



# THE LEGIONARY

MAY, 2023

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)  
*Charles Bray, Acting Editor*

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

### COMMANDERS CORNER

CHARLES D. BRAY III

**Inconvenient Truths** — Don Gordon We live in a strange society: we tell our children a lie (that George Washington chopped down the Cherry tree) so that our children will learn to tell the truth.

Now the media has decided to create another myth (that Juneteenth marked the day the last slaves in America were set free). The truth is that slaves were held in the North (Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia) even after the Civil War was over. The last slaves in America were finally set free in December of 1865 when the 13th Amendment was ratified (six months after Juneteenth).

The other inconvenient truth is that some of the Northern States were much more racist than the Slave States and ironically they were called Free States. For example, Indiana and Illinois (Land of Lincoln) would not allow any African Americans to live in these States as slaves or as free men. While South Carolina had more than 10,000 free African Americans living in the Charleston area.

It is also interesting to know that Columbia S.C. had 2 Jewish Mayors before the Civil War and the Confederate States of America had a Jewish Cabinet member (Juda Benjamin) while the Yankee Army under General Ulysses Grant expelled all Jewish people from areas controlled by their Army in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi (driving women and children from their homes in the middle of February).

They do not teach these parts of our history so that people don't get confused about who the good guys were.



**Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, May 18, 2023, monthly camp meeting.** We need for our forecasted attendance to be as accurate as possible in order to hold expenses down.

Our speaker this month will be Dr. Paul W. Noe pastor at Sweetwater Baptist Church North Augusta, S.C. Dr. Noe last spoke at our 2018 Lee Jackson Banquet and gave an outstanding talk. I encourage you to come and learn how and why the Augusta Bible Society was founded.

**Recruit, Recruit, Recruit**

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

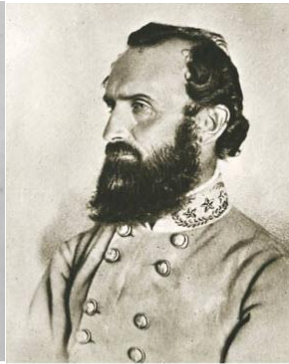
**Compatriot Bryan Pittman**

**Phone (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail [bpittman3@hotmail.com](mailto:bpittman3@hotmail.com)**

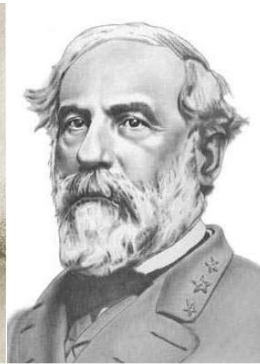




Union Maj. Gen.  
Joseph "Joe" Hooker



CSA General  
Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson



CSA Gen.  
Robert E. Lee

This Month (May), in 1863, saw a major victory for Confederate arms in Virginia.

The Chancellorsville Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Chancellorsville, fought May 1–6, 1863, produced one of the most stunning Confederate victories of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

Confederate general Robert E. Lee had trounced the Army of the Potomac at

Fredericksburg the previous December, but since then, Joseph Hooker had thoroughly reorganized and revitalized his dispirited Union troops. Declaring that he had created "the finest Army on the Planet," he set into motion an elaborate plan designed to quietly turn the left flank of the outnumbered and underfed Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, which was camped not far from Fredericksburg.

In the face of Hooker's attack, Lee dangerously divided his army, sending Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson through the Wilderness, a wild and tangled woodland, and around Hooker's right side in what became one of the most famous flanking maneuvers of the war. A combination of bad Union generalship and good Confederate luck forced Hooker to retreat across the Rappahannock River.

### Battle of Chancellorsville: message from Stonewall Jackson to Robert E. Lee

*Message to General Robert E. Lee from Stonewall Jackson, May 2, 1863, during the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia. The body of the message reads, "The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's which is about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success. Respectfully, T.J. Jackson." Jackson's attack was the turning point of the battle.*



### CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

I am going to quote a poem from the "Poet Laureate of the Confederacy," Henry Timrod. He was a member of Charleston's famous literary society in the 1850's which included a large group of literary men, including the father of Southern Literature, William Gilmore Simms. Of Timrod, Simms said, "I looked upon him as one of our best poets and one of our best critics."

