

# THE LEGIONARY

March 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"

## Hampton Camp Enjoys Strong Showing at Convention

**BEAUFORT** - The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp enjoyed another strong showing at the South Carolina Division annual convention.

Chaplain Reggie Miller received the John Albert Broadus Chaplain's Award as the Division Chaplain of the Year, the third straight year the Hampton Camp has captured this prestigious award. David Forbes won the honor last year and Bob Slimp was the 2004 recipient.

Other honors include Past Commander Don Gordon again being tabbed to serve as Division Heritage Defense Chairman, the Battle for Columbia finishing a close second in the competition for

the Stephen D. Lee Historical Project Award, to the Bee Camp's Battle of Aiken movie, and the Hampton Camp newsletter, *The Legionary*, garnering an honorable mention in the Ambrose Gonzales Award.

In other news from the convention, the new 3rd Brigade Commander is Frank Berry, Past Commander of our brother Palmetto Camp here in Columbia.

The Division Commander is Randy Burbage from Secession Camp in Charleston, elected with unanimous consent.

Lt. Division Commander is Gene Hogan from the Moultrie  
**See Convention, Page 6**

## Hampton Service Set for April 8 at Keenan Chapel

The third annual service for Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton will begin at 3 p.m., April 8, at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Columbia.

### Wade Hampton Memorial Service, 3 p.m. April 8 Keenan Chapel

Following the service at Keenan Chapel, there will be a graveside service, followed by a procession across Sumter Street to the monument to

Hampton on the Statehouse grounds.

Afterward, the procession will go to Millwood, Hampton's ancestral home, where Hampton Family members will speak.

Last year, more than 100 people turned out for the memorial service.

Thanks to the hard work of Bob Slimp and other members of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp, the 2005 service received significant coverage in *The State* newspaper. Let's make sure we have another strong showing this year.



Thanks to the hard work of Hampton Camp Compatriot Bing Chambers, the Lake Murray Confederate Soldiers Monument, shown above, is a reality.

## Lake Murray Confederates Remembered

After years of planning and hard work by Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Compatriot Bing Chambers, the Lake Murray Confederate Soldiers Monument is reality.

The monument, located in Corley Street Park, off U.S. 1 in Lexington County, is dedicated to the dozens of Confederate soldiers who were buried in the area that

was flooded when South Carolina Electric built Lake Murray in the 1920s and '30s. A formal dedication will be held later this spring.

SCANA, the parent company of S.C. Electric, refused to allow any Confederate memorial on its property surrounding  
**See Monument, Page 7**

# Much Work to be Done as Battle for Columbia Looms

**G**reetings Compatriots! By now each of you should have received your six Battle for Columbia tickets to sell.

As I write this, several of you have already sold your original allotment and are working on more.

On behalf of the rest of the Camp, I'd like to say "thanks!" Your contribution will go a long way toward putting our Camp on stable financial ground.

There are still plenty of opportunities for you to get involved and feel the rewarding feeling that comes from educating the public, especially children.

Telling the true history of the South always makes me feel good. I know you'll feel it, too.

The Greater Columbia Civil War Alliance's presentation "Columbia's Longest Days" was visited by more than 1,100 people and many were interested in attending the BfC.

My thanks to all who visited and those

## Commander's Corner

**Tommy Rollings**

who helped with the Camp's booth. We handed out over 500 flyers! This event will surely become bigger and better in the future and the SCV has been invited to help steer it in the right direction.

My hat is off to Frank Knapp, the GC-CWA's chairman, for being sure no one left without knowing the truth about who burned Columbia. Compatriot Tom El-

## Welcome, New Compatriots

The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp welcomes one new member:  
Stacey Scott Griffin

more is also to be commended for giving his time and expertise to the bus tours. A job well done!

We are in store for a real treat at this month's meeting. Compatriot Russell Darden will be traveling all the way from Virginia to tell us about Point Lookout POW camp.

