

THE LEGIONARY

April 2006

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"

Call to Arms: Battle for Columbia on the Horizon

The third annual Battle for Columbia is just around the corner.

This year's event looks to be the biggest yet in the Midlands' only true Living History event related to the War Between The States.

Re-enactments will be held on May 6-7 at the Culler Farm in Sandy Run.

A Living History Education Day will take place May 5 at the same location.

Ticket sales have been strong in the

weeks leading up the event and scores of re-enactors have signed on to take part.

Highlighting this year's event will be a re-enactment of the Burning of Columbia by Federal troops. Dozens of members of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp will take part, leading tours, selling tickets, helping visitors, parking cars, and many other necessary duties.

One way all of us can assist is by selling tickets. Remember, this event is more

than just a way for our camp to raise money, it's one of the best means by which we can teach kids and adults alike about what life was like during the War Between The States.

Nothing shows better what things were like 140-plus years ago than seeing men and women recreating the camp and battle scenes, and enduring the privations of life before electricity, the automobile and modern medicine.



The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp will raffle off this beautiful print of the S.C. Statehouse and Confederate Soldiers Monument May 7, at the Battle for Columbia. The print was donated by Bill Lorick of Vista Art & Framing. Dick Stewart of Barnyard Flea Market donated a stall for the camp to sell raffle tickets. Contact compatriot Ken Fedler to buy tickets. You need not be present at the drawing to win.

Confederates Honored in April

By Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.
www.accessnorthga.com

There was a time when America remembered family. But now have we forgotten women like Lizzie Rutherford of Columbus, Georgia who on a cold January day worked to clean the graves of Confederate soldiers?

She and the members of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Co-
See Confederate, Page 7

Hampton Remembered at Trinity Cathedral Service

A service honoring Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton was held April 8 at Trinity Cathedral's Keenan Chapel.

Wet weather kept attendance down, but more than four dozen were on hand, including several members of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp.

In addition, there was a ceremony at Hampton's grave in the Trinity churchyard, a procession to Hampton's monument on the Statehouse grounds and a few folks even went down to the remains of Millwood, Hampton's ancestral home.

Hampton was born in Charleston, the eldest son of Wade Hampton II, one of the wealthiest planters in the South, an officer of dragoons in the War of 1812, and an aide to General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

He was grandson of Wade Hampton (1754-1835), lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the American War of Independence, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and brigadier general in the War of 1812.

Growing up, Hampton led an active outdoor life, riding horses and hunting. He was known for hunting bears with only a knife and some accounts credit him with killing as many as 80 bears. In 1836 he graduated from South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina).

He was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1852 and served as a Senator from 1858 to 1861.

See Hampton, Page 6

Efforts Begin to Shed Light on Northern Slavery,
See Page 4

Successes Abound for Hampton Camp as Spring Begins

I am pleased to announce that I have much good news to report. Our joint SCV recruiting and Battle For Columbia booths at the Palmetto Sportsmen's Classic were great successes.

We generated over 400 solid leads for the Division. That is the biggest single event recruiting number in SCV history! Congratulations go out to Past Commander O'Cain for realizing the recruiting potential that existed at the Classic.

Additionally, we handed out nearly 1,000 Battle for Columbia flyers and recruited several more school groups for Education Day.

That means we'll be leaning really hard on Compatriots to show up for School Day and act as Marshals! My hat is off to each and every man among you who gave of your time on a beautiful Spring weekend to help man the booths.

Having just returned from the Wade Hampton III Memorial, I can also say I am very pleased with the job our Chaplain's

Commander's Corner

Tommy Rollings

Corps has done on this most important event.

We were treated to a very dignified and interesting service at Trinity Cathedral and

Welcome, New Compatriots

The Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp welcomes six new members:

Madison A. Ballagh, Jr.
James Ronald Howey
John Randolph Martin
Gregory Quist Carter
William Alan Rush
Perry S. Williams

Trinity Cemetery.

Many of the re-enactors from our Camp were present at the service. The lone cannon, which fired a salute to Lt. Gen. Hampton at the Statehouse was provided by Bobby Goodwin and Dwight Bachman, and crewed by Jim Harley, Audrey Peele and David Forbes. Y'all did the General proud!

Our speaker for this month's meeting will be Past Brigade Commander Charles Hanson and his topic will be Calvin Crozier. If you've never heard the story of Calvin Crozier, this is one meeting you'll not want to miss!

