

THE LEGIONARY

January 2005

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273

Columbia, S.C.

www.wadehamptoncamp.org

"A Fraternal Organization of Southern Men"

Hampton Camp Opens 2005 with Lee-Jackson Banquet

What could be the largest Lee-Jackson Banquet in South Carolina history is just days away.

The 2005 Lee-Jackson Banquet, the highlight of the Sons of Confederate Veterans' calendar year, will begin at 6:30 p.m. Jan. 15 at Seawell's Banquet Center.

This year's annual celebration will be presented by the newly established Central South Carolina SCV Council.

All member Camps have contributed to the planning, organization and presentation

of the Banquet.

Tickets must be purchased in advance to allow for adequate space and meal preparations for this type of large affair. More than 500 attendees are anticipated.

Heavy emphasis is being placed on creating a purely social and entertaining affair. There will be no Camp business conducted, Hampton Camp Commander Jeff O'Cain said.

Past Division Commanders Chris Sullivan and Danny Verdin will serve as Mas-

ters of Ceremonies, Ridge Hill will provide bluegrass music and Jack Marlar will perform his award-winning SCV oratory.

There are hopes of holding a silent auction during the evening, as well as multiple camp raffle drawings.

Only one keynote speech will be given, and it is guaranteed to be a real "barn burner" of a speech.

Ticket prices are: Single \$20; Couple \$35; Child (under 12) \$8; Youth (12 to 17) \$15; Family (couple & two children) \$50.

First Camp Meeting of 2005 to Feature Brief on Gettysburg

The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp will hold its first monthly meeting of 2005 on Jan. 20 at Seawell's.

Instead of a featured speaker, Compatriot Layne Waters will give an extended "battle brief" on the July 3, 1863, clash between Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's 2nd S.C. Cavalry and Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer's Michigan forces at Rumel Farm, during the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp will also swear in officers, hand out awards for camp member and camp officer of the year, and outline camp plans for an exciting new year.

As always, the camp meeting begins at 6 p.m.



Camp members and non-Camp members participated in the Sandy Run Christmas Parade Dec. 18. From left: Greg Craven, Mark Irwin, Eddie Killian, Russell Young and his son, William. On the gun, Rusty Rentz and Lt. Commander Tommy Rollings. On right: Bobby Goodwin Jr., Commander Jeff O'Cain, Bobby Goodwin Sr., Dwight Bachman, Aubry Peele.

Tenenbaum's Ignorance, Intolerance Make Her Unsuitable as Education Chief

By Robert Davis

Inez Tenenbaum should resign her position as state Superintendent of Education.

By mounting an effort to kill the appointment to the state Board of Education of a man she finds objectionable, she indicates both ignorance of the role of a board

member and the lawful way a person is appointed. The role of the board is to represent the people from various districts across the entire state and set policy for education. The board is not obligated to meet the expectations of the superintendent.

Ron Wilson was legally appointed by the

legally elected Anderson County delegation. Apparently, Inez Tenenbaum does not believe in democracy, which alone should disqualify her from leading the Department of Education.

Inez Tenenbaum got one thing right in

See Tenenbaum, page 7

We Are A Band of Brothers, So Let's Act Like It

Happy Confederate New Year!! It seems like 2004 has just flown by. But I suppose for those of us with quite a few years behind us, each new year comes and goes more swiftly than before. So let's begin 2005 with a determination to pack as much living into this year as we can.

Each year we all make promises and resolutions which, all too often, fall by the wayside as other new and seemingly more important opportunities present themselves.

Well, with that said, may I ask each of you to make one unwavering promise to your Confederate ancestor: "I will do all possible to support the Camp's efforts for a successful 2005 Battle for Columbia so that we can continue to defend your honor and good name."

I need not tell you how urgently important financial revenues are to our continued ability to fulfill our obligations to The Charge.

Simply put, the Battle for Columbia is the key to our financial survivability.

We must not fail to build the necessary funds in order to wage an effective and successful battle against those who would love to erase our ancestors' honor, dignity and good name.

Commander's Corner

By Jeff O'Cain

Gentlemen, we are all that remain standing to resist the onslaught of political correctness and appeasement to hate mongers and race-baiters like Morris Dees and his Southern Poverty Law Center and sworn enemies like the NAACP.

They are well funded and, if you haven't realized, they are determined and committed to the very destruction and eradication of anything and everything Southern and Confederate.

