

# THE LEGIONARY

JANUARY 2008

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

## NAACP hopes carpetbaggers will renew struggle to resurrect dead Flag issue

Leaders of the South Carolina NAACP will re-ignite their futile effort to remove the Confederate flag from the Statehouse grounds this month and hope the presence of two carpetbaggers adds weight to the annual rally.

Presidential hopefuls Hillary Rodham Clinton and Barack Obama are scheduled to attend the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday march and rally Jan. 21, just days before Democrats in this early primary state go to the polls. The NAACP hopes the carpetbaggers, and the national attention they'll bring, will spotlight the "divisive" flag that now proudly flies alongside one of the city's busiest streets.

"America is a mean country and South Carolina is a meaner state," said Lonnie Randolph, the paranoid, living-in-the-1960's president of the state chapter of the NAACP. "For the government of this state to continue to endorse bigotry, racism and white supremacy, we are going to continue raise our voice and speak out against it." All this because 100% of the then serving black representatives with other lawmakers decided to put the flag in its current location to inspire fear and hate among their

See *Carpetbaggers*, page 3



## Civil War: Faith in Black and White

RICHMOND, Va. - The past can't always be explained or understood by what we read in the history books. Sometimes it's filled with little-known facts that cause us to re-evaluate the people and events that make history.

Today, the capital of Virginia is a vibrant center for business and industry, surrounded by more than a million people. But in the spring of 1865, Richmond could not have looked more different. The Civil War was near an end, and 80 square-blocks of the former Confederate capital were in ashes. This is where a Confederate hospital stood in those closing days of the war. It was overflowing with wounded and dying soldiers. There weren't enough chaplains to minister to them.

### A Slave Ministers to Confederates

That's where a slave named John Jasper stepped in. Jasper came to Christ in the tobacco warehouse owned by his master. He would become a well-known Richmond pastor. Jasper's Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church remains one of the city's most prominent churches. In those closing days of the Civil War, he volunteered to bring spiritual comfort to Confederate soldiers. Dr. A.G. Miller, a religion professor at Oberlin College, says Jasper saw this as his Christian duty.

"His desire to be free, yet his desire to do what he sees as God's call on his life, regardless - caught in the circumstances that he's in," Miller said. "He's going to do as best as he can to serve God, with whomever it may be, in his circumstance." Those were desperate days here in Richmond.

### General Lee Kneeling with a Black Man

One Sunday in June of 1865, just after the war ended, St. Paul's Episcopal, was packed with folks leaning on each other and God for understanding about what their future held. But they could never have imagined what would happen during the service.

When the pastor began to serve communion, a well-dressed black man came forward first. It would be an understatement to say that the event caused a few awkward moments among the white congregants. They remained seated, except one man who went forward and knelt near him. That man was General Robert E. Lee.

See *Faith*, page 3

I would like to thank the membership of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp for their vote of confidence in electing me to serve as your Commander in 2008. It is truly an honor to serve in this capacity. I have already assembled a capable executive committee and most of the remaining staff has been appointed. There are several issues that concern me and they will be addressed. This will only happen with your input and support. We, as a camp, need to address meeting attendance, recruiting, retention, our present meeting location and funds to be allocated to BFC. At this writing a chairman for the BFC committee is needed. When the vote was taken for the camp to proceed with the event, there was

overwhelming support to continue. There are many capable men in the camp that can chair this committee. I look forward to having one of you step up and assume this position. Our camp can only be as productive as the membership desires and assist with.

We have an excellent opportunity to introduce perspective members to our organization at our Lee-Jackson Banquet on Friday January 18, 2008. Stan Clardy will be performing his award winning "Soldiers in Gray", a musical journey of a soldier's life through the war. Stan's performance will be both educational and entertaining. This event is tailored for all ages, to include ladies and children. I encourage you to make a special effort to

be in attendance and to bring a guest. Promotional flyers have been in the November, December and January Legionary. As indicated on the flyer, RSVP REQUIRED BY JANUARY 14, 2008 to insure an accurate head count to Seawell's Restaurant. THE TICKET COST ON THE FLYER IS FOR ADMITTANCE WHETHER YOU EAT OR NOT. THERE ARE NO PRESALE TICKETS, YOU PAY AT THE DOOR. If anyone has items suitable for door prizes please bring them to the meeting and give them to me or to Commander Tommy Rollings.

