

THE LEGIONARY

MAY 2016

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN



COMMANDERS CORNER

RUSTY RENTZ

Why did you join the Sons of Confederate Veterans? I believe some join to receive a pin and certificate. Some join because their friend is a member. Others join to add an organization to their resume. And then, we have those that appreciate their Confederate Heritage and the sacrifices of their ancestor (s).

Why do you not attend camp meetings? I have had some tell me they are tired of meetings in general. I have had those that think our meal price is too expensive. There are those that believe we are too political and those that think we are not political enough. Some say our meetings last too long while others think we are a meet and greet organization but I do not see them when we have projects and events.

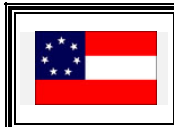
Our heritage is under attack on all fronts. Confederate monuments are being moved, schools bearing Confederate names are being changed, and Confederate Flags are being removed from locations where they still proudly fly.

We are at war. Not on the battlefield as our ancestors, but in the courts, in public and private schools, in the workplace, in our churches, in our legislative bodies and yes in our Governor's office.

Your ancestor's honorable name and commitment to duty is under attack. What are you going to do about this? It is easy to set back and let the other guy handle the situation at hand. It is easy to do nothing and we will lose if that is the prevailing attitude. Or we can attend meetings, become informed, recruit members, provide financial assistance, support camp projects, promote Confederate Heritage, call and write legislators, vote against those that betrayed us, invite friends to meetings and attend Confederate Memorial Day services and other pro Confederate events.

I ask each member to evaluate their commitment and make an effort to be more supportive of those matters that pertain to Confederate issues.

Our next meeting will be Thursday May 19, 2016 at Seawell's Restaurant. Our program will be provided by one of our own, Compatriot Paul Graham. His topic will be Former SC Slaves Remember "Sherman's Invasion". I look forward to seeing you and your guest at 6:00 pm on that evening.



RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

Contact Scott James / (803) 781-1836 / E-Mail: wscottjames@bellsouth.net

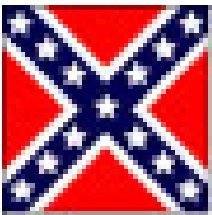
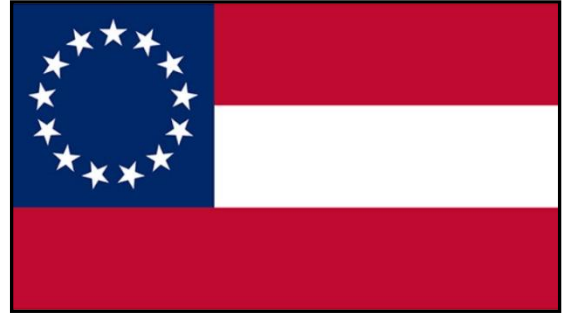




~ Events of March ~

This Month (May), in 1863, saw a new flag fly over the Confederacy. The first official flag of the Confederacy, called the "Stars and Bars," was flown from March 5, 1861, to May 26, 1863.

During the solicitation for the second national flag, there were many different types of designs that were proposed, nearly all making use of the battle flag, which by 1863 had become well-known and popular. The new design was specified by the Confederate Congress to be a white field "with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be a square of two-thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red; thereupon a broad saltier cross of blue, bordered with white, and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."



The nickname "stainless" referred to the pure white field. The flag act of 1864 did not state what the white symbolized and advocates offered various interpretations. The most common interpretation is that the white field symbolized the purity of the Cause. The Confederate Congress debated whether the white field should have a blue stripe and whether it should be bordered in red. William Miles delivered a speech for the simple white design that was eventually approved. He argued that the battle flag must be used, but for a national flag it was

necessary to emblazon it, but as simply as possible, with a plain white field

The flags actually made by the Richmond Clothing Depot used the 1.5:1 ratio adopted for the Confederate Navy's battle ensign, rather than the official 2:1 ratio.

