

THE LEGIONARY

JANUARY 2010

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LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON CAMP No. 273

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Paul C. Graham, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

PRaise FOR Lee AND JACKSON

By Chuck Baldwin

January is often referred to as “Generals Month” since no less than four famous Confederate Generals claimed January as their birth month: James Longstreet (Jan. 8, 1821), Robert E. Lee (Jan. 19, 1807), Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson (Jan. 21, 1824), and George Pickett (Jan. 28, 1825). Two of these men, Lee and Jackson, are particularly noteworthy.

Without question, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were two of the greatest military leaders of all time. Even more, many military historians regard the Lee and Jackson tandem as perhaps the greatest battlefield duo in the history of warfare. If Jackson had survived the battle of Chancellorsville, it is very possible that the South would have prevailed at Gettysburg and perhaps would even have won the War Between the States.

In fact, it was Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British armies in the early twentieth century, who said, “In my opinion, Stonewall Jackson was one of the greatest natural military geniuses the world ever saw. I will go even further than that—as a campaigner in the field, he never had a superior. In some respects, I doubt whether he ever had an equal.”

While the strategies and circumstances of the War of Northern Aggression can (and will) be debated by professionals and laymen alike, one fact is undeniable: Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson were two of the finest Christian gentlemen this country has ever produced. Both their character and their conduct were beyond reproach.

Unlike his northern counterpart, Ulysses S. Grant, General Lee never sanctioned or condoned slavery. Upon inheriting slaves from his deceased father-in-law, Lee freed them.

And according to historians, Jackson enjoyed a familial relationship with those few slaves that were in his home. In addition, unlike Abraham Lincoln and U.S. Grant, there is no record of either Lee or Jackson ever speaking disparagingly of the black race.

As those who are familiar with history know, General Grant and his wife held personal slaves before and during the War Between the States, and, contrary to popular opinion, even Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation did not free the slaves of the North. They were not freed until the Thirteenth Amendment was passed after the conclusion of the war. Grant’s excuse for not freeing his slaves was that “good help is so hard to come by these days.”

Furthermore, it is well established that Jackson regularly conducted a Sunday School class for black children. This was a ministry he took very seriously. As a result, he was dearly loved and appreciated by the children and their parents.

In addition, both Jackson and Lee emphatically supported the abolition of slavery. In fact, Lee called slavery “a moral and political evil.” He also said “the best men in the South” opposed it and welcomed its demise. Jackson said he wished to see “the shackles struck from every slave.”

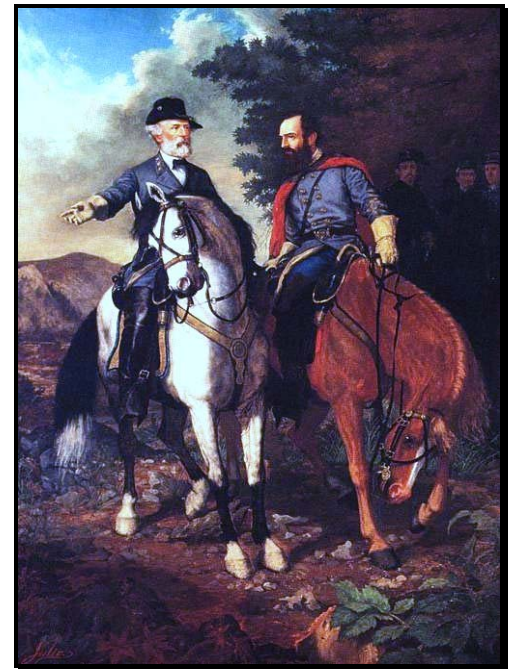
To think that Lee and Jackson (and the vast majority of Confederate soldiers) would fight and die to preserve an institution they considered evil and abhorrent—and that they were already working to dismantle—is the height of absurdity. It is equally repugnant to impugn and denigrate the memory of these remarkable Christian gentlemen.

In fact, after refusing Abraham Lincoln’s offer to command the Union Army in 1861, Robert E. Lee wrote to his sister on April 20 of that year to explain his decision. In the letter he wrote, “With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the army and save in defense of my native state, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed . . .”