Again, I thank you for your vote of confidence and look forward to working with you this year. I will see all of you on Friday January 18, 2008 at our Lee-Jackson Banquet.

## Chaplain's Pulpit

—LARRY BATES

Gentlemen,

I am looking forward to being Camp Chaplain for 2008.

First, let me thank Rev. Bob Slimp for the fine work he has done as Chaplain over the past few years. Bob has been very faithful to the Camp in all aspects from delivering devotionals at meetings to contacting our members who are under the weather to lift their spirits. I think I speak for the entire Camp when I say "Thank You Bob."

Also to outgoing Commander Tommy Rollings, thank you for all your hard work over the past two years. You have left the Camp in better shape than when you were elected. One of your finest moments was your Commanders article on the Pledge of Allegiance in the August 2007 *Legionary*. I echo your sentiments one-hundred percent. We are a patriotic organization and I also will be embarrassed and disappointed should I see any Camp member refusing to say the pledge of allegiance at a meeting.

Little about myself, I have been a SCV member for over ten years and reenact with the 8th SC. I have 14 Confederate ancestors that were either

great-grandfathers or great-uncles. My family and I are members of First Presbyterian A.R.P., in Columbia, which is a Church with much Confederate history.

Two things I want to do in 2008 are as follows:

1- Pray for Camp members or sons and daughters of Camp members who are in the military serving in Iraq or Afghanistan. Right now I know of two members who are in the Middle East. If you know of someone in the Camp who is over in the Middle East right now or will be going soon, please pass their name to me so that we can pray for them.

2- Pray for the Battle for Columbia event in May 2008. This is the biggest project the Camp has ever undertaken, costing thousands of dollars and untold man-hours. By all means, we should ask the Lord for His guidance and blessing on this event.

Friday, January 18 is the annual Lee-Jackson Banquet. Generals Lee and Jackson were two of the greatest Christians about which I have ever read. They were men who daily spent time studying the scriptures and in prayer alone with God asking Him for wisdom and guidance in making decisions. Their lives were

marked by strength, humility and a genuineness not often seen in our leaders today. The Confederate soldier loved and respected them as have generations since the war. Please make every effort to make a reservation for the Lee-Jackson banquet where we will honor two of the greatest Generals in American history.

Well, y'all get a good run through the creek, put on your best Sunday go-to-meetin' clothes, and I'll see you at the Stan Clardy's "Soldiers in Gray" performance on Friday evening, January 18.

## Stephen D. Lee Institute

The Stephen D. Lee Institute is the SCV's new initiative to combat the preset barrage of libels against the Confederate soldier and his cause. The next SDI will be held in Burlington, NC, March 1, 2008 at the Ramada Inn just off I85/40. This will be an all-day event with some of the finest scholars of Southern history presenting the truth about the War for Southern Independence. Scheduled to speak are Thomas DiLorenzo, Donald Livingston, Brian Cisco and Clyde Wilson, exploring Yankee economic exploitation, hypocrisy over slavery, war crimes and violation of the Constitution. There will also be a special presentation on "The Myth of North Carolina Unionism." Mark your calendars today! See SCV.ORG for more details.



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

Individuals interested in joining the SCV or this Camp should contact  
Compatriot Scott James: Phone (803) 781-1836, E-mail [wscottjames@bellsouth.net](mailto:wscottjames@bellsouth.net)  
**WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!**

## Carpetbaggers

constitutes on whom they depend for their job.

The banner - a symbol of Southern pride to those who have not been duped by Yankee mythology and racism to those who have - was moved from the Capitol dome seven years ago to a Confederate monument in front of the Statehouse. While the so-called flag issue no longer draws the same level of protest that turned out thousands when it flew atop the dome and is all but a dead issue, it is still used by hate groups and anti-Southern bigots as a litmus test for presidential candidates when they come a-calling.

The candidates typically have similar, canned answers that vary depending on their party affiliation. Clinton and Obama, like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have called for the flag to be removed from the grounds completely, although they do not reside in South Carolina and would have no legal authority to touch it even if they were elected

to the office of president. Both candidates have been courting black voters here, where nearly half of the state's Democratic primary voters are black.

