

# THE LEGIONARY

July 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"*

## Common Sense 'Yankee Clause' Being Dashed

By Jim Faber

Hilton Head Island Packet

**HILTON HEAD ISLAND** - It appears that the Northern invasion of the South is complete - at least it is on a patch of land known as Delta Plantation in Jasper County.

"Yankees look down their little pointy noses at the people in the South because we are polite."

There, a diehard rebel named Henry E. Ingram Jr. made his last stand against the onslaught of Yankees, only to be thwarted by a man from Long Island, N.Y., and now a French Canadian.

Ingram promised to keep Yankees out of Delta Plantation in Jasper County when he bought 1,700 acres there in 1998. His resolve to keep them out still is strong, but the covenants he put on the land don't seem to have any teeth.

Those covenants did, however, scare Canadian-raised Bluffton resident Lou-

ise Legare a bit as she was close to signing a contract to buy a

See Yankees, page 7



Yankees may have the upper hand in Jasper County, but they're going to have work hard to make any more headway in South Carolina.

## Long-Serving Pontiff was Friend to Davis, Confederacy

By Bill Ward

Kinston (N.C.) Press

**H**e was born Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti on May 13, 1792, son of the noble family of Girolamo dei conti Ferretti. He would be educated to become a Roman Catholic priest, later serving in Chile and Peru. At age 35, Father Mastai-Ferretti was made Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827 and continued his rise in the Catholic hierarchy, eventually becoming Pope Pius IX.

As Pius IX, Mastai-Ferretti served the longest pontificate on record, not counting the Apostle Saint Peter, from his election on June 16, 1846 until his death 31 years later in 1878.

Under the reign of Pope Pius IX, an interesting link developed between the Vatican and Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America.

During the time of the War Between the States from 1861 to

See Pius IX, page 4

## Veterans Affairs Puts Grave Maps Online

By David Hubler

The Department of Veterans Affairs has added online maps of burial sections in national cemeteries that people can print from home computers or at kiosks in the cemeteries.

The VA said today that the addition of the online grave maps will make it easier to locate more than 3 million veterans and de-

pendents buried in the national cemeteries.

The feature improves a service begun two years ago that allowed family members to find the cemetery that contains their loved ones.

"This new map feature makes it easier for families, friends and researchers to find the exact location of a veteran's grave in

See VA, page 7

## Hampton's Legion Topic of July Talk

Our July speaker will be Lee Sturkie, an expert on Hampton's Legion.

When Sturkie talks, he "becomes" his great-grandfather (a member of the Legion) and gives firsthand accounts of life during and after the war. Lee is a wonderful speaker and not to be missed.

# Dues Renewal Offers Opportunity to Build Up Camp

**B**y now, you all should have received your dues renewal notice from Division H.Q.

Please take a moment to write your check and mail your notice to Adjutant Layne Waters as soon as you can.

You'll also want to toss in a few extra bucks to help with the Division offensive. Division Commander Burbage has obviously learned one thing from our Confederate forefathers...you cannot win a war if you choose to fight it on the defensive!

Personally, I'm glad to be on the attack. I want to be the first to get to the youth of the Southland.

I want them to learn the true history of the South, before our enemies tell them all the lies about the South, the War Between the States, and the Confederate soldier.

So figure out a way you can save \$5 this

## Commander's Corner

Tommy Rollings

year, and donate it to the SCV. You'll be proud that you did. Your Confederate ancestor will be proud that you did, too.

Now that we are at the beginning of a new fiscal year it's the perfect time for new recruits to join up! Our Camp membership growth has hit a lull the last few months and it's up to US to do something about it. Let's all pledge to recruit at least one new member this year.

When we've done it, our Camp will have doubled in size and we'll be back on the right track to becoming the biggest Camp

in the SCV.

Lt. Commander Rentz and myself have done some research lately and found that the Camp does not receive enough annual dues money from each Compatriot to pay for the printing of The Legionary for a year.

It's going to be awful hard for the Camp to be financially stable when our dues don't cover the cost of our main "perk" of being a Camp member. We actually lose more money on regular members than associates, as most of the associates money stays with the Camp.

