



THE

FEBRUARY 2016

# LEGIONARY

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)

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

### COMMANDERS CORNER

RUSTY RENTZ

I have been asked by several members of your executive committee to assume the office of Commander. I have accepted this challenge and pray for guidance this year. Our American culture, and especially our Confederate heritage, is under constant attack. Individually and collectively I pray we will rise to the challenge.

Where were you on Friday January 29, 2016? Stan Clardy performed "Soldiers in Gray". This was an exceptional tribute to Lee and Jackson and to YOUR ancestor as well. I wish I had the answer to as why only 21% of camp members were in attendance.

We need to fill several positions but two are in need of immediate attention. First and most urgent is that of Legionary Editor. Charlie Bray has been pulling double duty as Adjutant and Editor for several years. It is time for someone to step up and assume the Editor's position. Let myself or Charlie hear from you. Also, Marion Hutson has asked to be relieved as Camp Historian. With a camp of some 170 members I would expect it should be no problem to fill these two positions.

Our next meeting will be on Thursday February 18, 2016 at Seawell's Restaurant at 6:00 pm. Our program will be presented by Louise Riley. Her topic will be Sherman's Army Marches Into South Carolina and Lexington County. I will see you on the 18th and encourage you to bring a guest.

### CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

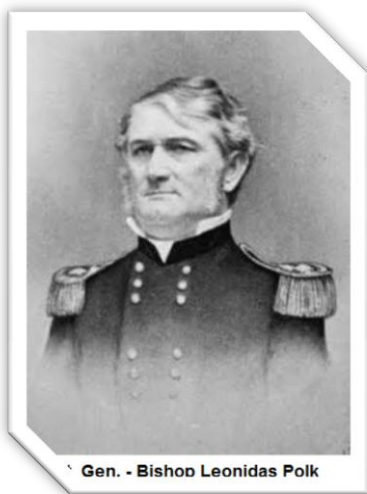
*"The consecrated cross I'll bear till death shall set me free; and then go home my crown to wear; for there's a crown for me."*

The call rang out in 1861 as the Presbyterian gathered in Augusta, Ga. to form the CSA Presbyterian Church. Joining in was also the Southern Baptist Churches. It was decided that Divine directors play a big part in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ and that it should prosper, assuring the Confederate Congress of their sympathy and confidence.

About the same time it was noted that The Northern Catholics no longer acknowledged the social bonds that they once shared. Then the Confederate Clergy became very supportive of the war, a war of Southern Independence. There was no mention that this war had anything to do with slavery. Pastors began to organize leaders within their congregations to go off to battle. Volunteer companies were organized, as they marched away shouldering rifles. Bishops gave up their congregations to take command of armies and head up the technical aspects as well.

A most famous Bishop, the **Rev. Leonidas Polk**, of Louisiana announced that he would leave his church to go off to war. Stating that, he was buckling the sword over his gown.

Continued Page 2

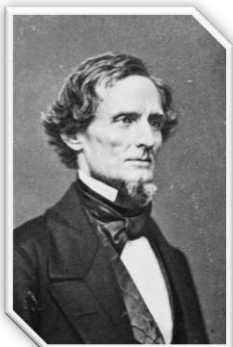


One of the first companies that came to Virginia in 1861 was made up of 50 members from the same church. The Arkansas Parsons Regiment was made up of 42 ordained ministers going to the battlefield, under Colonel Bradley, a Methodist Minister. Also following were 19 theological students, and ministers, one being over 70 years of age. We see college presidents, ministers from the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal religions. Soon to follow were those of the Lutheran faith. Showing us how strongly church leaders felt about the Confederate War, and what it was really all about.

Mingled with the troops were a large number of noted and devoted officers and laymen agreeing with the pastors that the cause the south was fighting for was definitely just. Among those were some noted Christians and one doesn't have to guess why Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson named first. Not to mention the likes of T. R. Cobb, A.H. Colquitt and J.B. Gordon, to mention a few.

