

THE LEGIONARY

February 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"

Black SCV Compatriot to Discuss Forgotten Confederates

James Adams, chaplain for the 17th S.C. Infantry Regiment, SCV Camp No. 2069 in Hilda, will be the speaker for February meeting of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, Feb. 17.

Compatriot Adams, who is black, will be speaking on blacks in the Confederacy. His talk about this often-overlooked aspect of the War Between the States promises to be interesting.

It has been estimated that more than 65,000 Southern blacks were in the Con-

federate ranks. More than 13,000 of these are believed to have met the enemy on the battlefield.

These Black Confederates included both slave and free. The Confederate Congress did not approve blacks to be officially enlisted as soldiers (except as musicians), until late in the war. But in the ranks it was a different story.

Many Confederate officers did not obey the mandates of politicians, they frequently enlisted blacks with the simple criteria,

"Will you fight?"

Historian Ervin Jordan said that "biracial units" were frequently organized "by local Confederate and state militia commanders in response to immediate threats in the form of Union raids."

Dr. Leonard Haynes, an African-American professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South."

See Adams, Page 2



These new members of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, seen during the January meeting, are helping the Camp towards its goal of being the largest in the Confederation.

SCV License Tag Bill Gets Senate Committee OK

The Senate Transportation Committee approved a bill Feb. 3 that would let the state collect money for a Sons of Confederate Veterans license tag and give profits to the group.

The panel approved S113 three weeks ago with no discussion. When some members learned what the legislation did, the

Senate sent the bill back to the Transportation Committee, which approved it.

Sen. Danny Verdin, R-Laurens, who sponsored the bill says the state should treat the group the same way it treats 30 other private groups that keep money from tag sale profits.

See Plates, Page 7

Rising Meal Prices Point to Opportunity

There's been some discussion about the recent \$1 increase in price for a meal at Seawell's during monthly camp meetings.

While the \$14 charge is indeed a good bit of money, remember that price includes the cost of reserving Seawell's, as well as the food.

(Beginning in February, the cost for children to eat and attend the meeting is being dropped to \$7.)

The Camp has met at Seawell's for a great many years with no problems. For our meal price we get a quality facility which seats 100 or more people, an all-you-can-eat dinner (gratuity included), a sound system, and space for our Quartermaster and Red Shirt tables, both of which are profitable to the Camp.

The location is central, so that people coming from Lexington, Irmo, East Columbia, Blythewood, etc., all have about the same driving distance.

As part of the arrangement, Commander O'Cain has to tell Seawell's beforehand how many will be eating.

He does so by looking at recent attendance, how many bought

See Meal, Page 7

Sherman's War Crimes Remain Vivid Memory

The winter months in South Carolina can be quite fickle, warm as spring one day, frigid and Yankee-cold the next.

I usually awake each morning before sunrise and always gaze out the window wondering the plight and circumstances of our Confederate ancestors who endured frequent harsh weather 140 years ago.

Whether encamped or manning a lone picket's outpost, the conditions were a daily hardship. I often wonder how I would have fared. How 'bout you?

The winter of 1865 offered little hope or celebration as had been the mood four years earlier. The reality of war was closing in on Columbia. Sherman was on his way!

The sense of impending doom was felt everywhere. With Sherman only days away, my great-great grandfather, Maj. Watson O'Cain, was charged with protecting all the official records of Orangeburg District and sent them to Columbia for safekeeping.

Of course, little did he know that his actions would place these documents square-

Adams

As the war came to an end, the Confederacy took progressive measures to build up its army.

The creation of the Confederate States Colored Troops, copied after the segregated northern colored troops, came too late to be successful.

Had the Confederacy been successful, it would have created the world's largest armies (at the time) consisting of black soldiers, even larger than that of the North.

This would have given the future of the Confederacy a vastly different appearance than what modern day racist or anti-Confederate liberals conjecture.

Not only did Jefferson Davis envision black Confederate veterans receiving bounty lands for their service, there would have been no future for slavery after the goal of 300,000 armed black CSA veterans came home after the war.

Relations between blacks and whites worsened in many places as the 19th Cen-

Commander's Corner

By Jeff O'Cain

ly in harm's way.

Sherman would burn them all, along with those of many other districts which had sought safe refuge in Columbia. No one could conceive that Sherman would torch a totally defenseless city. Certainly the records would be safe for posterity's sake. WRONG!

