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Paul C. Graham, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

POPE PIUS IX AND THE CONFEDERACY

By The Catholic Knight

One of the most overlooked facts of the American Civil War Era is the sympathy the South gained from Europe's most influential monarch - the pope of Rome.

Pope Pius IX never actually signed any kind of alliance or 'statement of support' with the Confederate States of America, but to those who understand the nuance of papal protocol, what he did do was quite astonishing. He acknowledged President Jefferson Davis as the "Honorable President of the Confederate States of America."

From this we can glean three things about Pope Pius IX...

1. He called Jefferson Davis by the customary title "Honorable."
2. He acknowledged him as president of a nation.
3. In doing so, he (at least on a personal level) effectively recognized the Confederate States of America as a sovereign entity, separate from the United States of America.

News of this reached the North, and the Whitehouse was considerably irate about it, prompting a response from the Vatican that the pope's letter did not amount to an "official" recognition in the "formal sense."

The pope's letter to Jefferson Davis was accompanied by an autographed picture of the pope, along with a miniature crown of thorns, woven by the pope's own fingers. The crown is currently on display at the Confederate Museum in New Orleans. Upon viewing the crown, one can't imagine how the pope could have woven it without pricking his hands and fingers several

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S.C. NOT SPENDING ON CIVIL WAR ANNIVERSARY

By Brian Hicks

For the past few years, the state of Virginia has put up to \$2 million annually into planning, programming and advertising for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

Kentucky has put at least \$1 million into its efforts, while Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas are refurbishing historical markers, sprucing up battlefields and planning for the expected tourism bonanza.

But in South Carolina - where the war began and still permeates the landscape - state officials have put almost no money into events for the sesquicentennial. And even though the 150th anniversary of South Carolina's secession is less than a year away, that's not likely to change any time soon. Some people fear the state is going to miss out on some needed tourism dollars.

"It's not about white or black, or blue or gray - it's about green," said Randy Burbage, South Carolina division commander for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "I think we're missing out on a huge economic opportunity because of all the tourism."

Right now, there are conferences scheduled for December (the anniversary of secession) and April 2011 (the anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter). Heritage groups are planning re-enactments, commemorations and other programming. Many groups say other events are in the planning stage but are not ready to be announced.

Still, next to Virginia - which has produced a DVD documentary for school children - South Carolina's dance card seems a bit light.

"We're doing a lot with no money," said Robert Rosen, a member of the state's Sesquicentennial Advisory Board and president of the Fort Sumter/Fort Moultrie Trust, which is planning Lowcountry events. ☺

Source: *The Post & Courier*. Charleston, SC. 10 January 2010

Note: If our leaders were disposed to be truthful concerning events that transpired during the war, this might be a tragic loss. However, given the propensity for Political Correctness over there at the SC Statehouse, this is probably a good thing! -Ed.

times. The gesture was an act of supreme sympathy, for you see President Davis was awaiting trial in a Union prison at the time this crown was made.

There are many possible reasons why this pontiff would be sympathetic to the CSA and her president, but the most likely one was that Pope Pius IX recognized in the traditional Christian culture of the South, a mindset opposed to the advance of liberal Modernism. You see it was Pius IX who composed the famous "Syllabus of Errors," which condemned the Modernist philosophies of liberalism, humanism, secularism and marxism. It is speculated that Pius IX saw in the Confederacy a political movement steeped in European Christian tradition, and therefore a potential ally against liberal modernism on the North American continent. Alas, the Confederacy was ultimately defeated, and President Davis was captured. As the 'Deconstruction' of the South commenced, and Davis awaited his trial, it is understandable why the pope would be sympathetic.

Pope Pius IX was a revered figure in the post war South. General Robert E. Lee kept a portrait of him in his house, and referred to him as the South's only true friend during her time of need. Both Davis and Lee were Episcopalians, a denomination which had many things in common with Catholicism before the 20th century influence of Modernism of course. Davis was frequently visited by Southern Catholic nuns during his imprisonment, who delivered messages for him and prayed for his release. He eventually was released, having never stood trial, on the grounds that he committed no real crime.

It is believed the majority of justices on the U.S. Supreme Court at that time acknowledged the right of secession.

Southern Americans of today should take comfort knowing that the old Confederacy did have a European friend, and it just happened to be one of the most respected men in the world - not only a head of state, but also the leader of the world's largest Christian religion. The day will come when Pope Pius IX will be canonized as a Saint. He has already been beatified, which puts him well on his way. When that day comes, Southerners will have a special bragging right, not enjoyed by many nations even today. They will not only be able to boast of his sympathies during and after the great War, but they will also have in their collective possession a relic of the man - the crown of thorns woven by his own hands.

The American Civil War cannot be cast in the simplistic terms of pro-slavery verses anti-slavery. Lincoln said the war had nothing to do with slavery, and General U.S. Grant said that if he thought the war was about freeing the slaves, he would turn in his sword and fight for the other side. Grant was also a slave owner before, during and after the war.

