



THE

APRIL 2014

LEGIONARY

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

COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

Compatriots, it seems as if it was just yesterday, but a year has passed and once again we enter our camp's busy season as shown on the Camp Calendar below. An event our camp sponsors is Education Day and based on response from educators, we are anticipating **800** public, private, and home school student participants this year. This event is vitally important to our ancestors' legacy since it provides a way for us to once again tell their story and fulfill our obligation to the **Cause**. We are in need of Escorts to guide these students from one presenter to the next and to ensure everyone gets the opportunity to see everything. This event provides each of us the opportunity to present the true story of our ancestors both soldier and civilian and the hardships they endured. Serving as an Education Day guide will take approximately 5 hours of your day which I am confident you will find most enjoyable. There will be a signup sheet at the April 17 camp meeting and I hope that you will agree to participate in this wonderful event.

Camp Calendar

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| April 13 | UDC invites all men of the South Carolina Division to a reception and unveiling of the Martin Guards Flag, South Carolina Confederate Relic Room 3:00pm – 5:00pm. |
| April 26 | Wade Hampton Memorial Service, 2:00pm Trinity Cathedral and State House Grounds. |
| April 28 | Education Day site cleanup/preparation, Sandy Run, S.C. (9am until) |
| April 29 | Education Day site cleanup/preparation, Sandy Run, S.C. (9am until) |
| May 2 | Education Day, Sandy Run, S.C. (8am – 2pm) |
| May 2 | Reading of the Roll of the Dead on SC's State House steps in Columbia SC. On Friday each Confederate soldier who died during the War of Southern Independence is honored by having his name read followed by a solemn bell chime. |
| May 3 | Confederate Memorial Day Observance (SC Division Event) – Annual Confederate Memorial Day sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans. UDC services begin at 10:00am at Columbia's Elmwood Cemetery. Directly following the UDC services, there will be a march to SC State House where the SC Division SCV ceremony will conclude. |
| May 10 | Confederate Memorial Day (Camp sponsored) the Wade Hampton Camp will stand guard at the Confederate Soldier's Monument located on the South Carolina Statehouse grounds from 8:00am until 5:00pm. Compatriots are strongly encouraged to participate. Dress is strictly period uniform or coat and tie. |



CHAPLAINS WITNESS “EASTER THOUGHTS”

WALTER LINDLER

Easter is as relevant today as it was in the Civil War era. The soldiers observed Easter just as we do today and many were in the fields of battle instead of in a church. The scriptures are the same even though the circumstances were a lot different from our modern day Easter. Technology and our armies are far more advanced, but our Lord and Savior remains the Supreme Being.

How many of us ever think about what our Lord Jesus Christ suffered in order that we could be forgiven of our sins and have eternal life. The movie, “The Passion of Christ”, put in perspective crucifixion. The three days had to be unbearable for Jesus Christ, Our Lord. We know that He suffered for us, just as our ancestors suffered for us during the Civil War. We are baptized and set free of our sins by Water and the Word: “Let your steadfast love come to us, O Lord. Save us as you promised; we will trust Your Word.”

Most Christians celebrate Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, and also his ascension into heaven where he sat on the right hand of the Father.

I found some passages that I would like to share with you. On Maundy Thursday we know that God was betrayed and Jesus gave us a commandment to love one another as he loves us. On Good Friday we know our Lord was turned over to the hands of sinners where He was willing to suffer death on the cross. His resurrection has delivered us from the power of death. We know that God forgives us of our sins every day so that we may live with Him forever.