Will you be the last descendant of your Confederate ancestor to defend his good name? We must have the revenues to fund a solid defense when they strike, and, as many have strongly suggested, mounting an effective OFFENSE at the time of our choosing.

So this year will be very pivotal for the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp. Each man must simply do more than just pay his dues and attend meetings. The Battle for Columbia is our key to success. Please be a big part of it!

One of my favorite Confederate tunes (next to *Dixie*, of course) is *Bonnie Blue Flag*. One doesn't have to go any further than the first line of the lyrics to understand how it moved so many Confederates to join arms, close ranks and fight for the Cause.

With the encouragement of many and the specific efforts of a solid few, the Central South Carolina SCV Council has been formed to bring all the Sons of Confederate Veterans in our local area together. We all know well that there is certainly strength in numbers, and the new Council has the strength of four-area Camps and is still growing.

When needed, our collective voice will be louder. Our combined resources will be greater, and our actions will be more effective. The upcoming Lee-Jackson Banquet will be the new Council's inaugural event.

The 2005 Lee-Jackson Banquet will offer us the chance to show that "We are a band of brothers..."

Please join all of your SCV "brothers" in this unprecedented opportunity to give greater voice to our Cause.

The Banquet will be a pure social event with a fine array of entertainment. So make your reservation today!

See you all at Seawell's on Jan. 15. It just won't be the same without you...because, after all, "We are a band of brothers"!

Congress Allocates Money to Renovate Pemberton's Vicksburg Headquarters

VICKSBURG, Miss. - Congress has allocated \$700,000 for repairs to the house where Confederate Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton had his headquarters during the Civil War.

The house was added to the Vicksburg National Military Park last year. In 2002, President Bush signed into law a bill adding the Confederate command post to the military park that was created in 1899 to preserve battle sites and siege lines around Vicksburg.

Park officials don't yet know precisely which of the five requests they made to Congress have been approved, said park historian Terry Winschel.

"We're still waiting to see what the language says," Winschel said. "It's an add-on (to an appropriations bill)."

Plans are to operate the home, which was built in 1835, as an interpretive center and museum.

In 1863, Union forces under the com-

mand of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate forces under the command of Pemberton fought for control of Vicksburg, a strategic location on the lower Mississippi River.

On July 3, 1863, Pemberton decided to surrender the city while meeting with senior officers at the home.

His decision is considered pivotal in the outcome of the War Between The States since the surrender gave Union forces control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in half.

The city surrendered to Grant and the Union forces on July 4, 1863.

Pemberton (1814-1881) was commander of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana and the Fortress of Vicksburg from October 1862 until the surrender.

After being paroled at Vicksburg and officially exchanged a few weeks later, Pemberton was unable to find suitable duty and resigned his commission as Lieutenant-Gen-

eral on May 18, 1864.

Jefferson Davis later appointed Pemberton a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, a position he held until the end of the War.

Pemberton was native of Philadelphia and a West Point Military Academy graduate.

It was because of the influence of his Virginia-born wife and many years of service in the South before the War that he became a devotee of the Confederate cause.

Following the war, Pemberton became a farmer in Virginia. He died in Pennsylvania in 1881.

-The Associated Press

The Legionary

is the official publication of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, No. 273, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Columbia, S.C. Individuals interested in joining the Camp or the SCV should contact the following individuals:
Commander Jeff O'Cain (803) 772-0016
Adjutant Eddie Killian (803) 264-3018

The State Welcomed UCV Reunion of 1938

Today, the mainstream media make little secret of its disdain for the Confederacy, but it wasn't always that way. Not too long ago the media took a more honest view of history. This month, we go back to Aug. 2, 1938, to an excerpt from an article in The State that proudly covered the United Confederate Veterans' reunion in Columbia.

Thousands of Columbians and visitors will assemble on Main Street at 9:30 this morning to witness one of the most colorful parades in the history of the City of Columbia.

Confederate veterans, who once marched in a grim and purposeful procession facing the black clouds of war, today will be in the procession of peace in which they will be the guests of honor. The men to whom Columbia will today pay tribute will be honored for the glorious patriotism

The Way It Was

Looking Back at History

of the '60s. The parade is a feature of the final day of the reunion.

Gen. John W. Harris, 90, of Oklahoma City, Okla., was unanimously elected commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, succeeding Gen. John M. Claypool yesterday afternoon at a business meeting.