In contrast, General Robert E. Lee was an abolitionist. Many Southerners shared his views. President Jefferson Davis requested land owners to promise their slaves freedom in exchange for military service. The abolition movement was growing in the South before the war. The 13th Amendment that legally freed the slaves, (not the Emancipation Proclamation), was ratified by many Southern states before many Northern states.

The historical fact is that the Civil War was a conflict between TWO slave

nations - the USA and the CSA. Granted, the USA had already banned slavery in some states, but the same movement was growing in some CSA states as well. Historical revisionists have spent a little over 100 years trying to paint the Civil War as some idealistic holy crusade against the injustice of slavery. That image doesn't hold up to the historical facts. The Civil War was mainly about money and power - particularly taxes and investments. What the South did was no different than what America's Founding Fathers did during the American Revolution. Both were acts of rebellion and armed insurrection. Both attempted to establish free and independent nations. Both were dominated by slave economies. The only difference between them is this. In the American Revolution the rebels won. In the American Civil War they didn't. ☹

Source: The Catholic Knight.
<http://catholicknight.blogspot.com>,
 February 2, 2009. Reprinted by
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AN ANECDOTE OF STONEWALL JACKSON

By B.M.I.

The following little incident in the life of General Stonewall Jackson shows the hero as verily as any of the grand military achievements which later in life rendered him so famous.

As I stood before his statue in the Capitol Grounds at Richmond the other day I ran over the four years of my cadet life at the Virginia Military Institute and remembered with pride that he was my professor. One day when my class was reciting to him on Bartlett's Mechanics, Cadet L-was sent to the blackboard, had his subject assigned him, which involved a great deal of

analytical work. The work done, the cadet faced about, assumed the position of a soldier, saluted the Major (his rank at that time), and indicated his readiness to recite. During the demonstration Major Jackson detected, as he thought, some error in the work-may be the sign was plus when it should have been minus, or the reverse. The cadet ventured to insist that his work was right, as much as a cadet dare insist on anything with "old Jack" (as the Major was called in cadet parlance). This was offensive to military discipline, and Cadet L-was ordered to his seat, to which he went with a sad heart, fearing he would not only get a low mark on the class-book, but may

be he would be reported for disorderly conduct.

The class was soon dismissed. The day wore on-a cold, stormy, snowy day in January. About nine o'clock that night, or just after we had gone to our rooms from tatoo, we heard the sentinel call for the corporal of the guard, and very soon an officer came to our room. He called out: "L-, old Jack's in the guard-room and wants you." We said: "An, old fellow you are gone up for arrest." Down the stoop went the cadet, wondering, fearing. As he entered the guard room there stood "old Jack" like a grand

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Gentlemen:

First, I want to mention how wonderful the 2010 Lee-Jackson Banquet was this year. We had about 100 attendees, and I can't say enough about our guest speakers – David Chaltas and Danny Buckner as Generals Lee and Jackson. A great time was had by all!

The first month as commander of the Lt Gen. Wade Hampton Camp has given me many opportunities to reflect on the common bond that we all share as SCV members. We have been connected for nearly 150 years through generations from common ancestry. Words like 'fraternal honor society' or 'band of brothers' are commonly used by our ranks to describe this bond. We literally see our fellow SCV members as family.

Like in many families, close knit relationships are forged in small groups. We all tend to sit next to the same camp members each meeting. Maybe it's the same compatriots that you joined with, or work with, or attend church with. Those compatriots are most likely part of your 'inter circle'. And, while others compatriots are still your family, you may not know if they became ill, in an accident, or otherwise needed to be kept in our thoughts and prayers.

We, as a family, want to stay connected to all out compatriots, especially during time of need. If you know of a camp member, such as this, please contact me, the camp Chaplin, or anyone on the Executive Committee, so that the camp can

send a card, contact the compatriot, and express well wishes from the rest of the Wade Hampton Camp. Small sentiments, such as this, can be a huge lift to the spirits of our family members and great way to strengthen the bond that we all share.

Don't forget our next camp meeting is scheduled for February 18. Our guest speaker will be John Bigham from the Confederate Relic Room. John will be sharing images of SC Confederate Veterans and their stories. I hope to see you there! ☺

J.D. Holt
jdholt@sc.rr.com

CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS

LARRY BATES

Gentlemen,

The Camp will be hosting an event for our young men, in conjunction with the Battle for Columbia, which we hope will succeed in making the SCV Charge and Confederate Soldier more meaningful to them. The idea is that while attending dinner meetings with a speaker is great, what a boy really likes is to be outdoors and experience by doing. So, what we propose is a "Father & Son Day" on Saturday, May 1, 2010 at BFC. Only take special note, it's not just for our fathers and sons, we also invite, grandfathers & grandsons, uncles and nephews, or neighbor and neighbor, in other words, this event will be for SCV members, who would like to participate with a young man. We are calling it "Father & Son Day" for convenience.

