

# THE LEGIONARY

January 2006

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273

Columbia, S.C.

[www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)

*"A Fraternal Organization of Southern Men"*

## Come Kick Off 2006 at Lee-Jackson Banquet

A new year is upon us and with it the opportunity to make new beginnings and remember hallowed traditions.

And what better place to do so than the 2006 Lee-Jackson Banquet, which marks the first event of the new year for the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp.

Instead of our traditional Thursday meeting, the Lee-Jackson Banquet will be held Friday, Jan. 20 at Seawell's.

### For Tickets

Contact

**Farroll Gunter at:**

(803) 957-6722;

Cell: (803) 609-2978;

136 Rose Lake Road,

Lexington, SC 29072

[fgunter@alltel.net](mailto:fgunter@alltel.net)

Compatriots from both the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp and the Palmetto Camp will meet as the Hampton Camp consolidates its January meeting with the annual Lee-Jackson Banquet.

The featured speaker will be Dr. Terry Rude, past S.C. Division Chaplain. Dr. Rude is a wonderful speaker and it's

an honor to hear his presentation on Generals Lee and Jackson.

Also, a grand introduction of both camps' new Commanders will be made, including incoming Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Commander Tommy Rollings, who will replace Jeff O'Cain.



The Banquet begins at 7 p.m. and runs until 9:30 p.m. Dress is coat & tie, period dress and Redshirts. A "Firm Reservation" card is included in this month's Legionary, to help make reservations.

## In Mid-18th Century, One in Five New Yorkers was Chattel

By Peter Kolchin

Wall Street Journal

**NEW YORK** - Let's begin with three facts. In the middle of the 18th century, slaves constituted about one-fifth of New York City's population. Slavery persisted in New York well into the 19th century.

Although male slaves outnumbered females in rural New York, in the city there was an increasing surplus of women over men. After viewing the exhibit under review, visitors are likely to be

aware of the first two of these facts but ignorant of the third, and herein lie both the many strengths and the occasional limitations of this lavish display.

The largest exhibit in the 201-year history of the New-York Historical Society, "Slavery in New York" was prepared by a distinguished team of historians headed by James Oliver Horton, Benjamin Banneker Professor of History and American Studies at George Washington University, and supported by 17 "scholarly

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## Swords of Hampton, Butler Back in S.C.

By Joe Long

Wade Hampton III grew up with his grandfather's Revolutionary sword over the mantelpiece, and to a heritage of valor.

As a Confederate cavalry leader he would carve his own battlefield reputation with a long, double-edged imported Prussian blade, famous across the South in his time.

The leather finger-loop inside its grip attests that this is a weapon intended for a skilled swordsman, and a chivalrous Spanish motto graces the blade: "Draw me not without reason; sheathe me not without honor." Before the end of the 19th Century, that sword was donated to the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

See Swords, Page 5

## Clues to Hunley's Fate May Lie in Port

Scientists chipping away the hard layer of mud that covers the submarine H.L. Hunley have discovered that a view port on the front of the vessel is missing.

If no pieces of the view port are found in the ship, then it is possible the tower

See Hunley, Page 2

# Upcoming Year Represents Opportunity for Camp

I would like to take this opportunity to let each of you know about my plans as Commander for 2006.

I plan on keeping the company structure intact, but possibly reducing the number of companies to four.

There has been a little shuffling of Company Commanders and their officers, and some new men have been brought into the leadership ranks.

I am pleased to announce we have a new

## Remember

In place of the regular monthly meeting, the Lee-Jackson Banquet will be held on Friday, Jan. 20. There will be no Thursday meeting this month.

Camp Surgeon, Robert Spigner. From the information I am able to gather, Robert will be only the second man to fill the position.

Robert will not be simply manning a post. He and I have met and he has quite a full platter of duties to the Camp and the Battle for Columbia event.

I still hope to see some newer members stepping up and assuming some responsibilities to the Camp.

Our Chaplains Corp is being rebuilt by Chief Chaplain Robert Slimp. Chaplain Slimp has joined the Redshirt Rider Camp but has agreed to stay on with us as an

## Hunley

was knocked off when the sub sank. That would conflict with the prevailing theory that the tower was blown in by an enemy warship, causing the Hunley to fill with water.