Additionally, we'll be joined by Alan Roberson of the Relic Room who will speak briefly on what he believes to be a positive shift in public opinion toward our Cause.

This should be a very positive and upbeat meeting so bring some guests and enjoy yourself.

See y'all on the 20th.

SCV Camp Stands up to York Seafood Restaurant's Flag Ban

By Adam O'Daniel
Enquirer-Herald

YORK - A local restaurant is under attack after telling a group of guests they could not display a Confederate flag inside the establishment.

Dozens of confederate-clad protesters lined a section of S.C. 161 this week to speak out against what they called discrimination and hostility from York Seafood Family Restaurant.

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 31 and its sister organization, Order of Confederate Roses 16, met on private property next to the York restaurant to protest the actions of its owner and manager, Zach Doulaveris. They said Doulaveris would not allow them to display a Confederate flag inside the building during a holiday gathering in a private meeting room.

“...our ancestors did not secure our liberty from the king of England to surrender it to the York Seafood Restaurant.”

Protesters Tuesday evening waved flags and held signs that read “York Seafood practices discrimination” and “York Seafood -- hostile towards Southern heritage.”

Passing cars waved and honked at the group of nearly 30 people.

“York Seafood is unfriendly to Southern heritage,” said Kirk Carter, camp commander.

Carter said the group reserved a meeting room Dec. 3 for a Christmas party. While the group was setting up, Doulaveris asked

the party not to set up a 3-foot by 5-foot Confederate flag.

“I overheard him say, ‘Let’s not put that flag up. It might offend one of our customers,’” Carter said. “We felt our rights were being violated.”

The group decided to leave the restaurant and hold its event elsewhere, Carter said.

Doulaveris admitted he asked the party to remove the flag but said he did not act out of disrespect or malice.

“I understand they’re trying to preserve heritage,” Doulaveris said. “I have a lot of minority customers, and I politely asked them to stay, just remove the flag.”

He said the group was welcome to wear their T-shirts and other paraphernalia but showcasing a flag on the wall put him in a tough spot.

See York, Page 6

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
Adjutant Layne Waters (803) 798-2429

Weather Fails to Dampen Moving Service for Hampton

We had a truly wonderful Remembrance of our greatest South Carolina Confederate hero, Lt. General/Governor/Senator Wade Hampton III, on April 8.

We began the Service at Keenan Chapel at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, where young Wade Hampton became a member while still a boy, and where he remained a member and was buried following his death on April 11, 1902.

The Hampton family, built the present structure of Trinity Church on its present site in 1840.

Wade Hampton played a major part in this worthy endeavor.

Your Chaplains want to thank all of our Compatriots from all SCV Camps

Chaplain's Pulpit

Robert Slimp

which were represented at the ceremony. Since it was raining, we could not have a presentation at the ruins of Millwood Plantation, although several of our Compatriots made the journey anyway, since it was open for us.

We had an excellent program. Compatriot Richard Johnson and his wife Helen came, and their talented daughter, Mary Clare, who accompanied our singing of "How Firm A Foundation" and "Dixie."

She also played her own arrangement of "Shenandoah" on her violin. Her sister Campbell, and her brothers Evan and Patrick all three in period dress were our ushers.

We were surprised to have some visitors from a St. Augustine, Fla., SCV

Your Chaplains want to thank all of our Compatriots from all SCV Camps which were represented at the ceremony.

Camp and some ladies dressed in black mourning clothes. A descendent of John C. Calhoun was present, too.

Following our memorial service, which was begun with a Call To Worship by our bag piper, Chaplain Ed Wilkes, and an address about Wade Hampton III, we followed our re-enactors, coordinated by our Commander Tommy Rollings, to our hero's grave site.

Compatriot Maurice Bessinger of the Hampton Red Shirt Riders Camp laid a beautiful flower spray by the grave.

After I read the epitaph on Hampton's grave, "Truehearted, Wholehearted, Faithful and Loyal," we sang "Amazing Grace" accompanied by Ed Wilkes.

Then we marched in the rain behind our re-enactors to the Wade Hampton Monument where our re-enactors fired a volley in honor of the General with rifles by the Monument.

An artillery piece on the West side of the State House also fired volleys. There were four rifle volleys with three artillery volleys.

The volleys were coordinated. The ceremony ended by Bugler Bill Pullins of the Bernard Bee Camp in Aiken, sounding Tattoo and Taps.