Lee’s decision to resign his commission with the Union Army must have been the most difficult decision of his life. Remember that Lee’s direct ancestors had fought in America’s War For Independence. His father, “Light Horse Harry” Henry Lee, was a Revolutionary War hero, Governor of Virginia, and member of Congress. In addition, members of his family were signatories to the Declaration of Independence.

Remember, too, that not only did Robert E. Lee graduate from West Point

See LEE AND JACKSON, Page 3



I want to begin 2010 by thanking the members of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp for allowing me to serve as Camp Commander. I am proud to say that I represent the finest group of men I have ever met.

In the few weeks since November's election I have been truly inspired by the many things I have learned from our camp members. As a volunteer organization, it is surprising the number of our camp members and associates that are actively answering "The Charge" given to us by Stephen Dill Lee. The tasks within our organization that are filled are countless. To give recognition to each of these members and associates would fill the pages of our newsletter front to back. The tireless effort to keep our camp running seamlessly by these compatriots has been a HUGE inspiration to me!

Still, the efforts I have observed by these men (and women) would certainly be monumental if shared by all in our organization. Over the course of 2010, I will encourage every camp member to assess their commitment to "The Charge", compare that with the commitment made by their ancestors, and find ways to better the Wade Hampton Camp. There are many ways that every camp member can actively contribute. One of the easiest is to attend camp meetings. When was the last time you attended a camp meeting? When was the last time you remember meeting attendance over 80 compatriots? With a camp size of nearly 200 members and associates, 40% attendance should be easily attainable. Let us all make attendance a priority in 2010!

I certainly hope that all reading this newsletter will make every effort to

attend the 2010 Lee-Jackson Banquet scheduled for Friday, January 22nd. As a reminder, there will be no Thursday night meeting in January. If you have not made your reservation to attend the Lee-Jackson Banquet, please do so in order that we can give *Seawell's* an accurate attendance.

In closing, I want to hear what every compatriot has to say about the Wade Hampton Camp – good, bad, or indifferent. Your input is greatly valued and is integral to the success of our organization. Feel free to contact me by email at jdholt@sc.rr.com or by phone at 803-318-2614. Once again, thank you for allowing me to represent, lead, and serve the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp as your Commander. I look forward to working with each of you. ☺

CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS**LARRY BATES**

Gentlemen, I'm very pleased to be a Co-Chaplain for the Camp this year. Joining me as the other Co-Chaplain will be long time member and friend, Charles Holland. We both look forward to serving the Camp this year.

The annual Lee-Jackson Banquet will be held on Friday evening, January 22 and it may turn out to be one of the best ever. I'm not exaggerating when I say that. David Chaltas of Kentucky and Dan Buckner of Tennessee will perform first person living history impressions of Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson respectively. I've known these men for a few years and they are two of the best I've ever seen. They are also men who have given themselves sacrificially for The

Cause for a great many years. Both David and Dan have befriended and helped Camp by participating in the various activities surrounding the Battle for Columbia. David Chaltas, who is also the Army of Tennessee Division Chaplain, has marched with the South Carolina SCV at Memorial Day a number of times and was the featured speaker at Confederate Memorial Day in 2007. Their performance at our banquet will be one we remember for a long time. David Chaltas will be the keynote speaker at seven Lee-Jackson banquets covering four states during January and February. He is also scheduled to perform at 33 Living History / Re-enactments this year. Please, if you have not made your reservations yet, contact

Rusty Rentz at 359-7507 (evenings) or e-mail our Adjutant, Ricky Badger. Truly, this is one you do not want to miss and these men are driving a lot of miles to be at our banquet. Let's have a good showing in support of this event.

Finally, I would like to thank Howard Hughes for serving as Chaplain in 2009. Howard is a longtime member who has also served the Camp as Commander, Adjutant and Newsletter Editor, sometimes holding these jobs in the same year. Howard, your newsletter articles are great reads and anytime you would like to write an article just let us know and we will make sure it gets in the letter. Thanks for your service to the Camp. ☺

ADJUTANT'S DESK**RICKY LEE BADGER**

Gentlemen, as of January 4th, we have 176 regular paid members and 14 paid associate members.

