



THE LEGIONARY

JANUARY, 2025

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

We will not meet in January our next meeting will be in February,

Compatriots we have now entered the new year 2025 and in a few short days we will have a new President. I am optimistic this change in leadership will benefit our nation and all of its citizens and see the end of WOKE and DEI. As the descendants of Confederate soldiers, 2025 brings in a new chapter in our fight to amend the Heritage Act, strengthening it so all monuments, plaques, etc. are protected. With a Republican super majority in the House and Senate we now have our best chance in many years to accomplish passage of the amended Heritage Act.

We will be scheduling a "Legislative Day" as soon as we have a date for the amended Heritage Act to be introduced to the House and Senate. Prior to the introduction of the amended act we will start a letter writing campaign to our respective House and Senate representatives.



Chaplains Witness

Walter Lindler

There are those who seem to always follow the path of, "Out with the old and in with the new." An evangelist preaching in a church some years ago, stated, "If it's new, it can't be true." That statement may not apply to everything, and of course there are times when updating is important, but it does apply. Out with the old, and in with the new is not always a good idea, and in many circumstances, leads to destruction.

The Scripture says, "**Do not move the ancient landmark, which your fathers have set.**" (Proverbs: 22:28 ESV) Obviously, the landmarks referred to in these writings (and gatherings) of Solomon about three thousand years ago, are not the same today. For example: The Bible, and especially the New Testament, written by our Christian Fathers under the inspiration of God, does not need to be changed, amended, updated, and certainly not removed. But it has been. The Bible has been removed from our schools, courts and public assemblies, and the result has led to chaos, destruction, and even death. Prayer has also been removed along with the Cross, Nativity scenes and anything else that represents the "Faith of our fathers." What can we, as a people, expect when we remove these ancient landmarks which our fathers have set.

Not only has the faith of our fathers been removed, but so has their morality and sense of decency. We can say America is a "Nation under God", and sing "God bless America." However, God is not going to be moved or impressed by our slogans, pledges, and songs. How can America expect God's blessing when it is more socially acceptable to be a practicing homosexual or lesbian than it is to be a practicing

Christian. Did God bless Sodom? The ancient landmark of morality and decency set by our fathers has been removed. Far removed. I doubt our fathers would have thought such a condition existing in this country even possible.

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we also have ancient landmarks set by our fathers that must not be removed. Our Confederate forefathers set an example of courage and determination in the face of a destructive and unwarranted invasion, which we are to preserve, uphold and emulate. It is their name, their flag, their monuments, and their honor which is under attack today. This is the legacy, this is the responsibility, this is the honor they passed on to us, and it's up to us to insure that these ancient landmarks are preserved and never removed.



Nineveh repented under the preaching of Jonah, and God spared the city. Can the same thing happen in America? Can America be blessed? That, we can't say. However, the Sons of Confederate Veterans can be. But we must do as General S.D. Lee said, and that is to emulate the virtues of the Confederate soldier. That means we must be a Godly Confederation. We must be a "Army under God."

May God grant to each of us the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the South Carolina Division SCV the strength, unity of purpose, spiritual guidance, and faith, to protect and preserve the ancient landmarks set by our fathers.



Chaplains 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.

Pray for our Nation, State, Communities and First Responders.


Reggie Miller
Doyle Jaco




CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

If you are thinking about attending meetings at any of the listed camps, ***I recommend you check with a member you know and verify the meeting date and location is still valid.***

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Feb. 5, 2025	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – 11375 C R Koon Hwy (Hwy. 76), Prosperity, SC – 801-997-8627 – https://www.johnmkinard.com/
Palmetto Camp 22	Feb 3, 2025	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Monday of the Month – 109 Old Chapin Rd, Lexington, SC – scscv22@gmail.com
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Jan. 20, 2025	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC – irby.walker@gmail.com – 803-347-1080
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Jan. 28, 2028	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC – rhm3xdad@yahoo.com



Quote: Woodrow Wilson – 28th President of the United States of America

“A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is privately concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertakings in which their own money is involved and who necessarily, by very reason of their own limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom.”



Alexander Robert Lawton _____ (Born: 04-Nov-1818 – Died: 02-Jul-1896)



**Brig. Gen.
Alexander Robert Lawton**

Alexander Robert Lawton is the **30th** general officer in this series. He was one of the foremost attorneys of the Southern states, was born in St. Peter’s Parish, Beaufort district, South Carolina, November 4, 1818. His grandfather was an officer in the Continental army, and his father pursued the vocation of a planter. His youth was spent among the sports and comforts of a generous southern plantation, and his early education was acquired at the private schools of the neighborhood.