The southern soldiers had to depend on the North for their first bibles. With the help of some friends from the North printing plates were smuggled in and then started to prepare to print the First Confederate Bibles. In 1861, the bibles were now being printed in Nashville, Tenn. By the Southeastern Publishing House Forming the Confederate Bible Society. The pocket bibles were now being distributed to our troops.

The demand for these bibles could not be met so Dr. William Hoge, a pastor of The Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond defied the blockade to bring in thousands of bibles from England. Along with the bibles were other copies of various scriptures. During this time came some very strong, touching sermons delivered by Pastor Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, as the Crescent Rifles prepared to depart. Quoting from Psalm 144 vs. 1. **"Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth the hand to war and my fingers to fight"**.



President Jefferson Davis, president of The Confederate States, proclaimed Friday February 28, 1861 as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Inviting the clergy and people of the Confederate States prepare their place of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God.

Does it not surprise you that our most famous Generals, Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee were the most influential religious leaders in the Southern armies?

Today we give thanks for our own compatriots Robert Fortner, Sr. William Chilsholm, and Jack Culler. May their confederate beliefs and heritage live on and be an example for us all.



***GOD THE CREATOR OF ALL WE GIVE THANKS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, WHO SHED THEIR BLOOD AND DIED FOR OUR CAUSE.***

CONTINUE TO PLACE YOUR HEALING HANDS LORD ON THE FOLLOWING KNOWN IN NEED FOR YOUR PRAYERS: URSULA SLIMP, JESSE FOLK, ROBERT SPIGNER, AND BILL SMYTH WHO RECENTLY LOST HIS BROTHER

***Chaplains Prayer List:*** Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



**Jesse Folk**

**Ursula Slimp  
Bill Smyth's wife Ann**

**Robert "Doc" Spigner**



This weekend Susan and I had a wonderful experience, we attended our first Stephen Dill Lee Institute (SDLI). The event began on Friday, February 5th with the meet and greet at the Marriott Hotel here in Columbia which was hosted by the Wade Hampton Camp. Based on comments I received from a number of attendees the event was a success.

Saturday, February 6<sup>th</sup> the lecture series was held and I was very impressed with the five speakers and their ability to deliver their message on Reconstruction, both past and present. All five of the presenters were adept at integrating humor in their presentations and holding everyone's attention during their presentations.

An interesting side to our meeting was the South Carolina Republican women were meeting in the conference room next to our conference room. During our lunch break a group of our attendees provided a free serenade to the Republican ladies by singing "Dixie" to them.

I would encourage those of you who were unable to attend this year's Stephen Dill Lee Institute to try to attend one in the future it is certainly worth the cost and you will learn a lot from the speakers.



Edwin Jemison

When I think about the speakers I heard at the Stephen Dill Lee Institute this past weekend I can't help but think about all those detractors of our Confederate history who feel the sole cause of the War Between the States was "Slavery". Then I ask myself how this can be when the Confederate army members who were slave owners were a low single digit percentage of the army. I have included the following story about a young man who fought and there is no doubt in my mind "Slavery" was not the driving force that caused him to respond to his state's call to arms.

Edwin Jemison of Monroe, Louisiana enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of 16 in 1861. He served in the 2nd Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment and participated in the Peninsula Campaign and the Seven Days Battles in 1862. During the Battle of Malvern Hill, Jemison was one of the many Confederate soldiers that charged up the slope into Union artillery fire. He was found dead on the field of battle by his comrades, decapitated by a direct hit from a Federal cannon. His photograph has become one of the most famous portraits of Civil War and a monument in his honor stands at Memory Hill Cemetery in Georgia.