Initial reaction to the second national flag was favorable, but over time it became criticized for being "too white". The Columbia Daily South Carolinian observed that it was essentially a battle flag upon a flag of truce and might send a mixed message. Military officers voiced complaints about the flag being too white, for various reasons, including the danger of being mistaken as a flag of truce, especially on naval ships, and that it was too easily soiled. This flag is nonetheless a historical symbol of the civil war.

The CHARGE

To you, *SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS*, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the TRUE HISTORY of the South is

PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS.

*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906*



***“THE VOICE OF THE LORD CAUSES THE OAKS TO WHIRL”***

We have heard the voice of the lord coming to us in many different ways, through thunder storm and even through tornados. Sometimes other forms of GOD’s voices are heard as well.

Could GOD’s voice be heard through angels as well? What defines an angel? When a loved one dies, do they become an angel of GOD, serving him in heaven?

I recently had a discussion with someone that said, if we define a loved one who has died and is now in heaven, we cannot define them as an angel of GOD.

I disagree totally; I think that my mom is an angel of god serving him in heaven. My interpretation of an angel is someone who has gone before us to eternal life. If that is not the case, then where do the angels originate?

All my life I have been led to, believe that good people on earth go on to be angles in eternal life. I will always make reference to my loved ones who have died as angels of GOD. If this is not true then where does GOD gather his angels in heaven?

The voice of the Lord is through his angels from heaven. I have been told that an angel is of lesser image than a human being. I find that very hard to believe, and hard to understand.

GOD sees fit for us to join him in heaven when our work here on earth is finished. He takes us to our final resting place in eternal life. Our pains are healed and we become free of all maladies and cured of any dreadful diseases we may have encountered here on earth.

Father, GOD prepare us to come into your kingdom. While we serve you here on earth, prepare to heal all who are sick, depressed, confused and in need of your healing hand. We pray for our compatriots who are sick and those who have recently lost a love one.

“WHISPERING, WEeping GOD, TURN OUR EAR TO YOUR VOICE, IN NATURE’S QUIET HUNTING PLACES.” AMEN

Chaplain's Prayer List: Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



Jesse Folk
Tommy Rollings

Ursula Slimp
Bill Smyth’s wife Ann

Robert “Doc” Spigner
Michael P. Coleman



Compatriots, this is the third in a series of articles on the history of the “Confederate Soldiers” monuments found throughout South Carolina. As you have seen in previous issues of the Legionary newsletter, a great deal has been made about the Greenwood, SC lawsuit concerning the World War 1 soldier’s monument in Greenwood. We now know that the lawsuit will not be dismissed, Circuit Judge Frank Addy, on April 18, 2016 refused to dismiss the lawsuit. Now the process of working its way through the courts and eventually to the South Carolina Supreme Court, where the “Heritage Act” will in all likely hood, be overturned. We need to impress upon our Senate and House representatives they must respond/develop a plan, perhaps change the

Heritage Act to a majority verse a super majority vote, to save these monuments. My fear is that our elected representatives see this suit as a way for them to stand on the sidelines and let the courts do their job.



The State | TheState.com

April 18, 2016 11:08 AM

Judge says lawsuit to integrate SC war monument can proceed

The Associated Press

GREENWOOD, S.C. — A South Carolina judge says members of the American Legion can press their lawsuit seeking to bring long-delayed integration to a World War I memorial that separates the soldiers' names by race.

Circuit Judge Frank Addy late last week refused to dismiss the lawsuit.

An American Legion statue in Greenwood memorializing soldiers who died in World War I separates their names into "colored" and "white." The group and the city of Greenwood want to change it.

But a 2000 law that removed the Confederate flag from atop the Statehouse dome also requires two-thirds approval from the General Assembly to change any historical monument in the state.

Lawyers for the state had said American Legion members cannot sue because lawmakers have never voted on that particular monument.