As Easter fast approaches, I would like to share a few thoughts by an anonymous gentleman in Texas that I find very amazing:

“It Is No secret What God Can Do”

- In chemistry **He** turned water into wine.
- In biology **He** was born not by normal conception.
- When it comes to physics **He** disproved the law of gravity when He ascended into heaven.
- If we question **Him** in economics He disproved the law of diminishing return when he fed the 5000 with two fishes and five loaves of bread.
- **Jesus** had no medical degree yet **He** cured the sick and the blind without any drugs whatsoever.
- **His** history is the beginning and the end.
- In government **He** said, “He shall be called wonderful counselor, Prince of Peace”.
- In religion **He** said, “No one comes to the Father except through Him”.
- **Jesus** had no servants, but the greatest man in history was called **Master**.
- **He** had no degree yet they called him **Teacher**.
- Kings feared **Him**, but he had no army. **He** won no military battles, yet He conquered the world.
- **He** was crucified for no crimes.
- **He** was buried in a tomb. Yet He lives today.

SO WHO IS HE? HE IS JESUS. We celebrate Him; He is worthy. “The eyes beholding this message shall not behold evil”. Those that share this message shall not labor in vain and those saying Amen to this prayer shall smile forever. Remain in God and seek His face always.

I hope we can share this Easter message with someone close to us for Jesus said, “If you deny Me before man I will deny you before my Father in heaven”

CHRIST HAS DIED, CHRIST HAS RISEN, CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN.



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.

Bill Calliham

Jesse Folk

Rusty James nephew of Scott James

Bill Smyth's wife Ann who home following a lengthy illness

Robert Spigner



As Commander Hughey stated in his column, our camp has a lot going on in the next few weeks. I want to share something with you that I found in the *August 1992 Legionary*, an article telling the story of one of our own and his devotion to the "Cause". The *Legionary* article is a copy of one that first appeared in "The Civil War News" July 1992 and is about Compatriot Marion Hutson and his dedication to the memory of our ancestors. The article states that Marion started by supporting the ladies of the UDC in placing wreaths at the 3 confederate monuments on the State House grounds. At that time, in our states history, the ladies did not feel safe due to racial tensions running high. He began his efforts placing the wreaths, before he went to work, around 1975, approximately 17 years prior to the article being written. Since those times the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp has accepted the responsibility of making sure the wreaths are placed. Every Confederate Memorial Day since then, rain or shine, hot or cold, health issues or not, with or without support, Marion has stood before the Confederate monument honoring our ancestors. Every one of us needs to emulate Marion and give a little of ourselves in supporting this effort. If you are able, we need you to participate and stand at the monument, any amount of time, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, more if possible, to show the world we are proud of our ancestors and the cause for which they fought. I will be sending out a notice asking for volunteers and the time of day they can participate and I look forward to standing with you honoring our ancestors.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN - APRIL, 1902 "LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON III"

OBITUARY.

Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, issues from headquarters United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La., April 11, 1902, in General Orders No. 275, the following:

Overwhelmed with grief, the General Commanding announces to his comrades and countrymen that the great spirit of the chivalrous Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, late Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department, United Confederate Veterans, took its flight to join Lee, Jackson, the Johnston's, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, Forrest, Stuart, Shelby, Van Dorn, and the hosts of his comrades encamped upon the other shore, at his home in Columbia S.C., at 9:30 A.M. this day.

Truly can it be said that the blood of heroes coursed in his veins, as he was the third bearing the illustrious name of Wade Hampton, his grandfather having fought under Marion and Sumter, and was a major general in the Revolutionary War, his father a hero in the wars from 1812 to 1815, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans; and he by his resplendent career grandly and proudly upheld the renown achieved by his heroic sires, as he was one of our greatest soldiers, a statesman without blemish, a peerless citizen and a pure man.

He joined the Confederate Army as a private, and was successively promoted until he attained the rank of Lieutenant General. In peace he was no less renowned than in war, and as Governor and United States Senator is conspicuous ability and unsullied integrity shed fadeless luster upon the history of the "Palmetto State."



BOOK REVIEW

HAROLD W. MILLS, JR.