Fortunately, Lt. Commander Rentz has been able to find another printer who will save us well over \$100 per month on printing costs. Nice work, Rusty!

See y'all on the 20th with your new recruits!

# Many Re-Enactors Have Worn Uniforms in Real Combat

By Meg Bernhardt

Hanover (Penn.) Evening Sun

Many Civil War re-enactors have worn uniforms before – in actual combat.

"You're doing it to remember those that went before you," said Shawn Mowbray, a Confederate re-enactor and U.S. Army veteran. "One hundred forty-three years ago here, those men fought for what they believed in, just like the men in Iraq today."

At last weekend's Gettysburg battle re-enactments, veterans mixed with civilians to dress up, camp out and mock fight each other on the Redding Farm north of Gettysburg.

Whether it's for patriotism, continuing camaraderie, a need to remind people of historical lessons or a form of therapy, a large percentage of the re-enactor community is made up of people who have served in the real military.

Mowbray and fellow re-enactor Phil Capestany are in the same group. They estimate some re-enactment regiments are 90 percent veterans and say many of the hardcore "stitch counters" – those who take

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...being a re-enactor is  
a form of patriotism, a  
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re-enacting so seriously they will not use machine-sewn clothes – are veterans.

Capestany was in the Navy for eight years. He was aboard the USS Stark in 1987 when it was hit by two missiles in the Middle East. Thirty-seven of his fellow crewman were killed. He says he's still gun-shy and jumps when he's on the field and the artillery explodes nearby.

But to him, being a re-enactor is a form of patriotism, a peaceful way to recognize the sacrifice of other soldiers.

Union re-enactor Julie Long thinks it's important to guide future policy too.

"The reason (history) repeats itself is because no one paid attention the first time and that's why we do what we do," she said.

As a medical lab technician for the Air Force, Long saw her share of injured servicemen and the health concerns that go with the military. It's a comfort for her to know that on the re-enacting field, no one will get hurt, and if someone calls for a medic, the battle will stop immediately.

In real life, she said, there are no timeouts for injuries.

"The enemy at the end of the day is your friend," Long said. "You know at the end of the day the dead are just going to get up."

She describes both the re-enactors and military as a family. Because of the supportive community, some veterans find re-enacting helps them deal with post-traumatic stress disorder associated with their service. After a battle, the re-enactors can go drinking and have fun without having to mourn anyone or relive the consequences of war.

And Richard Sterner, a re-enactor and Air Force veteran from Easton, thinks fun is what it's about.

"When you're in the military, you hate the discipline and people bossing you around. So that's tough to come back to."

## 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



# SCV Ready to Stand Tall Against Klan at Gettysburg

By Angie Mason

Hanover (Penn.) Evening Sun

In 2004, the Sons of Confederate Veterans held a demonstration near the Peace Light Memorial at Gettysburg National Military Park to protest a Gettysburg College art exhibit that showed a Confederate flag being hung from a 9-foot gallows.

The Ku Klux Klan threatened to join that protest as well, according to Ted Streeter, president of the Gettysburg Borough Council. But the Klan didn't.

"We had quite a police force mobilized to deal with it, but nobody ever showed," Streeter said.

James Palmisano, commander for the Pennsylvania division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said his organization didn't want the Klan to be part of their protest.

"They didn't show up, and we were very happy they didn't," he said.

But in September, the World Knights of the Ku Klux Klan say, they will show.

The Sharpsburg, Md.-based group has obtained a permit to demonstrate Sept. 2 on the lawn by the Cyclorama Center, protesting the war in Iraq and promoting unity among whites in the North and South, ac-

cording to Gordon Young, a Klan leader.

Young said Civil War battle sites are an appropriate place for the organization to demonstrate, because its members are "ghosts of the Confederacy."

The permit to protest at Gettysburg falls on the heels of a demonstration the organization held at the battlefield at Antietam. Young said he plans more battlefield protests because federally-run parks protect his constitutional rights better than towns.

"I might hit the West Virginia or Virginia battlefields or historic areas" after Gettysburg, he said. "Once I get them all, I'm coming right back again."

But Palmisano said his organization is opposed to the Klan "using the sacred grounds of the Gettysburg battlefield as a forum for their message."