Other officers named at the 48th annual convention in session here are: William McKendree Evans of Richmond, Va., commander of the Army of Northern Virginia; Gen. J.F. Bonner of Fort Worth, Texas, commander of the Trans-Mississippi De-

partment; and Gen. John B. Kennedy of Tuscaloosa, Ala., commander of the Army of Tennessee.

A feature of the parade this morning will be the famous United States Marine Band, playing here during the reunion.

Columbians have heard the band time and time again over the radio and this musical unit has been declared by many as the most outstanding in the world.

The grand parade will bring to a close the 48th annual reunion of United Confederate Veterans, meeting here in conjunction with the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

Many believe this will be the final reunion of veterans due to their thinning line, yielding now to the Grim Reaper instead of battle fire.

By 'Saving' the Union, Lincoln Destroyed the Union

No topic I write about stirs a more unexpected response than secession — the right of a state to withdraw from the United States. You might think the issue was settled forever in 1865, when the North crushed the South in the Civil War. But many Americans, North and South, still like the idea, and many others nearly panic at the mere mention of it.

A few readers think I'm writing with tongue in cheek when I propose secession. Well, though I see the humor of it, I'm not exactly joking. I know it's unlikely to happen, for the time being, but the idea has value as a thought-experiment. It can help free our minds of the illusion that the present political status quo was, and is, "inevitable."

In history, few things are inevitable. Or rather, they become inevitable only after a certain point. At the moment when Soviet tanks rolled into Central Europe in 1945, Soviet rule became inevitable. It hadn't been inevitable a year earlier.

The defeat of secession was by no means inevitable in 1860. The North was deeply divided over whether to accept it, to compromise, or to go to war. Lincoln himself, though he flatly denied the right of secession, was undecided about how to cope with it.

His tragic decision to attack South Carolina after it seized Fort Sumter drove the wavering border states, including crucial Virginia, to join the Confederacy.

Lincoln thought secession could be suppressed quickly. He miscalculated terribly. The

"The defeat of secession was by no means inevitable in 1860."

result of his decision was a long war, spilling an ocean of blood; and though it eventually "saved" the Union, after a fashion, it did so in a way he never intended. He had meant to save the Union "as of old," as he often put it, with a limited federal government and slavery intact.

But the consequences, as in a Shakespearean tragedy, were the opposite of what he had aimed for. The Federal Government became powerful enough to overwhelm the states — North as well as South, as the North discovered too late — and he was forced, against his will, to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, signaling the end of slavery in America.

The historian James McPherson praises Lincoln for achieving "the Second American Revolution." But Lincoln would not have coveted or welcomed such praise. The essence of tragic action, according to the great Shakespeare commentator A.C. Bradley, is that "men may start a course of events but can neither calculate nor control it." That exactly describes what Lincoln did when he chose to oppose secession with military force, whatever the cost. And the cost proved incommensurate to the very purposes that impelled him to make that choice.

We tend to forget the sheer instability of the situation Lincoln faced in the spring of 1861.

Different choices would have borne different results, for better or worse. Everything was contingent on how he decided to react to the Southern challenge. He made what proved the most fatal, and bloody, choice available, with results neither he nor anyone else could have predicted — results that continue even now.

History judges Lincoln kindly because one of those results was the end of slavery. But Lincoln was against sudden emancipation; he wanted gradual emancipation, with slaveowners compensated and ex-slaves resettled outside the United States. The course of the war, however, gave him no choice; after two years, the end of slavery on other terms became inevitable. He could no longer postpone it.

One of the many ironies of history is that Lincoln now gets credit, verging on sanctification, for doing what he never wanted to do and for producing a political system so radically different from the one he hoped to preserve. If, as he said at Gettysburg, the Civil War was a test of whether the original American system — the "new nation" of 1776 — could "long endure," it failed the test.

At one time, our present situation would have seemed not only improbable but nearly impossible — anything but inevitable. We are here, and we are what we are, not because of inexorable fate, but because of countless decisions, errors, accidents, and contingencies that combined to produce a world nobody had dreamed of. It might have been inconceivably different.

-Joseph Sobran

Star of The West Gained Fame as First to Draw Fire

The pilot aboard the Star of the West peered into the darkness. The steamship's skipper, John McGowan, had hoped to sneak into Charleston harbor late at night, but all the channel lights had been extinguished, making the pilot's job practically impossible. Nonetheless, the supply ship groped toward the Charleston bar.