As scientists break away the concretion covering the Hunley, they are finding clues that they hope will explain why the historic vessel disappeared right after it became the first submarine ever to sink an enemy warship in 1864.

"Any damage to those viewports could have been fatal to the Hunley," said state Sen. Glenn McConnell, R-Charleston and chairman of the South Carolina Hunley Commission. "What is significant therefore about the

## Commander's Corner

### Tommy Rollings

Associate and our Chief Chaplain. Those interested in becoming Chaplains should contact Chaplain Slimp.

The wearing of name tags at meetings is a great idea, and I plan to continue the practice.

I also like the fact that we can all recognize our guests by the red ink on their name tag. Lets all remember to seek these folks out at meetings and welcome them into the fold.

I would like to see the individual companies participating in some sort of fellowship activities throughout the year to help keep our newer Compatriots involved and keep their Confederate fires burning.

I also believe that we can regain our momentum in growth by actively recruiting new members. Remember, if each one recruits one, we can double the size of our Camp in no time.

I believe that we have a great opportunity to fulfill our obligations to The Charge with the Battle for Columbia living history

find is that we don't find a damaged viewport, we find one completely missing."

Other evidence uncovered in the restoration process indicates that the crew of the Union's Housatonic may have spotted the Hunley because the glow of lights likely seeped through the view port on the front conning tower.

Unlike other deadlights running along the top of the submarine, the lights on the conning tower did not have covers to block the glow of candles. Records indicate that the Hunley was spotted and fired on moments before its crew shot a torpedo at the Housatonic.

The new clues are heightening interest in what is hidden behind a century of packed

program.

I am going to ask for each of you to help the Camp continue the unbelievable successes we have reaped in our first two years.

Our 2006 event promises to be our finest hour. There is something each man in the Camp can do to help, no matter how large or small the contribution.

You may just find yourself having a great time and meeting some hardworking and dedicated individuals in the process.

I look forward to hearing from you in the coming year. If you need to contact me, I have set up a new e-mail address: whcommander@aol.com.

Please note: There will be no Thursday Camp meeting in January!

We will roll our normal Camp meeting into our Lee/Jackson Banquet on Friday, Jan. 20. This was done to help remove the strains on our finances and time that having meetings on back to back nights may cause.

It is important that everyone planning to attend contact Farroll Gunter immediately to get a reservation.

We need to be able to give Seawell's a proper head count to keep the Camp from paying for unused plates.

I'll see y'all there!

mud in other parts of the ship.

"It makes now more important than ever to examine the front tower and hatch and determine if the hatch was in fact completely fastened or was injured by potentially the damage from the front eyepiece," McConnell said.

He said with the removal of the concretion, the Hunley Commission could begin to see "a discovery a month."

The slow process of removing the material is just about 5 percent complete, he said. Given the pace, he said scientists are probably 10 to 12 months away from uncovering the mystery of why the Hunley failed to return after its mission.

## 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."*

-Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, New Orleans, La., April 25, 1906.

## 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 Tommy Rollings (803) 791-1130  
Adjutant Layne Waters (803) 798-2429



# Lee's Humility, Reverence, Loyalty a Lesson for All

Every January, all over the South, real Southerners meet to raise a glass of buttermilk or lemonade to toast the birthdays of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, our two greatest military heroes. Lee's birthday is Jan. 19 and Jackson's is Jan. 21.

No American general comes close to matching their battlefield accomplishments until World War II when we get to Generals Douglas MacArthur and George S. Patton.

Though they were on the losing side, both Lee and Jackson are universally admired the world over and their tactics are still studied in all major military academies.

## Chaplain's Pulpit

**Robert Slimp**

Following the War for Southern Independence, Lee was showered with offers of lucrative jobs both in his own country and the United Kingdom.

Lee, unlike today's lesser generals who leap at book contracts and fat fees despite a rather mediocre record, refused to profit from the fame earned at the expense of so many young men's lives.