Sherman intentionally brought the War to the citizens: women, children, young and the old alike. Whites suffered tremendously, and Blacks, both free and slaves, suffered even worse. Feb. 17, 1865, will forever be remembered as a day of living hell for the citizens of Columbia.

This historical day is also shared with the sinking of *The Hunley* a year earlier. So make a special effort to attend this month's Camp meeting which falls on this infamous

date in history.

The Battle for Columbia is now less than three months away. And our second annual living-history event is shaping up to be really exceptional. The addition of "Living History & Education Day" on Friday will further our commitment to The Charge.

And speaking of commitment, we have asked every Compatriot to make a commitment to help promote this year's event. Check out the "4 Ways You Can Help" page. Select something that you can accomplish to help the Camp.

Remember, every man counts!

We demonstrated last year that we have the ability, determination and resources to conduct an event of this immense complexity. Now this year we MUST make a determined effort to PROMOTE the event to the public.

I cannot emphasize greater the urgent need to get everyone involved with Battle for Columbia promotions and advertising. Please make a promotional commitment today!

tury came to an end, but many white Confederates retained a warm spot in their hearts for black Confederates.

During the early 1900s, members of the United Confederate Veterans advocated awarding former slaves rural acreage and a home. There was hope that justice could be given those slaves that were once promised "forty acres and a mule" but never received any.

In the 1913 Confederate Veteran magazine, published by the UCV, it was printed that this plan "If not Democratic, it is [the] Confederate" thing to do.

There was much gratitude toward former slaves, which "thousands were loyal, to the last degree," now living with total poverty of the big cities. Unfortunately, their proposal fell on deaf ears on Capitol Hill.

During the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1913, arrangements were made for a joint reunion of Union and Confederate veterans.

The commission in charge of the event made sure they had enough accommodations for the black Union veterans, but were completely surprised when unexpected black Confederates arrived.

The white Confederates immediately welcomed their old comrades, gave them one of their tents, and "saw to their every need." Nearly every Confederate reunion included both black and white who had worn the gray.

And the first military monument in the US Capitol that honors an African-American soldier is the Confederate monument at Arlington National cemetery.

The monument was designed 1914 by Moses Ezekiel, a Jewish Confederate.

A black Confederate soldier is depicted marching in step with white Confederate soldiers. Also shown is one "white soldier giving his child to a black woman for protection."

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 Jeff O'Cain (803) 772-0016
Adjutant Eddie Killian (803) 264-3018

Camp News

What's Going On

Hampton Camp Compatriot Greg Pearce recently had a blood clot removed from his left leg.

He'll be returning to Palmetto Health Richland shortly and needs the Camp's prayers.

You can either phone him at the hospital, or write him at 810 Hampton Hill Rd., Columbia, SC 29209.

* * *

A memorial service for Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton will be held March 20 at The Woodlands, where Lt. Gen. Hampton once lived.

The service will be conducted by chaplains from the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

More details will be posted when they become available.

* * *

As a prelude to the Battle for Columbia, a number of re-enactment events are scheduled in the coming weeks.

The Battle of Aiken will take place Feb. 26-27; The Skirmish at Gamble's Hotel in Florence is March 12-23; and the Battle of Bentonville is set for March 19-20.

Compatriots, Are You Ready to Step Up and Stand Up for Your Ancestor?

Recently I was asked by Commander O'Cain to contribute a small column to The Legionary. The topic was to be of my choosing.

My first thought was to post some information about re-enacting and how to get started in the hobby. I always seem to find someone at a Camp function who has re-enacting questions that I am able to help with.

After reading through some old e-mail messages, a more relevant topic became clear to me. That topic is "Service."

Each of us swore an oath to protect the honor of the Confederate soldiers' good name.

How well each of us performs that Service is up to him.

Would you be able to look a Confederate soldier in the eye knowing that you performed your Service well? How about the very eyes of your Confederate ancestor whose name you spoke aloud just before you said "I do?"

There is another Service included in the oath that is not so much to the Confederate soldier as it is to the Camp and the Compatriots who surround you. That is the part of the oath that mentions faithfully fulfilling the duties of the Camp.

I would now like to hold as an example

Lieutenant's Lair

By Tommy Rollings

a man who is performing a Service both to the Confederate soldier and the camp, as well. That man is Compatriot Scott James.