He will also have a recording of his ancestor, who was a Confederate POW, speaking before Congress. It is a very rare occasion when we get to hear the voices of our Confederate heroes as they tell their story. I hope each of you will be able to come and bring a guest.

In addition, we are going to start something new at the meeting this month. Quartermaster Eargle will be offering a book for raffle.

We will announce the winner at the end of the meeting. Visit the Quartermaster's table early to get your ticket and shop for other books.

See y'all on the 23rd!

# S.C. Begins to Ponder How to Mark 150th Anniversary of War

By Robert Behre  
Charleston Post & Courier

Historians, museum directors and state officials are starting to tackle a topic as sensitive as it is significant: what South Carolina should do to mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

Rodger Stroup, director of the S.C. Department of Archives and History, met with some of them Tuesday after realizing only a few years remain until the first sesquicentennial milestone: the contentious Democratic convention in Charleston in April 1860.

The 150th anniversary of the Civil War's beginning, the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, will be April 12, 2011. "We really need to try to get a handle on what's going on," Stroup said. "One of the things that will come out of this is increased tourism. Let's face it. It started here."

During the centennial anniversary in the 1960s, many viewed the war solely through a military or political lens. Marion Edmonds, a spokeswoman for the state Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, said that since then, historians have written much more about how blacks and women contributed during the war.

"We now know so much more about the cultures within our state," Edmonds said. "It's not just a simple view anymore. We also now know the differences between what was happening in the Lowcountry and in the Upstate."

The group will ask state lawmakers to set up an advisory board to coordinate and promote events marking the 150th anniversary of such developments as the state's ordinance of secession, the firing on Fort Sumter and the burning of Columbia. Stroup said he hopes to present draft legis-

lation to Sen. Pro Tem Glenn McConnell, R-Charleston, by next week.

The group of 20 that met Tuesday included three blacks, and they agreed that any advisory board must be a diverse group. They urged giving one seat to a representative from the Avery Institute in Charleston or the Penn Center in Beaufort County.

The advisory board could establish an Internet presence, interact with historical societies and other private groups, serve as a clearinghouse for historical accuracy and prepare a traveling exhibit, among other tasks.

While some talked of exciting possibilities with overlapping Web sites, Jannie Harriot, a Hartsville resident and member of the S.C. African-American Heritage Council, urged others to develop exhibits or other methods to reach students who don't have easy access to the Internet.

## 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  
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# Citadel, USC Law Grad Looks at 2nd Georgia Infantry

**F**. Mikell Harper, a graduate of the Citadel and the University of South Carolina School of Law, is well qualified to write a book about a military unit in combat, not only because of his Citadel experience, but because he is a Vietnam War veteran.

In 2001, Harper retired from his law practice in Beaufort to the small village of Rabun Gap, Ga. Since then, he has been engaged in independent research and writing in the United States and Northern Ireland with an emphasis on his Scotch-Irish heritage. He is a member of the Augusta (Ga.) Genealogical Society and the Scotch-Irish Society of the United States.

Originally, the book was to be about Harper's own family's involvement in the War Between the States, but as he "started writing, the story kind of got out of hand."

## Chaplain's Pulpit

Robert Slimp

The end result is the "Second Georgia Infantry Regiment," which is a microcosm of what many units were like in the Confederate Army.

The 2nd Georgia Infantry Regiment was organized in April 1861 and was composed of nine companies raised in the Middle Georgia countries of Burke, Meriwether, Muscogee, Banks, Fannin, Cherokee, Whitfield, Marion and Stewart. It had a strength of 880 men.

The 2nd Georgia served in General Toombs' and later General Benning's Brigade, known as the Rock Brigade, comprised of the 2nd, 15th, 17th and 20th Georgia Infantry Regiments. It fought in the Army of Northern Virginia, except when it was detached with Lt. Gen. Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga and Knoxville. The 2nd also fought at Manassas, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and finally at Petersburg. At the time of its surrender at Appomattox there were only 12 officers and 146 men present.

The author has gathered letters, dories, official documents and many photographs from the men who fought in the 2nd Georgia. The accounts of the soldiers telling their own story are so fascinating you almost feel that you are with them in their deadly struggle.