"The Ku Klux Klan wasn't established until after the Civil War," he said. His organization works to put distance between "the confederate soldiers' good name" and the Klan's policies, he said.

Palmisano said the Sons of Confederate Veterans are considering what kind of action to take in response to the Klan's planned protest.

Another organization, the 37th Texas

Cavalry, has been given a permit to hold a counter-demonstration the same day, on the southern part of the lawn near the Cyclorama Center, according to Katie Lawhon, spokeswoman for the park.

According to the permit, the Virginia Beach, Va.-based group will hold a Confederate re-enactor military-style protest, she said. About 50 participants in Civil War-era dress are expected, she said.

The group held a counter-demonstration at the Klan's protest, which was held at the site where the Battle of Antietam took place. Bob Harrison, whose name is on the Gettysburg permit, could not be reached for comment.

Streeter said the 2004 protest was the only other he knew of that took place on Gettysburg battlefield grounds. But he doesn't think the Klan's demonstration should cause the borough any "major concerns."

Streeter said he agreed with a statement from park Superintendent John Latschar, who said the activity was constitutionally protected.

Several members of the local community said they supported the group's rights to free speech.

Dru Anne Neil, spokeswoman for the Gettysburg Foundation, said her organization supported the park service's decision.

"We may not always agree with people's opinions but ... it's certainly a First Amendment right," she said.

Tom Winter, manager at The Regimental Quartermaster in Gettysburg, said he doesn't agree with the group's "brand of politics" but understands its right to free speech.

"Hopefully it will not have any ill effect in town," he said. From reading about other rallies, he said, it seems they don't "impact the general workings of other establishments."



Many Sons of Confederate Veterans Compatriots, including H.K. Edgerton, above, have fought to keep the Ku Klux Klan from contaminating the Confederate flag and Confederate heritage with its message of hate.

## Research Problems?

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

**Jim Harley**

[mshjehjr@bellsouth.net](mailto:mshjehjr@bellsouth.net)

(803) 772-8080

# Don't be Fooled by Hustlers Pitching Reparations Sham

An editorial thinly disguised as a news story appeared in papers across the country earlier this month in the form of an Associated Press article that claimed the push for slavery reparations is gaining momentum.

Actually, the story is nothing more than wishful thinking on the part of the media, which has been all too happy to promote the idea of slavery reparations for years.

The story claims that "fueled by the work of scholars and lawyers, their campaign has morphed in recent years from a fringe-group rallying cry into a sophisticated, mainstream movement."

Most recently, the story reported, the Moravian Church and the Episcopal Church both apologized for owning slaves and promised to battle current racism, and the Episcopalian Church is studying ways to repay black church members.

It's difficult to know where to begin when one comes across an idea as intellectually bankrupt as slavery reparations. It's been more than 140 years since slavery was abolished in the U.S., which means it's been many decades since the last slaves

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The bottom line with the reparations movement, like many movements propelled by "activists," is that it's all about money.

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and slave owners died.

All kinds of questions are raised by the concept of slavery reparations:

- If the government were to pay money to blacks for slavery, wouldn't some of that money come from citizens whose families arrived in the U.S. long after slavery ended?
- What of individuals with both black and white ancestors? Would they get money from the government, see money they paid in taxes go to others, or both?
- And if you're going to pay reparations to the descendants of slavery, doesn't that raise the question of whether Southerners whose property and possessions were destroyed by Gen. William T. Sherman's army should

receive compensation as well?

No living American should have to pay for a practice that ended more than 140 years ago. Plus, programs such as affirmative action and welfare already have compensated for past injustices, said John McWhorter, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute.

"The reparations movement is based on a fallacy that cripples the thinking on race - the fallacy that what ails black America is a cash problem," said McWhorter, who is black. "Giving people money will not solve the problems that we have."

The bottom line with the reparations movement, like many movements propelled by "activists," is that it's all about money. Those pushing for reparations are looking to line their pockets at the expense of the nation as a whole and they're counting on the media and white guilt to drive them all the way to the bank.

Nobody, white or black, thinks slavery was a good thing, but to believe that a handful of cash is going to solve black America's problems is not only simplistic, it's disingenuous.

