



# THE LEGIONARY

APRIL 2010

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**

## JEWISH CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: MY FAMILY'S FATE ON THE DAY LEE SURRENDERED

By Lewis Regenstein

One hundred and forty five years ago, on 9 April, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Union Commander Ulysses S. Grant, marking the effective end of the South's struggle for independence.

It was a fateful day for the South, and in particular for my great grandfather and his four elder brothers, all of whom were fighting for the Confederacy.

On that day, the eldest brother Joshua Lazarus Moses was killed a few hours after Lee, unbeknownst to the troops elsewhere, had surrendered. Josh was commanding an artillery battalion that was firing the last shots in defense of Mobile, before being overrun by a Union force outnumbering his 13 to one. In this battle, Fort Blakeley, one of his brothers, Horace, was captured, and another, Perry, was wounded.

Josh was the last Confederate Jew to fall in battle, one of the more than 3,000 estimated Jews who fought for the South. His first cousin, Albert Moses Luria, was the first, killed at age 19 at the Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) in Virginia on 31 May, 1862.

While Lee was surrendering at Appomattox, a 2,500 man unit attached to Sherman's army, known as Potter's Raiders, was heading towards my family's hometown of Sumter, South Carolina. Sherman had just burned nearby Columbia, and it was feared that his troops were headed to Sumter to do the same.

My then 16 year old great grandfather, Andrew Jackson Moses, rode out to defend his hometown, along with some 157 other teenagers, invalids, old men, and the wounded from the local hospital.

**See *MOSES FAMILY*, Page 3**



Joshua Lazarus Moses

## THE PEOPLE YOU'RE ALLOWED TO HATE



seven presidents were slaveholders.

But Virginia did not secede in defense of slavery. Indeed, when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, Virginia was still in the Union. Only South Carolina, Georgia and the five Gulf states had seceded and created the Confederate States of America.

At the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861 the first shots of the Civil War, Virginia was still inside the Union. Indeed, there were more slave states in the Union than in the Confederacy.

By Patrick J. Buchanan

"This was a recognition of American terrorists."

That is CNN's Roland Martin's summary judgment of the 258,000 men and boys who fell fighting for the Confederacy in a war that cost as many American lives as World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam and Iraq combined.

Martin reflects the hysteria that seized Obamaville on hearing that Gov. Bob McDonnell had declared Confederate History Month in the Old Dominion. Virginia leads the nation in Civil War battlefields.

So loud was the howling that in 24 hours McDonnell had backpedaled and issued an apology that he had not mentioned slavery.

Unfortunately, the governor missed a teaching moment — at the outset of the 150th anniversary of America's bloodiest war.

Slavery was indeed evil, but it existed in the Americas a century before the oldest of our founding fathers was even born. Five of our first

**See *CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH*, Page 3**

First I want to remind all compatriots that this month's meeting will be Thursday, April 29 at Seawell's. *Please note that is one week later than normal.* Our speaker is Ken Temples from the Aiken Camp. He will be talking about the Battle of Franklin, TN. Hopefully everyone will be able to attend this month's meeting.

We have just returned from our 2010 SC Division Conference held in Florence SC. The Pee Dee Rifles Camp did a marvelous job at hosting the SC Division that was attended by well over 250 (by my count) SCV compatriots, 7 of us from the Wade Hampton Camp. The conference was well organized and the conference center was fabulous. Since this was my first SC Division conference, I had few expectations upon arrival and came away with a sense of how proud we should be to be part of the Lt Gen Wade Hampton Camp. Our Camp and fellow compatriots were well recognized on numerous fronts.

Compatriot Don Gordon narrowly lost re-election of Division Lt Commander

to Leland Summers from the upstate. However, in "Battle Brief" fashion, Don gave a rousing speech which included highlights of the Spartan's defense against the greatly outnumbering Persian army. His story was a great reminder of our duty to preserve our history against all odds.

Compatriot Scott James won the Lt Gen. Wade Hampton Meritorious Service Award which recognizes the efforts of an individual who contributed most to the goals of the division, the activities of his camp and the preservation of Confederate history. Scott's work with recruits at the division and camp levels is crucial to the success and growth of the SCV. Great work, Scott!

Our newsletter, the Legionary, won the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award for demonstrating excellence in communication as well as keeping members informed of Division news and activities. Editor Paul Graham has done a superb job with our newsletter!

And finally, camp compatriot Jeff

O'Cain received more honorable mentions than I could count for his many contributions to the SC Division. His relentless dedication to the Confederate soldier shows that he is truly a valued member of the SCV!

I urge all of you to thank these compatriots for their hard work and dedication. It is compatriots like these that keep Stephen Dill Lee's "Charge" alive today.

Next, our camp focuses efforts on our annual Battle for Columbia re-enactment. The weekend of May 1-2 will turn an otherwise quiet farm in Sandy Run, SC into a living historical showplace with re-enactors from across the southeast participating. I can't think of a better way to learn about our heritage than to see history come alive before us. I hope that every compatriot will make an effort attend this event, as many of our own have worked diligently to make "BFC" a success.