Though it was raining, we had 61 people present for the Memorial Observance.

Had the weather been sunny, we would likely have had at least 100, including direct descendents of our Hero and the trip to Millwood.

However, as Past Commander Jeff O'Cain told us during the service this is a beautiful South Carolina day, and so it was.

It is very important that we remember our ancestors, all of whom are our heroes and live up to our pledge given us by General Stephen Dill Lee a century ago.

Now that I have thanked all who attended our service, in spite of the weather, I want to urge all of us to give of our time and effort and put on the most successful "Battle For Columbia" yet.

This is our opportunity to win the hearts and minds of the people of the South Carolina Midlands to the rightness of our cause.

As your Senior Chaplain, I want to wish all of you a Very Blessed Easter.

May all who are Christians celebrate the glorious Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, who on that first Easter, literally, physically, and bodily rose from the dead.

And He who walked out of the Empty Tomb on that occasions said: "I Am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in Me shall never die." (John 11:25-26.) Take this promise into your own heart and claim it as your own.

Please keep myself and Chaplains Reggie Miller and David Forbes informed about any of our Compatriots who are ill or who in any way need our spiritual support.

We need to know so that we can reach out to these compatriots and their families.

Florida Pondering Addition of SCV Tag

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. - It's time for Florida to authorize a specialty license plate displaying the Confederate battle flag to honor the heritage of participants in the Civil War, a Sons of Confederate Veterans organization said Friday.

The proposed plate would feature the rebel flag centered between black numerals with "Florida" in red above and "Confederate Heritage" in red along the bottom.

"It is not racist to promote a common heritage," said H.K. Edgerton, former NAACP president in Asheville, N.C., who led the group in a rousing version of "Dixie" before introducing the proposal. "There will be those uninformed individuals who will attempt to categorize this plate in unflattering terms."

The SCV proposal, however, is unlikely to get far with Florida lawmakers who are already halfway through the 2006 session.

Research Problems?

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

Jim Harley

mshjehjr@bellsouth.net

(803) 772-8080

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Efforts Underway to Shed Light on Slavery in the North

OYSTER BAY, N.Y. - A group of mostly white seventh and eighth graders sleepily sauntered into their school library one recent morning, soon to get a surprise awakening about a part of their town's history they never knew existed.

"Did anybody in this room know there were 60 enslaved Africans, people, human beings, buried a mile from here?" Alan Singer, a professor at Hofstra University, asked them. "Those people have been erased from history. It is as if they never existed."

Singer and Mary Carter, a retired middle school social studies teacher, were in Oyster Bay to speak to the kids - part of a quest to develop a public school curriculum guide focusing on slavery's impact in the northern U.S., specifically New York.

Their efforts have been buoyed by state legislation enacted last year creating the Amistad Commission to examine whether the slave trade is being adequately taught in New York schools.

The commission, one of a number formed around the country in recent years, is named for the slave ship Amistad, which was commandeered by slaves who eventually won their freedom in the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Many people are surprised when you talk about slavery's existence in New York," Carter said. "They're surprised because it's taught as something that happened in the South."

In three separate sessions with Oyster Bay students in grades 7-12, Singer and Carter sought to impart that it is important for them to know about the role slavery played in U.S. history. They also want the students to know that racial division in the United States today "is very much a direct result of the racial divisions that come out of slavery days."

Singer, who is a social studies education professor, uses 18th and 19th century newspaper ads from slave owners seeking help in capturing their runaway slaves on Long Island, as well as diaries and other publications to document the slave trade in New York.

Black Slave Owners Existed from New York to Florida

Free black slave owners resided in states as north as New York and as far south as Florida, extending westward into Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri.

According to the federal census of 1830, free blacks owned more than 10,000 slaves in Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The majority of black slave owners lived in Louisiana and planted sugar cane. The majority of black masters had not been slaves themselves.

Yet, the ranks of black slave masters were diverse: some acquired slaves as soon as they had accumulated enough capital after their own freedom, others received slaves with their own freedom from their white masters, and others had been free for several generations.

Free black masters used slaves to work their farms as skilled and unskilled workers in urban centers and as hired workers to other employers.

Although some black masters, such as those in Louisiana, owned scores of slaves and large tracts of land, most were small slaveholders who owned one or two slaves.

Many of these small slaveholders owned family members who could not be emancipated because state legislatures prohibited private manumission unless the freed slaves left the state.