## Pius IX

1865, Union operatives openly recruited mercenaries in Europe.

President Davis respectfully brought this situation to the attention of the Pope, who reassured Davis that he would do what he could to bring the practice to an end.

The Pope contacted the bishops in Catholic Europe, with instructions that the bishops were to do everything in their power to help put an end to the business of U.S. representatives recruiting mercenaries.

The bishops acted diligently, ending the Union's recruiting operations.

In the correspondence that followed between the Pope and Davis, Pope Pius always made a point to refer to President Davis as "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America."

During his post-war imprisonment, ex-President Davis received comfort in the form of a rosary sent to him by the nuns of the Sisters of Charity at Savannah, Ga.

And, according to Mrs. Varina Davis, "The sisters came to see me and brought me all the money they had, five gold dollars. They almost forced me to take the money, but I did not. They then offered

to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months."

Mrs. Davis later sent her children to Canada, because of rough treatment they received from Union soldiers, scalawags, and ex-slaves.

But remarkably, the Pope himself offered the most solace afforded to the former Confederate President by two simple gifts while he was in prison.

A personally hand-woven crown of thorns symbolized Davis's suffering at the hands of his enemies.

And Davis likely found additional comfort in a portrait of the Pope, autographed by the pontiff with the words from sacred writ, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

Despite his own wishes, Pius IX's pontificate also marks the beginning of the modern papacy, which was freed of its temporal sovereignty during his reign.

From that point on, the papacy became and continues to become more and more a spiritual, and less a temporal, authority.



**Pope Pius IX, who led the Roman Catholic Church from 1846-78, supported Southern efforts at independence.**



# Another Southern Name Threatened in Birmingham

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala.** - Former Birmingham City Councilman John Katopodis has proposed changing the name of Caldwell Park, which honors a key figure in the founding of Birmingham who also was an officer in the Confederate Army and a slave owner.

Katopodis wants the park named after former City Councilwoman Nina Miglioni-co, a social progressive who was elected to the council after the old commission form of city government was changed during the racial turmoil in 1963. She served for more than two decades.

The park in Southside is named after Dr. Henry Caldwell, who designed Highland Avenue and was president of the Elyton Land Co., which settled much of the city. But Katopodis said Caldwell's slave-owning history cannot be overlooked.

"I cannot see this government retaining that name without a lot of pain associated with it because I don't think the community would stand for it," he said.

Councilwoman Valerie Abbott, whose district includes Caldwell Park, is against renaming it.

"I do feel that it is appropriate to honor Miss Nina, but I feel the city has other venues and I'm personally opposed to renaming something that's already named for someone else," Abbott told The Birmingham News in a story Monday.

William Stewart, University of Alabama political science professor emeritus, said conflict persists in the South where tributes to Confederate soldiers and segregationists abound.

"These were established at a time when the electorate was overwhelmingly white and people didn't have to be sensitive to African-American feelings to the naming of facilities after the people who fought to keep them in slavery," Stewart said.

D'Linell Finley, professor of political science at Auburn University Montgomery, said communities should use discretion when removing names.

"At some point even though the city may be overwhelmingly black, there is a realization that Confederate history is a part of our past too," Finley said. "Don't make it a loss of one history for the other."

*-The Associated Press*

# N.C. Arsenal's Secrets Unravelled Sherman Destroyed Fayetteville Site in 1865

By Don Worthington  
Fayetteville (N.C.) Observer

**T**he mystery of the Fayetteville Arsenal continues to intrigue historians, 141 years after Union Gen. William Sherman ordered it destroyed.

Historians cull clues about the arsenal's past from letters, maps and reports filed and forgotten in museums and archives. They scan online auctions, looking for period letters and other accounts.

A letter listing the names of Civil War armorers arriving at or leaving Fayetteville can generate much interest.

Imagine the excitement when historians can wrap their hands — carefully protected by white gloves — around a clue.

Historians at the Museum of the Cape Fear are doing just that as they study a rifle made here in 1861 and an artist's interpretation of what was left after the Yankees burned the arsenal in 1865.

The challenge is to take these artifacts and "give them life, connect them to a face or a person," said David Reid, the museum's administrator.