He turned down the gifts and the job offers and instead accepted the position of president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee). His salary was \$1,500 per year.

Americans in all regions would do well to recommend Lee's life as a model for their sons. Lee came as close to being perfect as a human being can be in this life.

He was tall, handsome and brilliant. He finished second in his class at West Point without a single demerit. He married Mary Curtis, a direct descendant of George Washington and, again unlike some of our leaders these days, kept his wedding vows and loved and cherished his wife.

Lee was a hero long before the South seceded from the Union. He was a true hero of the Mexican War and showed such sterling character, both in the war and as superintendent of West Point that he was the first choice to lead the Yankee armies in their invasion of the South.

Now think for a moment what a decision Lee faced.

He was by choice a professional soldier, and he was being offered the highest position

in that a professional could possibly hope for.

Furthermore he had come to the conclusion that slaves should be freed, and he had set the example of freeing his own. As a professional soldier, he must have known that the Confederate States would be outmanned, outgunned, outtraveled and out industrialized almost from the beginning.

He also knew that the Southern coast would be blockaded within a very few months. He knew that the South, without a miracle would lose the unequal contest.

A lesser man who put ambition first would have accepted the offered position.

But Lee could not bear to make war on his native state Virginia, which he considered his country and where all of his family and friends lived.

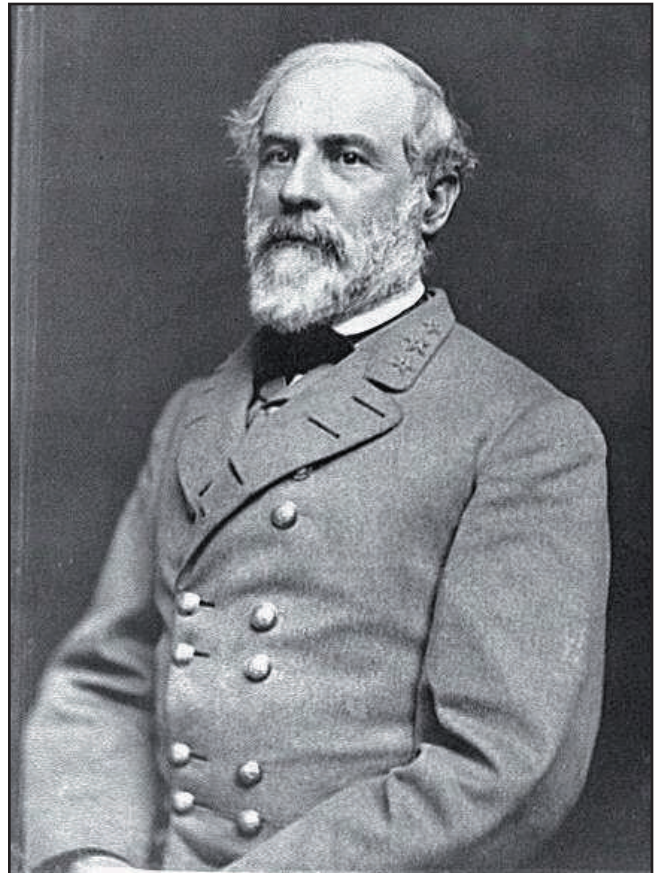
He declined the offer and resigned his commission. He accepted the position as commander of all Virginia troops and later as commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army (late in the war). He showed such brilliance on the battlefield, that he is ranked among the greats in the history of mankind. Indeed his tactical genius kept the South alive much longer than would otherwise have been possible.

More than one of his generals said of Lee, "As a soldier the men respected him; as a man they loved him."

During the conflict he shared the hardships of the men, often sleeping on the ground. Any presents sent to him were passed along to his men. He wore a plain uniform. He never spoke ill of anyone, even his enemies. He always gave God credit for his victories, but he always accepted personal responsibility for his defeats. He was a devout Christian.

His son tells a story that illustrates how revered he was. After the war, Lee's sons answered a knock on the front door in Lexington.

They found a big Irish sergeant still wearing his old Confederate uniform, but carrying a big basket of food.