I would like to bring to your attention the positive trend we have concerning camp membership renewals. We lost 22 percent of our members during the 2008 renewal period. During the 2009 renewal period we lost 18 percent of our members. During the 2010 renewal period we lost 14 percent of our members. It's important to mention here that most organizations lose around 20 percent of

their membership during any given renewal period. So the 2009 and 2010 renewal periods went very well for the Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp.

During each renewal period each member of our camp receives up to four reminders about renewing. The first reminder is mailed in June, the Division Renewal Notice. On September 1st a letter is sent out to each member who has not renewed reminding him of the November 1st renewal deadline. On October 1st each member who has not renewed receives a

phone call from our membership coordinator. The last reminder for a member not renewed is a sticker on the November camp newsletter stating that this will be their last newsletter unless they renew. This renewal process that we have in place and our strong camp leadership are the reasons why we are so successful during our membership renewals. See you at the next meeting and remember, RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER. ☺



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“at the head of his class” (according to Benjamin Hallowell), he is yet today one of only six cadets to graduate from that prestigious academy without a single demerit.

However, Lee knew that Lincoln’s decision to invade the South in order to prevent its secession was both immoral and unconstitutional. As a man of honor and integrity, the only thing Lee could do was that which his father had done: fight for freedom and independence. And that is exactly what he did.

Instead of allowing a politically correct culture to sully the memory of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson, all Americans should hold them in a place of highest honor and respect. Anything less is a disservice to history and a disgrace to the principles of truth and integrity.

Accordingly, it was more than appropriate that the late President Gerald Ford, on August 5, 1975, signed Senate Joint Resolution 23, “restoring posthumously the long overdue, full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee.” According to President Ford, “This legislation corrects a 110-year oversight of American history.” He further said, “General Lee’s character has been an example to succeeding generations...”

The significance of the lives of Generals Lee and Jackson cannot be overvalued. While the character and influence of most of us will barely be

remembered two hundred days after our departure, the sterling character of these men has endured for two hundred years. What a shame that so many of America’s youth are being robbed of knowing and studying the virtue and integrity of the great General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson.

Furthermore, it is no hyperbole to say that the confederated, constitutional republic so ably declared by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and codified into statute by the U.S. Constitution of 1787 was, for the most part, expunged at the Appomattox Court House in 1865. After all, it was (and is) the responsibility of the states to be the ultimate vanguard of liberty. Without a tenacious, unrelenting defense of liberty by the sovereign states, we are reduced to ever-burgeoning oppression—which is exactly what we see happening today.

Thankfully, freedom’s heartbeat is still felt among at least a few states. State sovereignty resolutions (proposed in over 30 states), Firearms Freedom acts (passed in 2 states—Montana and Tennessee—and being proposed in at least 12 other states), and official letters (Montana), statements (Texas Governor Rick Perry), and resolutions (Georgia and Montana) threatening secession have already taken place.

Yes, freedom-loving Americans

in this generation may need to awaken to the prospect that—in order for freedom to survive—secession may, once again, be in order. One thing is for sure: any State that will not protect and defend their citizens’ right to keep and bear arms cannot be counted on to do diddysquat to maintain essential freedom. It is time for people to start deciding whether they want to live free or not—and if they do, to seriously consider relocating to states that yet have a heartbeat for liberty.

I will say it straight out: any State that will not protect your right to keep and bear arms is a tyrannical State! And if it is obvious that the freedom-loving citizens of that State are powerless to change it via the ballot box, they should leave the State to its slaves and seek a land of liberty.

I, for one, am thankful for the example and legacy of men such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. They were the spiritual soul mates of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. They were men that loved freedom; they were men that loved federalism and constitutional government; and they were men of courage and understanding. They understood that, sometimes, political separation is the only way that freedom can survive. Long live the spirit of Washington, Jefferson, Lee, and Jackson! ☪

Source: *infowars.com* (08 December 2009)

DID YOU KNOW?

Editor’s Note: Not all Northern men heeded the call of Lincoln to invade the South. Some came to Dixie and donned the Grey. The following was recently published on the electronic newsletter, Southern Heritage News and Views.