Without being asked or prodded, Scott contacted the Supervisor of Grounds at Geiger Cemetery and received permission to give the Confederate plot a little "TLC" when needed.

I believe Scott is now in the process of starting his Guardianship of a Confederate soldier's grave near Columbia: Service to a Confederate soldier.

Scott then volunteered himself to call every man on the Camp roster who had fallen behind on his dues.

Because of his efforts, our Camp's membership retention is far higher than the National SCV average. That's what I call Service to the Camp.

There are many men in the Camp like Scott whose Service to their Confederate ancestors and their Camp are simply exemplary.

Are you one of them?

Long Ago, *The State* Knew Who'd Ravished South Carolina

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 Dec. 18, 1960, to an excerpt from an article in The State that detailed Sherman's march through South Carolina.

Federal troops poised with eager readiness along South Carolina's border and listed to the red-bearded General they called "Uncle Billy." They felt the full thrust of his intentions.

The land before them was well known as "the hotbed of Secession" and a rippling satisfaction spread through the ranks at the prospect of making South Carolina feel "the utmost severities of war."

This feeling was totally summed up by a soldier from Ohio who wrote, "We will

The Way It Was

Looking Back at History

make her suffer worse than she did at the time of the Revolutionary War. We will let her know that is isn't So Sweet to Secede as She thought it would be."

The General, William Tecumseh Sherman, who when he heard of South Carolina's secession on December 20th four years earlier, declared that the state "has by this act precipitated war," now felt that the time for retribution was ripe.

Before the march into South Carolina began, Sherman wrote, "I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that seems to be in store for her."

What was in store for South Carolina

remained an enigma for only a very short time.

Even before the penance began, Sherman foresaw the Carolina Campaign as "one of the most horrible things in the history of the world."

The worst of the plunder came at the hands of the advance force of troops who foraged for food.

They were known as "bummers." They moved ahead of the regular troops, generally cursing and shooting and singing. "My boys can live on chicken and ham; For everything we do find, Belongs to Uncle Sam."

But food was not sufficient for the gangster element dominating the "bummers."

They smashed furniture, hacked away at pianos, defaced portraits, dressed their horses in women's finery. They bayoneted chickens and walked through fine houses with chicken impaled, blood dripping everywhere.

Progress Laying Siege to Confederate White House

RICHMOND, Va. - Emily Ray was in a very bad mood when she arrived in downtown Richmond at the Museum and White House of the Confederacy a few weeks ago.

"I said to my husband on the drive over, 'Once I get there, I know I'll have a good time,'" she said. "But it's certainly not easy. You pass all these buildings that are falling down, you get stuck in traffic, then you can't find a place to park. That all takes away from the enjoyment of the visit."

Ray and her husband, Edwin, visit the museum several times a year. They used to make the short trip from their West End home more often.

"It's just so much more of an effort now," Emily Ray said. "It's a less satisfying experience."

The couple place much of the blame on Virginia Commonwealth University. The growth of its medical campus has nearly swallowed the White House, a National Historic Landmark, and the 108-year-old museum.

And the situation will only get worse. VCU plans more growth in the area, with work already under way on a 16-story (five are underground) critical-care building. The \$110 million project, which is scheduled for completion in late 2007, will provide 232 critical-care and isolation beds.

Until then, visitors to the area face detours, traffic congestion, construction noise and parking headaches.

"We haven't seen the tip of the iceberg yet," said Waite Rawls, the museum's executive director. "Already, our visitors are so lost and confused by the time they get here. Some don't even make it to the front door."

Visitation has declined steadily, from a high of 92,000 annually in the early 1990s



This turn-of-the-century postcard shows the Confederate White House in better times, before "progress" all but swallowed the majestic symbol of Southern History.

to fewer than 54,000 in the fiscal year that ended in June. That was the first time in 25 years that visits have fallen below 60,000.

That translates into financial woes. The museum ended the fiscal year with a deficit of about \$393,000.

"I can understand [the declining numbers]," Emily Ray said. "As a visitor, you are less inclined to want to fight the fray."

Those who do often arrive wearing a frown. Rawls said about half greet the front-desk staff with a complaint.

"We have to do something," Rawls said.

The options are few: stay and look for creative ways to get noticed by tourists; move the museum and the White House; or move the museum but leave the White House where it is.