Part of the day will work something like our BFC School Day and will begin after Memorial Day at the State House. The "fathers and sons" will see the battle and tour around like regular spectators, but we will take them around to see infantry, artillery,

and cavalry. They get special attention. We answer questions and will have a time where we teach the boys how to load and fire a musket (this depends on age and height). We would like to have a private meeting with Generals Lee, Jackson and Butternut, who were at our Lee-Jackson Banquet in January. The boys can bring their cameras and take pictures. We'll go see the cannon up close and listen to Captain Vernon Terry tell about the Chester cannon, an authentic gun that was recovered in Chester County. They don't go home when gates close though. They are invited to stay and eat with us. If they register, they could purchase the \$5 meal or eat at a vendor or tailgate. Then after a little break and hopefully close to dark, we would like to have a campfire for everybody in the group. This would be only for the group and those helping. At the campfire, we will conduct a short ceremony for the Dad's and sons in which the boys could participate. We will talk about their Confederate ancestor, the Flag,

importance of the Charge and why we are in the SCV. It will not be complicated or long, and we will keep it fun and meaningful. Then the day is concluded.

We hope to have around 25-30 participants sign up to register. There is no cost associated with Father-Son Day other than the purchase of a ticket for admission to the battle and the evening meal, which is optional. I think it would be a special day in the life of the young men and hopefully they will get a good idea on what the SCV is about and want to join someday. Compatriot John Culler's farm and BFC offer the perfect venue to do something like this. Be thinking about your participation, more will be said at the February meeting. ☺

ADJUTANT'S DESK

Gentlemen, as of February 7th, we have 179 regular paid members and 15 paid associate members. See you at the next meeting and remember, RECUITE A NEW MEMBER! ☺

—Ricky Badger

STONEWALL

old Roman, snow on his cloak, his cap, and his beard. The cadet doffed his cap, and saluted him; he returned the salute in his nervous, quick way, and said: "Mr. L-, I have been looking over the subject you had in the lecture room this morning and comparing it with your analytical work, and I find that you were right and I was wrong and the book was wrong, and I beg your pardon, Mr. L-. I could not sleep feeling that I had injured you, and I came down to tell you so."

The cadet, in his joy, said: "Oh, Major, it made no difference. I would not

have had you walk all the way down here in this storm." The Major replied, "That's sufficient, Mr. L-' retire to your quarters, it is very near taps." (Taps was the hour every light was to be put out at the tap of the drum.) Out in that dark howling storm old Stonewall went; his house was fully a mile away; but what cared he for storm or distance; he had wronged a cadet, a private in the ranks, and he could not sleep till the wrong was repaired. The matter was mentioned next morning at the mess-hall when we were breakfasting the careless

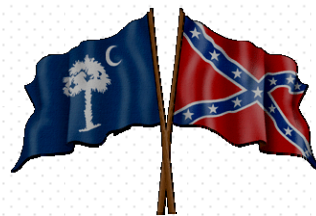
laughed and said "Old Jack is crazy." The more thoughtful laid the matter away in their hearts to reflect on in after years, for many knew that he was a stonewall before he was christened by the fire and blood of Manassas. Many little incidents I remember which show the greatness of his soul. I send you this hoping its publication may do good in this day when so few act from conviction and dare to do what is just and right. ☺

Source: *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. IV. Richmond, VA, 1881. pp.424-426

Important Dates in *The Causer for Southern Independence*:

- Feb. 1, 1861: Texas secedes from the Union
- Feb. 4, 1861: The Confederate States of America is organized at the first session of the Provisional Confederate Congress.
- Feb. 6, 1863: U.S. Government refuses a French offer of mediation between North and South.
- Feb. 9, 1861: Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens are elected President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America.
- Feb. 12, 1861: Provisional Congress of the Confederacy provides a Peace Commission to the United States.
- Feb. 16, 1861: Pro-Confederate forces called the "Committee of Public Safety" seize the U.S. Military Post and the Federal Arsenal in San Antonio, TX.
- Feb. 17, 1864: Charleston, SC. The Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* becomes the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat.
- 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 the Sherman's command.
- Feb. 18, 1861: Jefferson Davis inaugurated Provisional President of the CSA.
- Feb. 20, 1865: Confederate House of Representatives authorized the use of slaves as soldiers. Gen. R.E. Lee endorses the idea.
- Feb. 23, 1865: Gen. Joseph E. Johnson assumes command of the Army of Tennessee.
- Feb. 27, 1863: President Davis names three commissioners to Washington to attempt negotiation with the Federals. He also calls for a day of fasting and prayer

Next Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, FEB. 18TH
6:00 p.m.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

John Bigham

Confederate Relic Room

TOPIC

Images of SC's Confederate Veterans
and Their Stories

Y'ALL COME!!!

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