Jefferson Davis Highway Markers



Jefferson Davis highway markers are scattered throughout the country. The one pictured (Upper left) is located in Leesville, SC. It is a three-foot marker on the north side of the intersection of Columbia Avenue (US 1) and Main Street, in the median of Main Street. The marker is a granite stone with a bronze plaque and was placed in 1926 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC).

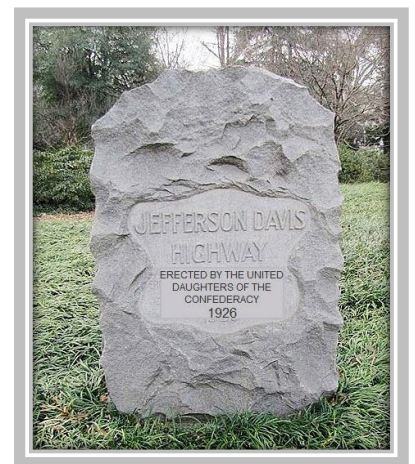
Another Jefferson Davis highway marker is located in Columbia, S.C. As with other markers it was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) January 1, 1923 on the

South Carolina statehouse grounds.

In the first quarter of the 20th century, as the automobile gained in popularity, a system of roads began to develop informally through the actions of private interests; these were known as *auto trails*. They existed without the support or coordination of the federal government, although in some states, the state governments participated in their planning and development. The first of these National Auto Trails was the Lincoln Highway, which was first announced as a project in 1912.

With the need for new roads being so significant, dozens of new auto trails were begun in the decade following. One such roadway was the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway, which was sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The UDC planned the formation of the Jefferson Davis as a road that would start in Washington, D.C. and travel through the southern states until its terminus at San Diego. More than ten years after the construction of the Jefferson Davis was begun, it was announced that it would be extended north out of San Diego and go the Canadian border.

The Jefferson Davis Highway traverses through South Carolina for 170 miles. Starting at the North Carolina state line, it follows US 1 to the Georgia state line near Augusta. The two markers presented above are



not the only ones in South Carolina. As with the soldiers monuments the Jefferson Davis highway markers are currently protected by the Heritage Act. REMEMBER, if the Heritage Act goes away, these highway markers will also be in jeopardy of removal.

Williamsburg County Monument “Kingtree”



North – Front

(a furled flag on a broken shaft)

CSA

1861 – 1865

ERECTED BY

WILLIAMSBURG CHAPTER

U.D.C. AND THE

CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY

MAY 10, 1910

TO THE MEMORY

OF THE MEN OF

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

WHO FOUGHT FOR

THE RIGHTS OF THE

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

COMRADES

(a cannon)

(crossed sabres)

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

South – Back

(crossed rifles with bayonets)

TO THE GALLANT BAND OF

VOLUNTEERS FROM WILLIAMSBURG

WHOSE COURAGE ZEAL AND

DEVOTION FED THE FIRES OF

PATRIOTISM THAT KEPT

ALIVE THE FLAME DURING FOUR

YEARS OF ARDUOUS CONFLICT

THEY SACRIFICED THEIR ALL

ON THE ALTER OF THEIR

COUNTRY WITH NO HOPE OF

REWARD—SAVE HONOR

About 1905, Mrs. D. C. Scott and seven other women organized a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Williamsburg County to develop a memorial to the county's Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Scott was president and inspiration of the chapter. Within the next five years, with much help from the citizens of Williamsburg County, the women raised \$2,500.00.

They unveiled the monument on May 10, 1910, even though the statue of the soldier had not yet arrived. Reverend E. E. Ervin offered the opening prayer before a crowd of 2,000. The popular speaker, James Armstrong, Jr., of Charleston, was orator of the day. John G. Pressley, commander of South Carolina Confederate Veterans, also spoke. Pressley was formerly lieutenant colonel of the 25th S. C. Volunteer Regiment—a regiment in which many Williamsburg District men served. Pressley had lost an arm at Port Walthal Junction on May 7, 1864. Several U.D.C. members unveiled the monument and presented it to Mayor L. W. Gulland, who accepted it for Kingtree.