He had heard that Lee and his family didn't have enough to eat, and having served with him, could not stand that thought.

Lee's sons were assuring him that no one was hungry, when General Lee came to the door.

He convinced the sergeant that he would accept the gift only if he could give it to the wounded men in the hospital.

The sergeant grabbed Lee in a bearhug and said, with tears streaming down his face, "Goodbye, General Lee. God bless ye. You're still thinking of your men and we all love ye for it."

I doubt if any sergeant has hugged a general since then.

## Research Problems?

The SCV can help. For complete assistance in all aspects of lineage & genealogy contact:

**Jim Harley**

mshjehjr@bellsouth.net

(803) 772-8080

# Slavery

advisors” including such luminaries as Columbia University’s Eric Foner and Yale’s David Blight. It is accompanied by a handsome companion volume, also titled “Slavery in New York,” edited by historians Ira Berlin and Leslie M. Harris.

The exhibit uses an impressive variety of items--maps, ledgers, correspondence, newspapers and artwork - supplemented by extensive written texts, artistic re-creations, video re-enactments, and interactive displays to present the chronological sweep of slavery in New York City.

Beginning with a background unit on the slave trade from Africa to the Americas, the exhibit covers the early development of slavery under the Dutch, before the British takeover and renaming of New Amsterdam in 1664; the continued expansion of slavery under the British; slave resistance, including flight, rebellion, and support for the British during the American Revolution; gradual emancipation, beginning in 1799; and the growth of a free black community, whose members built churches, schools and voluntary associations while enduring growing racial discrimination.

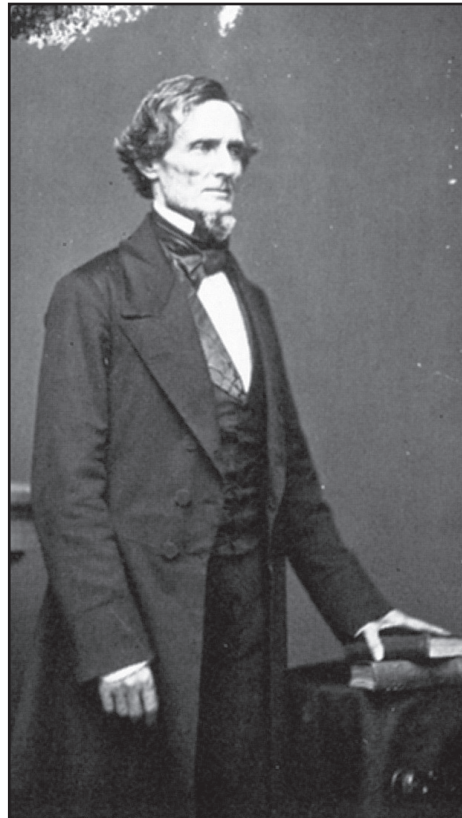
New York State’s constitution of 1821 abolished property qualifications for voting among white men, but set a minimum threshold of \$250 for black men; five years later, there were only 16 African-American voters in New York County.

“Slavery in New York” provides an outstanding introduction to what will be a shocking story for many viewers unaware of the extent to which slavery permeated life in New York during the city’s first two centuries.

On the Saturday afternoon that I visited the museum, the large and attentive crowd of visitors seemed particularly interested in a listing of restrictive laws, which included the 1702 provision, “Masters may punish their slaves however they choose so long as they do not cut off their limbs or kill them.”

Other viewers studied a newspaper advertisement for a fugitive “negro wench nam’d Pegg” who was described in some detail as “of a yellowish complexion” with a smooth face, a crooked middle finger, and a character that was “sensible, cunning, and artful.”

Still others pushed buttons to hear six different “cries of New York,” including those of vendors selling sweet potatoes, buttermilk and baked pears, and watched



**“No subject has been more generally misunderstood or more persistently misrepresented.”**

*-Jefferson Davis*

historians Horton and Harris on two adjacent video screens as they discussed the vagaries of New York’s emancipation legislation. Few visitors to this exhibit will come away unmoved by the presence, dimension and horror of slavery in New York.