## The starkest illustrations of the hell of war come from some of the journals kept by the soldiers of the 2nd Georgia.

Among the highlights of the book is the story of how members of that regiment were part of the only group to break through Union lines during the Battle of Gettysburg, before having to retreat. Henry Clay Harper, the great-grandfather of the author tells this story.

He says "after the attempt to break through the enemy lines, our flag was pierced with eighty Minnie balls, evidence of the horrendous battle we endured."

On Aug. 14, 1864, Harper wrote, "Today is the Sabbath. How discordant are the sounds which greet the ear! The mellow peal of the solemn church bells heard in the distance from Petersburg, is disenchanted in a great measure of its pleasing associations, by the sharp crack of the rifle, the loud swish of the parrot shell and the heavy boom of the mortars telling in unmistakable terms of the deadly feud existing between man and man. How different too are our enforced duties from those, which should engage our time. Oh that God would grant us peace with the establishment of our National Independence...and make us that happy and peculiar people whose God is the Lord."

One week later Harper wrote, "while filling my canteen at a well with a comrade, he was shot dead, the ball just passing me."

The Diary of Catharine Whitehead Rowland, of Ivanhoe Plantation, near Waynesboro, Ga., is most interesting. She was a 26-year-old Southern Belle, married to an officer, Charles Alden Rowland. While he was away with the Army she remained at Ivanhoe with their little son.

She and her mother ran the plantation in the absence of her husband. This Journal alone is worth the price of the book. Mrs. Rowland is a devout Presbyterian. She and her mother prayed that God would protect them from Gen. Sherman whom they knew was close by during his march from Atlanta to Savannah.

Suddenly her home was occupied by the charlatan cavalry Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, an important commander in Gen. William Sher-

man's Army. Kilpatrick told the women that he was making their house his Headquarters. But before his troops could do any harm, Kilpatrick was told that Confederate Gen. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler and his cavalry were at hand and already some of Kilpatrick's troops were retreating. Immediately Kilpatrick ordered the evacuation of the home and he ordered a retreat to Waynesboro.

Within minutes, Gen. Joe Wheeler himself appeared and asked the women if they were all right. He posted several sentries at their plantation before continuing his pursuit of Kilpatrick. The women knew their prayer was answered.

Mrs. Rowland wrote of her meeting with Gen. Wheeler, "I like General Wheeler very much indeed. He is very pleasant and perfectly unassuming. God has sent him to save us and our neighbors from destruction from Sherman and the ruthless Kilpatrick."

The starkest illustrations of the hell of war come from some of the journals kept by the soldiers of the 2nd Georgia.

This book is truly a must read for all Southerners. We may be very proud of the Rowland's, Gen. Wheeler and the gallant heroes of the 2nd Georgia Infantry.

Author Harper said he hopes his labor of love about the 2nd Georgia Infantry Regiment will have wide appeal. The photographs, hand written notes, and direct quotes make the reader almost feel the presence of these Confederate heroes. The book is truly a masterpiece.

"The Second Georgia Infantry Regiment" by F. Mikell Harper was published in 2005 by the Indigo Custom Publishing

The book is carried by Barnes and Nobles Booksellers.

For further information please write to: Indigo Publishing, 3920 Ridge Ave., Macon, Ga., 31210, or call 866-311-0578

## Research Problems?

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

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# Forrest a Contradiction for Those Who Don't Know Him

*"The past isn't over; it isn't even past."*

- William Faulkner

By Scott Barker

Knoxville Sentinel News

**S**elf-made businessman and brutal slave trader. War hero and war criminal. Civic leader and Klan boss.

Nathan Bedford Forrest has been called all these and more, a man whose complex and sometimes contradictory legend has grown to almost mythic proportions.

The Confederate cavalry general and leader of the original Ku Klux Klan, to a greater extent than other Rebel figures such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, stirs debate to this day.