Timrod served in the Confederate Army during the battle of Shiloh. His commanding officer asked him to write descriptions of the battle for Southern newspapers. He also served in combat during the defense of Charleston in 1863.

Although chronically ill with consumption, Timrod wrote one of his most beautiful poems for the Confederate Memorial Service that was held on 16 June 1862 in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston. This masterpiece was set to music and sung. Described by the Charleston Courier two days later as being written by our gifted poet, Henry Timrod, "The poem was sweetly sung by the choir."

Henry Timrod was a devout Christian. Confederate Memorial Day, now observed on May 10, was first observed in Charleston in June. This is currently the case in Alabama and Texas, where June is Confederate Memorial month.

Timrod's poem is simply entitled "Ode." "Ode" is considered by many scholars to be Henry Timrod's finest poem.

*Sleep sweetly in your humble graves, Sleep, martyrs of a fallen cause! Though yet no marble column craves the pilgrim here to pause.*

*In seeds of laurels in the earth the garlands of your fame are sown; and, somewhere, waiting for its birth, the shaft is in the stone.*

*Meanwhile, your sisters for the years which hold in trust your storied tombs, bring all they now can give you tears, and thee memorial blooms.*

*Small tributes, but your shades will smile as proudly on these wreaths today, as when some cannon-molded pile shall overlook this Bay.*

*Stoop angels hither from the skies! There is no holier spot of ground than where defeated valor lies by mourning beauty crowned.*

I want to share this poem with y'all because it awakens within us how we feel when we think of our Confederate ancestors. We must determine before God that we will always remember them and lift up their good name for future generations. When they come under attack, we must defend their honor and sacrifice.



**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.**



## 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	June 7, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	June 8, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	May 18, 2023	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 <sup>th</sup> Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	May 30, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC





## Quote: Calvin Coolidge – 30<sup>th</sup> U. S. President

*"Nothing in the world can take the place of Persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. The slogan 'Press On' has solved and always will solve the problems of the human race."*



## Lincoln's Challenge, 1864

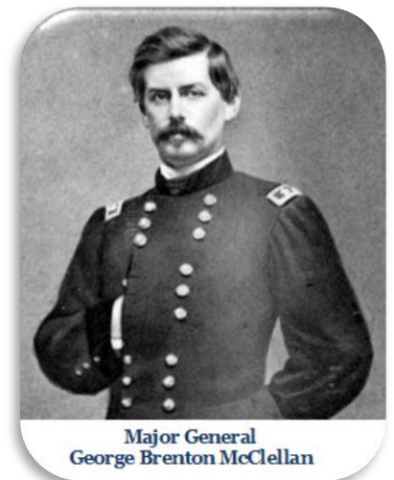
by Drew E. VandeCreek

Even as his armies pushed deep into Virginia, Abraham Lincoln faced his greatest challenge in 1864. Many northerners had tired of war. Democrats began denouncing Grant as a "butcher." "Patriotism is played out," declared one newspaper. "Each hour is but sinking us deeper into bankruptcy and desolation." Thus while Lee's armies teetered on the verge of destruction, the Confederate cause saw its last, bright hope flicker in the fall of 1864. Southerners considered their northern sympathizers to be "large and strong enough, if left to operate constitutionally, to paralyze the war and majority party."

The Democratic Party had met in convention at Chicago and nominated General George B. McClellan to challenge Lincoln for the presidency. Lincoln had dismissed the ineffective general in 1862. But now McClellan emerged as a champion of the northern Democrats, campaigning on the policies that many Republicans had suspected informed his command from the start.