The South Carolina Act of 1806 required slaves who lived outside their master's household to have written permission from their masters to do so. The statute also made it illegal to rent lots, houses, or enclosures directly to slaves.

He cited an 1877 passage from the diary of Harris Underhill, reporting on a visit to the family homestead near Oyster Bay: "On this farm are buried sixty slaves which once belonged to the Underhills."

That was a revelation to eighth-grader Ben Selman.

"I thought it was pretty interesting to find out there were actually 60 slaves buried a mile from here," he said. "I didn't realize they were so close."

"Many people are surprised when you talk about slavery's existence in New York. They're surprised because it's taught as something that happened in the South."

An obscure fact: slavery in New York

Singer also tries to engage the students by using rap. Though he admits he's an awful rapper, he dons a T-shirt and cap (appropriately askew) and presses on anyway: "Time to learn the truth, our local his-to-ry, that Long Island was the land of slave-r-ry."

Most Americans do not know the story of slavery in the North, said Jill Lepore, a professor of history at Harvard University and author of "New York Burning: Liberty, Slavery and Conspiracy in Eighteenth Century Manhattan."

"There's no reason to hide the fact that New York City was built by slaves," she said. "It's an important part of the city's past."

Harlem state Assemblyman Keith Wright, who sponsored the legislation creating the Amistad Commission, said although the majority of the commission's members have yet to be appointed and no meetings have been held, he is optimistic that more schoolchildren will be taught about slavery.

Teaching about the slave trade "is the right thing to do," Wright said. "Absent South Carolina, the biggest importer of slaves was New York City."

The New York Historical Society recently presented an exhibition on slavery in New York that featured documents, paintings, video and sculpture.

In lower Manhattan, a long-lost burial ground where thousands of slaves and free blacks were laid to rest during the 18th century was recently declared a national monument by President Bush.

Slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, but when the American Revolution began in 1776, the only city with more slaves than New York was Charleston, South Carolina.

Oyster Bay eighth-grader Fiona Brunner said she was amazed to find out there were slaves buried near Oyster Bay.

"You always think that happened so far away, only in the South, and a lot of it was right here in our town," she said.

- *The Associated Press*

Re-enactors Brave Weather to Walk Hallowed Ground

SHILOH - Alan Doyle spent Friday night and early Saturday morning in a Confederate tent, hoping that trees wouldn't fall down on him and that a tornado wouldn't hit.

"The wind was blowing like crazy, and it rained all night," said Doyle, 52, of Memphis. "It thundered about every 15 minutes. The anticipation of a tornado coming through was worse than the actual weather."

Doyle and more than 300 others re-enacted scenes from the Battle of Shiloh, the first major land battle of the Western theater of the Civil War, on Saturday at Shiloh National Military Park.

The re-enactment is part of a living history event that will conclude today to mark the 144th anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh. This weekend's weather actually gave the re-enactors first-hand experience of what it must have been like to be a soldier during the Civil War, Doyle said.

"It kind of got our adrenaline running a little bit from all the action last night," Doyle said. "War for four years kept soldiers on edge constantly, and we were definitely on edge last night."

The Shiloh battlefield is in Hardin County, on the west bank of the Tennessee River nine miles southwest of Savannah. There is an additional park unit located in Corinth, Miss., 23 miles southwest of Shiloh.

Woody Harrell, park superintendent, said visitors to the park experience something special that they can't get anywhere else.

"This is certainly hallowed ground," Harrell said. "I think people who come to Shiloh and visit the place where a great historic event happened ... I think the land can speak to them in way that no history book or television show can."

Emily Staats, 21, a senior at Union University and a Civil War history buff,

refused to let the cold weather and cloudy skies prevent her from witnessing one of the most decisive battles of the Civil War. Staats, who is a Civil War era re-enactor in her hometown of Murfreesboro, said people should support programs such the one at Shiloh.

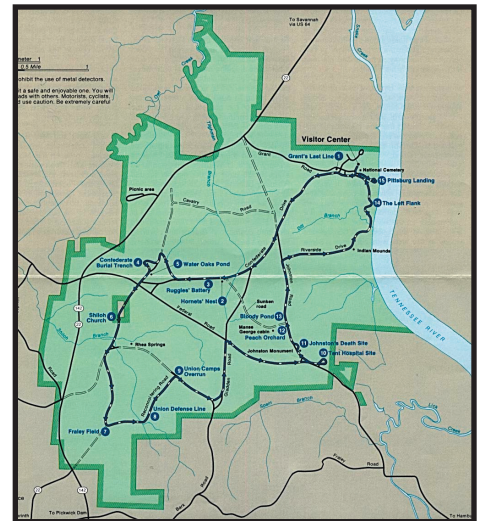
"I believe it is important that we actually realize what our ancestors fought for," Staats said. "It's kind of one of those things that most people don't want to talk about. But we really need to study it and realize what people gave their lives for so we can have what we have today."