Born in the backwoods, enriched near Big Muddy, glorified in war and vilified in peace, Forrest is one of the most praised and pilloried of Tennesseans.

His statue towers over a park in Memphis; his bust glares down at legislators in the state Capitol building; children attend Forrest School in Chapel Hill and families vacation at Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park near Eva.

But the Memphis statue has been the target of graffiti artists, the capitol bust of protests.

The state parks system also manages the remains of Fort Pillow, site of the massacre that stained Forrest's reputation forever.

According to one count, noted by University of Tennessee journalism professors Paul Ashdown and Ed Caudill in their 2005 book, "The Myth of Nathan Bedford Forrest," there are 32 statues of Forrest in Tennessee - more than the number of Lincoln statues in Illinois or George Washington statues in Virginia.

Some, however, think Tennesseans would be better served by ignoring an ignoble warrior.

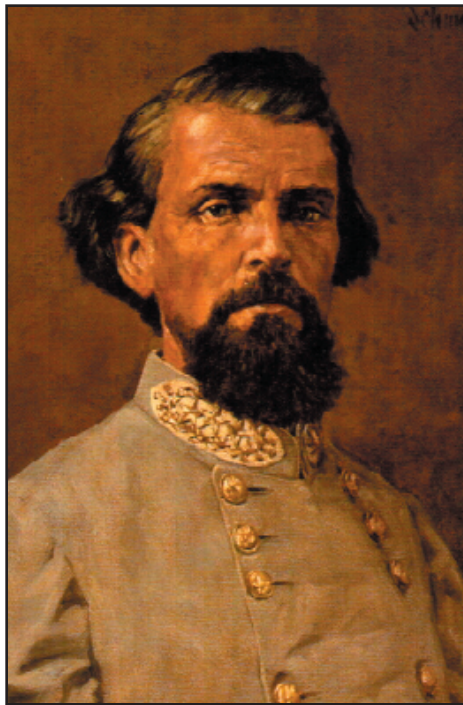
Just last year, black leaders in Memphis tried to remove the statue and his name from a city park.

The various versions of Forrest are hard to reconcile.

"We have a hard time with ambiguity," Ashdown said.

That ambiguity, for some, fuels fascination with Forrest.

"It doesn't matter if you love him, hate him or don't know much about him," Caudill said, "he's a great story. And we love great stories."



## The early years

Forrest was born in the backwoods of South Central Tennessee, near the hamlet of Chapel Hill, on July 13, 1821. His rough-and-tumble childhood, recounted by Ashdown, Caudill and other biographers, set the tone for his entire life.

An obelisk flanked by a Confederate battle flag marks his birthplace today. Forrest's name also adorns the high school in Chapel Hill.

Roy Dukes, assistant director of Marshall County Schools, said the name hasn't been controversial.

"To my knowledge, it has never been an issue," Dukes said.

Chapel Hill's black population is small - about 4 percent of its nearly 1,000 residents. The student body at Forrest School, which educates more than 700 students in grades six through 12, mirrors the community.

Dukes, who is black, said minority students haven't reported concerns about the name. He said the quality of the teachers inside the classroom, not the name on the outside of the building, is more important in educating students.

"I've never had anyone make me feel uncomfortable and it's never bothered me," Dukes said. "It's part of history."

Forrest's rough upbringing presaged a violent adulthood that included a downtown shootout in Hernando, Miss.

Later that year, in 1845, he married

Mary Ann Montgomery, who was related to a Revolutionary War general. The couple later moved to Memphis, where Forrest served as an alderman and flourished as an entrepreneur. He also owned a 3,400-acre plantation in North Mississippi.

Though he engaged in a variety of more respectable business enterprises, including a stage line, a brickyard and a cattle-and-horse brokerage, he's best remembered now as a slave trader. By the time Tennessee seceded from the Union, he was a wealthy man.

## The war years

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Forrest enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. Tennessee Gov. Isham B. Harris, a personal friend, asked him to raise a unit of cavalry and promoted him to colonel.