While McClellan did not embrace the prospect of an immediate armistice, he did argue that the war had gone on too long, and hoped to secure an early peace by offering the Confederacy generous terms. His position reflected several major sets of concerns among northern Democrats. Many had migrated from southern states, and retained family, cultural and economic ties to their native region. The war cut many of them off from their familiar trade routes via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and forced them to rely upon the railroads and canals funneling trade toward the northeast.

The Union's overwhelmingly Republican wartime congresses heightened northern Democrats' unease with their bold actions beyond the purview of war. Taking advantage of the absence of southern Democrats, the Congress enacted a set of hugely significant economic policies. Legislators approved bills setting high tariffs, authorizing the construction of a Transcontinental Railroad, underwriting the construction of state institutions of higher education, and consolidating the nation's monetary structures. Each of these initiatives decided major political issues of the antebellum era in favor of a Whig-Republican interpretation of American national development. "Shall we sink down as serfs to the heartless, speculative Yankees," asked one northern Democrat, "swindled by his tariffs, robbed by his taxes, skinned by his railroad monopolies?" In hopes of reviving their economic fortunes, many

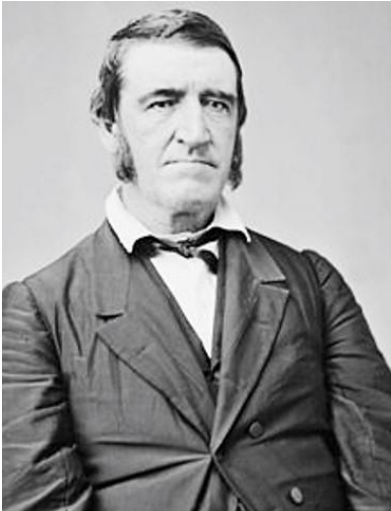


Major General  
George Brenton McClellan



western Democrats proposed a separate peace with the Confederacy, opening the Mississippi River for commerce and effectively depriving the Union of the Northwest.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1862 had further alienated many northerners as well. The president had begun the war devoted to saving the Union and unwilling to strip southern slaveholders of their human property. But the unfolding conflict convinced Lincoln that a struggle confined to securing the Union was impossible. In order to defeat the South, the president saw that he must deprive the Confederacy of its greatest resource and destroy the fabric of its social order. Putting aside the morality of emancipation for the moment, Lincoln cast his measure as a matter of military necessity. Thus Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, one of the most significant documents in American history, reads much like, in the words of one scholar, "a bill of lading."



**William Alexander Richardson**

Many Illinois Democrats voiced these concerns. A Democrat-controlled state legislature elected William A. Richardson, an ally of the Ohio "Peace Democrat" and Lincoln critic Clement Vallandigham, to the United States Senate. Two weeks before the Battle of Gettysburg, Illinois Peace Democrats held a mass meeting at Camp Yates, a fairground in Springfield. Many Republicans often succumbed to the trials of war and branded every democrat not actively supporting the administration war effort a "copperhead" and traitor to the union. State officials often subjected their perceived opponents to



**Clement Vallandigham**

Courtesy Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpbh-01193

arbitrary arrest and denied opposition newspapers the use of the mails, driving anti-government sentiment underground.

Guerillas and "bushwhackers" did stalk the countryside, particularly in southern Illinois. Armed insurgents, often inflamed by the ruthless persecution of southern sympathizers, took union men from their homes, whipped them, and in some occasions, shot them. In the last years of the war this mass retaliation terrorized the central and southern part of the state. Gangs of rebel sympathizers from Missouri, opportunistic horse thieves and other criminals, and deserters from both armies joined with Illinois guerillas to threaten entire towns.

In March of 1864 a mass of over one thousand copperheads assembled near the town of Charleston in east central Illinois. Fighting with soldiers on furlough and active troops dispatched to subdue them, they eventually dispersed. Authorities placed the county under martial law and made many arrests. Casualties totaled nine dead and twelve wounded.