"We are not close yet to making a decision," Rawls said. "I know the public wants

us to make an announcement, but this is a big-time study."

Museum officials hope to get help making the decision. The Virginia House of Delegates is considering setting up a commission to study the matter. The commission would serve as a forum for public discussion on the future of the museum and White House.

Local historians want the White House to stay where it is. Home to a succession of wealthy families throughout the antebellum period, the building has stood at the corner of 12th and East Clay streets since 1818. It served as the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865 and was the official residence of President Jefferson Davis and his family.

"Buildings are a reflection of their time and place," said Kathleen Kilpatrick,

See White House, next page

Confederate White House was Preserved by Richmond Women in 1890s

In the 1890s, the former Confederate White House was saved by a group of Richmond women, who formed the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

The White House of the Confederacy opened as the Confederate Museum on Feb. 22, 1896.

The organization promptly became the premier national repository of Confederate artifacts, acquiring the majority of its world-famous collection between 1896 and

World War I.

Located in the historic Court End district of downtown Richmond, Virginia, the Museum complex consists of a modern museum building and the White House of the Confederacy.

The White House, a National Historic Landmark, has been carefully restored to its wartime elegance as the executive mansion of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Its beautiful rooms feature a variety of period décor, furnishings and objects, including many Davis family effects.

The Museum of the Confederacy houses the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of Confederate artifacts, including the personal belongings of many legendary Confederate generals and those of the common soldier.

-White House of the Confederacy

White House

director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. "The White House is the White House because of where it is. The location is integral to its history."

Should the White House move, Kilpatrick said, it would lose its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

"All museums are having struggles in these times," Kilpatrick said. "Since [September 11, 2001], people are traveling less. I hope the [White House of the Confederacy] will only consider relocation as a last resort."

On a sunny but cold afternoon, Jay Andrus walked toward the Museum of the Confederacy eager for his first look at the White House.

It wasn't until his sister pointed to the building next door that Andrus realized he had walked right by the historic landmark.

"It's lost here," he said. "The other buildings tower over it."

Andrus and his wife, Gertrud, were in town from California visiting family.

Marvina Shilling, Andrus' sister, had been to the museum about 10 years earlier and couldn't wait to go back with her brother.

Both were disappointed.

"We don't remember all this," she said, pointing to the construction crews and jackhammers. "It used to be impressive. You could feel what the presidency was like."

"You could feel it was an elegant place. You don't feel that anymore."

The White House, once a scenic country estate, is now dwarfed by the massive VCU Medical Center buildings.

Inside the museum, the staff is growing accustomed to a building that shakes every time medical helicopters land next door. They cover their ears as the jackhammers work away on the sidewalks outside.

"I have worked here for 17 years, and there's hardly been a time that this area hasn't been in a construction zone," said John Coski, the museum's historian and library director.

"It's a headache."

The White House and the medical school have been neighbors since 1861, when the first Medical College of Virginia hospital opened at 1225 E. Marshall St. Since then, the medical campus has expanded several times.

Projects have included building Main

"I have worked here for 17 years, and there's hardly been a time that this area hasn't been in a construction zone. It's a headache."

-John Coski, museum historian

Hospital at 1250 E. Marshall St. in 1982 and a pharmacy building within a stone's throw of the White House in 1984.

In 1999, 12th Street was closed to make way for the Gateway Building, complicating access to the museum and White House. Now, VCU is preparing to build a critical-care bed tower just east of the museum.

"We have worked side by side with the museum for many years," said John Duval, chief executive officer of MCV Hospitals, VCU Health System.

"We have designed our new project so they can continue in their location unfet-

tered."

VCU communicates regularly with Rawls, Duval said, to minimize surprises during construction. "We continue to do our best to be a good neighbor," Duval said.

It may not be enough.

"We are the unintended victim of [VCU Medical Center's] success," Rawls said. "It's a wonderful place that serves the community. 'There's just one problem - we are in the way of it. For us, doing nothing is not an option.'"

So preparing for a move is necessary, Rawls said.

"The legacy of this place has always been to look to the future," Rawls said. "If we don't do that now, the number of visitors will continue to decline and we will have failed."

"We can't fail. The lessons of history are the lessons of humanity. Wise man after wise man has said something to the effect that anyone who doesn't understand their past can't understand their future. That's what we are trying to do."