Forrest was a savage warrior. According to his count, he killed 30 men and had 29 horses shot from under him. He argued with his superiors and once fatally stabbed a subordinate.

As a tactician, he was one of the most brilliant of the era. The late historian Shelby Foote called him one of two true geniuses to emerge during the war, the other one being President Abraham Lincoln.

Almost always outnumbered and untutored in the art of war, Forrest outflanked, outwitted and outfought West Point graduates.

The battle at Brice's Cross Roads, in Mississippi, was his masterpiece. He divided his troops in the face of a much larger Union force, and, using the terrain to his advantage, attacked from multiple angles to achieve an overwhelming victory.

If Brice's Cross Roads was his most glorious moment, the assault on Fort Pillow was his most shameful.

Fort Pillow stood on the Chickasaw Bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River north of Memphis. Though it was supposed to have been abandoned, the fort was manned by 605 Union troops, including loyal Tennessee cavalry troopers and two artillery units composed of 284 black soldiers, plus their white officers.

On April 12, 1864, Forrest sent a note demanding surrender, and then unleashed his troops.

Estimates of the Union dead were as high as 297, roughly half the garrison.

See Forrest, Page 5

Though blacks made up about half the Union troops, they died at twice the rate of their white comrades.

"The massacre took place, there's no doubt about it," Ashdown said.

But to this day there is debate over whether Forrest ordered the massacre, allowed it to happen, ordered a halt to the killing or didn't know about it at all until later.

To Caudill and Ashdown, it doesn't matter.

"Any way you cut it, he was responsible," Caudill said. "He was the commander."

The state of Tennessee has preserved the battlefield, which is now a state historic park.

The state Legislature also established Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park in 1929, at the site of his raid on a supply depot in Johnsonville. According to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, people have occasionally commented or complained about the name.

"We received one complaint last year questioning the use of that name in association with the park," TDEC spokeswoman Tisha Calabrese-Benton said.

Forrest was promoted to lieutenant general, the only soldier on either side to rise from private to such a lofty rank, on Feb. 28, 1865. As vicious as he was in battle, Forrest was resigned to defeat when the end of the war arrived a few months later.

In his farewell address to his troops, Forrest told his men, "You have been good soldiers; you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor and the government to which you have surrendered can afford to be and will be magnanimous."

## Klan years

After the war, Forrest set about trying to rebuild his fortune. He'd sold off part of his land, but quickly set up a sawmill on his Mississippi plantation. He tried his hand at

insurance and paving, but filed for bankruptcy within three years.

Ashdown and Caudill point out that Tennessee, like the rest of the defeated South, was a society that had collapsed into lawlessness. In many places, returning Confederate soldiers formed vigilante committees to keep the peace.

One such group banded together in 1866 in Pulaski, Tenn. The original Ku Klux Klan was formed to fight outlaws, carpetbaggers and what its founders deemed the excesses of Reconstruction. Loosely organized dens spread quickly throughout the South.

Forrest wasn't a founder of the Klan, but he was recruited into its leadership. His exact role in the secret society remains murky, Caudill said.

Unlike the groups that resurrected the name in the early 20th century, the original Klan didn't have racism as its reason for existence.

"They were really vigilantes," Caudill said of the first Klan. "You don't want to defend the Klan, but the Klan of the 1860s was not the Klan of the 1920s."

As the Klan expanded, however, it became increasingly violent, prompting Gov. William G. "Parson" Brownlow to call out the militia to extinguish the group. In 1869, because of the rising tide of violence, Forrest ordered the Klan to disband.

## Conciliatory years

During the last few years of his life, Forrest tried to build a railroad, but failed. As his fortunes dwindled, though, his outlook on race became more progressive.

He frequently said that freed blacks would drive the region's recovery from the ravages of war.

On July 5, 1875, at a barbecue near Memphis, Forrest accepted a bouquet of flowers from a black woman named Lou Lewis and, according to a newspaper account reprinted by Forrest biographer Jack Hurst, told the primarily black audience that he wanted to strengthen race relations.

"I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms and wherever you are capable of going," he said.