A secret society known as the Knights of the Golden Circle organized southern sympathizers into covert action. Many Republicans believed that the Knights aimed to foment a revolt in order to break the northwestern states away from the Union. When federal and state authorities investigated the group, they concluded that its activities did not constitute an armed opposition to the government. Conspiracy trials convicted several alleged ringleaders of espionage and treason, but found others not guilty.

Republicans met the Knights of the Golden Circle's threat through the organization of their own secret society, known as the Union League. The League provided loyalists anxious about the Union's progress in battle and the loyalty of their neighbors with an opportunity to contribute to the war effort. Members took up the tasks of sniffing out potential copperhead outrages and espionage.



**Edward Thurlow Weed**  
Prints and Photographs Division,  
Library of Congress

By the summer of 1864 even the Republican leader Thurlow Weed of New York considered Lincoln's re-election "an impossibility.... The people are wild for peace." But while Grant's armies bogged down in Virginia and McClellan's presidential candidacy picked up speed, Union troops secured a hard-won victory at Atlanta. The hub of commerce in the Deep South had fallen, providing General William T. Sherman's armies with an unobstructed path to the Confederate rear in the Carolinas. The Richmond Examiner complained that "the disaster at Atlanta" came just in time to "save the party of Lincoln from irretrievable ruin."

Where disgruntled Republicans had once considered new candidates to replace Lincoln, they now embraced him as a victorious leader. Democrats attacked Lincoln as "**Abe the Widow Maker**" and "**Abraham Africanus**," the proponent of miscegenation. But Union victory had ruined the southern Democrats' campaign. In November of 1864 American voters returned Abraham Lincoln to office by a half-million vote majority.



## Zachariah Cantey Deas (Born October 25, 1819, Died March 6, 1882)



**Brig. Gen.**  
**Zachariah Cantey Deas**

Deas was born in Camden, South Carolina, a son of James Sutherland Deas and Margaret Rebecca (Chesnut) Deas. He was a cousin of future fellow Confederate general James Chesnut, Jr. He was educated in South Carolina and in Caudebec, France. In 1835, his family moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he initially engaged in the mercantile business. He served in the army during the Mexican-American War. After the war, he became a prominent cotton broker in Alabama and amassed a significant fortune from his speculation. He married Helen Gaines Lyon on May 16, 1853.

With passage of Alabama's ordinance of secession, Deas enlisted in the Confederate army in the Alabama Volunteer Infantry. He served as aid-de-camp to General Joseph E. Johnston during the First Battle of Manassas. He was commissioned as colonel of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama, a regiment he helped raise and equip, purchasing 800 Enfield rifles with gold. He led his men the Battle of Shiloh, where he assumed command of the brigade on the first day of fighting before falling with a severe wound the following day.

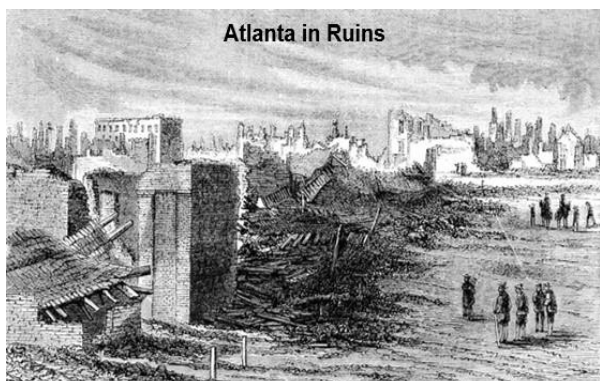
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After recovering, he commanded a brigade under General Braxton Bragg in the Kentucky Campaign. His command consisted of the 19th Alabama, 22nd Alabama, 25th Alabama, 39th Alabama, 50th Alabama, 17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, and Dent's Alabama Battery. He was appointed as a brigadier general on December 13, 1862, and fought at the Battle of Chickamauga, where his men



routed the Union division of Philip H. Sheridan and killed Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle. They also captured seventeen artillery pieces.