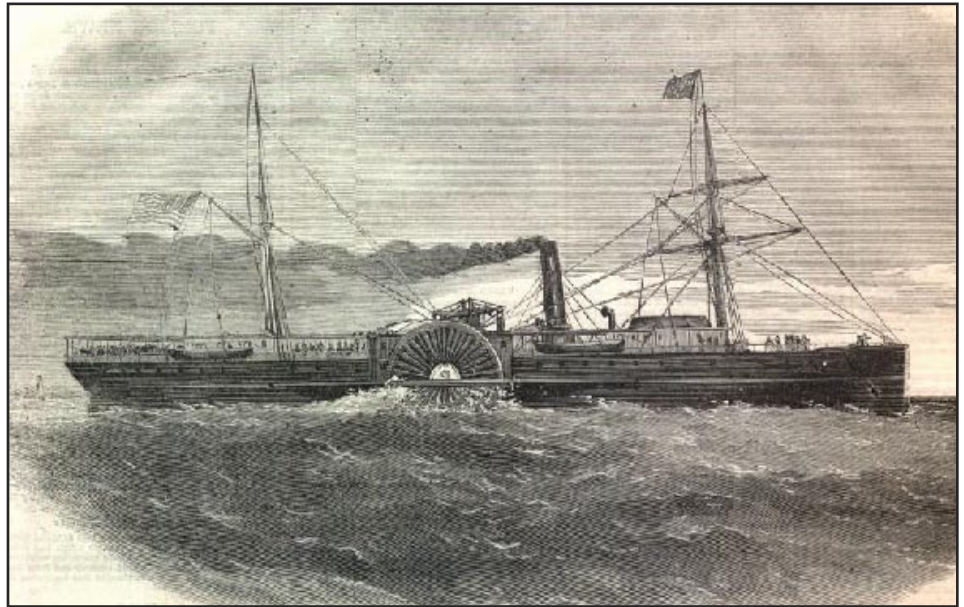
Just before dawn on Jan. 9, 1861, the Fort Sumter light appeared off the Star of the West's port bow. At about the same time, the guard boat General Clinch discovered the intruder and sent up warning rockets.

On the beach at Morris Island, cadet W.S. Simkins was keeping vigil when the red glare split the night. He understood the significance of the signal - a ship must be trying to resupply the Union garrison at Fort Sumter. Simkins immediately alerted his comrades, who rushed to their guns. Their commander, Peter F. Stevens, hesitated. To fire on the United States flag could only mean war. Then he gave the fateful order.

Cadet George Haynesworth pulled the lanyard of Gun No. 1, deliberately aimed in front of the interloper as a warning. The crew of the Star responded by breaking out a huge U.S. flag from the foremast to augment the one already flying from the peak and steamed on. A second shot then boomed from Morris Island, followed by the roar of guns from Fort Moultrie.

Maj. Robert Anderson at Sumter ran out his artillery, but refused to retaliate. He could not bring himself to begin a war if, somehow, the South Carolina shots had been a mistake. On board the relief ship, McGowan realized that without help from Fort Sumter he would be blown to bits, so he turned the Star of the West away - the first ship to be fired upon in America's bloodiest conflict.

Star of the West was launched at the Vanderbilt shipyards in Greenpoint, N.Y., in the early 1850s. She was 228.4 feet long, had a beam of 32.8 feet, and a draft of 26.6 feet. Her 1,172 tons were propelled at 11.5 knots by two bucket-fin paddlewheels driven by



The Star of the West gained a small amount of fame in January 1861 when it was fired on by Citadel Cadets while trying to reinforce Fort Sumter.

two vertical-beam engines. The \$25,000 cost included bronze and mahogany fittings, making the Star one of the finest achievements in ship-building of her day.

Marshall Roberts purchased the vessel in 1856, and five years later chartered her to the U.S. Navy for \$1,250 per day. In early January 1861, Capt. McGowan took on supplies in New York and then moved the Star across the harbor to Staten Island, where 200 recruits went aboard. Although her destination was supposed to be secret, a New York newspaper reported on Jan. 7 that she was "without doubt already on her way to Charleston" in an attempt to land supplies and men at beleaguered Fort Sumter.

That same day, telegrams arrived in South Carolina, warning Gov. Francis Pickens that a relief ship was headed his way. About the only person who did not know about the reinforcements was Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter.