-Richmond Times-Dispatch



The White House of the Confederacy, seen here in a photograph taken during the War Between The States, was the South's Executive Mansion from 1862-1865.

- Battle for Columbia -

“A Living History & Educational Event”

May 7 - 8, 2005

Commitment Statement

I, _____, commit to my fellow
Compatriots to accomplish the following B.F.C. promotional task(s).

(Check one or more boxes)

☐ 1. Sell 10 Tickets - (\$80.00)

☐ 2. Hand out flyers at local events

☐ 3. Visit/promote at other Camps

☐ 4. Promote at Re-enactments

I can be contacted at _____ or _____
(Phone No.) (Email Address)

Here's 4 ways you can help

(Check one or more boxes)

1. Sell 10 pre-event \$8 discount tickets. (\$80.00)

2. Hand out B.F.C. flyers at local malls, special events, organizations and schools.

☐ 3 Rivers Music Festival, April 22-24 - ☐ Robert E. Lee Academy - ☐ Calhoun Academy

☐ Boy Scout Troops - ☐ Hammond Academy - ☐ Jefferson Davis Academy

☐ Camden Military Academy - ☐ _____ - ☐ _____

3. As a two-man “B.F.C. Ambassador Team” visit SCV Camps in March and April to promote B.F.C. and pass out B.F.C. flyers.

☐ 15th Reg. Lexington, 51 - ☐ Palmetto Columbia, 22 - ☐ Joseph B. Kershaw Camden, 82

☐ Col. O. M. Dantzler, Orangeburg, 73 - ☐ John M. Kinard, Newberry, 35

☐ William H. Duncan, Barnwell, 1650 - ☐ B. G. Bee, Aiken, 1575

☐ _____ - ☐ _____ - ☐ _____

4. Be a “B.F.C. Ambassador” to Battles, Living-History events and Re-enactments.

☐ January 29-30 Rivers Bridge, Allendale, SC - ☐ February 26-27 Battle of Aiken, SC

☐ March 12-13 The Columns, Florence, SC - ☐ March 19-20 Battle of Benntonville, NC

☐ April 2-3 The Battle of Cheraw, SC - ☐ April 9-10 Battle of Anderson County, SC

☐ April 16-17 The Battle of Charleston, SC - ☐ _____

For more information, maps and re-enactor registration visit the B.F.C. Web Site: www.battleforcolumbia.com

Monuments Fall Victim to Vandals at Gettysburg

The National Park Service said Tuesday that it is investigating the theft of two bronze decorative swords from monuments at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

"These aren't functional swords," said Gettysburg spokeswoman Katie Lawhon. "They're bronze decor from historic monuments. We've never had any stolen before."

One sword had been held by the statue of Union Gen. Alexander Hays, a fiery Pennsylvanian who commanded a division at the Battle of Gettysburg and led the flanking assault that stopped Confederate Gen. George Pickett's famous charge at Cemetery Ridge.

Hays was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness the following year, in 1864.

The Hays sword, stolen last year, was broken off below the hilt and removed from the sculpture.

The second bronze sword, taken last month, was a saber carried by the famously lifelike equestrian statue of a trooper at the monument to the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. It was broken out of the statue's hand.

"We don't know where they would sell something like that," Lawhon said.

The cost of repairs and replacement of both swords was estimated at \$4,200.

-Chicago Tribune

Meal

dinner, what the attendance for a particular month has been in previous years (summer months usually have less than spring or fall meetings), and also gets advice from past commanders.

Seawell's also allows us to go 10 percent over the number submitted.

So if Commander O'Cain tells Seawell's that 70 people will eat, then up to 77 can eat without problem.

More than 77 and Seawell's might complain about not having fixed enough food.

Plates

Many of you answered the "call" when South Carolina Division Commander Michael Givens requested we send letters to the members of the Senate Transportation Committee, urging their support of this bill which would provide equal and fair treatment to the SCV when it comes to receiving a portion

Important February Dates to Remember

Notable Confederate Birthdays

Feb. 2: Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston*

Feb. 2: Brig. Gen. Abner M. Perrin, Edgefield District*

Feb. 3: Brig. Gen. Nathan G. "Shanks" Evans, Marion

Feb. 3: Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

Feb. 6: Maj. Gen. Jeb Stuart*

Feb. 6: Maj. Gen. William D. Pender

Feb. 6: Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon

Feb. 8: Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee, Charleston*

Feb. 8: Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell

Feb. 10: Brig. Gen. William R. Scurry*

Feb. 12: Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.