Later in his brief address, he said, "We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment."

Forrest spent his last days running a prison work farm on President's Island in the Mississippi River. He and his wife lived in a

log cabin they had salvaged from his plantation. He died on Oct. 29, 1877.

He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis. In 1905, his and his wife's bodies were moved to Forrest Park near the University of Tennessee-Memphis campus. A statue of Forrest on horseback marks the graves.

Last year, Shelby County Commissioner Walter Bailey started an effort to move the statue and rename the park. Bailey also wanted two other city parks renamed.

Memphis Mayor Willie Herenton, who is black, blocked the move.

"In the aftermath of the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in our city, we do not need another event that portrays Memphis nationally as a city still racially polarized and fighting the Civil War all over again," Herenton said when he announced his decision in August.

"Believe me," he continued, "I understand and share the same commitment many citizens have to resist bigotry and racial hatred, but digging up and moving graves or renaming city parks is not the proper way of dealing with this issue."

## Remembering Forrest

Today, state Rep. Johnny Shaw, D-Bolivar, walks beneath a bust of Forrest whenever he enters the House of Representatives chamber of the state Capitol building. Like the Memphis statue, the bust has been the object of protest over the years. Shaw, the chairman of the Legislature's Black Caucus, said it's time to stop honoring Forrest.

"While I think it's important that we commemorate history, I don't think we need to highlight people like Nathan Bedford Forrest," Shaw said. "That doesn't speak well for us. We've got to become race-neutral to overcome (inequality), and I don't think we can become race-neutral if our parks are named after him."

Ashdown, on the other hand, warned against turning a blind eye to history.

"I'm against going back and cleaning up history," Ashdown said.

Tennesseans, whether they admire or revile him, cannot forget Forrest. Though the war that catapulted him to fame and infamy ended 141 years ago, Forrest still rides in the state's collective imagination.

"Tennesseans just don't know what to do with him," Ashdown said. "You can't kill him, and he keeps coming back in different ways."

## Membership Help Line

For complete assistance in all aspects of membership & recruiting contact:

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# What I Believe the Confederate Flag Stands for Today

By Tommy Rollings

I have been asked in the past, when we salute the Confederate flag, why we say we salute it with “undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.”

In my opinion, that flag stands for a different cause today than it did in 1861. Then, it stood for the States’ Constitutional right and, indeed, duty to break away from a government which it found to be oppressive.

Our ancestors were fighting to defend their Constitutional rights. Later, secession was deemed to be treason.

Although many will argue that secession is Constitutionally correct, it is now illegal, like it or not.

When I say “the cause for which it stands,” in my mind I am referring to a different cause.

I believe that flag and all Confederate flags fly today for the cause of remembering our fallen heroes. To remember all those who fought, died, or lost everything they had in defense of our beloved Constitution. To do less would have been un-American.



Hampton Camp Chaplain Bob Slimp speaks during ceremonies honoring Wade Hampton last April at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Columbia. Featured were several different Confederate flags.

The Confederate Flag stands for pride - being proud of where you came from, being proud to be descendants of the greatest soldier the world has ever known, the Confederate soldier; being proud to be, by the grace of God, Southern!

## Donald Trump Writes \$25,000 Check to Help Rebuild Beauvoir

By Pam Firman

Biloxi Sun Herald

All donations are welcome and none is too big or too small, but the \$25,000 just received from Donald Trump is pretty special, said Beauvoir board member John French of Long Beach, who is involved in raising money to restore the Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library in Biloxi.

Though heavily damaged by Katrina, Beauvoir is one of very few historic landmarks still standing on the Coast.

Picturesque Beauvoir has been identified by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as a property that should be preserved.

“This is our history and when you lose something like that it is very difficult to replace,” French said.

“There are so many out there who are able to help,” he said, but “never in my wildest dreams did I imagine Mr. Trump had an interest in historic properties. It makes it a little bit more special.”

It turns out the donation came at the suggestion of Trump’s good

friend, Richard Moe, who heads the National Trust.