Brian Young, 31, of Bells, feels connected to the war on a personal level.

"I had relatives on both sides of the war from Tennessee," said Young, a National Guardsman and another Civil War history buff. "I guess there were a lot of different reasons why people fought back then. It's a pretty personal thing."

The living history events will be held in two locations today: the Cloud Field complex (Confederate encampment) and the Visitor Center area (Union encampment).

-*Jackson Sun*



Above is a map of the battlefield at Shiloh. The battle lasted April 6-7, 1862, and was the bloodiest battle in North American history to that point. Shiloh's awesome toll of 23,746 men killed, wounded, or missing brought a shocking realization to both sides that the war would not end quickly. Confederate losses of 10,700, while significantly less than that of Federal forces, were exacerbated by the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the South's greatest military minds.

About Shiloh National Military Park

- **Shiloh National Military Park was established on December 27, 1894, to preserve the scene of the first major battle in the Western theater of the Civil War.**
- **The two-day battle, April 6 and 7, 1862, involved about 44,000 Confederate and 65,000 Union troops.**
- **Of 109,784 soldiers who fought in the battle, 23,746 were casualties.**
- **The battle proved to be a decisive victory for Union forces when they advanced on and seized control of the Confederate railway system at Corinth, Miss.**
- **The battlefield contains about 4,000 acres at Shiloh and an interpretive center at Corinth. The Shiloh National Cemetery, along with prehistoric Indian mounds, are within its boundaries.**
- **More information is at www.shilohbattlefield.org.**

Membership Help Line

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

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(803) 781-1836

SCV

"If it comes up here for a vote it's not something I'm going to support," said state Rep. Jennifer Carroll, a black Republican from Jacksonville. "I think we have greater issues."

Florida has authorized 106 specialty license plates since its first one memorializing the Challenger shuttle that exploded in January 1986 on takeoff, killing seven astronauts.

"I'm not going to sign up," said Gov. Jeb Bush, who has been uncomfortable with the Confederate flag as a symbol. In 2001 he ordered one taken down at the Capitol, where it had flown for more than two decades.

Several southern states do offer license tags observing the Confederacy heritage.

In South Carolina, the tags are sold only to SCV members at \$30 above the regular \$24 registration and the group keeps profits from the sales under a law that took effect a year ago without the signature of Gov. Mark Sanford.

Confederate Soldier Kept Pledge, Never Shaved Again

PARADISE, Ky. - Elisha B. Kirtley had many close shaves in the Civil War, but not a whisker was clipped.

Before the Paradise resident joined the Rebel army in September 1861, he promised "he would not shave again until the Confederate government was established beyond all doubt," according to "A History of Muhlenberg County," by Otto A. Rothert.

The Yankees won the Civil War. The Confederacy collapsed, and Kirtley permanently retired his razor.

Kirtley lived for more than a half-century after the Civil War ended in 1865, Rothert wrote.

The old Rebel seems to be all but forgotten in Paradise, his Muhlenberg County hometown.

"I'd say the story of Elisha Kirtley is not

that well-known anywhere in the county," said Bobby Anderson, a local historian, author and journalist from Beechmont. "But you can bet your boots if it's in Rothert, it's true."

Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter also mentioned Kirtley's Civil War pledge in their book, "A New History of Kentucky." He "died still unshaven," they wrote.

Kirtleys still live in and around Muhlenberg County. Rodney Kirtley is Muhlenberg judge-executive.

"As far as I know (Elisha Kirtley) ... is not a close relative but he must have had a lot of faith in the Confederacy," the judge said.

Muhlenberg County was mostly pro-Union in the Civil War. But Elisha Kirtley opted for Rebel gray.

"On the fourth Sunday in September, 1861, Kirtley made preparations to join the Southern army," Rothert wrote. While he was shaving, he made his vow to "those who were in his room."

