office as one of four great Americans. Once again we see a leader of our country extolling General Lee's military ability, courageousness and unflinching devotion to GOD.



Southern Discomfort: U.S. Army seeks removal of Lee, 'Stonewall' Jackson honors

The U.S. Army War College, which molds future field generals, has begun discussing whether it should remove the portraits of Confederate generals, including Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

The college, nestled in rural Pennsylvania on the 500-acre Carlisle Barracks, is doing an inventory of all its paintings and photographs with an eye toward re-hanging them in historical themes to tell a particular Army stories.

During the inventory, an unnamed official — not the commandant, Maj. Gen. Anthony A. Cucolo III — asked the administration why the college is honoring two generals who fought against the United States, according to college spokeswoman Carol Kerr.

"I do know at least one person has questioned why we would honor individuals who were enemies of the United States Army," Ms. Kerr said. "There will be a dialogue when we develop the idea of what we want the hallway to represent."

She said one faculty member took down the portraits of Gen. Lee and Gen. Jackson's, and put them on the floor as part of the inventory process. That gave



rise to rumors that the paintings had been removed.

"This person was struck by the fact we have quite a few Confederate images," she said, adding that the pictures were put back on the 3rd floor hallway.

He [Gen. Lee] was certainly not good for the nation. This is the guy we faced on the battlefield whose entire purpose in life was to destroy the nation as it was then conceived...This is all part of an informed discussion."

It is the kind of historical cleansing that could spark a debate army wide. Gen. Lee's portrait adorns the walls of other military installations and government buildings.

Two portraits of Gen. Lee are on display at West Point. In the Cadet Mess Hall, there is a painting of

Capt. Lee as superintendent. There is also a portrait of Gen. Lee in full Confederate regalia on the second floor of Jefferson Hall, the campus library.

Opened in 1901 to study the lessons of war, the war college is both a history class and modern warfare symposium for Army lieutenant colonels and colonels who know a War College diploma helps their chances with the next promotion board. The college graduates over 300 U. S. officers, foreign students and civilians in two classes each year.

Gen. Lee's life story is full of personal conflict.

He graduated from the Army's premier under-graduate school, West Point, and returned as its superintendent. Yet, he broke with the Union and agreed to lead the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Jackson is also a West Point graduate.

In 1975, Congress enacted a joint resolution reinstating Gen. Robert E. Lee's U. S. Citizenship in what could be seen as a final act to heal Civil War wounds. The resolution praised Gen. Lee's character and his work to reunify the nation. It noted that six months after surrendering to Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee

swore allegiance to the Constitution and to the Union.

“This entire nation has long recognized the outstanding virtues of courage, patriotism and selfless devotion to duty of General R. E. Lee,” the resolution stated.

President Gerald R. Ford traveled to Arlington House, Gen. Lee’s former Virginia home, to sign the resolution into

law on August 5, 1975. Mr. Ford quoted from a letter Gen. Lee wrote to a former Confederate soldier:

“This war, being at an end, the Southern States having laid down their arms, and the questions at issue between them and the Northern States having been decided, I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the reestablishment of peace and harmony.”

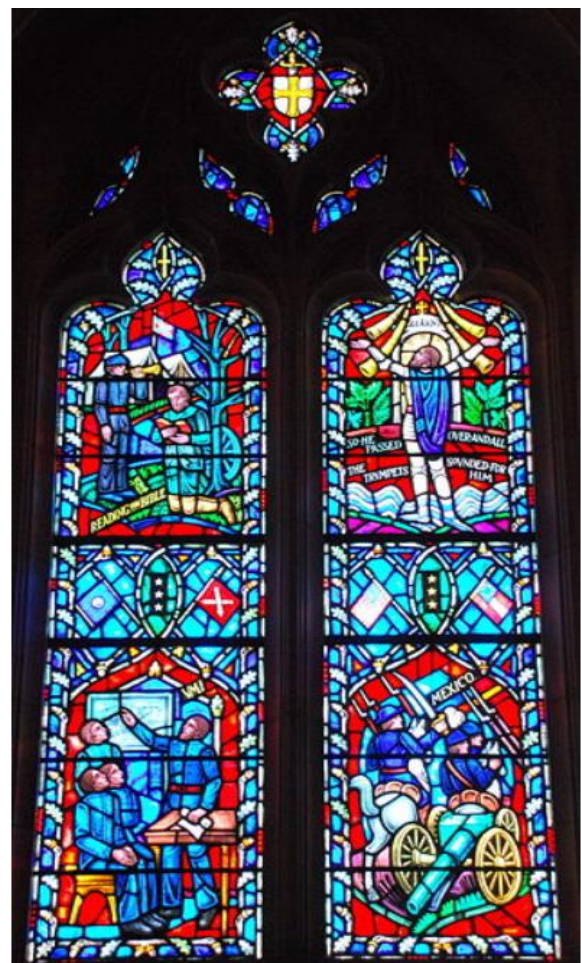
Mr. Ford said, *“As a soldier, Gen. Lee left his mark on military strategy. As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve understanding and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years*