The Southern Marble and Granite Company of Spartanburg made the thirty-two-foot granite monument. It was originally placed in the middle of the prominent intersection of Main and Academy streets in Kingtree, facing eastward. Charles W. Wolfe, a Williamsburg County native who was the editor of the *Williamsburg County Record* and founder of the *Georgetown Outlook*, wrote the inscriptions.

The six-foot, eight-inch statue was carved in Italy from Italian marble. The figure is that of a Federal soldier, however, stands on a war monument in York, Maine. Some speculate that the two statues were somehow switched an unlikely scenario because the two monuments were sculpted by different companies, in different countries, and were erected four years apart. The Kingstree statue did not arrive until thirty days after the unveiling ceremony. The residents of Kingstree recognized the Federal uniform immediately, and legend has it that several Confederate veterans went on a drinking and shooting spree in protest. Nevertheless, the statue was placed on top of the monument and remains there still, readily recognizable as being distinctly different from other statues atop the state's Confederate monuments. Neither the uniform nor the soldier's accoutrements are typically Confederate, and the pose—a soldier with cap in hand—is unique, at least in terms of the state's other monuments. The mystery of the soldier's rightful place and the whereabouts of Kingstree's soldier remain unsolved.

In 1958, the S. C. Highway Department, as a part of the upgrading of the public highway system, required the City of Kingstree to move the monument. Many citizens of Kingstree objected, and a public debate that several other South Carolina towns found familiar began. The issue divided the town. The U.D.C. opposed any relocation. The town council, chamber of commerce, county delegation, and several civic clubs recommended moving the monument to the courthouse lawn. Concerned that the monument would be boxed and forgotten, forty-two citizens on September 9, 1958, obtained an injunction to prevent the monument from being disassembled and stored. About a week later, when the town council said the Williamsburg County Courthouse lawn would be a suitable new site for the monument. Judge J. Woodrow Lewis lifted the injunction. The monument was moved to the present location in October 1958, this time facing North.



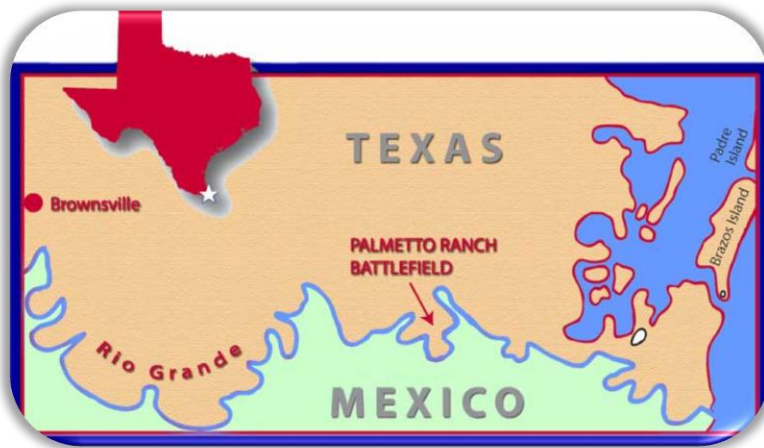
CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

2016 - 2017

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Palmetto Camp 22	June 2, 2016	Meets 6:30PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	May 1, 2016	Meets 7:00PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
15th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	May 31, 2016	Meets 6:30PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	May 31, 2016	Meets 7:00PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Confederate Ghost Walk	Oct. 14 & 15, 2016	Magnolia Cemetery 70 Cunningham Ave. Charleston, SC http://csatrust.org
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	Nov. 6, 2016	Details to be provided
Columbia Veterans Day Parade	Nov. 11, 2016	Details to be provided
Christmas in Cayce	Dec. 3, 2016	Details to be provided
West Metro Parade of Lights Christmas parade	Dec. 10, 2016	Details to be provided
Battle for Pocotaligo	Jan. TBA	Directions are provided on web site - www.pocotaligo.com
Hunley / Housatonic Memorial Service	Feb. 17, 2017	7:00PM at Sunrise Presbyterian Church 3222 Middle St. Sullivan's Island, SC - http://csatrust.org



The Battle of Palmetto Ranch



On May 13, 1865 more than a month after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the last land action of the Civil War took place at Palmito Ranch, near Brownsville, TX. This battle was fought by Union and Confederate forces well aware of the surrender of Robert E. Lee four weeks earlier.