Feb. 16: Maj. Gen. Camille Armand Jules Marie Prince de Polignac

Feb. 16: Maj. James P. Anderson

Feb. 18: Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead*

Feb. 18: Brig. Gen. James Deshler*

Feb. 18: Brig. Gen. Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander*

Feb. 20: Brig. Gen. James B. Terrill*

Feb. 21: Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Barnwell County

Feb. 21: Brig. Gen. John H. Winder*

Feb. 23: Maj. Gen. Jeremy F. Gilmer

*Died in Confederate service

Coming Events

Feb. 26-27: Battle of Aiken (www.battleofaiken.org)

Tate Does Hampton Camp Proud in Iraq

Hampton Camp Compatriot Sgt. Chip Tate is back in the United States after being deployed to Iraq for much of 2004.

Sgt. Tate served as part of the protective service detail for Army Brig. Gen. Mark T. Kimmitt. Sgt. Tate served with distinction while protecting Gen. Kimmitt, who had a \$15 million bounty on his head.

After Gen. Kimmitt's safe return to Fort Bragg in North Carolina, Sgt. Tate continued

his duties with the protective service detail for Gen. Kimmitt's replacement, Brig. Gen. Erv Lessel, USAF. Shortly after his arrival, Gen. Lessel appointed Sgt. Tate to the position of NCOIC, Protective Service Detail.

Sgt. Tate was involved in numerous combat fire situations while performing his duties in Iraq. He has received several awards and ribbons for his service to his country and as a part of the Iraqi Freedom Campaign.

But under 70 and we have to make up the difference. If only 60 eat, for example, the Camp has to cover 10 meals, or \$130.

You may be able to get more meal for your money at Lizards Thicket or Hardee's, but it would be pretty difficult to have a camp meeting because of space constraints.

There is no easy answer to this problem but a solution may lay just over the horizon.

The Battle for Columbia offers the opportunity to greatly enhance the Camp's fiscal health and allow us to offset other costs, such as meal

prices at Camp meetings.

If the Battle For Columbia proves as successful as hoped, we may be able to partially subsidize the cost of meals, and perhaps even someday build our own facility to hold monthly meetings.

The Battle For Columbia represents the difference between a bright future for the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, and a bleak one, in which our ability to do battle on behalf of our Confederate forefathers is severely limited.

The Transportation Committee approved the bill and has returned it to the Senate for adoption.

"For the record: We get the attention of our legislators, particularly when we write them in masse," Simpson said.

"Job well done!"

Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

- Feb. 1, 1861: Texas secedes from the Union.
Feb. 3, 1865: Some 1,200 Confederates do their best to hold off 5,000 hard-charging Federal troops at Rivers' Bridge, in Bamberg County.
Feb. 17, 1865: Sherman burns Columbia.
Feb. 18, 1861: Jefferson Davis named provisional president of the Confederate States of America.
Feb. 20, 1862: Confederate forces under Col. Thomas Green thump Federals at Valverde, N.M., capturing six artillery pieces and breaking Union lines in one of the westernmost actions of the war.
Feb. 20, 1864: Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour moved deep into Florida and approached Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan's 5,000 Confederates entrenched near Olustee. Union forces attacked but were repulsed and soon retreated.
Feb. 22, 1862: Confederate President Jefferson Davis inaugurated in Richmond, Va., after winning popular vote and securing six-year term.
Feb. 22, 1864: Nathan Bedford Forrest chases Federal troops from Mississippi with a victory at Okolona, jeopardizing Sherman's Meridian Campaign.
Feb. 27, 1864: Gen. Joseph Johnston proves up to the challenge, rebuffing Yankee forces at Whitfield County, Ga.

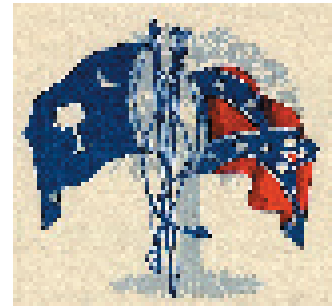
Words To Remember

"We ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone."

-Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy

Next Camp Meeting

Thursday, Feb. 17



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

Scripture Thought

"God blesses those whose hearts are pure,
for they will see God."

-Matthew 5:8

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A Non-Profit Organization

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