NORTHERN BORN OFFICERS WEARING GREY

The following served as general officers in the Confederate armies:

Natives of New York were Samuel Cooper, Daniel Frost, Archibald Gracie, Jr., Martin Luther Smith, William Steele and Walter H. Stevens; Pennsylvanians included Josiah Gorgas, Charles G.U. Dahlgren, Robert P. Maclay and Henry Kent McCay; New Jersey men included Samuel Gibbs French, Julius de Lagnel and William Henry Parsons; Massachusetts natives were Albert Pike, Daniel Ruggles, Claudius Sears, Albert Gallatin Blanchard, James C. Tappan, William Henry Chase and Charles Dimmock. From Maine were natives Zebulon York and Daniel Leadbetter; from Ohio were Daniel Reynolds and Roswell Ripley; from Connecticut were natives Clement Stevens, John Galbraith Pratt and Elisha L. Tracy; and

Lewis Gustavus DeRussy was a native of Michigan.

The following Northern-born colonels served the South:

Massachusetts natives Charles W. Adams, Charles DeMorse, Charles A. Fuller and Thomas D. Merrick; New Yorkers William Barkuloo, James Barr, Jr., Ross E. Burke, William O. Coleman, Lee Crandall, Michael Farrell, William C. Heyward, Munson R. Hill, John W. Hinsdale, Joseph C. Ives, John McGuirk, Hugh McLeod, Ebenezer B. Nichols, John Boynton Palmer and George Henry Sweet.

Born in New Jersey were Harris Flanagin, William G. Gill, William Henry Parsons, Philip Stockton and James B. Walton; of Ohio were Clark R. Barteau, John Robert Baylor (A huge man, “anyone he liked was the best fellow in the world, and anyone he disliked was the damnest rascal living.”), Simon P. Burns, Henry E. Clark, Cyrus F. Franklin, Charles H. Herrick, William Lafayette Jeffers, Emmet McDonald, James Reily and Daniel M.

Shriver; Rhode Island natives Lloyd J. Beall, Nicholas C. Gould and Henry M. Shaw.

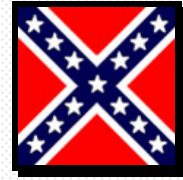
Pennsylvanians were DeWitt Clinton Bonham, Charles M. Bradford, Addison Gorgas Brenizer, William A. Buck, James Riddle Shaler, George Hugh Smith, James Strawbridge and Thomas M. R. Talcott; of Connecticut were Roswell W. Lee, Daniel N. Moody, Ashbel Smith, John R. F. Tattnall, Louis T. Woodruff, Thomas G. Woodward; of New Hampshire were Lewis M. Hatch, Preston Pond, Jr. and William M. Wadley; Illinoisans were William E. Hughes and DeWitt Clinton Hunter. Maine native Abel Ware Bosworth served as did John McAnerney, Jr. of Rhode Island; and Michigan’s William H. Brooks. ☪

Sources: *Confederate Colonels*, Bruce Allardice, University of Missouri Press, 2008; *Generals in Gray*, Ezra J. Warner, LSU Press, 1959; *More Generals in Gray*, Bruce Allardice, LSU Press, 1995

Important Dates in *Our War for Southern Independence*:

- Jan. 1, 1863: Confederates under Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder recapture Galveston, Texas, routing three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
- Jan. 2, 1863: Confederates and Federals battle at Stones River, Tenn., where more than 23,000 soldiers are killed, wounded or captured in three days of fighting.
- Jan. 9, 1861: Citadel Cadets turn back The Star of the West, a Union ship loaded with more than 200 Federal troops attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter. This action was the first in the War Between the States.
- Jan. 9, 1861: Mississippi secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 10, 1861: Florida secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 11, 1861: Alabama secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 17, 1864: Southern forces under Lt. Gen. James Longstreet rebuff Federals at Dandridge, Tenn., but are unable to pursue fleeing Yankees because of a lack of supplies.
- Jan. 19, 1861: Georgia secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 26, 1861: Louisiana secedes from the Union.
- Jan. 29, 1863: Union troops massacre Shoshoni Indians at Boa Ogoi, Idaho.

The Annual Wade Hampton Camp LEE-JACKSON BANQUET



January 22, 2010

6:30 p.m.

**Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC**



See Insert for Details.

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