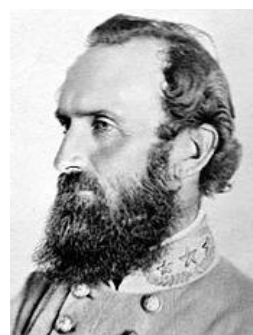
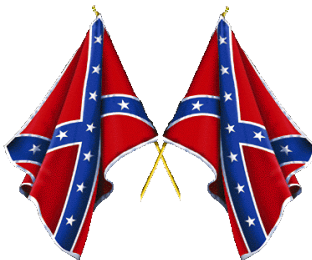
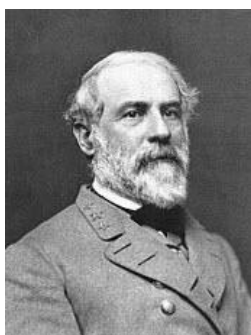
When thinking about the possibility of Gen. Lee and Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson’s pictures being removed from the U. S. War College and I suspect the revisionist will continue their efforts to remove all pictures, memorials and monuments to these men as well as others who fought for our “Southland,” I can’t help but wonder what might be next. Perhaps one day when our children and grandchildren visit Washington, DC and tour the National Cathedral these two stained glass windows will no longer displayed – would it surprise anyone of you????



General Robert Edward Lee
National Cathedral – Washington, DC



Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson
National Cathedral – Washington, DC





Many of you know the story of our 34th President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who during his time in office had pictures of four (4) great Americans on display. President Eisenhower received a letter questioning why he had a picture of Gen. Robert E. Lee as one of the four (4) great Americans. With President Eisenhower's response we see a testament from one of our nation's greatest military leaders who became President of the United States of America. In his response President Eisenhower praised Gen. Lee as a man of great moral character with an unflinching faith in GOD. We all need to read President Eisenhower's words periodically and take them to heart for our country needs men of Gen. Lee's moral character and faith in GOD more today than, perhaps, more than ever before.

Fact: In light of the U. S. Army War Colleges possible move to remove Gen. Lee's picture the future president Major Eisenhower

President Eisenhower's Letter-Honoring Robert E. Lee - Questioned

President Dwight Eisenhower received the following letter dated August 1, 1960, from Leon W. Scott, a dentist in New Rochelle, New York. Scott's letter reads:

Dear Mr. President:

At the Republican Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of four (4) great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee." I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me. The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government worthy of being hailed as one of our heroes.

Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem?

Sincerely yours,

"Leon W. Scott"



President Eisenhower's response, written on White House letterhead on August 9, 1960 reads as follows:

August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War Between the States the issue of Secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.

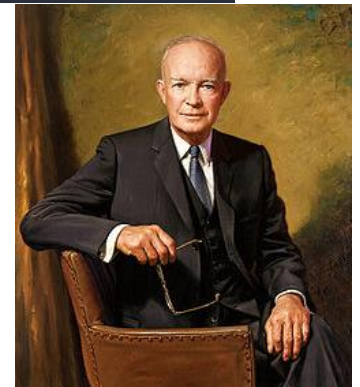
General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unflinching in his belief in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

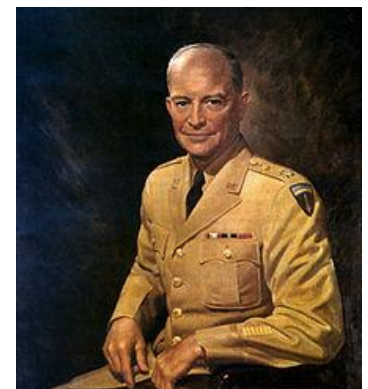
Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Dwight David Eisenhower
43rd President