Kirtley walked to Bowling Green and enlisted in the First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry Regiment. Later, he switched to the Ninth Kentucky Infantry Regiment.

"At any rate, although he had many close shaves at Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, he never shaved his face after the fourth Sunday in September, 1861, but wore a long beard during the remainder of his life, more than fifty years," Rothert wrote. "Resolutions of similar nature were often made by Federal as well as Confederate soldiers, and many of them were carried out."

-The Associated Press

Hampton

Although his views were conservative concerning the issues of secession and slavery, and he had opposed the division of the Union as a legislator, at the start of the Civil War, Hampton was loyal to his home state.

He resigned from the Senate and enlisted as a private in the South Carolina Militia; however, the governor of South Carolina insisted that Hampton accept a colonel's commission, even though he had no military experience at all.

Hampton organized and partially financed the unit known as "Hampton's Legion," which consisted of six companies of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. He personally financed all of the weapons for the Legion.

Despite his lack of military experience and his relatively advanced age of 42, Hampton was a natural cavalryman—

Despite his lack of military experience and his relatively advanced age of 42, Hampton was a natural cavalryman—brave, audacious, and a superb horseman.

brave, audacious, and a superb horseman. He was one of only two officers to achieve the rank of lieutenant general in the cavalry service of the Confederacy, the other being Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Hampton first saw combat in July, 1861, at the First Battle of Bull Run, where he deployed his Legion at a decisive moment,

giving the brigade of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson time to reach the field. He later fought in such battles as Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Trevilian Station.

Hampton re-entered South Carolina politics in 1876 as the first southern gubernatorial candidate to run on a platform in opposition to reconstruction.

Hampton, a Democrat, ran against Radical Republican incumbent governor Daniel Henry Chamberlain. Hampton and his supporters, the Red Shirts, carried the day and helped end Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Hampton was re-elected to a second term as governor in 1878, but resigned in 1879 when he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1891.

Hampton died in Columbia in April 1902.

York

"I was in a no-win situation," Doulaveris said. "To 50 percent of the world, the Confederate flag represents heritage, but to the other half it means racism. I'm not here to draw that line. This is a restaurant. It's not a place for politics."

Although the group was in a reserved meeting room, Doulaveris said the flag was visible to customers.

Don Thomas, S.C. Division Heritage Defense Committee chairman, joined with Carter and his group after learning about the event. He said the Sons of Confederate Veterans were discriminated against.

"We believe if it were any other kind of group this would never

have occurred," said Thomas, who works out of Columbia to promote and protect Southern heritage.

"We welcome all kinds of people to the South -- Southerners, foreigners, Yankees -- but what we have here is a carpet-bagger," Thomas announced to the crowd. "I would just like to say to these little tyrants, our ancestors did not secure our liberty from the king of England to surrender it to the York Seafood Restaurant."

"I'm an owner and manager of a restaurant," Doulaveris said. "I did what I thought was right. If they would have contacted me prior to the event and told me their plans, I would have politely told them to leave the flag at home."

In the Confederation

What's Going On

Union Veterans to be Honored in Alabama

MOULTON, Ala. — A monument dedicated to Confederate veterans at the Lawrence County Courthouse is going to get a companion: a monument honoring Union soldiers.

The Lawrence County Commission granted permission Monday for the new monument, which will be paid for with private funds.

Confederate

lumbus would lead in efforts to take care of the Southern soldiers' graves and get Confederate Memorial Day recognized throughout the South.

How can we expect our children to know about their heritage when school bands no longer play "Dixie?"

Young folks once heard stories from their grandpa and teacher about the American soldiers who for 200 years marched off to war. Onward Christian Soldiers was still included in standard American song books.

Once upon a time the South's businesses and schools closed on Confederate Memorial Day.

This was a special time for parades and memorial speeches at the local soldiers' cemetery.

Tens of thousands of people made their way to the Confederate cemetery and children delighted in catching a glimpse of a Confederate Veteran.

When the War Between the States ended, women of the North and South formed memorial organizations.

They made sure the soldiers got a Christian burial and were remembered.

Great monuments were erected to the soldiers of Blue and Gray and still can be seen from many town squares and soldier cemeteries.

For over 100 years the good people of the Ladies' Memorial Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of Confederate Veterans have continued the tradition of Confederate Memorial Day in April.

