



THE LEGIONARY

MAY 2024

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273
Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptontcamp.org
Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Our next meeting date is **Thursday, May 23**. **“PLEASE” RSVP** your attendance no later than Tuesday, May 21. **Due to increased cost we cannot afford to give Seawell’s a headcount based on best “GUESS”, we pay for the headcount we tell Seawell’s to prepare for.**

This month our speaker will be Mrs. Lisa Daniels, she and her husband own Gilbert Coin and Collectable Exchange and she will be speaking about Confederate money.

I want to thank the Wade Hampton Camp members who participated in the cleaning of the Confederate Section of Elmwood Cemetery on Saturday, April 27.

Bradley Chapman	Mike Harden
Scott James	Bill Moody
Freddie Morrison	Jim Nettles
Johnny Stroman	

We returned on Friday, May 3 and did a did some touchup cleaning in preparation for the Saturday, May 4 Confederate Memorial Day service. On the day before, May 2, Mike Harden returned to the cemetery and placed Confederate flags on every Confederate grave he could find and Johnny Stroman found a few more graves on Friday and placed additional flags. We placed 50 flags that were not in the Confederate section.

Compatriot Jim Meggs was able to get a friend who owned a lift to come to the cemetery and restring the left end flag pole so we could after four years of not having a flag on it, place a flag on it. His friend also trimmed the magnolia which was causing a flag on the far right end to get tangled in the branches and not fly in a breeze, all work was done at NO cost.

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.

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,

Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906





CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

Examine yourselves, to see whether you are in the faith. Test yourselves. Or do you not realize this about yourselves, that Jesus Christ is in you? — unless indeed you fail to meet the test! – 2 Corinthians 13:5 ESV

One day, we all will stand before God Himself. And though some people may have done a brilliant job of fooling others, they will have to face the music.

As Christians, we shouldn't spend time worrying about who these people are. Rather, we need to make sure that we aren't pretenders ourselves.

Writing to the church in Corinth, the apostle Paul said, "Examine yourselves, to see whether you are in the faith. Test yourselves. Or do you not realize this about yourselves, that Jesus Christ is in you? — unless indeed you fail to meet the test! (2 Corinthians 13:5 ESV).

Jesus said to the church in Laodicea, "I know your works: you are neither cold nor hot. Would that you were either cold or hot! ¹⁶ So, because you are lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spit you out of my mouth." (Revelation 3:15–16 ESV).

This is a repulsive image. And that is exactly why Jesus chose to use it. He was trying to make a point. He was saying, "You know what? I can't stand people who are lukewarm."

What does it mean to be lukewarm? I don't really believe there is any such thing as a lukewarm Christian. However, I do believe there are carnal Christians, which are those who believe but are compromising.

Notice in Revelation 3 that Jesus said, "You are . . . neither hot nor cold." Then, a few verses later, He went on to say, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with me." (Revelation 3:20 ESV).

To the lukewarm person, Jesus is saying, "I'm standing at the door and knocking. Let Me in." Spiritually speaking, then, a lukewarm person is not a compromising Christian. Rather, a lukewarm

person is a person who is pretending to be a Christian but isn't. And to be lukewarm is to be a genuine imitation.

Jesus was speaking to nonbelievers in the church of Laodicea who were pretending to be Christians. It's a reminder that going to church doesn't make you a Christian. There must be a moment when you believe in Jesus, when you put your faith in Him.


Maybe you're putting on a good show right now. You have just about everyone convinced. You have your family and your friends thinking that you're a very committed believer. But you're living a double life and fooling them all.

But one day, that which is hidden will be revealed. There will be nowhere to hide. And you'll realize the only person you were effectively fooling was yourself. God is giving you an opportunity today to come clean, to get right with Him. Don't be a fake Christian.


“Heavenly Father, thank You that in Your grace, You still maintain a tiny remnant of believers who do not stray from the path of peace but stand firm on the Word of truth. I pray that I too may be counted among that remnant. Keep me from following worldly ways and help me remain faithful to You. In Jesus' name, amen.”