The action began when Federal troops stationed on Brazos Island, just south of Padre Island and north of the Rio Grande, moved onto the Texas mainland on the night of May 11–12. Inconclusive skirmishing on May 12 and the morning of May 13 drove a

battalion of Rebel cavalry west of Palmetto Ranch, where it was reinforced by artillery and cavalry commanded by Colonel John S. “Rip” Ford.

Finding the Federal force located deep in a bend of the Rio Grande, Ford sought to trap his enemies, commanded by Colonel Theodore Barrett, by sending a flanking column to cut the Union troops off from the road leading back to Brazos Island. Seeing the Rebel movement, Colonel Barrett ordered a rapid retreat out of the potential trap by his 62nd United States Colored Troops, the 34th Indiana and two companies of the 2nd Texas (U.S.) Cavalry (dismounted).

This sudden withdrawal left the skirmish line of the 34th Indiana unsupported. Ford seized upon this opportunity and immediately ordered his cavalry to attack. During this phase of the battle, Private John J. Williams of the 34th Indiana was killed, becoming the last soldier to die in battle during the war.

Ford’s troopers captured the entire Federal skirmish line, as well as the companies of the 2nd Texas (U.S.) which were acting as a rear guard for Barrett’s retreating main force. Despite this loss, the Union troops managed to reach the top of the river bend just ahead of the Confederates. With their line of retreat secure, the Yankees steadily withdrew toward the coast, harassed by Ford’s cavalry the entire distance. Toward dusk, both sides received reinforcements and skirmishing went on until nightfall, when Barrett’s force crossed back to Brazos Island and safety. Two Union soldiers had been killed, six wounded, 102 captured and two were listed as missing. Southern losses were five or six wounded, one of who is believed to have died later.

The last battle of the war was a resounding Confederate victory, but it could not change the strategic reality that the South had been defeated. A few days after the battle, Ford disbanded his command and sent his troops home.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

May 1, 1861	Robert E. Lee orders Stonewall Jackson to remove the weapons and equipment from the arsenal at Harpers Ferry
May 12, 1861	Benjamin Butler takes control of Federal Hill and threatens to fire on downtown Baltimore if Southern sympathizers protest.
May 23, 1861	Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson strikes the B&O Railroad, capturing 56 locomotives
May 10, 1862	Federal mortar boats, shelling Fort Pillow, are attacked by a makeshift Confederate fleet. The U. S. responds in force, with ironclads. Although the 8 Confederate boats manage to sink 2 ironclads (the <i>Cincinnati</i> and <i>Mound City</i>) the battle of Plum Run Bend or Plum Point ended when the Confederates withdrew to Fort Pillow
May 31, 1862	Joseph E. Johnston severely wounded during the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA and borne from the field.
May 4, 1863	General "Fighting Joe" Hooker's Army of the Potomac is defeated by Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia as it crosses the Rappahannock on the way to Richmond
May 7, 1863	Major General Earl Van Dorn is killed by a jealous husband, a doctor whose wife Van Dorn had been seeing.
May 4, 1864	The radical Wade-Davis Reconstruction Act passes in the US House.
May 9, 1864	General John Sedgwick [US] is killed by a Confederate sharpshooter during the battle of Spotsylvania. He is replaced by Horatio Wright

April Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, MAY 19
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Paul Graham - Former S.C.
 slaves remember "Sherman's
 Invasion"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212
 507 Sail Point Way
 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
 A Non-Profit Organization
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