After Sumter fell to South Carolina forces on April 14, the Star was sent on another rescue mission, this time to Texas.

She was ordered to put in near Matago-

rda Bay and pick up Union troops forced from the state when it seceded. Unluckily, the ship went aground near Indianola, Texas. Earl Van Dorn of the Confederate cavalry rowed out with three other men on April 19 and convinced Elisha Howes, now the ship's master, that a large contingent of men were hidden on shore, prepared to blow the Star out of the water. Howes surrendered.

Entering Confederate service on May 4, the ship was renamed CSS St. Philip. Just before New Orleans fell to the Union in early 1862, the Star, as she was still generally known, was loaded with gold, silver and currency from New Orleans' banks and ordered to Vicksburg. From Vicksburg, the Star was sent in 1863 up the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, Miss., where she was stripped.

Under tow by the rebel gunboat Capitol, the Star was taken 300 yards north of Fort Pemberton, where she was scuttled in the Tallahatchie River in an attempt to stall any Union vessels moving toward the Yazoo River, Vicksburg's back door.

Savannah Mayor Defends Unilaterally Removing Confederate Portraits

SAVANNAH, Ga. - Several Savannah city council members criticized the mayor after he removed portraits of Civil War Gen. Robert E. Lee and another Confederate officer from City Hall, leading to questions that race played a role in his decision.

Mayor Otis Johnson insisted that he took down the paintings for a practical reason - to make way for television equipment that records meetings in the council chambers.

But some members quietly accused Johnson, who is black, of removing portraits of soldiers who defended slavery in the Civil War.

Tensions flared during a budget meeting last week when members asked Johnson why he did not consult them before taking down the 133-year-old portrait of Lee and another of Confederate officer and former Savannah Mayor John F. Wheaton.

"Those pictures are part of the history of the building," Alderman Ellis Cook said Thursday. "I'm disappointed to say the least that this council was not involved."

Cook said a past city council commissioned and paid \$1,212 for the Lee portrait, so the current council should have voted on whether to take it down.

Alderman Tony Thomas agreed, saying race played a factor in the decision.

Cultural Cleansing of South, Southerners a Reality

I was recently reminded of the classic Washington Irving story, Rip Van Winkle. Rip, as you may recall, spent his days loafing and tipping in the taverns near his village in the Hudson Valley. One day, July 3, 1766, Rip climbed high into the mountains to escape his belligerent wife.

As the day wore on, he became so inebriated that he fell into a deep sleep. The unfortunate man slept for twenty years finally awakening on July 5, 1786. As Rip slowly made his way home, he was baffled by the changes he saw around him. He had slept through the Revolutionary War! He had fallen asleep in a British colony and awakened in the United States of America.

What if a contemporary Rip Van Winkle had fallen asleep in 1953 and not awakened until 2003? At first, he would be bewildered by the alterations to the infrastructure and the technological advances that had occurred during the last half century. But as he became aware of changes in mores; speech, behavior and the entertainment field – popular songs, movies and TV programs – he would probably be astounded.

Can you imagine his reaction to the vast increase in the size of government and its intrusions into the daily lives of citizens? Would he be able to comprehend quotas; set-asides, and other racial preferences? Would he believe that employees were actually being forced to attend “sensitivity training” classes? Most likely, when he finally realized how seriously our society has been vitiated by political correctness, the poor man might literally become unhinged.

Especially after the lessons learned from other social experiments such as Radical Reconstruction and Prohibition. He might even suppose that, like himself, a large segment of society had also been asleep for 50 years.

And, in essence, his reasoning wouldn't be entirely wrong. In fact, Rip Van Winkle might be the perfect metaphor for America during the last half of the twentieth century. Posterity might even refer back to this generation as The Rip Van Winkle Generation; the masses slept while militant elitists and grievance groups

visceralized their culture.

The detrimental effects of political correctness are evident in all aspects of American society today. Almost every day we learn of a newer and more ridiculous assault on our traditions and values. Although all PC “cultural cleansing” angers me, I'm especially outraged by the ongoing campaign to eradicate Southern heritage. You are familiar with the attacks on Southern heritage, so I won't catalog them for you. But I want to note of some recent ones to show how ludicrous they have become.

The annual conferences of the 4th Judicial Circuit (judges and lawyers from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina) always includes an “Old Fashioned Sing-

Mr. Cheney, avoiding possible political repercussions took precedence over paying homage to the dead.