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.**



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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

If you are thinking about attending meetings at any of the listed camps, ***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	June 5, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	June 6, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Flight Deck, 109 Old Chapin Rd., Lexington, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	May 20, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	May 28, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Battle for Camden	Nov. 9 – 10, 2024	The Meeting Place; 1208 Keys Land, Kershaw, SC – This is a Revolutionary War reenactment.

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Quote: Reverend Randolph Harrison McKim

"...We must forevermore do honor to our heroic dead. We must forevermore cherish the sacred memories of those four terrible but glorious years of unequal strife. We must forevermore consecrate in our hearts our old battle flag of the Southern Cross - not now as a political symbol, but as the consecrated emblem of an heroic epoch. The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart, and we believe we shall be truer and better citizens of the United States if we are true to our past."

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Brig. Gen. James Edward Harrison

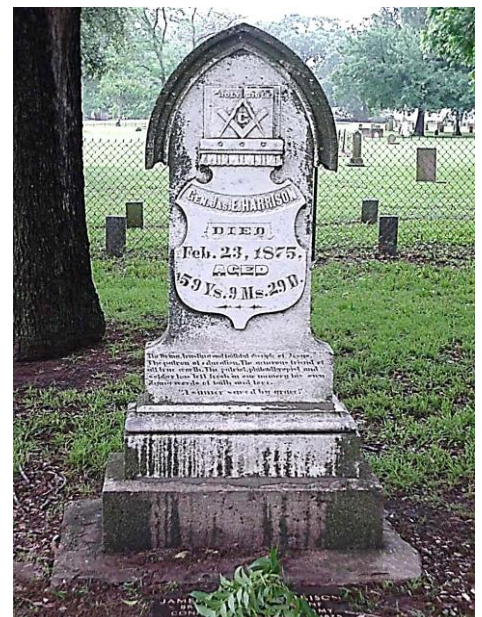
24-Apr-1815 – 23-Feb-1875



**Brig. Gen.
James E. Harrison**

James Edward Harrison is the 21st in this series of South Carolina General officers. During his life he was a public official and Confederate army officer, the son of Isham and Harriet (Kelly) Harrison, was born in Greenville District, South Carolina, on April 24, 1815. He was a brother of Thomas Harrison. The family moved soon after James's birth to Jefferson County, Alabama, and then, about 1829, to Monroe County, Mississippi, where Harrison served two terms in the state Senate. There, too, he met Mary Evans, whom he married in 1841. In 1857 the couple moved to Texas and settled near Waco. Because of his fluency in Choctaw and Creek, Harrison was appointed in 1861 as a commissioner to treat with the Indians for the state. He served in the Secession Convention and then entered Confederate service as the major of Lt. Col. Joseph W. Speight's First Texas Infantry Battalion. Harrison became a lieutenant colonel in 1862, when the battalion was reorganized as the Fifteenth Texas Infantry. He subsequently became colonel of the Fifteenth Texas, which he had helped to raise, when Speight

assumed command of Col. W. R. Bradfute's brigade in 1863. Harrison and his regiment served in the Trans-Mississippi Department under Maj. Gen. Thomas Green in the Louisiana campaigns of 1863 and 1864. He was promoted to brigadier general in Gen. Camille Armand Polignac's division of the Trans-Mississippi Department on December 22, 1864, and given command of a brigade consisting of his own Fifteenth Texas Infantry plus Col. Robert T. P. Allen's Seventeenth Texas Infantry Regiment and Col. James G. Stevens's Twenty-second and Col. Trezevant Calhoun Hawpe's Thirty-first Texas dismounted cavalry regiments. After the Civil



War Harrison returned to Waco, where he was prominent in local affairs and in the Baptist church. From 1861 through 1874 he served as a trustee of Baylor University.

He died on February 23, 1875, and is buried in the First Street Cemetery, Waco. The McLennan County community of Harrison is named in his honor.