U. S. General of the Army
December 20, 1945



This month, January 17, 2014 we gather to celebrate the lives of General Robert E. Lee and General “Stonewall” Jackson. We must accept the fact that our heritage and our ancestor’s good name continue to be under attack by the “Politically Correct” and “Historical Revisionists.” Let us gather for our annual celebration of and re-dedicate ourselves to live up to the “CHARGE” given by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee knowing we must always be prepared to defend these two great men as well as our ancestors who fought to defend their homeland. For as certain as the sun will rise tomorrow we will be forced to defend our ancestors good name and deeds.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals 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. General Stephen Dill Lee
Commander-General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, 25 April 1906

Please RSVP if you will be attending the January 17, 2014 Lee – Jackson Banquet. The camp has to give Seawell’s a 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 have to estimate the number attending. Should we estimate to large a number then the camp will incur an increased cost which we do not need. Specifics of the night’s events and cost are as shown below.

The 2014 Lee – Jackson Banquet

Friday Evening – January 17

6:30PM – 9:00PM

At Seawell’s Restaurant

Entertainment:

Speaker: Mark Simpson - SC Division Commander

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

Music By: “Ladies of the Pickin’ Parlor

Door Prizes

Ticket prices are:

Individual	Couples	Children (4 – 11)
\$25.00	\$45.00	\$7.50

Dress

Coat and Tie, Period Dress, Red Shirts acceptable

RSVP CONTACT

Please contact Charles Bray by Phone or E-Mail

Home TN - 803-749-1042

Cell TN - 803-414-6808

E-Mail - cdbiii@bellsouth.net

The Real Story of the Black Eyed Pea

The Real Story is much more interesting and has gone untold in fear that feelings would be hurt. It's 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

slaves 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 & Guide You!
AUTHOR UNKNOWN



THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE

J. C. TAYLOR

This poem was written by J. C. Taylor, who was 14 years of age at the time it appeared in the April 1893 Confederate Veteran magazine. The author is the son of Mr. C. A. Taylor, of Richmond (Passenger Agent R. F. & P. RR), who, though scarce of gray hairs, is a Confederate Veteran.

The sun had set in all his glory
O'er a field of ice and snow,
O'er a field stained red and gory
With the life blood of the foe.

There on a drift of snow transplanted
Was the hammer of the brave,
Pointing upward, ever upward,
Like the cause it could not save.

The snow-white field bright red was dyed
With the life-blood of their country's pride,
Men who had shown themselves so brave
Now passed to glory and the grave.

Three cheers for the glorious ensign,
And three for the cause devine,
And three for Lee's brave soldier boys
Who fought but all in vain.

And that banner pointing upward,
Ever upward to the sky,
Borne by an angle's small white hand
Shall be token of our Southern land,
And shall keep afresh the memory
Of that glorious band of Lee.



	<p>Individuals interested in joining the SCV or this Camp should contact</p> <p>Compatriot Scott James</p> <p>Phone (803) 781-1836</p> <p>E-mail wscottjames@bellsouth.net</p> <p><i>WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!</i></p>	
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Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Jan. 1861	The secession of South Carolina was followed by the secession of six more states -- Mississippi (Jan. 9th), Florida (Jan. 10th), Alabama (Jan. 11th), Georgia (Jan. 19th), Louisiana (Jan. 26th), and Texas (Feb. 1st) -- and the threat of secession by four more -- Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These eleven states eventually formed the Confederate States of America.
Jan. 9, 1861	Citadel Cadets turn back The Star of the West, a Union ship loaded with more than 200 Federal troops attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter. This action was the first in the War Between The States.
Jan. 31, 1862	Jan 31, 1862 - President Lincoln issues General War Order No. 1 calling for all United States naval and land forces to begin a general advance by Feb 22nd, George Washington's birthday. Gen. McClellan proposes his plan to march on Richmond from behind enemy lines by sailing his army down the Chesapeake to the port of Urbana, VA. Lincoln rescinds the order but worries that the plan will leave Washington unprotected.
Jan. 1, 1863	President Lincoln issues the final Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in territories held by Confederates and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army. The war to preserve the Union now becomes a revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery.
Jan. 31, 1865	The U.S. Congress approves the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, to abolish slavery. The amendment is then submitted to the states for ratification.

The Annual Wade Hampton Camp LEE-JACKSON BANQUET



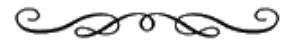
January 17, 2014

6:30 p.m.

Seawell's Restaurant

1125 Rosewood Drive

Columbia, SC



See Insert for Details.

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON III CAMP NO. 273
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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THE LEGIONARY

