

# THE LEGIONARY

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A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON CAMP NO. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)

*Paul C. Graham, Editor*

**A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN**

## SCV NATIONAL REUNION OPENS WITH REVERENCE FOR OLD SOUTH

By Liz Carey

A line of Confederate soldier re-enactors stood in uniform and a single bagpipe skirled through the Anderson Civic Center. A huge Confederate flag faced the assemblage and many flags of the South's past hung in the room where hundreds had gathered to honor their heritage.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans were beginning their national reunion.

The group, whose members are descendants of soldiers of the Confederacy, is in Anderson through Saturday at the Anderson Civic Center. It is the largest convention in Anderson County's history.

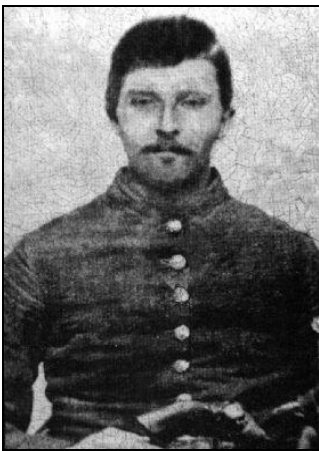
Anderson Mayor Terence Roberts opened the reunion to a standing ovation when he presented a proclamation to Ron Wilson, commander of the Manse Jolly Camp No. 6 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the host of the convention.

**See CONVENTION, Page 3**



Anderson Mayor Terence Roberts addresses the convention

## CONFEDERATE HISTORY MAIN FOCUS OF NATIONAL REUNION IN ANDERSON



Manse Jolly

By Liz Carey

For the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, the annual national reunion is as much about learning history as it is re-enacting it.

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans brought Anderson County's largest ever convention to the Anderson Civic Center this week. An anticipated 1,200 attendees started showing up Tuesday and will continue their reunion through today, when it ends with the commander-in-chief's banquet and ball.

The biggest part of the reunion, however, is the history.

Friday in five different sessions, members gathered to learn not just about various aspects of historical presentation, but also about Confederate figures from the Upstate.

Pastor John Weaver told them about Anderson rebel Manse Jolly.

Jolly, who grew up in Anderson, and six of his brothers served in the Confederate Army. Five of the brothers were killed. Jolly, Weaver said, "vowed to kill a number of Union soldiers for each of his brothers. Whether that number was five or a hundred per brother, everyone agrees he more than exceeded his quota."

Weaver said Jolly's actions were a response to the times.

"The truth of the matter is that when the Union armies came into the state with South Carolina's role as the first of the secessionists, they were going to make sure South Carolina paid," Weaver said. "We were treated like a conquered enemy and our possessions were taken from us. Women were raped, property was seized, homes were destroyed. ... What couldn't be taken illegally, was taken by legal means ... Manse vowed never to surrender."

Weaver said men of the time put law and order as a creed in their lives, but their belief in their duty to defend their families, their homes and their state prevailed over all else.

"The believed they were fighting ... foreign invaders onto their soil," he said.

Weaver said Jolly killed Union soldiers, Negroes, carpetbaggers and freed men alike. The local paper then, Weaver said, wrote stories about him, one headlined "Manse Jolly - Anderson Grub keeps federal garrison in terror" after Union officers failed to capture him.

Jolly decided the attention he brought to his mother and sisters who remained in Anderson was too much, Weaver said, and decided to move to Texas.

**See JOLLY, Page 3**

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

Many of you will immediately recognize this paragraph from South Carolina's Declaration of Secession adopted December 24, 1860. Further I know that I am "preaching to the choir" when I say that South Carolina was using our fore father's Declaration of Independence to justify the legality and right to institute a new form of government separate from United States of America.

While I believe that we as Sons of Confederate Veterans are very knowledgeable about our history, I am finding that as history has been rewritten over the last 150 years, the factual content available to the mass population is quickly eroding.

For example, Wikipedia, the 21<sup>st</sup> century version of the encyclopedia, states that the Confederate States of America "was an unrecognized state set up from 1861 to 1865 by eleven southern slave states of the United States of America that had declared their secession from the U.S." It is ironic that this definition uses that singular word "state" not acknowledging eleven independent states capable of functioning freely and independently. Also, Wikipedia briefly mentions commerce trade between England, France and the CSA, but goes on to say no countries recognized the Confederacy as an independent country or a group of independent states. It is useful to note that Wikipedia credits the U.S. Department of

State as their source of information.

There is a saying that those who do not learn from the mistakes of the past, are doomed to repeat. There has been much written lately in the news of states arguing their independent rights on subjects such as taxation, health care, immigration, social security, gay marriage and more. While I am not a proponent of dividing our great nation, I often wonder if we are headed in the same direction as we were over 150 years ago. This year is an election year that may be seeing the emergence of a new political party in the midst of all time low approval ratings for our country's leaders. I hope the erosion of history does not keep our parallel path of the past from teaching us the importance that our Nation is still "of the people, by the people, and FOR the people".