He entered the United States military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1839 as a 2nd lieutenant of the first artillery and for the ensuing eighteen months was stationed successively at Petersburg and Rouse’s Point, New York, and Coastport, ME.

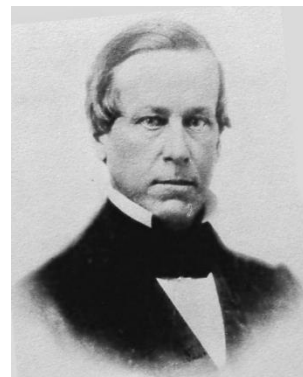
Resigning from the army in January 1841, he studied at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated therefrom in June 1842. Returning to his home he continued his studies in the office of

Honorable William F. Colcock, and in December of that year was admitted to practice in Columbia, SC. In January 1843 he established his home in Savannah, GA., and entered regularly and very earnestly of the practice of his profession.

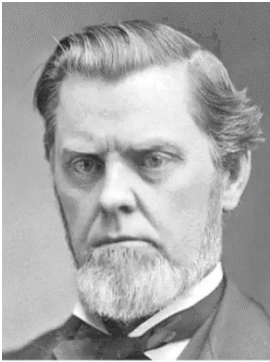
In November 1845 Alexander Lawton married Sarah Gilbert Alexander of Savannah. They had 3 children Corinne Elliott Lawton, Louisa Frederika Lawton, Nora Lawton, and Alexander Rudolph Lawton.

In November 1849, he accepted the presidency of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad company, and remained in that office until the successful completion and operation of that road in 1854.

Gen. Lawton’s entry into the political arena was as a representative from Chatham county in the Georgia legislature during the session of 1855-1856. Among other important services rendered by him while a member of that body was the introduction and passage of the act incorporating the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad company. During the winter of 1860-1861 he was a member of the Georgia senate and time and again measured swords with Benjamin Harvey Hill, anti-secessionist.

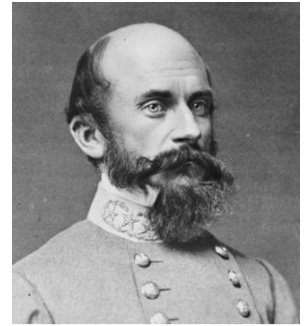


William Ferguson Colcock



Benjamin Harvey Hill

Alexander Lawton became colonel of the 1st Georgia Volunteers. He commanded the Savannah troops that seized Fort Pulaski, the first conflict of the war in Georgia. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army on April 13, 1861, and commanded the forces guarding Georgia's seacoast before being reassigned to Virginia. He led his brigade effectively during Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, the Seven Days Battles, and the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas). His last field service was at the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), where he commanded the division of the wounded Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell.



CSA Lt. Gen. Richard Stoddert Ewell

Lawton was seriously wounded early in the morning of September 17, 1862, while defending his portion of the Army of Northern Virginia's line. Initially carried from the field to a temporary hospital, he spent months at home recuperating.

In August 1863, Lawton became the Confederacy's second Quartermaster-General. Although he brought energy and resourcefulness to the position, he was unable to solve the problem of material shortages and poorly regulated railroads. He held this position until the end of the war.



U.S. President Stephen Grover Cleveland
First president to serve non-consecutive terms

While absent from the state and entirely without solicitation on his part, he was called upon to represent Chatham county in the lower house during the legislative session of 1874-1875. He was vice-president and chairman of the judiciary committee of the convention which, in 1877, framed the present constitution of Georgia. Gen. Lawton was president of the Tilden electoral college of Georgia in 1876, and chairman of the Georgia delegation to the national democratic convention that nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock at Cincinnati and Grover Cleveland at Chicago.

Early in 1885 he was nominated by President Cleveland as minister plenipotentiary to Russia, but technical objection being raised as to his eligibility under the fourteenth amendment of the national constitution, he urged the president to withdraw the nomination, though the point was not sustained by the attorney-general.

The patriotism which thus laid upon the alter of democratic harmony one of the highest honors within the gift of the administration, won for him a reputation transcending any fame he could have acquired by an acceptance of the tendered mission. When congress reassembled in December, 1835, the first private act passed was one removing the political disabilities of Gen. Lawton. It received the unanimous vote of both houses. In April 1877, President Cleveland conferred upon him the mission of Austria-Hungary as minister plenipotentiary.