Thanks!

LARRY BATES

## CHAPLAIN'S WITNESS

On April 9, 1865, 145 years ago, after four years of war and against overwhelming numbers, General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant and the Federal Army at Appomattox, Virginia. One can only imagine the heartbreak and devastation that the soldiers, their families and citizens of the South felt on hearing the news. And, it would only get worse. Once while doing some research at the Caroliniana Library at USC, I was going through some old newspapers of that time and was amazed at the listing of page after page of bankruptcies. Soldiers would go home to find destroyed property and Reconstruction and lawlessness was soon to follow. Heartache was felt by everyone for loved ones and friends who would not return from the war. It would have been easy to be swept up into uncertainty and even hopelessness.

We ourselves endure times of hardship, it's part of life. Hopefully not to the degree our Southern ancestors did, but we know loss ourselves. It could be loss of a job, a loved one a broken relationship or something else. During such times it is easy to feel as if God is distant, not listening, does He care?

The 139th Psalm tells us something about what God knows about us. It tells us that He knows us, that He knows when we sit and when we rise. God knows where we go, when we lay down

and is familiar with all our ways. It says He even knows what we are thinking before we say it. As if that is not enough, David, who wrote this psalm says, "If I say, Surely the darkness will hide me and the light become night around me, even the darkness will not be dark to you; the night will shine like the day, for darkness is as light to you." David asks the question, "Where can I go from your Spirit? Where can I flee from your presence? If I go up to the heavens, you are there; If I make my bed in the depths, you are there." Yes, during difficult times in our lives, it may seem to us He is not near, but as you have just read, God does know our situations and what we are going through. What is important during rough times is to have a close relationship with God. Like Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson did. They were men who were great leaders and led their armies to great victories on the field of battle but they were also men who every day spent some amount of time in prayer and reading the Bible. Read any biography of their lives and you will see that when it was hard, they turned to God for help and counsel. And when times were good, they gave all the credit to the Lord for blessing their lives and the men of the army.

Does God care? You bet, no one has fought harder for us than God has fought for us. Easter is a reminder of the sacrifice God made when He sent His son, Jesus

Christ, who is perfect and holy, to take our sins upon Himself, shed His blood and die on a cruel cross for payment for our sins and rise from the dead three days later, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.

### ADJUTANT'S REPORT

Gentlemen, as of March 3rd, we have 185 regular paid members and 16 paid associate members. See you at the next meeting and remember, RECUITE A NEW MEMBER!

—Ricky Badger

### CAMP CALENDAR

**April 24** – BFC Work Day, Sandy Run, SC

**April 30** – Battle For Columbia Education Day, Sandy Run SC

**April 30** – 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 a solemn bell chime

**May 1** - Confederate Memorial Day Observance at Columbia's Elmwood Cemetery and march to SC State House

**May 1-2** - Battle For Columbia, Sandy Run, SC

**July 4 -9** - Sam Davis Youth Camp, Camp Kinard Batesburg – Leesville SC

**July 21 – 25** – 2010 Annual SCV National Reunion - Anderson, SC

It was a mission as hopeless as it was valiant, but Sumter's rag-tag defenders did manage to hold off Potter's battle-seasoned veterans for over an hour before being overwhelmed by this vastly superior force outnumbering theirs by some 15 to one.

The fifth brother, Isaac Harby Moses, having served with distinction in combat in Wade Hampton's cavalry, later rode home from North Carolina after the Battle of Bentonville (North Carolina), the War's last major battle, where he commanded his company, all of the officers having been killed or wounded. He never surrendered to anyone, his Mother proudly observed in her memoirs.

Over two dozen members of the

extended Moses family fought in the War, and it sacrificed at least nine of its sons in defense of their country.

The best known of the Moses family Confederates was General James Longstreet's chief commissary officer, Major Raphael Jacob Moses, whose three sons also fought for the South. The uncle of the five Moses brothers, Major Moses ended up attending the last meeting and carrying out the Last Order of the Confederate government – to deliver the remaining Confederate treasury, \$40,000 in gold and silver bullion, to help feed and supply the defeated Confederate soldiers in Augusta hospitals, and straggling home after the War -- weary, hungry, often sick,

shoeless and in tattered uniforms.

Like their comrades-in-arms, the Moses' were fighting, for their homeland -- not for slavery, as is so often said, but for their families, homes, and country. Put simply, most Confederate soldiers felt they were fighting because an invading army from the North was trying to kill them, burn their homes, and destroy their cities.

The anniversary of this fateful day should serve to remind us why, in this time when the South is so often vilified, native Southerners still take much pride in their ancestors' courage and sacrifices. ☪

Source: *HuntingtonNews.Net*, Huntington WV. 03 April 2010

## CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH

But, on April 15, Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers from the state militias to march south and crush the new Confederacy. Two days later, April 17, Virginia seceded rather than provide soldiers or militia to participate in a war on their brethren. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas followed Virginia out over the same issue. They would not be a party to a war on their kinfolk.