Trump asked Moe how he could help with the Trust’s work in the hurricane area and Moe suggested Beauvoir as a worthy cause.

The check from the millionaire businessman and celebrity star of reality TV’s “The Apprentice” arrived “out of the blue,” said Patrick Hotard, executive director of Beauvoir, which is owned by the non-profit Mississippi Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans Inc.

The money might be used for several different projects, Hotard said, among them to pay consultants needed to plan the restoration.

Though architect Larry Albert of Hattiesburg has been hired for the house, Hotard explained, outside consultants are needed for various aspects.

A sprinkler system, for example, is one of them.

“There are several on the market,” he said, “but probably one is best suited for a historical home.”

## Convention

Camp in Mt. Pleasant, also elected unanimously. Hampton Camp Past Commander Jeff O’Cain elected to withdraw from the race for Division Lt. Commander to better strengthen the Division and will serve as top advisor and close council to Division Commander Burbage.

Lead by Past Commander O’Cain’s determined efforts, Division dues were enthusiastically raised by \$5 to \$10 annually.

This will now insure we have the necessary tools to better fulfill *The Charge* by funding a new more progressive Division Membership Renewal program and to outsource the coordination, development and production of multiple Division newsletters each year.

The measure passed unanimously upon Commander O’Cain’s impassioned appeal to the convention delegates. This will give us a substantial opportunity to move the Division’s business operations into a more professional capacity and to begin a solid campaign of proactive programs to substantially improve public opinion and be more proactive.

The Hampton Camp delegation was led by Lt. Commander Rusty Rentz. With him were Camp members Bob Slimp, recent transfer from the Lexington Camp Ricky Badger, 2nd Lt. Commander David Forbes, Adjutant Layne Waters, Jeff O’Cain, Max Jackson and Don Gordon.

## In the Confederation

### What's Going On

## Virginia County Pulls Southern Image

**AMHERST, Va.** - The removal of the Confederate flag from Amherst County, Va.'s, official seal has upset Southern heritage groups who contend residents weren't told of the change.

They'll get no argument from county officials: They acknowledge the image was quietly removed in August 2004 to avoid an uproar.

"Any time you get a subject that broad, you can interrupt the entire county," said Supervisor Leon Parrish.

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and others opposed to the change have gathered hundreds of signatures protesting the flag's removal.

A small image of the flag was in the center of the seal, which was created in 1961 as part of the county's 200th anniversary. While celebrated by some, critics see the flag as a symbol of the South's segregated past and slavery.

The flag's removal came as the result of a resolution from the Board of Supervisors, according to David Proffitt, interim county administrator. A resolution does not require a public hearing.

## North Carolina Marks Confederate Flag Day

**RALEIGH, N.C.** - North Carolina marked Confederate Flag Day March 5 with a salute to the flag and the heritage many defenders of the flag say it represents.

Hundreds crowded the state House chamber Saturday, sang "Dixie" and saluted the flag - along with a Civil War-era state flag and the current U.S. flag.

The event was sponsored by the N.C. Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

University of South Carolina history professor Clyde Wilson said any negative response to the Confederate flag is only a mask for a hatred for the South.

Not surprisingly, many of the major media outlets in North Carolina tried to put a negative spin on the event.

## Important March Dates to Remember

### Notable Confederate Birthdays

March 5: Brig. Gen. John Dunovant, Chester\*

March 7: Brig. Gen. John Bratton, Winnsboro

March 8: Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler, Greenville

March 10: Brig. Gen. Robert Lowrey, Chesterfield District

March 14: Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke

March 17: Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne\*

March 22: Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg

March 22: Maj. Gen. William H.C. Whiting\*

March 24: Brig. Gen. William H. Wallace, Laurens District

March 25: Brig. Gen. Martin W. Gary, Cokesbury

March 28: Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton, Charleston

\*Died in Confederate service

### Coming Events

March 23: Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp meeting, Seawell's

April 8: Wade Hampton Memorial Service, 3 p.m., Keenan Chapel

## Arizona's only Civil War fight re-enacted

Nathaniel Miller looks pretty spry for a guy who's been hanging around Civil War camps since he was 12.