Gen. Lawton is buried in Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah, GA.



Two American Generals with Such Perfect Rapport

After the absolute rout of the enemy at Chancellorsville, Lee rode into a clearing “where his soldiers rushed around him, waving their hats in celebration of the victory.” Some were in tears of worship, reaching out to touch him and his horse Traveller. Lee’s aide described the scene as “one long, unbroken cheer, in which the feeble cry of those who lay helpless on the earth blended with the strong voices of those who still fought, rose high above the roar of battle, and hailed the presence of the victorious chief.” The aide mused that “it must have been from such a scene that men in ancient times rose to the dignity of gods.”

“If Lee, outnumbered and initially outmaneuvered, had been someone else, he might have tried anything else than a venture so dangerous. After all, there was a prudent alternative and honorable under the circumstances: retreat to a more defensible position.

Instead of that, he chose to risk disaster – because he was Lee, and because the man beside him was Jackson. Whether it was because his opponent was Joe Hooker is less clear. Lee had known Hooker in Mexico, where the young officer earned his reputation before he earned his nickname. But Hooker had not been in a command position there – instead, he was the eager executor of others’ decisions. Yet Hooker’s record since as an aggressive division and corps commander should have told any sensible opponent that it was foolish to chance destruction in detail by his powerful force.

For Lee, however, Hooker’s performance in the previous two days, twice pulling back on Chancellorsville when his generals wanted to drive on, must have outweighed the rest of that war record. If Lee had not firmly concluded that Hooker would stay behind his fortified lines, he was willing to gamble on it. The clinching reason was Stonewall Jackson.

American history offers no other pair of generals with such perfect rapport., such sublime confidence in each other. Jackson had said, “Lee is the only man I know whom I would follow blindfolded.” Lee, from the beginning, had insisted that he was fighting to protect the Virginia of his fathers; Jackson could say he was fighting now to recover his own Virginia, the mountain land that was cut off as a new federal State.

But Lee upped the ante at Chancellorsville when he proposed going all the way around to hit Hooker’s army from its far flank. Jackson, as if challenged, upped it again when he told Lee he not only would go, but he would also take all three of his divisions along to do it right. Lee, fully realizing that this would leave him to hold Hooker’s overwhelming force with about one-fifth its number, met that challenge when he said calmly, “Well, go on.”

This was the climax of two great military careers, each made greater by the other.”
(Chancellorsville, 1863: The Souls of the Brave. Ernest B. Furgurson. Random House, 1992, p. 146)



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*



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Jan. 20, 1860	South Carolina formally seceded from the United States of America, laying the framework for the 10 states (Kentucky and Missouri seceded but were immediately occupied by federal forces) that would follow in the next 11 months.
Jan. 5, 1861	New York, NY – On this day in 1861, the <i>Star of the West</i> , a Union merchant vessel, leaves New York with supplies and 250 troops to relieve the beleaguered Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina.
Jan. 9, 1861	Charleston, SC – Citadel Cadets turn back <i>The Star of the West</i> attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter, the first in the war
Jan. 30, 1861	Charleston, SC – SC troops seize the US arsenal at Charleston, after Pres. Buchanan's failure to remove US troops from Charleston Harbor.
Jan. 1, 1863	Galveston, TX – Confederates under Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder recapture Galveston, Texas, routing three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
Jan. 30, 1863	Charleston, SC – The USS <i>Issac Smith</i> was reconnoitering in the Stono River near Charleston. It was spotted by the Confederates who fired on it with their shore batteries. After several hits on the <i>Issac Smith</i> it ran aground and was quickly captured by the Confederate ground forces.
Jan. 7, 1864	Waccamaw Neck, SC – On this date a lieutenant and a private of the 21st Georgia Cavalry captured 25 Union troops on Waccamaw Neck, located near Charleston.
Jan. 30, 1864	Charleston, SC – The CSS <i>Charleston</i> was launched. Nicknamed the "Ladies Ironclad" because local women raised the funds to build her.
Jan. 17, 1865	Charleston Harbor, SC – The Union monitor, USS <i>Patapsco</i> , was dragging for torpedoes in the Charleston harbor area and accidentally struck a torpedo. Within 15 seconds, the ship went down. The crewmen on deck managed to escape, most of the 62 crewmen that were still aboard went down with the ironclad.

Y'all Come!!!
Next Camp Meeting
February 2025
Date, Time and Place will
be coming soon.



WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
 A Non-Profit Organization

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