Slavery was not the cause of this war. Secession was — that and Lincoln's determination to drown the nation in blood if necessary to make the Union whole again.

Nor did Lincoln ever deny it.

In his first inaugural, Lincoln sought to appease the states that had seceded by endorsing a constitutional amendment to make slavery permanent in the 15 states where it then existed. He even offered to help the Southern states run down fugitive slaves.

In 1862, Lincoln wrote Horace Greeley that if he could restore the Union without freeing one slave he would do it. The Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, freed only those slaves Lincoln had no power to free — those still under Confederate rule. As for slaves in the Union states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, they remained the property of their owners.

As for "terrorists," no army fought more honorably than Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Few deny that.

The great terrorist in that war was William Tecumseh Sherman, who violated all the known rules of war by looting, burning and pillaging on his infamous March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah. Sherman would later be given command of the war against the Plains Indians and advocate extermination of the Sioux.

"The only good Indian is a dead Indian" is attributed both to Sherman and Gen. Phil Sheridan, who burned the

Shenandoah and carried out Sherman's ruthless policy against the Indians. Both have statues and circles named for them in Washington, D.C.

If Martin thinks Sherman a hero, he might study what happened to the slave women of Columbia, S.C., when "Uncle Billy's" boys in blue arrived to burn the city.

What of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, at whose request McDonnell issued his proclamation? What racist deeds have they perpetrated of late?

They tend the graves of Confederate dead and place flags on Memorial Day. They contributed to the restoration of the home of Jefferson Davis, damaged by Hurricane Katrina. They publish the Confederate Veteran, a magazine that relates stories of the ancestors they love to remember. They join environmentalists in fighting to preserve Civil War battlefields. They do reenactments of Civil War battles with men and boys whose ancestors fought for the Union. And they defend the monuments to their ancestors and the flag under which they fought.

Why are they vilified?

Because they are Southern white Christian men — none of whom defends slavery, but all of whom are defiantly proud of the South, its ancient faith and their forefathers who fell in the Lost Cause.

Undeniably, the Civil War ended in the abolition of slavery and restoration of the Union. But the Southern states believed they had the same right to rid themselves of a government to which they no longer felt allegiance as did Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, all slave-owners, who could no longer give loyalty to the king of England.

Consider closely this latest skirmish in a culture war that may yet make an end to any idea of nationhood, and you will see whence the real hate is coming. It is not from Gov. McDonnell or the Sons of Confederate Veterans. ☪

Source: *The American Conservative*. (www.amconmag.com) 08 April 2010



### 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 *The Cause for Southern Independence*:

Apr. 11, 1861	Confederates order the surrender of Ft. Sumter at Charleston, SC.
Apr 12, 1861	4:30 AM, Confederates begin the bombardment of Ft. Sumter.
Apr. 13, 1861	Ft. Sumter surrenders to Confederate forces after a 34 hour bombardment.
Apr. 17, 1861	Virginia adopts an ordinance of secession in Richmond.
Apr. 19, 1861	Lincoln declares a blockade against the ports of SC, GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX.
Apr. 22, 1861	Franklin Buchanan, commander of the Washington Navy Yard, resigns from the U.S. Navy to join the Confederacy.
Apr. 27, 1861	Virginia Convention invites the Confederate government to make Richmond the seat of government.
Apr. 25, 1861	Seven companies from the 1st, 3rd, and 8th U.S. Infantry Regiments surrender to van Dorn near Durham Station, NC.
Apr. 06, 1862	Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee— the 2nd largest battle of the war. Confederate assault drives back the Federal Army.
Apr. 21, 1862	Col. Earl Van Dorn accepts command of the Confederate forces in TX.
Apr. 15, 1863	CSS <i>Alabama</i> captures two U.S. whalers off the coast of Brazil.
Apr. 30, 1864	Joe Davis, son of C.S. President Jefferson Davis, is killed at Richmond.
Apr. 01, 1865	Appomattox Campaign. Battle of Five Forks, southwest of Petersburg.
Apr. 02, 1865	General A.P. Hill is killed near Petersburg.
Apr. 03, 1865	Fall of Richmond and Petersburg.
Apr. 09, 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.
Apr. 26, 1865	Gen. Joseph E. Johnson surrenders the Army of Tennessee near Durham Station, NC.

**Next Camp Meeting**  
**THURSDAY, APRIL 29TH**  
**6 O’CLOCK P.M.**



**SEAWELL’S**  
**RESTAURANT**  
**1125 Rosewood Drive**  
**Columbia, SC**

**SPEAKER**

Compatriot Ken Temples

**TOPIC**

“The Battle of Franklin, TN”

**Y’ALL COME!!!**

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**THE LEGIONARY**  
Official Publication of  
**Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273**  
**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**  
A Non-Profit Organization  
C/O Adjutant R.L. Badger  
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