Finally, the latest asininity in cultural cleansing comes from the University of Mississippi. School officials have decided that “Colonel Reb,” the old Southern gentleman who served for years as the Ole Miss Rebels' sports mascot, is no longer politically correct. The University's associate vice chancellor for communications said of Colonel Reb: “Logos and images like that get old, outdated and stale.”

But, of course, “outdated and stale” is not the problem. Uncle Sam is not considered “outdated and stale” nor are the images Washington and Jefferson that appear on our paper currency

and coins. The problem, as everyone knows, is that some politically correct bureaucrats decided that Colonel Reb had to go because his “Southern plantation-look” might be perceived as being racially insensitive. Idiotically, the Athletic Director attempted to disguise the school's true motive with the disingenuous claim that Colonel Reb was just “an old man with a cane” and “didn't look athletic.”

The emasculated Ole Miss administrators have already forbidden the singing of “Dixie” as well as the display of the “Confederate flag” at athletic or other university functions. Incredibly, their actions were based

on a study of school symbols conducted by a New York firm in 1997. Now another New York firm has been hired, at a cost of \$30,000, to study Colonel Reb and other school logos. The gullibility of the Ole Miss officers probably has the owners of these New York firms laughing all the way to the bank.

So, now that Colonel Reb has been trashed, the school must find a new mascot. However, it must be one that is so bland and innocuous that no group or individual could possibly perceive anything insensitive about it. Possible choices for the new mascot might include a bird, a vegetable or maybe a tree. And, after the mascot selection is made, the nickname “Ole Miss Rebels” has got to go: how about the “Ole Miss Sissies?”

-Gail Jarvis



There once was a time in the South when it was all but mandatory that the Old South be remembered in civic events such as the Sandy Run Christmas Parade. Today, thanks to liberal-induced political correctness, squeamish politicians and businesspeople who'd gladly sell their birthright for a bowl of pottage, remembering the South is the exception rather than the rule in many places.

Along.” Traditional songs such as “Home on the Range,” “Yankee Doodle Dandy,” “Dixie,” and others are in the repertoire. At this year's conference, the song “Dixie” was permanently eliminated from the list based on the request of some members.

The Radisson hotel in James City, Va., capitulated to complaints from some conference attendees and covered up its wall murals of Civil War battle scenes for the duration of the conference. These attendees claimed to be offended because some of the paintings depicted soldiers carrying the Confederate flag.

Vice-President Dick Cheney refused to attend the funeral of South Carolina's long-time Congressman Floyd Spence unless the family agreed that the Confederate flag would not displayed and that “Dixie” would not be sung. To

Ownership of Civil War-Era Letters in Doubt

CHARLESTON - An attorney for the state argued Tuesday that the South Carolina Supreme Court should determine who owns a collection of rare, Civil War-era letters.

Charleston resident Thomas Willcox has had the letters in his family since the end of the Civil War. The state filed a lawsuit in August after he tried to auction off the collection. Willcox filed for bankruptcy soon after.

Attorney John Butler says this is a novel area of state law that doesn't belong in U.S. Bankruptcy Court. He wants the state Supreme Court to decide ownership.

The collection includes more than 440 letters detailing life in South Carolina between 1861 and 1863.

Many letters are correspondence between generals or the Confederate government and South Carolina Govs. Francis Pickens and Milledge Bonham during the Civil War. Three are written by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Other letters are from residents asking for help defending their communities or for the return of their slaves, who were taken from plantations to help build fortifications.

Some of the letters provide gory details on the realities of war.

It's rare to find such a collection of historical documents, Butler said. "The state wants to protect them for all the people."

Tenenbaum

her comments to The State. She said, "We have someone (Ron Wilson) who has dedicated his life to activities that are absolutely contrary to what we're trying to teach children in our schools."

To save our children from a failed public education system is exactly why Ron Wilson cares enough to accept this appointment.

To this important policy-making board Ron Wilson will bring knowledge, integrity, courage, passion and refreshing common sense.

Meanwhile, those who care about South Carolina's public schools must pursue every legal means available to support Mr. Wilson's service on this board.