A Disease In The Public Mind-A New Understanding of Why We Fought The Civil War

By Thomas Fleming

Da Capo Press, New York: 2013

This book is for people who are seriously interested in The War Between The States, 1861-1865 and the origins of the enmity between New England and the Old South. Thomas Fleming became interested in the Civil War due to more recent scholarship that dispels the myths created by abolitionists about The South. Fleming is equally critical of New England abolitionist fanaticism and Southern intransigence regarding slavery. He saves his strongest criticism for the role played by John Quincy Adams in actively promoting sectional strife instead of leading conciliation.

The term, a disease of the public mind, implies a twisted interpretation of political, economic or spiritual realities that seize millions of people. This term was used by Presidents Jefferson, Buchanan and Lincoln. The term is defined as more than simple public opinion and involves beliefs that are fundamental to the way people participate in the world of their day. Examples are the Salem Witch Trials of 1692, the 18th Amendment in 1919 banning the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks, or the Roaring Twenties of excess followed by the stock market crash of 1929. Thomas would add to that list New England's abolitionist movement's fanatical focus on the immediate abolition of slavery in the South and the South's fear of slave insurrection or a race war.

Fleming asserts that the latter two "diseases of the public mind" propelled both sides to fight a war that ended slavery, the U.S. being the only country to fight such a war. Other nations with large slave populations such as Great Britain in Jamaica and the West Indies, Cuba and Brazil freed their slaves without bloodshed. Some 316,632 Southerners owned slaves, only 6% of the total white population of 5,582,322. Of those only 46,214 masters owned 50 or more slaves. So, the author asks, "Why did the vast majority of white population unite behind the slaveholders in this fratricidal war?"

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The author states that the Civil War freed about 4 million Americans from slavery and he credits it as one of America's greatest triumphs and simultaneously its greatest tragedy. He cites revised casualty figures from previous accepted projections of 618,222 killed in action. Recent studies of the 1870 and 1880 Census indicates that the toll was at least 750,000 and may be as high as 1,000,000. Clearly, both side underestimated the possible carnage in 1861.

Fleming analyzes a series of factors leading up to the "War Between the States" including political, economic, and social differences that proved to be irreconcilable. He both criticizes the lack of leadership that led to war and compliments those leaders who tried to heal the gap between North and South.

The author explores the causes of New England's hate of the South going back to the Federalists losing power to the "arrogant" Virginians when Jefferson defeated John Adams in the Presidential Election of 1800 starting a line of Virginia presidents (Jefferson, Madison and Monroe from 1800 to 1824). Then there was New England's opposition to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 as it threatened to destroy the balance of slave and free states in the Union and relegate New England to being a permanent minority in the larger country, the 1808 Jefferson trade embargo with Britain and France which crippled the New England economy, opposition to the War of 1812, and the Hartford Convention of 1814 which advocated a states' rights like constitutional amendment, but was interpreted at the time as succession and traitorous.

John Quincy Adams role in promoting hatred of the South should be understood in light of his father's loss of power in 1800, the decline of Federalists in 1816, and his own rejection by the voters in the Presidential Election of 1828. He got himself elected to Congress in 1831. He immediately took up the cause of the radical abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison of Boston who advocated immediate emancipation and enfranchisement of slaves. Garrison and his supporters portrayed Southerners in the most degrading possible light as opposition to slavery grew in the North. Garrison described the South as ruled by Satan with the sin of slavery and that Southern men were known for violence, drunkenness, laziness and sexual depravity. At every opportunity in House debates or in public speeches, Adams prodded the South.

The author believes that Adams was in the unique position as the son of a founding patriot and a popular (in the North at least) former president to heal the breach between the North and the South. He states that, "Of all the victims of this disease of the public mind that distorted the noble cause of antislavery, John Quincy Adams is the saddest. Old Man Eloquent, as he was known, had the stature to unite the nation." He could have proposed the following to resolve the issues, unite the nation, and preserve the Union.