Indeed, the exhibit is so good that I can’t help wishing it was even better.

One of the limitations faced by its creators is the paucity of slavery-related artifacts at their disposal, a paucity that explains their heavy reliance on text and re-created text-based visual evidence.

There are no paintings with images of black New Yorkers dating from before the 1790s, so it is hardly surprising that the exhibit provides a richer display of free black life in the early 19th century than of slave life in the preceding decades.

Beyond the scarcity of artifacts lies the problem of how to convey historical concepts visually, or grapple with such historical staples as complexity, context and causation.

There is little in this exhibit, for example, on the actual lives of the slaves, on changing slave demography, or on how slave experiences varied according to age, sex, occupation or place of birth. (It is worth noting that the “Slavery in New York” volume does cover such themes, and will therefore be of great interest to visitors in search of a fuller picture.)

But what is perhaps most surprising is the lack of context provided for understanding slavery in New York.

The exhibit properly emphasizes the prevalence of slavery there - the proportion of slaves in both urban and rural New York was greater than elsewhere in the northern colonies - but surely it is also important to explain that slavery was less central to the economy and social order in New York than it was in Virginia or South Carolina (let alone Caribbean colonies such as Jamaica or Saint Domingue, where the vast majority of the population was enslaved).

That, of course, explains why it was so much easier to abolish slavery in New York than it was in the South: In the wake of the American Revolution, every state north of Delaware initiated the abolition of slavery, whereas none of the Southern states did.

Finally, from a historian’s perspective it is noteworthy that this exhibit gives little sense of slavery as a source of lively scholarly debate.

Most viewers, no doubt, would quickly tire of a detailed presentation of the ins and outs of conflicting historical interpretations, but in avoiding discussion of how our understanding of slavery has changed over the years, and how at any given point in time experts continue to disagree over important questions (such as slave rebelliousness), the exhibit’s creators missed a chance to show that knowledge about slavery is not simply “there” but is constantly being created and contested - in short, that the study of slavery is a vital and continuing intellectual enterprise.

Perhaps I am asking for too much. There is no perfection in this world, and “Slavery in New York” is a very good exhibit. You should go see it.

*Mr. Kolchin, the Henry Clay Reed Professor of History at the University of Delaware, is the author of “American Slavery, 1617-1877” (rev. ed., Hill & Wang, 2003) and other books on slavery and emancipation.*



## In the Confederation

### What's Going On

#### Compatriot Hutson to Undergo Surgery

Keep Compatriot Marion Hutson in your prayers as he undergoes spinal fusion surgery on Jan. 13 at Palmetto Richland Hospital.

Marion, one of the Lt. Gen Wade Hampton Camp's most active members, will be at the hospital for nearly a week afterward and recovery is expected to take approximately a year.

His good cheer will be missed at the Lee-Jackson Banquet on Jan. 20, but let's hope he can make it to the February camp meeting.

#### Tools Sought to Repair Geiger Cemetery Gate

The gate at Geiger Cemetery, where several Confederate soldiers are buried, is in need of repair.

Anyone in the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp with the tools and willingness to help drill through brick supports in order to rehang the gate is asked to contact Scott James at [wscottjames@prodigy.net](mailto:wscottjames@prodigy.net), or by calling (803) 781-1836.

Remember, many of the men buried in Geiger Cemetery are the former inhabitants of the Confederate Veterans Home that use to sit at the corner of Confederate Avenue and Bull Street. Several of their wives are buried next to them.

#### Trial Set in Confederate Prom Dress Case

An August trial has been set for a woman who sued a Kentucky school district for turning her away from her senior prom for wearing a Confederate flag-themed prom dress.

Jacqueline Duty sued the Russell Independent Board of Education in December 2004, alleging the school system violated her First Amendment right to free speech and her right to express her heritage. She also is suing for defamation and assault.

Also named in the lawsuit are Sean Howard, the principal of Russell High School, and Ronnie Back, retired superintendent of Russell Independent Schools.