### *The CHARGE*

To you, ***SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS***, we submit 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 he loved and 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. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906*



***Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 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***



## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2016

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	March 3, 2016	Meets 6:30PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	March 2, 2016	Meets 7:00PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Feb. 23, 2016	Meets 6:30PM <b>last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Feb. 23, 2016	Meets 7:00PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Battle of Aiken	Feb. 20 <sup>th</sup> 0 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2016	1210 Powell Pond Road Aiken, SC 29801 <a href="http://battleofaiken.org/index.htm">http://battleofaiken.org/index.htm</a>
Confederate Flag Day	March 4, 2016	The SCV will be celebrating the upcoming <b>Confederate Flag Day, which is in the SCV Standing Orders as March 4</b> . Each member is encouraged to fly a Confederate Flag. (In the Confederate Veteran Sep/Oct 2015)
151 <sup>st</sup> Battle for Broxton's Bridge	March 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup>	Broxton Bridge Plantation, Ehrhardt, SC <a href="http://www.broxtonbridge.com/battle.htm">http://www.broxtonbridge.com/battle.htm</a> Education Day: Friday, March 4 @ 9:00a.m. Battle of Broxton Bridge: Sat., March 5 & Sunday, March 6
Confederate Memorial Day Service	May 7, 2016	Elmwood Cemetery 10:00AM and march to the North side of South Carolina State House for the SC Division's program which normally ends by 01:00PM.
South Carolina Confederate Memorial Day Observance	May 10, 2016	Confederate Soldiers Monument north side of South Carolina State House.
Campaign & Battle - Chickamauga "The Bloody Battle of the West"	April 14, 15 and 16, 2016	<a href="http://witnessinghistoryonline.com/product/chickamauga-2016">http://witnessinghistoryonline.com/product/chickamauga-2016</a>
Wade Hampton Memorial Service	TBA	Trinity Cathedral, Columbia, SC



## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2016



**By Walter Williams Published Jan. 20, 2016**

*Last July, Anthony Hervey, an outspoken black advocate for the Confederate flag, was killed in a car crash. Arlene Barnum, a surviving passenger in the vehicle, told authorities and the media that they had been forced off the road by a carload of "angry young black men" after Hervey, while wearing his Confederate kepi, stopped at a convenience store en route to his home in Oxford, Mississippi. His death was in no small part caused by the gross level of ignorance, organized deceit and anger about the War of 1861. Much of the ignorance stems from the fact that most Americans believe the war was initiated to free slaves, when in truth, freeing slaves was little more than an afterthought. I want to lay out a few quotations and ask what you make of them.*



During the "Civil War," ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment many colored men in the Confederate army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops, and do all that soldiers may to destroy the Federal Government and build up that of the traitors and rebels" (Douglass' Monthly, September 1861).

"For more than two years, negroes had been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They had been embodied and drilled as Rebel soldiers, and had paraded with White troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union." (Horace Greeley, in his book, "The American Conflict").

"Over 3,000 negroes must be included in this number (of Confederate troops). These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. These were shabby, but not shabbier or seedier than those worn by white men in rebel ranks. Most of the negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc. They were supplied, in many instances, with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, etc., and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederacy Army. They were seen riding on horses and mules, driving wagons, riding on caissons, in ambulances, with the staff of Generals, and promiscuously mixed up with all the rebel horde" (report by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, chief inspector of the U.S. Sanitary Commission).

In April 1861, a Petersburg, Virginia, newspaper proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity" had been "assigned to them" in defense of Virginia.

Those are but a few examples of the important role that blacks served as soldiers, freemen and slaves on the side of the Confederacy. The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite so simple as the nation's race "experts" make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag as their symbol, but racists have also marched behind the U.S. flag and have used the Bible. Would anyone suggest banning the U.S. flag from state buildings and references to the Bible?

Black civil rights activists, their white liberal supporters and historically ignorant Americans who attack the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic Southern black ancestors who marched, fought and died not to protect slavery but to protect their homeland from Northern aggression. They don't deserve the dishonor. Dr. Leonard Haynes, a black professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South."