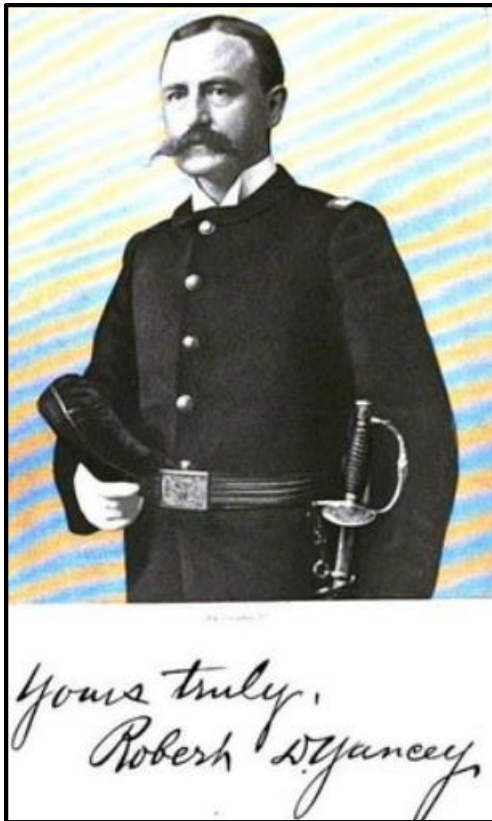


Civilian Military Medals

The only military medal ever awarded by the Confederacy was the Davis Guard Medal, awarded to the Davis Guards, a militia company originally formed in Houston, Texas. Ingratitude for their participation at the Battle of Sabine Pass on September 8, 1863, the residents of Sabine City had the medals made and awarded. One was given to Jefferson Davis who was carrying it when he was captured and imprisoned at Fort Monroe.



“Wolves Snapping at the Throat of Democracy”



After a long career as the Commonwealth’s Attorney of Lynchburg, Robert “Cap’n Bob” Yancey’s wife suggested that thirty-four years in that position was long enough and he should retire. But Yancey had been the State’s attorney “for so long that he considered the office his own prerogative.”

In his 1925 re-election bid the regeneration of the Ku Klux Klan became an important issue: that regeneration since 1915 was the result of New Yorker Theodore Roosevelt’s “100% Americanism,” increased foreign immigration since the 1880s, and Woodrow Wilson’s war and its intense anti-German propaganda.

The original late -1860s Ku Klux Klan was a defensive reaction to the Republican party’s Union League intimidation and voter-suppression activities in the immediate postwar. It had no official flag and disbanded in 1869 after Union League activities diminished. Later incarnations of the Klan bore little if any resemblance to the original.

“Wolves Snapping at the Throat of Democracy”

“Nobody thought Father could be elected in 1925 because, in that year, the candidate who opposed him had the support of the Ku Klux Klan. My Father scorned the Ku Klux Klan with the most outspoken contempt.

“Anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, anti Negro!” said my father scathingly. “Why don’t they reduce it to a summary and conclusion and call it anti-Christ!” My father could not fight the Ku Klux Klan hard enough to suit himself. It was an insult to the South that the name Ku Klux Klan had been revived.

Historically, it had been necessary. The only purpose of its existence had been the protection of a defenseless people during a period of national madness. It had been disbanded by its own members as soon as the necessity for it was at an end. It was an insult to the memory of those first, desperate Klansmen that the name should now be made to stand for boycotting the rights of our best American citizens.

Whenever my mother would hear of the things that Father was broadcasting against the Ku Klux Klan, she would shake her head. “If you father really wants to win this election,” she would say, “he had better stop his bitter attacks upon the Ku Klux Klan. The temper of the working people has gradually been changing since the World War. The working classes are tired of paternalism in politics: the people of this new generation want things in their own hands. A good many of them take the Klan seriously. Your father shouldn’t antagonize them in this way.”

My father had a very devoted friend named Mr. Thomas Welch . . . [who was] disturbed about Father’s lack of restraint in his criticism of the Ku Klux Klan.

“Cap’n Bob,” he said, with genuine concern written all over his broad honest face, “Cap’n Bob, sir, I know just exactly how you feel – but you can’t keep this up and be elected. “Taint like it was during Prohibition. The people is different now. The gossip is that a man can’t git nowhere in politics without the Ku Klux backs him. I don’t ask you not to dislike them. I just ask you not to dislike ‘em so loud. If you keep a little quieter, I think we can git you elected.”

