



THE LEGIONARY

MARCH 2011

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON CAMP NO. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Chris Drawdy, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

WHY DO SO MANY OF THE RULING ELITE DESPISE THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG?

by Mark Vogl

Why is there so much hatred towards the confederate battle flag?

One of these days you may be driving along an interstate highway and be surprised to see a huge garrison sized Confederate battle flag flying proudly. These flags are part of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Flags Across the South program.

The crimson battle flag with a blue cross and thirteen white stars is the most recognized symbol of the South, and the Civil War in America, and across the globe. In fact, if you think for a moment, does any other region in the United States have a symbol? Does the powerful northeast? Does the West Coast? How bout the Heartland? The answer is no.

Only the South has a regional symbol, and even a quasi-national anthem, Dixie. Three decades ago these symbols flew at NASCAR race tracks, at many college and high school football games, and Dixie was played as a fight song for many schools.

See *Battle Flag*, Page 3



YOUNG CIVIL WAR SOLDIER LOST LIFE BY YELLOW FEVER

by Wayne Cutchins

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is one in a series of stories that will be shared by the Urquhart/Gillette Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans to mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

There was much unrest in the spring of 1861. As a young man working on his Dad's farm, Benjamin was immune from the chatter and news of the world. Mt. Horeb Church Road was very rural and news traveled slowly.

But news finally reached the Scrutchens' farm. A group of Virginia Militia was being sent to Harper's Ferry to help guard against unrest until John Brown's execution. There were rumors of secession from the Union. The Nat Turner Insurrection was still fresh in the minds of the residents. What was Benjamin to do?

The Ordinance of Secession was passed by the Virginia State Convention on April 17, 1861, but was kept secret until key arsenals and shipyards were seized by the Virginia Militia to prevent them from being destroyed. The call went out for volunteers to join forces. The war appeared imminent. The answer

had come. Carrying his own flintlock rifle, a bedroll and a silver watch, Benjamin headed for Jerusalem.

Southampton County furnished two companies in May 1861: the Southampton Greys on May 3 and the Rough and Ready Guard on May 11. Benjamin joined with the Rough and Ready Guard, giving the company 78 officers and men. The company remained in the area until June when the men marched to Day's Neck, just northwest of Smithfield on the James River.

Here they built their base camp, Camp Cook, where they drilled and marched and learned what soldiering was about. They also helped man the defenses of nearby Fort Boykins.

They drilled from dawn until dark with an hour off at noon and parade marched every day from 2 to 4.

The only real work was Picket Duty. Food was plentiful and of good variety — flour, rice, bacon, beef and sugar. This was the normal fare for the winter of 1861.

With this large number of men in close quarters, diseases such as measles, mumps, yellow fever and dysentery were very prevalent.



On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, Wade Hampton led his troopers into the massive cavalry clash east of the main field of battle. Although suffering from a saber wound to the head from the previous day, Hampton's fighting this day would be no less than exemplary. At the peak of the fighting, Hampton shot three Federal troopers from their horses and ran a fourth through with his sword. Seeing one of his own horsemen surrounded and battling several assailants alone, Hampton charged to the trooper's aid and knocked one Federal from his saddle. Receiving another saber wound to the head, with his own blood clouding his eyes, Hampton killed several more blue troopers while defending himself and his man. He cleaved the skull of one down to the chin with a solitary blow from his massive blade. Before leaving the field, Hampton would also receive a severe shrapnel wound in his side. – www.knowsouthernhistory.net

Our Camp's namesake, Wade Hampton III, died April 11, 1902.

Remarkably, twenty thousand mourners followed his casket in procession to Trinity Episcopal Cathedral Churchyard where he is buried. Each year, our camp hosts a memorial observance to one of America's greatest statesmen. Sadly, far fewer than twenty thousand ever attend this service. Additionally, in a city where statues are erected in his honor, and buildings, streets and schools are named "Hampton", I am sure that there are barely twenty thousand Columbia residents who could tell you many of his historic contributions to our city, state and nation. Part of the greatness that becomes the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp is remembering this Southern hero and preserving his great name for our future generations. As time erodes history, our organization carries forward the banner that refuses to forget those that made the ultimate sacrifice in the name of honor, liberty and personal freedoms. In battle, and in politics, Wade Hampton was a clam presence in the storm of violence and chaos. In the Battle of Seven Pines,

Hampton was shot in the foot, refused to dismount and received medical care while still carrying out orders under fire. This type of tenacity served him well when his disputed election in 1876 saw our state under two different governors for a period of nearly six months. Certainly Wade Hampton represents the greatest qualities of South Carolina. His final words were "God bless all my people, black and white".

I hope all will make every effort to attend the memorial observance scheduled for Sunday March 20th at 2 pm at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, followed by a gravesite service and rifle and artillery salute at his statue on the Statehouse grounds. It is our duty to never allow the legacy of Wade Hampton III to erode. Hurray for Hampton! Hurray for Hampton! Hurray for Hampton!