This month's speaker is David Reuwer who will be speaking on the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. I hope to see all of you Thursday August 19<sup>th</sup> at 6 pm.

## CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS

LARRY BATES

Thomas J. Jackson was born on January 21, 1824 in Clarksburg, Virginia, now part of West Virginia. His father died when he was three years old. His mother remarried, but she died shortly after giving birth to a son when Thomas was seven years old.

At the age of eight, he went to live with an uncle, who raised Thomas until he left home to become a cadet at West Point. There was not much of a Christian influence in the area where they lived and though his uncle was a good and decent man, Jackson had little or no religious training. As a student, he was an extremely hard worker and was exceptional in math. Regardless of the subject, his method of study was that he never proceeded to the next lesson until he had mastered the previous lesson.

At age 18, he became a Cadet at West Point. His first year there he came very close to flunking out. In his second year, he redoubled his efforts, and improved his academic standing and eventually graduated 17th in his class. While at West Point, he was respectful of religion but it had no particular great influence upon him. His good character resulted from self discipline and adhering to a number of maxims he had written down and followed, the most famous of which was, "You may be whatever you resolve to be."

After graduation from West Point in 1846, he was assigned to the 1st Regt.

Artillery and ordered to Mexico. He exhibited exceptional courage and tenacity at the battles of Churubusco and Chapultepec and in seven months was promoted from 2nd Lt. to a brevet rank of Major.

After the army occupied Mexico City he remained there until the U.S. had gained the peace treaties with the Mexican government. He joined in Bible study with the commander of his regiment, Col. Frank Taylor. Taylor's influence, instruction, patience and prayer for the men under his command, awakened something in Jackson's heart. Jackson had little knowledge of the Bible and who God was, so he resolved to study the Bible and examine the scriptures for himself. In the summer of 1848 he left Mexico and was assigned at Ft. Hamilton, NY where his spiritual progress continued with his Commander and friend, Col. Taylor. They continued to discuss the Bible and have prayer together along with a minister, Rev. Parks. It was at this time in his life at age 24, that Jackson accepted Christ as his Savior.

His career was solid, he was enjoying army life and his leadership and courage in battle were well known to those in high command. He was a man of great character. But his study of the scriptures showed him that like everyone he was a sinner in need of forgiveness and Christ as his Savior.

He undoubtedly studied the well-known scripture in the book of Ephesians

which says, "For by grace are you saved through faith and that not of yourselves it is the gift of God, not of works lest any man should boast."

He would live but 15 more years. His Christian life would be noted by prayer and teaching.

General Jackson was shot by friendly fire at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863. He developed pneumonia 4 days later and died on Sunday, May 10. His last words are probably his most famous. They are words of great hope and anticipation to every believer that hears them.

"Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."

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In the proclamation, Roberts said "our country is a nation of people united by a common history of individual heritage, diverse cultures ..." He said it was important to reflect on the nation's history and gain insight from its mistakes and successes.

South Carolina's Attorney General Henry McMaster said those who would besmirch the history and heritage of the South should be stopped.

"We need to understand the history in our state and what our heritage is and we need to be proud of it," McMaster said. "Our ancestors stood tall believing in what they thought was right and they did so with great sacrifice."

Chuck McMichael, the commander-in-chief of the national organization, said this year marks the 150th anniversary of those sacrifices.

"What must our ancestors have been

talking about on their back porches, and after church?" he said. "They were talking about what was going on in their country, and the dismay in their hearts of the course the nation was in, the encroachment of the federal government of the rights that belonged to the states. ... It was a storm and a change that they did not believe in."

As the first state to secede, South Carolina holds a special place in the Confederacy, not only because of its secession, but also because it sent more men to the cause of the Confederacy, while not providing a single organized group to the Union.

McMichael said that as soon as Abraham Lincoln was elected president, a parish in Louisiana seceded from the Union and declared war on the North. South Carolina was to follow in December of 1860.

McMichael said an anti-secessionist attorney, James L. Petigru, was reported to have said that "South Carolina is too small to be a republic and too large to be a lunatic asylum."

"If that's the case," McMichael said. "Then for this weekend, I'm proud to be an inmate."

There were also a number of short speeches by city and county officials including former Anderson County administrator Joey Preston, Anderson County Council members Ron Wilson, Tommy Dunn and Tom Allen, interim Anderson County administrator Rusty Burns and state Rep. Dan Cooper of Piedmont.

Source: *The Anderson Independent Mail* (www.IndependentMail.com)  
22 July 2010

## JOLLY

"He left Anderson with 23 notches on his rifle," Weaver said. "He got to Texas with about a dozen more."

There, with two friends, he set up a house, Bachelor Hall, and started a farm. Soon he married and was in the process of expanding his home when he drowned while crossing the Red River on his horse, Dixie.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Commander in Chief Chuck McMichael said learning about Confederates like Manse Jolly is the duty of all members.