The un-civil rights group also has urged a tourism boycott of South Carolina, though state officials said it has had little or no impact on the state's largest industry, which brings in about \$15 billion a year. Just last month, two football teams from historically black universities outside of South Carolina played in the Pioneer Bowl just a few miles away from where the flag flies and, to the chagrin of the hate-mongers, everyone seemed to get along just fine.

"People are more concerned about the economy than they are about that flag," said the astute and always witty black activist Kevin Gray, an expert on all-things Southern who once ran a third party campaign for governor of South Carolina. "Keeping their lights on. Keeping their homes. There are a lot of bread and butter

issues going on right now. The flag is certainly a symbol of white supremacy but understanding that doesn't necessarily help you pay those bills any easier."

Flag supporters said visits by presidential candidates won't push legislators to remove the flag from the grounds.

"It is a dead issue," said Randall Burbage, president of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "It's been settled by our Legislature and the people of South Carolina and that's who should settle it. I don't think it's up to a presidential candidate or right to even ask their opinion on that."

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Editors Note: *This is a satirized version of an article entitled "NAACP hopes primary will renew fight to remove Confederate flag" by Katrina Goggins, Associated Press, 02 January 2008. If you'd like to read the original, you'll have to Google it.*

## Faith

The general's actions come as no surprise to noted Civil War historian James Robertson, who says Lee was a man of duty and faith. "His duty was to his native state, both in war and in peace," Robertson, a history professor at Virginia Tech, said. "His faith was very deep-seated. And I think Lee was simply exhibiting both. He knew that the South had been crushed, defeated, humiliated. He knew he had a duty to himself, to his God to help reconstruct his beloved Virginia as much as he could." The rest of the congregation followed Lee's example and took communion as well.

### Jackson: The Black Man's Friend?

But it's a stained glass window that represents one of the greatest ironies of the Civil War. The window honors another prominent Confederate general: Stonewall Jackson. The window is not in a museum. It's proudly displayed in the predominantly black Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Roanoke, Va. The church's founding pastor Rev. Lylburn Downing designed the window in 1906 to honor Jackson for leading his parents to faith in Christ when they were slave children.

Prior to the Civil War, Jackson was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute, and a deacon at the Lexington

Presbyterian Church. In 1855, the man who would become one of the Civil War's most famous generals, began a Sunday school class for black children, slave and free. Downing's father and mother were among his many students. "As he saw it, slavery was something that God ordained upon black people in America for God's own reasons," Robertson said. "And he had no right to challenge God's will. That was blasphemy. And so, while he hated slavery, he was opposed to slavery, Jackson had to obey his Heavenly Father and accept the system. And he accepted it through doing the Golden Rule, do unto others as he would wish they do unto him."

Professor Miller believes Jackson's justification of slavery on biblical grounds was wrong. "Yet in the midst of all of that, I think that people can do good stuff, maybe for all the wrong reasons, but motivated by sincere hearts," he said. That sincerity is confirmed by the fact that Jackson was willing to break Virginia law by teaching the class. Even after the war began, Jackson sent money back to the church to keep the class going.

Richard Williams has documented Jackson's ministry in a book called, *Stonewall Jackson: The Black Man's Friend*. He says the Sunday school class had a generational impact. "a number of

scholars, as Jackson referred to his students, that went on to become ministers," Williams said. "There were four churches established, three in Lexington and then this one. Two of those churches in Lexington are still vibrant ministries today." And when a statue at Jackson's gravesite in Lexington was erected in 1891, it was one of Jackson's scholars-turned-pastor who made the first contribution.

How do the members of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church feel about a stained glass window honoring a Confederate general? Freeland Pendleton, who's been a member of the church most of his life, says he has no problem with it.

What lessons can we learn of stories like this?

"I think we like to make history simple," Miller said. "I think we like to say there are just good guys and bad guys and that depends on which side, who's the good and who's the bad. It encourages me, especially today when we see our country so divided over so many issues," Williams said. "It continues to reaffirm and confirm in my mind that Christ is the answer to our problems."

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Source: Lee Webb, CBN News, 18 November 2007. Edited for space restrictions. -Ed.

**Important Dates in *The War for Constitutional Liberty*:**

- 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.


**Y'all Come!!!**

**Lee-Jackson Banquet**

**Friday, Jan 18**

**6:00 PM**

**RSVP Required**



**Seawell's Restaurant**

**1125 Rosewood Drive**

**Columbia, SC**

See insert for Details



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Official Publication of

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A Non-Profit Organization

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