Our next meeting is scheduled to Thursday March 24 at 6pm. Our speaker will be Mike Wadsworth who will be speaking on the 13th SC infantry. I hope to see you at Seawells. – J.D. ☞

CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS

WALTER W. LINDLER

"Who Was This Famous General"?

He was born in 1824 and his father died in 1826. His mother re-married to Blake Woodson. At this time this person goes to live with his step grandmother, and the rest of the family, at Jackson's Mill near, Weston, VA. At the age of 7 his mother died, in 1831.

In 1841 he was appointed constable of Lewis County, Virginia on June 8th. In 1842 he received an appointment to West Point graduating seventeenth out of a class of sixty with the rank of second lieutenant of artillery.

In 1848 stationed at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, New York. It is here he made a public profession of faith in Christ and is baptized. He later served in various stations in Florida

In 1851 he was appointed professor of artillery tactics and natural philosophy at VMI. At the time he moved to Lexington, Va. He joined the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Elinor Junkin in 1853, but she died along with her infant son, during childbirth, in 1854. Thus far he has had quite a rollercoaster life.

In the autumn of 1855 he founded a school. "The Colored Sabbath-school" He toured Europe in the summer of 1856 and was married to Mary Anna Morrison in 1857.

April 1861 marks the leaving of this person from Lexington, taking with him 175 cadets from VMI, to fight The War Between The States. Distinguishing himself as a brilliant officer and strategist.

This person's faith and the influence of the gospel formed the way he began to treat both the free and black slaves. His Christianity began growing deeply while he was in Lexington. Actually, his faith started growing at a very young age when he started taking interest in the Bible, while attending Harmony Methodist Church.

What really did spark his interest in Christianity? It was the slaves in his household and neighborhood. Having as much affection for the slaves, as for his family. This became apparent when he was at West Point. "How fitting that he would one day repay these goodly influences by teaching the Way of Salvation to other African Americans in his Sunday school".

He began to realize through Ruth Lightburn Bailly that slavery was wrong and that blacks should be free and taught to read and write, especially the Bible. Because of the friendship of Lightburn and of "Granny Robinson" his Sabbath School for Blacks became very successful.

Later he stated that had he more education he would have been a pastor instead of a general and war leader. He was

always honest and fair and upright in all of his dealings.

He made his bible his study studying the Scriptures just as a mathematician would solve a mathematical equation. Determined to find the truth and hold no prejudices or superiority of any denominations. Visiting many churches and learning as much as he could.

A gentleman by the name of John Lyle befriended Tom and because of this his religious beliefs and teachings, convinced him of the power of prayer. A practice that made Tom legendary. This now General watched over the land that he loved. The Christian friendship grew between the general and John Lyle. Lyle saw that this man began to teach the black slaves to read and write and taught them about the Bible and Scripture passages therein.

Quite a God fearing devout Christian, he felt it his duty to enable his black friends to have the same chance in life as he had, teaching them the Bible.

General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson on May 2, 1863 was mistaken for the enemy and shot by men of the Eighteenth North Carolina. General Jackson's arm had to be amputated and died of complications on May 10, 1863. He was buried in Lexington, W.Va. May 15, 1863. Truly "The Black Man's Friend"
☞

But somewhere in the 80's the ruling elite decided that these symbols of Southern regionalism and pride had to be erased. The excuse, that they offended black Americans. They made every effort to associate the Confederate battle flag with racist organizations. Slavery was embraced as the sole PC subject connected with the American Civil War. Why?

Any real historian will tell you that the only American slave ships which brought slaves to America flew the American flag! The slave trade was condemned as illegal in the Confederate Constitution.

And, once the US was created as nation, the US flag flew over the harbors, north and South, where slaves were brought to the United States. There was no Confederacy in those days, and there was no crimson battle flag.

So why is there so much hatred spewed against the battle flag of the Confederate Armed Forces? Why is the most recognized symbol of the South condemned?

Before I answer, let me ask another question. Do you know what the Stars and Bars looks like? No not the crimson battle flag, the Stars and Bars? This was the first national flag of the Confederate States of America. The Stars and Bars kind of looks like the US flag. It has a red, white and red bar, with a blue field in the upper corner. Usually, it is seen with seven stars in a circle. Yep, that's the Stars and Bars. The Confederacy had two other national flags,

one was a white sheet with a crimson battle flag in one corner, the third was a white sheet with a crimson battle flag in the corner, and red bar running from top to bottom on the other end.

Ok, so let us talk about why the Confederate flag is so hated?

The Confederate battle flag is a very attractive, recognizable flag. It is the most recognized symbol of the South. Across the globe, many oppressed people fly this flag as a symbol of resistance. It flew in Berlin when the Wall fell. It flew in Afghanistan when the Afghani's drove out the Soviets.

The Confederate battle flag makes Americans think about secession. It leads to discussions and questions about the principle of the "consent of the governed," and how that principle was completely ignored when Lincoln invaded the South. Before 1861 the legitimacy of the United States government rested on the sovereignty of the people and the fact that the states, as the representatives or agents of the people joined the union voluntarily. But, that ended with secession. For whatever reason, thirteen southern states chose to leave the Union. They left through democratic process and system. The people of the state, either through referendum or through election of delegates to attend secession conventions chose to leave the Union.