Arsenal workers made more than 10,000 rifles during the Civil War. The museum already had two Fayetteville rifles, one made in 1862, the other in 1864.

The recently acquired 1861 rifle has subtle differences from its counterparts. It is missing the stamp "Fayetteville, CSA" found on later models. And the rifle-maker's allegiances are evident on the butt plate at the end of the stock.

The plate was originally stamped with the letters "U.S." at the Harper Ferry arsenal. A worker at the Fayetteville arsenal stamped a "C" over the "U."

What intrigues museum staff members the most are initials carved or scratched into the rifle's wooden stock.

"J.A." is neatly carved into the rifle's stock.

Near the firing mechanism are fainter scratchings. There are the initials "PB," most likely Phillip Burkhart, the master armorer at the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. He followed the arsenal's machinery from Virginia to North Carolina.

Even fainter are the initials "A.M." and either "51" or "57 NC."

Museum historians are searching records of the 51st and 57th North Carolina regiments to find matches for the initials.

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When Sherman captured Fayetteville in March 1865, he ordered: "I will destroy the arsenal utterly."

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The 51st was formed in Wilmington and included men from Cumberland, Columbus, Robeson, Sampson and adjoining counties. The 57th was formed in Salisbury.

Both units saw extensive action in the Carolinas as well as Virginia.

The 51st was among the units at Fort Wagner outside Charleston. Soldiers from the 51st helped repel the attack of the 54th Massachusetts, the all-black regiment featured in the movie "Glory."

The museum purchased the 1861 rifle from a dealer in New Bern for about \$12,500. It awaits work at the North Carolina Museum of History, where dirt and rust will be removed.

The rifle will then return to the Museum of the Cape Fear. Museum officials hope to revamp their Civil War displays to include more information on the arsenal.

"Our goal is to show how the rifle was produced, how it changed during the war," Reid said.

Museum officials also hope to find more clues about how the Confederates expanded the arsenal, adding blacksmith and carpentry shops and other munition operations.

When Sherman captured Fayetteville in March 1865, he ordered: "I will destroy the arsenal utterly. Since I cannot leave a guard to hold it, I therefore shall burn it, blow it up with gunpowder and then with rams knock down its walls."

Accounts of the time suggest his troops followed his orders.

When Nena Morrow sat down to paint her version of the destroyed arsenal, she took some artistic liberties. She painted a single tower still standing, surrounded by several trees.

The painting has been part of the North Carolina Museum of History's collection since 1913. It is one of two Morrow paintings the museum owns.

Local museum officials learned that the state had the painting when they asked for a photograph of it. They wanted it for an exhibit on archaeology at the arsenal site.

# Confederate Flag is Focal Point for New McCarthyists

By Adam Graham

Ryan Lizza, fancying himself as the new Bob Woodward, is on a search and destroy mission to prove that George Allen is a Confederate Sympathizer. Though a charge that seems more appropriate to the Presidential election of 1868 than 2008, many on the left are fanning the flames. They smell blood in the water and are closing in for the kill.

They have evidence, like many people living in the South, Allen has had the Confederate flag on prominent display in many areas of his life. Like the beloved Dukes of Hazard, Allen at one point even featured the Stars and Bars on his vehicle. As Governor of Virginia, he signed a bill recognizing Confederate Heritage Month.

For such sympathies its argued, he's not fit to be President. It's made worse because George Allen has no Confederate ancestors. Why is it assumed that there can be no sympathy to the Confederacy outside of heritage?

Many of the Confederates were brilliant men. Lee was the sharpest mind of his generation. Stonewall Jackson was a man of unmatched courage, who before the war ministered to the needs of Blacks in his Church.

Liberals, who accuse Conservatives of being simple minded fools who can't understand the complexity of life turn the Civil War into a battle of the purely good Yankees and the purely Evil Confederates.

Throw away the issue of slavery in the Civil War and what do we have? A Constitutional issue played out on the battlefield. Many people without a racist bone in their body, including noted Black economist Walter Williams, sympathize with the Confederate Cause on Constitutional grounds.