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## THEIR GAME OF POKER WAS SPOILED

CV 1896

L. T. Dickinson, Adjutant N. B. Forest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn., gives this vivid sketch. Many a veteran will remember how true it was to life. Comrade Dickinson writes: "This sketch represents an incident which occurred in the autumn of 1862, and of which I was an eye witness. Col. Win. E. Jones' brigade of cavalry was raiding in West Virginia; we were halted in a road leading into the town of Moorefield, Hardy county, while our advance was trying to ascertain the number of Yankees in the town. There was always a number (and a good big number, too), of gamblers in the army who never missed a chance of plying their trade, and always carried with them the tools to do it with. Our company was no exception to this rule. While halting as above stated, several of our card fiends climbed the fence of an adjoining cornfield, where the shocks were still standing and where they could procure all the chips' in the shape of grains of corn they were looking for. Spreading an oil cloth on the ground, the game of poker proceeded, with much interest to the participants, when, suddenly, there came a b-o-o-m from a neighboring hill, followed with a 'where-is-ye-where-is-ye-where-is-ye-bang!' A shell had struck the ground and burst about twenty feet from the poker players, scattering a cart load of dirt over the card party, but hurting no one. All the players fell over one another in a heap, save one, Charlie Hutton by name, of Company A, Maryland battalion. He held a 'full house,' three aces and a pair of tens, and there were 'chips' enough up to feed his horse for a day. Not even the boom-rattle-smash, with the accompanying load of dust, could persuade him to throw up his hand. As he lay back on his elbow with one foot in the air, he yelled out in the direction of the Yankees, 'Say, you fellows over there, don't be careless with them things.' Charlie was heartbroken that the only 'call' he got was from the musical voice of the bugler, who quickly sounded 'Mount.' Gen. Jones had use for us in a little game of bluff of his own. Our battalion was quickly sent off to drag brush on a dusty road to make the yankees believe another brigade was coming up."



## ***Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence***

- Feb. 14, 1862 Union forces, commanded by Lt. Col. Mundy, attacked the Confederate post at Cumberland Gap. The post's garrison, commanded by Col. James E. Rains, withstood the Union assault. Mundy was forced to withdraw.
- Feb. 22, 1862 Col. William Quantrill and a band of 15 Confederate raiders entered the town of Independence thinking the town was free of any Union soldiers. They discovered a column of Union cavalry. A brief skirmish ensued with the Confederates being run out of town with 2 killed.
- Feb. 12, 1863 In the West Indies, the CSS Florida captured the USS Jacob Bell and found that the Jacob Bell contained more than \$2,000,000 worth of cargo. After unloading the Union cargo, the USS Jacob Bell was destroyed.
- Feb. 17, 1863 A group of Confederate guerrillas attacked the USS Hercules. The local Union command quickly learned of this attack and ordered retaliation against the attack on the Hercules. A detachment was sent out and arrived at Hopefield, AK. All of the townspeople were ordered out of the town and the detachment then proceeded to burn the town to the ground.
- Feb. 6-7, 1864 On the morning of Feb. 6, Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt's 1st Cavalry Division drove out the Confederate pickets from the Robertson River all the way to the Rapidan River. At 4:00 P.M., Col. Chapman, with parts of 2 brigades, was opposed by 3 Confederate cavalry regiments of Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax's brigade.
- On the morning of Feb. 7, Merritt attempted to cross the Rapidan River and was blocked by a Confederate infantry brigade that had reinforced Lomax's force. The battle lasted until 12:00 P.M., when the fighting died down. Confederate artillery was brought up to support the Confederates. Merritt continued to fight until he was ordered to withdraw. The Union suffered about 20 killed & wounded.
- Feb. 17, 1865 Columbia, SC is surrendered to Federal troops under the command of Gen. W.T. Sherman. The city is subsequently sacked, looted, and burned by those under Sherman's command.

**February Camp  
Meeting  
THURSDAY, FEB 18TH  
6 O'CLOCK P.M.**



**SEAWELL'S  
RESTAURANT  
1125 Rosewood Drive  
Columbia, SC**

**SPEAKER  
Louise Riley**

Sherman's Army Marches Into  
South Carolina & Lexington  
County

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III  
A Non-Profit Organization  
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