Important Dates to Remember

Notable Confederate Birthdays

Jan. 1: Brig. Gen. Horace Randal*
Jan. 5: Brig. Gen. John D. Kennedy, Camden
Jan. 5: Brig. Gen. Thomas N. Waul, Sumter District
Jan. 5: Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, Camden
Jan. 6: Maj. Gen. John C. Brown
Jan. 8: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, Edgefield District
Jan. 8: Brig. Gen. Thomas Green*
Jan. 11: Brig. Gen. Richard Griffith*
Jan. 15: Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws
Jan. 15: Maj. Gen. John Breckinridge
Jan. 18: Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman*
Jan. 18: Brig. Gen. James Chestnut, Jr. Camden
Jan. 19: Gen. Robert E. Lee
Jan. 21: Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson*
Jan. 23: Brig. Gen. John R. Chambliss, Jr.*
Jan. 24: Brig. Gen. John Pegram*
Jan. 28: Maj. Gen. George Pickett
Jan. 28: Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman
Jan. 29: Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner
*Died in Confederate service

Coming Events

Jan. 15: Lee-Jackson Banquet, Seawell's, 6:30 p.m.
Jan. 20: Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp Meeting, Seawell's, 6 p.m.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History says the letters are public property because they contain official correspondence from Pickens and Bonham. The state attorney general's office is seeking to recover the letters.

"We're not here to hijack something, but if they're state documents we want them back," Butler said.

But Kenneth Krawcheck, Willcox's attorney, maintains that just because the documents are historical, it doesn't mean the state has rights to them.

"We firmly believe that we own these documents based on common law principles," Krawcheck said.

The letters have been owned by Willcox's family for generations, he said. Meanwhile, the state records law has only been in effect some 50 years and it cannot be retroactive, he said.

Willcox's sister, Kathryn Willcox Patterson, and cousin, John M. Willcox, have filed claims on the letters for at least a third of their value.

With Society's Ills Solved, Ministers Take on Wilson

ANDERSON - A group of Upstate ministers has called for a high-ranking member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be removed from the state Board of Education.

The 11-member task force of Anderson ministers is among the first civic groups to call for Ron Wilson's removal since he was appointed to the board by the Anderson County legislative delegation earlier this month.

State Education Superintendent Inez Tenenbaum opposes Wilson's appointment and has said she will ask political, business and civil groups to help get Wilson removed from the board.

The task force of ministers wants Wil-

son to step down or Anderson legislators to rescind the appointment. Rep. Ronny Townsend, R-Anderson, has said he is not sure the delegation can rescind the appointment and has not discussed doing so.

Wilson said he will not step down, saying his views are in line with many residents in the area.

"Am I a real conservative? Yeah, I am," Wilson said. "Do I support the Christian world view of things? Yes, I do. I make no apology for any of that."

Task force members said Wilson does not have a track record of supporting public education and questioned his affiliation with the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

-The Associated Press

Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

- Jan. 1, 1863: Confederates under Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder recapture Galveston, Texas, routing three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
- Jan. 2, 1863: Confederates and Federals battle at Stones River, Tenn., where more than 23,000 soldiers are killed, wounded or captured in three days of fighting.
- 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. 9, 1861: Mississippi secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 10, 1861: Florida secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 11, 1861: Alabama secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 17, 1864: Southern forces under Lt. Gen. James Longstreet rebuff Federals at Dandridge, Tenn., but are unable to pursue fleeing Yankees because of a lack of supplies.
- Jan. 19, 1861: Georgia secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 26, 1861: Louisiana secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 29, 1863: Union troops massacre Shoshoni Indians at Boa Ogoi, Idaho.

Words To Remember

“The fact that one army was fighting for union and the other for disunion is a political expression; the actual fact on the battlefield, in the face of cannon and musket, was that the Federal troops came as invaders, and the Southern troops stood as defenders of their homes, and further than this we need not go.”

-Lt. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard

THE LEGIONARY

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Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273

A Non-Profit Organization

January 2005 Issue

R. K. Dietrich, Editor

205 Coopers Hawk Circle

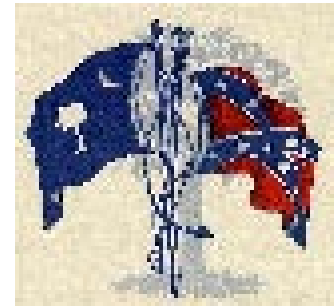
Irmo, SC 29063



www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Next Camp Meeting

Thursday, Jan. 20



6 p.m. at Seawell's
Restaurant, on Rosewood

Scripture Thought

“Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good.”

-Romans 12:21