## Important January Dates to Remember

### Notable Confederate Birthdays

Jan. 5: Brig. Gen. John D. Kennedy, Camden  
Jan. 5: Brig. Gen. Thomas Neville Waul, Sumter District  
Jan. 8: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, Edgefield District  
Jan. 8: Brig. Gen. Thomas Green\*  
Jan. 11: Brig. Gen. Richard Griffith\*  
Jan. 15: Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge  
Jan. 18: Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman\*  
Jan. 18: Brig. Gen. James Chestnut, Jr., Camden  
Jan. 19: Gen. Robert E. Lee  
Jan. 19: Brig. Gen. Henry Gray, Laurens District  
Jan. 21: Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson\*  
Jan. 23: Brig. Gen. John R. Chambliss, Jr.\*  
Jan. 24: Brig. Gen. John Pegram\*  
Jan. 27: Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor  
Jan. 29: Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner

\*Died in Confederate service

### Coming Events

Jan. 20: Lee-Jackson Banquet, Seawell's  
Feb. 16: Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp meeting, Seawell's

## Swords

Now, more than a century later, it has returned to South Carolina for the first time.

The battle-worn Kraft, Goldschidt and Kraft sabre and its scabbard will be featured in the Confederate Relic Room's newest exhibit, "Flashing Sabers, Thundering Hooves: South Carolina's Confederate Cavalry."

The exhibit, opening at the end of January 2006, will feature cavalry artifacts from the Relic Room's own collection as well as loans from the Museum of the Confederacy and the Atlanta History Center.

Other featured artifacts will include General M.C. Butler's sword and scabbard (presented to him by Hampton's sisters), the battleflag and three company guidons from the 3rd Battalion, South Carolina Cavalry, and a pair of original saddles, one civilian manufactured and the other Army-issue.

(Compared to Hampton's identical sword, Butler's shows very little wear - no surprise, since he was well-known for often leading his men into battle carrying no personal weapon beyond his riding crop.)

The role of cavalry changed drastically during the war.

Advances in weaponry made horsemen more vulnerable on the battlefield, but their great mobility made them the ideal scouts and raiders.

### Confederate Relic Room

301 Gervais Street  
Columbia  
(803) 737-8095  
[www.state.sc.us/crr](http://www.state.sc.us/crr)  
Tuesday-Saturday; 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.  
First Sunday of each month; 1 p.m.- 5 p.m.

Confederates who had expected to fight as cavaliers were often used more like mounted infantry, especially after Wade Hampton took over the Army of Northern Virginia's cavalry after J.E.B. Stuart's death.

Yet Hampton still relished a sabre charge when the tactical situation called for it.

In fact one of his most successful was in March of 1865, when he took General Judson

Kilpatrick's camp by surprise at dawn.

A soldier near him in line reported that he drew his sabre before ordering the charge, and "fought as though a private that day."

A month after his home, Millwood, had been burned by Sherman's troops, he retained his fighting spirit.

And by the terms of Johnston's convention with Sherman at the war's end, he retained his sword after the war as well. That storied blade will remain in our state through 2006, a privilege which the Relic Room appreciates keenly.

We look forward to seeing Camp members at our new exhibit - and bring along any stray youngsters you can round up.

Remember, anyone under 21 is free at our museum, and cultivating a love of Confederate history in the next generations is one of the most important things you can do to fulfill the Charge.

## 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.

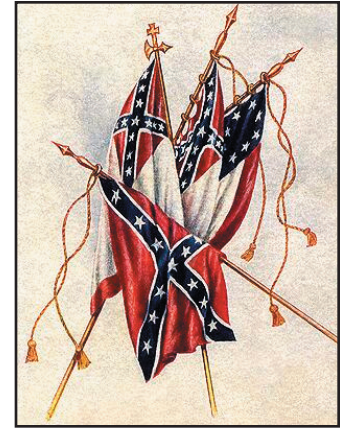
### Words To Remember

"The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena."

*-Jefferson Davis*

## Next Camp Meeting

Friday, Jan. 20



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

### Scripture Thought

"I will say to the North, give up."

*- Isaiah 43:6*

## THE LEGIONARY

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A Non-Profit Organization

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