1. Rebuke abolitionists like Garrison as extremists who had impossible demands for immediate abolition.
2. Advocate compensated emancipation over a period of time as the British had done in the West Indies.
 - a. Start small with compensation for slaves of the District of Columbia and apply it to the border states like Delaware and Maryland.
3. Reach out to Thomas Jefferson Randolph for Virginia to accept compensated emancipation.
 - a. Appeal to the strong Unionists in the South, but who feared a race war.
 - b. Pay for stationing troops for security where the density of the black population made a revolt more likely as the British had done in the West Indies.
 - c. As a former President from New England, he could have appealed to the South as understanding their fears and united with them to search for a solution.

His analysis of recent research that dispels abolitionist myths about the South was most interesting. Abolitionists described the South as poor, backward, violent and slaves as dispirited, unthinking, and little more than automatons. The author describes a more vibrant, wealthy, productive, and innovative South than is portrayed in the propaganda of the 1860s. Examples he cites include:

- By the 1860s, 27% of Charleston, SC slaves were skilled artisans, blacksmiths, carpenters, or shoemakers who operated virtually as free men, ran their own businesses, paying a percent to their masters.
- 25% of slaves required expertise to serve as overseers of plantations, artisans, teamsters, gardeners, seamstresses or nurses.
- On a per capita basis, the four wealthiest states in the Union were South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia.
- Some 260,000 free blacks owned property worth ~ \$25 million dollars. 1 in 100 owned slaves.
- The Oxford Iron Works in Virginia was operated 100% by slaves.
 - By 1850, 15 slave state farms were 35-50% more profitable than in North or Midwest.
 - A farmer with 50 slaves could clear \$7500 @ year or about \$250,000 today.
 - The "planters" who owned 20 or more slaves owned half of all slaves, which means their net worth was \$1.5 B, or were 70% of the richest people in the U.S. in 1860.
 - Historians estimate that the South's slaves would have earned about \$84 million a year if they had been given a fair share of the profits.
- South's 4 million slaves were worth as property \$3 billion exceeding the North's investment in railroads and factories. Value of the farm land was about \$3 billion.
- The author concludes that slaves contributed to the South's great wealth and achieved individually in spite of slavery. Economically, slavery was very successful.

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Reviewer Comments:

The hostility between New England and The South is also based on a host of differences from nearly colonial days to include geography, the type of settlers, religion: Congregationalists in the North and Evangelicals in the South, and a commercial/industrial economy versus an agricultural economy, and as a competition for political power.

From nearly the start of the United States under the Constitution, the federal government in Washington, D.C. followed economic and tax policies that favored the North at the expense of the South. The best example is the Tariffs on imported British finished goods that protected Northern industry, drove up prices of imported goods in the South, and drove down the price of Southern agricultural products.

Abolitionists never answered the obvious question that if one advocates immediate emancipation: Then what? Free to do what? What was to happen to the millions of newly freed blacks in the South? How were they to be accepted as social and political equals? What were the odds of a race war?

Fleming does not address in this book the States Rights Movement or The War for Southern Independence. His focus is on slavery. He provides an excellent analysis of the history and evolution of African slavery from Roman times onward.

The author tries to strike a balance between North and South. The book is a report of his research and is not a textbook or fictional novel. His use of compelling statistics is most interesting and the book is an easy read.



MY ANCESTOR CORPORAL WILLIAM ROSS WHITESIDES

HAROLD W. MILLS, JR.

Corporal William Ross Whitesides, Company "F", 17th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, CSA

My ancestor, **William Ross Whitesides**, my great-great grandfather, was born February 9, 1844 in York County, South Carolina, died on May 31, 1924, and is buried in the Indian Creek Cemetery in Tipton County, Tennessee along with four generations of Whitesides and Mills.