Deas continued to lead his brigade through the Atlanta Campaign and subsequent fighting in Tennessee, where he was again wounded at the Battle of Franklin. He also participated in the Carolinas Campaign, but took ill at Raleigh, North Carolina, in March 1865 and had to leave his field command prior to the surrender at Bennett Place.

After the war, Deas returned to his cotton brokerage. He also owned a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

Deas is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in The Bronx, New York City.

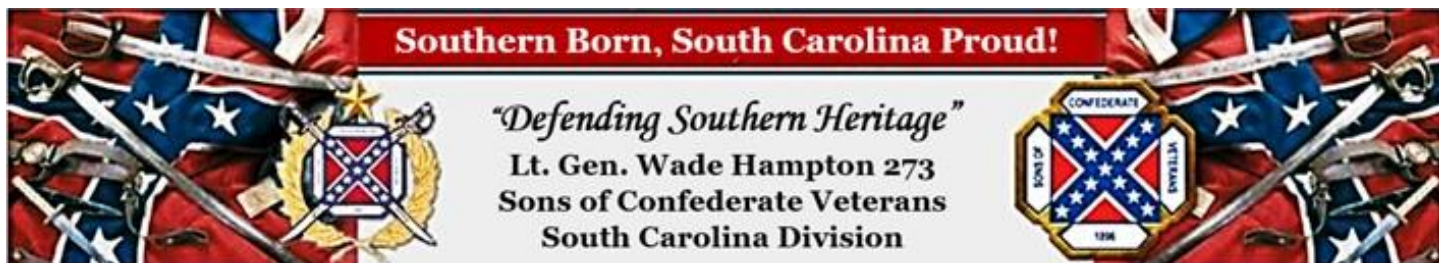


I would like to thank Bill Moody, Jim Nettles, Johnny Stroman, E. M. Clark, David West, Jim Meggs and Rusty Rentz for coming out Saturday, April 29 to clean the Confederate section in Elmwood Cemetery. After finishing the cleaning process and we had left for home E. M. Clark came back May 4 and cleaned the headstone located at the line of 6 flag poles. Part of the cleaning process was placing background color on the chiseled lettering making the inscription easier to read as seen in the before and after pictures below. I thank E. M. for his extra effort in making the inscription more easily read.

**Before**



**After**



## ***Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence***

- May 20, 1861: North Carolina becomes the 11th and final full state to secede from the Union.
- May 8, 1862 The Shenandoah Valley Campaign, conducted from February to June 1862 during the American Civil War (1861–1865), catapulted Confederate general Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson from relative obscurity to the first rank of Southern generals.
- May 1, 1863: Battle of Chancellorsville, VA begins.
- May 2, 1863: Battle of Chancellorsville: Gen. Jackson's flank movement is successful. Later he is accidentally wounded by his own men.
- May 10, 1863 The South loses one of its boldest generals on May 10, 1863, when 39-year-old Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson dies of pneumonia a week after his own troops accidentally fired on him during the Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia.
- May 27, 1863: At Port Hudson, LA, the 13,000-man Federal army attacks the 4,500 Confederate defenders in the 1st assault on the post. After heavy Federal losses, the attack fails.
- May 7, 1864: In Northern Georgia, U.S. Gen. Sherman, with 3 armies numbering 100,000 men, begin their barbaric march to Atlanta.
- May 11, 1864 Battle of Yellow Tavern, VA. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart is mortally wounded in his cavalry battle outside of Richmond.
- May 4, 1865 Abraham Lincoln is laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, outside Springfield, Illinois.
- May 21, 1865 Under the command of Lt. Waddell, the CSS *Shenandoah* enters the sea of Okhotsk, looking for Yankee whalers.
- May 10, 1865: Confederate States President Jefferson Davis is taken into custody near Irwinville, GA.

**Next Camp Meeting**  
**Thursday, May 18, 2023**  
**6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant**  
**1125 Rosewood Drive**  
**Columbia, S.C. 29201**  
**Speaker**  
**Dr. Paul W. Noe**

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