"What began here nearly 150 years ago continues with us," he said. "We are the

heirs to those brave Confederates. It is the SCV that is charged with guarding the history of those honorable men."

On Thursday, attendees traveled to Abbeville to tour one of the most important places in the Civil War.

"Abbeville is where the last war council meeting was held by President Jefferson Davis," said Joey Preston, a member of the Manse Jolly Camp 6 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the organization that is hosting the national convention. "It's also where the first mass secession meeting was held."

Others will tour the Pendleton and Clemson areas to visit the home of John C. Calhoun and St. Paul's Episcopal Church where Calhoun's wife and other celebrated state residents are buried.

The convention wrap[ed] up ... with a banquet and ball where more than 400... attend[ed] in either formal attire or period dress.

Source: *The Anderson Independent Mail* (www.IndependentMail.com)  
23 July 2010.

## ADJUTANT'S DESK

**RICKY BADGER**

The dog-days-of-summer is one of the busiest times of the year for the Wade Hampton Camp. With the National Reunion behind us, our camp officers now look toward a new year. The search for new officers is under way and everyone is once again focused on membership retention.

Since the early nineties the SCV has grown from an organization that defended our Confederate Heritage by drawing a line in the sand and saying "You can take no more" to an organization that is advancing our Confederate Heritage on every front. This can only be done

with a strong membership base, both renewing and new members.

Every day as renewals arrive, I'm overwhelmed with pride knowing that we are members of one of the strongest SCV camps in the Confederation. Working together we can protect and preserve our heritage while carry on the "Charge".

If you have misplaced the renewal package or have not received one, please mail your renewal to the address below:

*Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp 273  
201 Winding Way  
Columbia, SC 29212*

**New Members: \$65.00** - National \$40.00

(this includes the \$5.00 recording fee and \$5.00 SCV pin); Division \$10.00; Camp \$15.00

**Renewing Members: \$55.00** - National \$30.00; Division \$10.00; Camp \$15.00;  
**Reinstating Members: \$65.00** - National \$35.00 (includes the \$5.00 reinstate fee); Division \$15.00 (includes the \$5.00 reinstate fee); Camp \$15.00.

See you at the next meeting and remember...

**RENEW EARLY AND RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER. We are currently at 54% on our renewals.**

## WORDS OF WISDOM

"Lincoln's war implied, and the Gettysburg Address set to words, a firm message to the States of the Union - 'I love you all, and if you leave me, I'll hunt you down and kill you.' The Address was not the sagely comments of a wise statesman, rather the vain, obsessive rantings of a power-hungry demon engaging in a blood-thirsty mission of self-aggrandizement, no matter the volume of corpses required to attain it."

— Lewis Goldberg



## Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:

Aug. 01, 1861	Confederate troops skirmish with Apache Indians near Ft. Bliss, TX
Aug. 10, 1861	Battle of Wilson's Creek, MO. Confederates are victorious in the major battle of the war in MO
Aug. 14, 1861	Brig. Gen. Paul O. Herbert is appointed commander of all the Confederate troops in TX
Aug. 05, 1862	Major engagement at Baton Rouge, LA
Aug. 09, 1862	Battle of Cedar Mountain, VA
Aug. 26, 1862	Beginning of the Second Manassas Campaign. Confederate Cavalry enter Manassas Junction and capture the rail point, supplies, and prisoners.
Aug. 27, 1862	Battle of Second Manassas. Troops under Gen. Jackson destroy Federal stores and facilities at Manassas Junction.
Aug. 28, 1862	For lack of evidence, accused Confederate spy Belle Boyd is released from the Old Capital Prison in Washington
Aug. 29, 1862	Battle of Second Manassas. The Federal drive against Gen. Jackson's troops end in failure.
Aug. 30, 1862	Battle of Second Manassas. Gen. Lee's army is victorious
Aug. 08, 1863	Gen. Lee offers his resignation as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Offer rejected by Pres. Davis
Aug. 24, 1863	In VA, Gen. Mosby's are active north of the Rappahannock River.
Aug. 05, 1864	Battle of Mobile Bay, AL
Aug. 06, 1864	CSS Tallahassee runs past the Federal blockading fleet and head north to begin raiding northern shipping; destroys 30 ships in two weeks
Aug. 16, 1864	CSS Tallahassee capture five enemy ships off the coast of New England
Aug. 18, 1864	Petersburg Campaign. Battle for the Weldon Railroad begins three days of intensive fighting
Aug. 25, 1864	Battle of Reams' Station, VA

**Next Camp Meeting**  
**THURSDAY, AUG 19TH**  
**6 O'CLOCK P.M.**



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**SPEAKER**

David Reuwer

**TOPIC**

*The Revolutionary War in SC*

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C/O Adjutant R.L. Badger

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