William enlisted in 1861 at age 17 in the Captain Blackburn Wilson's Company of the 17th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, CSA. The unit later became Company F, 17th South Carolina Infantry Regiment. Company F was known as the "Palmetto Rifles". He was wounded at the Battle of Manassas, Virginia in August 29-30, 1862 and at the Battle of Boonsboro, Maryland on September 17, 1862. He also participated in the Battles of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Siege of Petersburg, Virginia, and various battles around Richmond. He was captured at Petersburg, Virginia on March 10, 1865 and was imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland until May 15, 1865 when he took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

In the early 1870's, William and family moved west, first to Mississippi, then to the rural Holly Grove Community of Tipton County in West Tennessee about 50 miles North of Memphis (His family appears in the

1870 Federal Census in York County, South Carolina in the 1880 Census in Tipton County, TN.) He had married Sarah Elizabeth Wright in 1868 in York County, South Carolina. William and Sarah raised two sons and four daughters on their farm. One daughter, Mary Agnes Whitesides, married my great grandfather, John Manuel Mills also of Holly Grove. For the rest of his life, William was a farmer and for 45 years he was a faithful member of the Holly Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He became member #35 of the Joe Brown Bivouac, United Confederate Veterans on August 6, 1898 and he received a Tennessee Confederate Soldier's Pension #12637. William died of "dropsy" now known as congestive heart failure.

I was raised in Tipton County, TN. until age 12 when my father was assigned to The Pentagon in Virginia following the Korean War. So, I was associated with the Whitesides and other relatives at an early age without being aware of the genealogy until the last few years when I undertook extensive family research. This research has led me to appreciate my ancestors, to honor their contributions, and led me to apply for membership in the Lt Gen Wade Hampton Camp #273, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Today you drive up Highway 51 from Memphis toward *Covington, TN, the county seat of Tipton County, just before entering the city limits, you turn left onto Holly Grove Road and proceed about 10 miles. Just before the intersection of Holly Grove Road and McWilliams Road, the property on the right is traditional Mills land currently owned by my brother, Rix Marion Mills, a member of the Simonton-Wilcox Camp # 257, SCV. Proceeding about another mile on the right is the Holly Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the intersection of Holly Grove Road and Indian Creek Road. About a half mile up Indian Creek Road on the right is the Indian Creek Cemetery where William and Sarah are buried just before the home of their daughter, Mary Agnes. Proceeding west from the church on Holly Grove Road about a mile and a half, if you turn right on Baskin Road (the second road from the church) it will lead you to the Whitesides farm.

My great great-grandfather, Corporal William Ross Whitesides, like so many other patriots, answered the call to arms. After the war, having survived battle wounds and nearly four years of combat service, he served his community and led an exemplary, productive Christian life.

* In front of the Tipton County Museum, Veterans Memorial & Nature Center is a large granite marker inscribed with the speech of Lt Gen Nathan Bedford Forrest on September 22, 1876 at his last reunion of the soldiers of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, CSA.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Apr. 11, 1861	Confederates order the surrender of Ft. Sumter at Charleston, SC.
Apr. 6, 1862	Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee— the 2nd largest battle of the war. Confederate assault drives back the Federal Army.
Apr. 22, 1862	Confederate raiders capture several Federal vessels in Aransas Bay, TX.
Apr. 15, 1863	CSS <i>Alabama</i> captures two U.S. whalers off the coast of Brazil.
Apr. 8, 1864	Red River Campaign. Battle of Mansfield, LA.
Apr. 16, 1864	Joe Davis, son of C.S. President Jefferson Davis, is killed at Richmond
Apr. 1, 1865	Appomattox Campaign. Battle of Five Forks, southwest of Petersburg.
Apr. 2, 1865	General A.P. Hill is killed near Petersburg.
Apr. 3, 1865	Fall of Richmond and Petersburg.
Apr. 9, 1865	A sad day. Gen. Lee surrenders over 26,000 veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse.
Apr. 10, 1865	Lee issues his final general orders as a soldier, bidding his troops an "affectionate farewell."
Apr. 14, 1865	U.S. President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC.

March Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
 1125 Rosewood Drive
 Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Ms. Pat Logan

*General Sherman's Flame and Blame
 Campaign through Georgia and the
 Carolinas.*

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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 C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
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