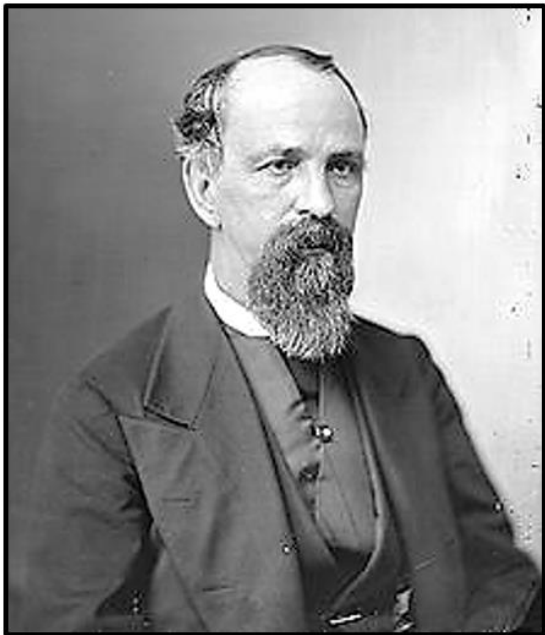
“Ku Klux!” snorted my father unsubmitively. “Ku Klux! Wolves in sheet clothing! Wolves snapping at the throat of democracy,” said my father in a voice that made my backbone tingle . . . “Well, I won’t keep quiet. The damned thing is too wrong in principle. I won’t be hushed up – elected or not elected: I’ll just be damned if I will.”

And father did continue to give the Ku Klux a fit. And much to everybody’s surprise, he was elected in 1925.”

(The Vanishing Virginian, Rebecca Yancey Williams, E.P. Dutton & Company, 1940, excerpts pp. 265-269)



Northern Democrat Thorn in Lincoln’s Side



Samuel Sullivan "Sunset" Cox

themselves checkmated by the extreme men of the Republican party.

Early in January 1862 Cox wanted to obtain from Lincoln his view regarding prisoner exchanges with the South. Asking if he would look to the safety of captured northern soldiers & sailors, Lincoln replied “You will have me recognize those [Southern] pirates as belligerents?” This was, then, the sum of his reasoning against the exchange or prisoners. It had in it no element

Samuel Sullivan "Sunset" Cox (September 30, 1824 – September 10, 1889) was a Ohio Congressman who stood out in the north as one who repeatedly challenged Lincoln’s wartime policies. A prewar Ohio newspaper editor in Columbus, he entered Congress in 1857 and served through 1865. As a War Democrat who wanted to somehow preserve the union, his efforts were directed toward effecting a rapid conclusion of the war before extreme bitterness had cut too deeply – and conciliation might still be possible.

“In the postwar, Cox said in retrospect: Could not this union have been made permanent by a timely settlement, instead of being cemented by fraternal blood and military rule? By an equitable adjustment of the territory this was possible . . . the Crittenden proposition . . . the Republican Radicals denounced . . . They were determined to prevent a settlement. Those who thought to counteract the schemes of secession were



**President
Abraham Lincoln**

of humanity or international law. With Cox's prodding, an official agreement was established with the Confederacy in mid-1862.

By the spring of 1862 the tempo of fighting had increased along with the temper of northern politics, as the Radical Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania pressed for the confiscation of Southern property and emancipation of the South's slaves. Congress had already in August 1861 enacted a confiscation act for property used for "insurrectionary purposes." Stevens now wanted confiscation of the property of all "enemies," slaves of all persons supporting the rebellion to be "forever free of servitude." Cox denounced this proposal on June 3rd and urged Lincoln to reassure the public mind as to the purpose of the war. Playing upon the fears of the northern fears of freedmen flooding northward he asked: "will Ohio troops fight at all if the result should be the movement of the black race by the millions to their own State?"

Pressing his point, he said: "I would protect against this ambiguous policy" of professing a war to preserve the union but actually fighting a war to abolish slavery. As for the cause of the war, he argued: "Slavery is the occasion, but not the cause . . . but slavery agitation, north and South, is the cause."

Rep. Cox noted that "Indiana and Illinois, the latter Lincoln's home State, already forbade the entrance of Negroes into their States. Ohio Republican legislators, resenting Cox's obstructionist attacks on Lincoln's administration, proceeded to redistrict the State under the new federal reapportionment act that cut Ohio's representation from 21 to 19. Cox's district was redrawn to make his reelection impossible.