Important April Dates to Remember

Notable Confederate Birthdays

April 1: Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner

April 10: Brig. Gen. Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb*

April 10: Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk*

April 10: Brig. Gen. James Edward Rains*

April 12: Brig. Gen. George Burgwyn Anderson*

April 13: Brig. Gen. Leroy Augustus Stafford*

April 25: Brig. Gen. James Dearing*

April 21: Brig. Gen. Louis Trezevant Wigfall, Edgefield

April 24: Brig. Gen. James Edward Harrison, Greenville District

*Died in Confederate service

Coming Events

May 5: Living History Day, Sandy Run

May 6: Confederate Memorial Day, Columbia

May 6-7: Battle for Columbia, Sandy Run

Other states recognize Confederate Memorial Day on May 10 and June 3. June 3 is the birthday of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Since about 1995, April has also become known as Confederate History Month.

It is written that the first Confederate Memorial Day was held in Columbus, Ga. Some say it was the idea of Lizzie Rutherford, President of the Columbus Chapter of the Ladies Memorial Association, and their Secretary Mrs. Charles J. Williams.

Mrs. William's husband served as Colonel of the 1st Georgia Regiment, CSA during the War Between the States.

He died of disease in 1862 and is buried in his home town of Columbus.

Disease killed more soldiers during the war than did the battles.

Mrs. Williams and her daughter visited his grave often and cleared the weeds and leaves from it, then placed flowers on it.

Her daughter also pulled the weeds from other soldier graves near her father. It saddened the little girl that many graves were unmarked.

With tears of pride she said to her mother, "These are my soldiers' graves." The little girl became ill and passed away in her childhood. Mrs. William's grief was almost unbearable.

One day, while visiting the graves of her husband and daughter, Mrs. Williams looked at all of the unkept soldiers' graves and remembered the words her

daughter had told her.

She knew what she had to do.

With permission from Lizzie Rutherford, President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Williams wrote a letter that was published in the newspapers of the South asking the women of Dixie for help.

She asked that organizations be formed in taking care of the thousands of Confederate graves from the Potomac River to the Rio Grande.

She also asked state legislatures to set aside an April day to remember the men of gray.

With her leadership many Southern states adopted April 26, as Confederate Memorial Day.

Mrs. Williams died in 1874, but lived to see her native Georgia adopt April 26 as Confederate Memorial Day. It is still a legal holiday today.

The men and women who served the South during the War Between the States came from many races and religions.

There was Irish-born General Patrick R. Cleburne, Black Southerner Amos Rucker, Jewish-born Judah P. Benjamin, Mexican-born Colonel Santos Benavides and Native American General Stand Watie.

Please check out: <http://confederate-heritagemonth.com> and ask your local historical group what they are planning during April 2006, for Confederate History Month.

Lest We Forget!

Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

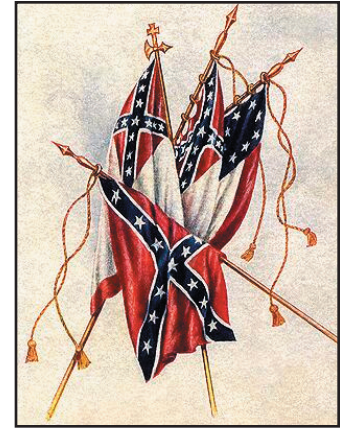
- April 6-7, 1862: Confederate surprise attack on Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's unprepared troops at Shiloh on the Tennessee River results in a bitter struggle with 13,000 Union killed and wounded and 10,000 Confederates.
- April 7, 1863: Federal warships repulsed in attack on Fort Sumter.
- April 8, 1863: Federal ironclad Keokuk, struck more than 90 times in attack on Fort Sumter, sinks in Charleston Harbor.
- April 12, 1861: Confederates under Gen. Pierre Beauregard open fire with 50 cannons upon Fort Sumter in Charleston
- April 15, 1861: Robert E. Lee, son of a Revolutionary War hero, and a 25-year distinguished veteran of the United States Army, is offered command of the Union Army. He declines.
- April 15, 1861: President Lincoln issues a Proclamation calling for 75,000 militiamen, and summoning a special session of Congress for July 4.
- April 17, 1861: Virginia secedes from the Union.
- April 19, 1861: President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Blockade against Southern ports.
- April 30, 1863: Battle of Chancellorsville, one of Lee's greatest victories, begins.

Words To Remember

"We could have pursued no other course without dishonor. And sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner."

-Gen. Robert E. Lee

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, April 20



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

Scripture Thought

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

- Ecclesiastes 9:10

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