And, when seven of those states

joined together, they held a constitutional convention in Montgomery Alabama and drafted a new Constitution with many important changes. In effect, the South created a new system for American governance.

The ultimate right of the people was asserted. The people of a state, if they did not wish to remain in the Union could leave. If they did not want Obama care, they could leave. If they did not support a war, they could leave. If they opposed Roe v. Wade, or Gay Marriage, they could leave the union.

It was this ability to secede peacefully which acted as the single most effective restraint to the federal government over reaching itself.

The ruling elite despise the Confederate battle flag because of what it truly stands for, the original intent of the Founding Fathers in Philadelphia.

Take an opportunity during the Sesquicentennial to learn about America. Visit a local Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp and learn about American history. We encourage people to read primary sources concerning the creation of the US Constitution, and the actual events of secession in each of the Southern states. If you armed with the facts of what really occurred you might finally understand why there is such hatred towards the Crimson battle flag. ☞

YELLOW FEVER

These diseases had little or no treatment and were very dangerous. By war's end, diseases would be the No. 1 killer and not the mini-ball.

In the spring of 1862, much Union movement was noticed at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. The Union, under Gen. George McClelland, was beginning its march up the peninsula toward Richmond. Confederate Gen. John Magruder led the defenses against this advancement.

On April 6, the Rough and Ready Guard crossed the James River to help reinforce Magruder. Over the next month, skirmishes were encountered daily.

The companies would attack and then withdraw to set up another defense line. This went on for days in the rain, mosquitoes and sometimes knee-deep mud.

With little food, rest and soaking wet, the troops were exhausted. This wasn't Camp Cook anymore.

The Confederates could not successfully defend against McClelland's Yankee forces in these conditions, so the order to withdraw was given.

This was done in an orderly manner

with the rear being guarded by the Rough and Ready Guard. After a 45-mile march defenses were reset about 15 miles outside of Richmond.

During this grueling march, Benjamin became very sick with a high fever. He was sent to Greiner Hospital in Richmond on May 14, 1862, but despite their best efforts, Benjamin died two days later of yellow fever, a disease carried by mosquitoes.

About a year after his enlistment, his body was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, marked with a wooden white cross with his name painted on it.

This is just one example of thousands of volunteers during the War Between the States from right here in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina counties. These young men were called to protect the only lifestyle they had ever known.

For the fortunate ones who survived the four years, it was not the same anymore. The farms lay open and unproductive, livestock were all gone, and families were torn apart from the ravages

of the war.

The Carpet Baggers and Scallywags were now in control of the governing bodies of the Southern counties and states. What little was left was now taxed to the point that much was sold to keep out of debtors' prison. Gone were the glorious days of the South.

This is my story. Benjamin is just one of my ancestors who fought and died to preserve our Southern heritage. The danger, in our society today, is that the true story of the War Between the States is not being accurately told. We, as descendants of these Southern patriots, have a responsibility to see that the true story is told and not erased from history. ☞

CAMP CALENDAR

April 8 & 9 - SCV SC Division Convention

May 7 - Confederate Memorial Day

May 7 & 8 - Battle for Columbia!

Important Dates in *Our Second War for Independence*:

Mar. 2, 1861:	Texas is admitted into the Confederacy. At Galveston, the Federal Revenue Cutter <i>Henry Dodge</i> is seized by Texas State Troops.
Mar. 4, 1861:	Lincoln is inaugurated president, and newspaper editorials in the South proclaim that this means war.
Mar. 11, 1861:	The Confederate Congress unanimously adopts the Constitution of the C.S.A.
Mar. 16, 1861:	Jefferson Davis arrives in Montgomery, AL to accept the post of Provisional President of the newly organized C.S.A.
Mar. 4, 1862:	Confederate troops enter Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Mar. 6, 1862:	The Battle of Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) commences.
Mar. 9, 1862:	Battle of the <i>Monitor</i> and the CSS <i>Virginia</i> in Hampton Roads, VA
Mar. 18, 1862:	Judah P. Benjamin appointed Confederate Secretary of State.
Mar. 17, 1864:	Confederate forces attack Federal occupied Corpus Christi, TX.
Mar. 22, 1864:	After a heavy snowfall in Richmond, Confederate soldiers engage in a grand snowball fight.
Mar. 24, 1864:	Confederate Cavalry under Gen. N.B. Forrest, captures Union City, TN.
Mar. 13, 1865:	President Davis signs legislation allowing Negroes in the Confederate Army. Gen. Lee acts promptly and soon black troops are seen in Confederate uniforms in Richmond.
Mar. 21, 1865:	The Battle of Bentonville concludes. It was the last significant effort to halt Sherman's advance.
Mar. 29, 1865:	Appomattox campaign begins. Near Petersburg, VA. there is heavy

March Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER
Mike Wadsworth,
Topic: 13th SC Infantry

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The Official Publication of

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