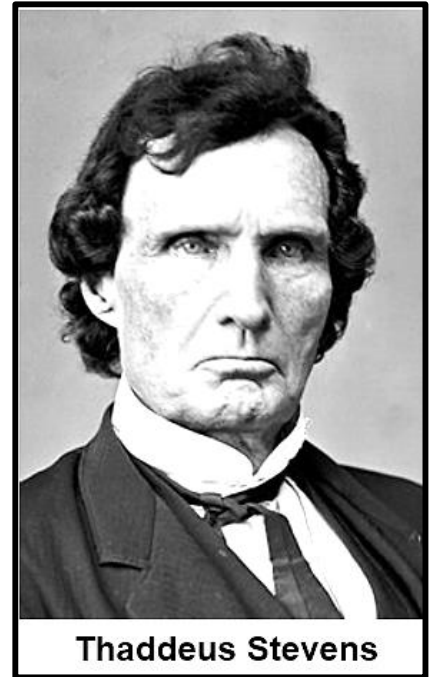
The October 1862 Republican congressional defeats can be traced to waning enthusiasm for Lincoln's stalemated war, waning enlistments and threatened conscription, arbitrary arrests of citizens and newspaper editors, and fear that his emancipation crusade would flood the north with freedmen in search of cheap wages. The Democrats were victorious in 14 of the Republican-redrawn 19 congressional seats.

Cox, outraged by Republican charges of disloyalty against northern Democrats, retorted: "Who brought on this war and then dragooned Southern Negroes to fight battles in which they would not even risk their own lives? How many abolitionists were hiding from the draft or paying for substitutes to fight for them?"

In a mid-December 1862 speech Cox blamed Lincoln's administration for the Radical rule that had resulted in a divided country, a national debt of \$2,500,000,000, a tariff paying "millions into the pockets of capitalists from consumers," the destruction of "the rights of personal liberty," and the deaths of "at least 150,000 of the best youth of the country."

During 1863 congressional Democrats steadily opposed the actions of Lincoln's Administration, citing New England's responsibility for the war, the unconstitutionality of federal emancipation, and the arbitrary despotism of the President."

(Sunset Cox: Irrepressible Democrat. David Lindsey. Wayne State University Press, 1959, pp. 52-70)



Thaddeus Stevens

Recruit, Recruit, Recruit

**Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
should contact.**

Compatriot Bryan Pittman

Phone (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail bpittman3@hotmail.com

Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:	
May 6, 1861	Arkansas and Tennessee vote to secede from the Union.
May 20, 1861	Raleigh, NC – North Carolina becomes the 11 th and final state to secede from the Union.
May 24, 1861	Alexandria, VA – On this date Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth was the first casualty of the WBTS when he was killed while removing a Confederate flag from the roof of the Marshall House Inn
May 4, 1862	Yorktown, VA – On this date Union General George McClellan halts his troops before Yorktown as the town is full of torpedoes left by CS BG Gabriel Rains.
May 8, 1862	McDowell, VA – This was the first victory of Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. It relieved pressure on Richmond and saved the "Breadbaskets of the Confederacy."
May 1, 1863	Chancellorsville, VA – The battle of Chancellorsville begins
May 2, 1863	Battle of Chancellorsville: Gen. Jackson's flank movement is successful. Later he is accidentally wounded by his own men.
May 3, 1863	Battle of Chancellorsville: Federals frontal assault fails at Fredericksburg
May 10, 1863	Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson dies of his wounds of May 2nd.
May 27, 1863	Port Hudson, LA – On this day the 13,000-man Federal army attacks the 4,500 Confederate defenders in the 1st assault on the post. After heavy Federal loses, the attack fails.
May 11, 1864	Battle of Yellow Tavern, VA – Gen. J.E.B. Stuart is mortally wounded in his cavalry battle outside of Richmond. On May 12 Jeb Stuart dies of his injuries.
May 2, 1865	Washington, DC – US President Andrew Johnson offers a \$100,000.00 reward for the capture of CSA President Jefferson Davis.

Y'all Come!!!
Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, May 23, 2024
6:00 PM



Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, SC
Speaker
Ms. Lisa Daniels
"Confederate Money"

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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

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