While I'm glad the Union prevailed for both the sake of our nation and African Americans, I can respect the beliefs of people who believe the confederates were right. However, the left can't. Yes, Lizza is leading a good old fashioned gray hunt. All we lack is a guy in a blue suit calling Allen in before the cameras and asking a series of questions:

Have you now or ever been sympathetic to the Confederate cause?

Have you now or ever flew the Confederate flag?

Have you ever played the Confederate side in a Civil War computer game?

Meanwhile, the net whispering campaigns and innuendo-laden stories miss the larger point.



**Attacks on all things Confederate, whether it be the flag or Confederate Memorial Day, shown above, is pushed by those who focus on symbolism instead of substance.**

Is George Allen a virulent racist? Has he ever mistreated anyone because of their race? If George Allen was the type of man who was a hateful racist, why did he receive the endorsement of the conservative Black America's Political Action Committee? Show me the evidence, not of him flying a flag, but of the darkness of his soul.

These issues are smokescreens. The left loves to focus on symbolism because it distracts from the substantive issues.

Did George Allen's having a Confederate Flag on his pick-up truck cause massive Black poverty in liberal run cities? Did it create substandard inner-city schools which Democratic leaders will not allow Black children to escape. Why is that the Black

family was more intact under slavery than under 40 years of the sexual revolution?

If we measured by results and heart, not by silly symbolism, how would George Allen's efforts to reform Welfare and education measure up to a party that takes Blacks for granted and will be happy to let the Black family deteriorate, and continue to serve up an education that cares more about the teacher's union than Black children?

If results mattered, who would be the racists?

*(Adam Graham was Montana State Coordinator for the Alan Keyes campaign in 2000, and in 2004 was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Idaho State House. He and his wife live in Idaho.)*



## In the Confederation

### What's Going On

#### Louisiana Lawmaker Seeks to Honor Sherman

**BATON ROUGE, La.** - A Louisiana lawmaker wanted to honor William Tecumseh Sherman - the first president of what would become Louisiana State University.

But Sherman's march to that recognition may be sidetracked by his march to Atlanta during the Civil War.

Republican senator Robert Barham of Oak Ridge got colleagues to pass a non-binding Senate resolution requesting the LSU Board of Supervisors to give consideration for the naming of an appropriate building in honor of Sherman. The measure passed without objection or debate.

Sherman was superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, the institution that evolved into LSU, when it opened its doors in 1860.

Sherman's policy "total warfare" and "scorched earth" that led to the pillaging Atlanta during the Civil War made him anathema to generations of Southerners. And there are still plenty that don't want his name honored at LSU.

Ex-LSU Chancellor James Wharton, who ran the main LSU campus from 1981 to 1988 and has been on the chemistry faculty for more than 40 years, is waging a campaign to kill the idea before it gains momentum. He is backed by the SCV.

#### Museum with Cell that Housed Davis to Move

**HAMPTON, Va** - As the Army prepares to vacate Fort Monroe in five years, some historic military artifacts housed in the Casemate Museum could get packed into moving vans.

Officials plan a massive inventory of uniforms, flags, weapons and other items in the casemate, a series of cannon-filled rooms carved into the old stone fortress's walls.

The museum's future is the latest wrinkle in the complex base-closing process that started last fall. The Army plans to leave Fort Monroe by 2011.

The museum opened in 1951 primarily to showcase the cell that held Confederate President Jefferson Davis for more than four months after the Civil War.

## Important July Dates to Remember

### Notable Confederate Birthdays

July 1: Brig. Gen. John Adams\*  
July 1: Brig. Gen. Josiah Gorgas  
July 4: Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Govan  
July 12: Lt. Gen. D.H. Hill, York District  
July 13: Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest  
July 22: Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee, Charleston  
July 26: Brig. Gen. John M. Jones\*  
July 27: Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Clingman  
July 28: Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin,\* Statesburg  
\*Died in Confederate service

### Coming Events

July 20: Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp Meeting, Seawell's, 6 p.m.  
Aug. 2-6: 2006 SCV National Reunion, New Orleans

## Yankees

three-bedroom, two-bathroom house on the land from Bluffton Home Builders.

The list of rules she got from the builders was missing the first pages, so she went to the Jasper County Courthouse to get the missing ones.