That's because he's 22. His career with the Confederacy started just 10 years ago, when he joined family members in re-enacting Arizona's only engagement in the War Between the States.

Soon, he was participating in the re-enactment of the 1862 battle at Picacho Pass.

Miller will join his brother Andrew, 32, of Casa Grande and 200 or so others for the re-enactment, about 40 miles north of Tucson on Interstate 10.

The freeway itself covers the original battle site, roughly along the route used by the Butterfield Stage Line.

The Miller brothers are the sons of history buff and former re-enactment participant Kenneth Miller.

The brothers will perform as Confederate soldiers acting under the regional command of Confederate Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley, head of the Confederate Army of New Mexico.

"I was in high school when I did my first re-enactment 14 years ago," Andrew said.

"I love history. History is more than facts, dates and stuff like that. It's what we are today," added Nathaniel, a student of welding and blacksmithing at Pima Community College.

*-Tucson (Az.) Citizen*

## Monument

Lake Murray, so Bing turned to the Town of Lexington, which embraced the idea. This is believed to be the first monument to Confederate dead placed on any public property anywhere in decades!

Phillip's Granite Co. of Winnsboro made it possible to bring the monument to reality. Bing gave them the names, the wording and the artwork to be inscribed on the monument. They took it from there, showing an active and enthusiastic interest in the project and coming up with an outstanding monument.

The Town of Lexington Parks Department was also quite helpful. Director Dan Walker and his staff provided all assistance needed, despite the department's very busy schedule. They built the foundation for the monument's foundation. It was extremely important that this concrete sub-foundation be as smooth and level as possible for the monument's stability. The department also provided the equipment necessary to lift the heavy monument pieces.

This is tangible proof of what one man's determination and unwavering dedication can produce, said Hampton Camp Past Commander Jeff O'Cain.

"The results will last into perpetuity," Jeff said. "Of course, the 15th Regiment Camp No. 51 is to be commended, but there is NO doubt who is individually and solely responsible for this unprecedented accomplishment: Bing Chambers."

## Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

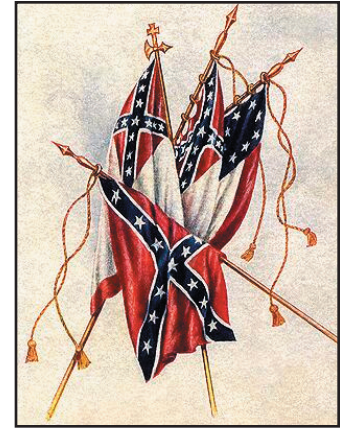
- March 2, 1864: Confederate forces, including then-Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, give Yankees good old-fashioned whipping at Mantapike Hill, Va.
- March 3, 1863: Confederates turn back attack by three Federal ironclads on Fort McAllister, Ga.
- March 5, 1863: Southern forces inflict six times as many casualties on Federals at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
- March 6, 1862: Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commences.
- March 6, 1865: Confederates hold off Federal forces in Leon County, Fla., at Battle of Natural Bridge, inflicting 148 casualties while suffering just 26.
- March 9, 1862: C.S.S. Virginia and U.S.S. Monitor battle to draw off Norfolk, Va., marking first-ever duel between ironclads.
- March 11, 1861: Confederate Constitution ratified in Montgomery, Ala.
- March 19, 1865: Outnumbered and outequipped, Confederate forces hold off Federals for three days in one of the final engagements of the war at Battle of Bentonville, N.C.
- March 25, 1864: Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest routs Yankees at Paducah, Ky.
- March 26, 1862: Battle of Glorieta Pass, N.M. Federal victory in the west marks turning point of the war in the New Mexico Territory.

### Words To Remember

"There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer."

*-Brig. Gen. Barnard Bee*

Next Camp Meeting  
Thursday, March 23



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

### Scripture Thought

"A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for adversity."

*- Proverbs 17:16-18*

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