There, she found the covenants, or rules, that Ingram demanded of buyers:

1. They could not be Yankees.
2. They could not have the last name Sherman (an obvious reference to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman).
3. And the land could not be sold or leased to those whose last names could be rearranged to spell Sherman.

Clearly, Ingram doesn't like Northern folk.

Now, however, Legare and Bluffton Home Builders are working with Ingram's son, Ashley Ingram, to remove the covenants. The former Delta Plantation is on both sides of U.S. 17, just north of the Georgia state line.

"When (Legare) brought it to us, we all kind of had a good laugh," said Jim Hobbs, a partner in the home-building firm.

In fact, Legare is buying the land and home from Bill Cook, another partner in the company, who happens to be a native of Long Island, N.Y. No one at Bluffton Home Builders had seen the covenants before Legare found the missing pages, and no one has ever tried to enforce them, Hobbs said.

If Henry Ingram had his way, he still would keep Yankees off of the 1,700 acres he once owned. His holdings on the plantation have dwindled to 10 acres.

Ingram, now a resident of Corpus Christi, Texas, said his son and attorney, who are both local, should be looking out for his anti-northerner wishes now.

"Yankees destroy everything they have up North, then they come down here," Ingram said. "When they destroy everything (in the South), where are they going to move next? Another country?"

## VA

all national cemeteries and some state veterans' cemeteries," VA Secretary Jim Nicholson said in a statement. "It enhances the VA's service at national cemeteries, already highly regarded, and our commitment to them as national shrines and historical treasures."

By entering a veteran's name and clicking on the "Buried At" link, a map displays the national cemetery, showing the grave's specific location.

The Veterans Affairs gravesite locator can be accessed at <http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov>.

The VA recently added many private cemeteries to its database. Those cemeteries contain 1.9 million veterans with VA grave markers. That brings the number of graves in the locator to about 5 million.

The department said it adds approximately 1,000 new records to the database each day, and it plans to add the exact locations of veterans' gravesites in the remaining state veterans' cemeteries.

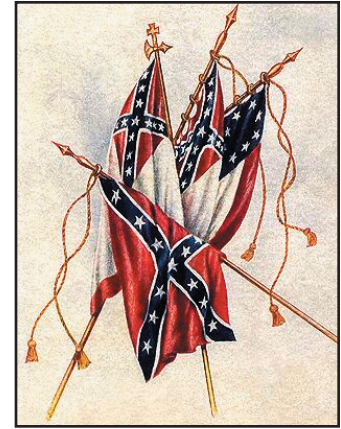
## Important Dates in the War of Northern Aggression

- July 3, 1863: Confederates fight valiantly, but are defeated at Gettysburg. Monumental battle is seen as high-water mark of the Confederacy.
- July 5, 1861: Missouri Governor Claiborne Jackson chases Union forces from the field in an early Confederate victory in Missouri.
- July 9, 1863: Brig. Gen. John Morgan leads 2,450 hand-picked cavalymen through Kentucky into Indiana, where they whip Union forces at Corydon.
- July 9, 1864: Lt. Gen. Jubal Early defeats Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy, Md., during Early's Raid and operations against the B&O Railroad.
- July 13, 1862: Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest routs Yankees at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Union casualties outnumber Confederates, 890-150.
- July 18, 1863: Federal bid to lay siege to Fort Wagner fails.
- July 21, 1861: Confederates whip Yankees at First Manassas, the first major land battle of The War Between The States.
- July 30, 1864: Federal explode massive ordinance under Confederate lines during action near Petersburg, Va., but Confederates recover quickly and inflict heavy casualties on Yankees in engagement that becomes known as The Battle of the Crater.

### Words To Remember

"We may be annihilated, but we cannot be conquered."  
-Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston

Next Camp Meeting  
Friday, July 20



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

### Scripture Thought

"Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob  
for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his  
God."  
- Psalms 146:5

## THE LEGIONARY

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[allegra@allegracolumbia.com](mailto:allegra@allegracolumbia.com)

<[allegra@allegracolumbia.com](mailto:allegra@allegracolumbia.com)>205 Coopers Hawk Circle  
Irmo, SC 29063



[www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)