



# THE LEGIONARY

JANUARY 2024

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

**If you will be attending the Wade Hampton Camp's Friday, January 19, 2024, Lee-Jackson Banquet *"PLEASE"* RSVP your attendance by Tuesday, January 16. Page 7 contains details of this year's event as well as contact information for your RSVP.**

Our speaker for the Lee-Jackson Banquet is Mrs. Donna Faulkner Barron who is the daughter of Roy Faulkner the Chief Carver of the Confederate Memorial Carving at Stone Mountain Park. Donna worked for many years as her dad's assistant helping compile records and in the mid 80's she found herself as the secretary to her dad who was the Curator of the Stone Mountain Carving Museum which was opened for a couple years on Memorial Drive. After the museum closed her parents moved to McDonough, Georgia. Some 30 years later Donna, her father and Kay Stowe Jones teamed up and wrote "The Man Who Carved Stone Mountain." ***The result was the largest bas-relief sculpture in the world.***

### CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

***This prayer from Billy Graham, written for The Saturday Evening Post in 2008, is just as relevant as we look toward 2024.***

Our Father and our God, as we stand at the beginning of this new year we confess our need of Your presence and Your guidance as we face the future.

We each have our hopes and expectations for the year that is ahead of us—but You alone know what it holds for us, and only You can give us the strength and the wisdom we will need to meet its challenges. So help us to humbly put our hands into Your hand, and to trust You and to seek Your will for our lives during this coming year.

In the midst of life's uncertainties in the days ahead, assure us of the certainty of Your unchanging love.

In the midst of life's inevitable disappointments and heartaches, help us to turn to You for the stability and comfort we will need.

In the midst of life's temptations and the pull of our stubborn self-will, help us not to lose our way but to have the courage to do what is right in Your sight, regardless of the cost.

And in the midst of our daily preoccupations and pursuits, open our eyes to the sorrows and injustices of our hurting world, and help us to respond with compassion and sacrifice to those who are friendless and in need. May our constant prayer be that of the ancient Psalmist: ***"Teach me, O Lord, the way of Your statutes; and I will keep it to the end."*** (Psalm 119:33 ESV).

We pray for our nation and its leaders during these difficult times, and for all those who are seeking to bring peace and justice to our dangerous and troubled world. We pray especially for Your protection on all those who serve in our armed forces, and we thank You for their commitment to defend our freedoms, even at the cost of their own lives. Be with their families also, and assure them of Your love and concern for them.

Bring our divided nation together, and give us a greater vision of what You would have us to be. Your Word reminds us that ***"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord"*** (Psalm 33:12 ESV).

As we look back over this past year we thank You for Your goodness to us—far beyond what we have deserved. May we never presume on Your past goodness or forget all Your mercies to us, but may they instead lead us to repentance, and to a new commitment to make You the foundation and center of our lives this year.

And so, our Father, we thank You for the promise and hope of this new year, and we look forward to it with expectancy and faith. This I ask in the name of our Lord and Savior, who by His death and resurrection has given us hope both for this world and the world to come. *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.**



### 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	Jan. 3, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Jan. 4, 2024	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	Jan. 15, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Western Carolina SC Division Prayer Breakfast	Jan. 20, 2024	Starts 9:00AM Aiken County Historical Museum – 433 Newberry St. SW, Aiken, SC 29801.
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Jan. 25, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Hunley Memorial Service	Feb. 17, 2024	Breech Inlet on Sullivan’s Island at Sunrise Presbyterian Church, memorial service starts at 7:00pm.
Firing on Columbia “The Longest Day IN Columbia’s History”	Feb. 17, 2024	West Columbia at the Gervais Street Bridge at 1:00pm.
Battle of Aiken	Feb. 23-25, 2024	1210 Powell Pond Rd., Aiken, SC <a href="#">Battle of Aiken – 28th Annual Festival</a>
Battle for Broxton Bridge	Mar. 2-3, 2024	1685 Broxton Bridge Rd. (Hwy. 601)   Ehrhardt, SC



**RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.**

Contact Brian Pittman / (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail: [bpittman3@hotmail.com](mailto:bpittman3@hotmail.com)



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**Quote: New Orleans Daily Crescent – 1861**

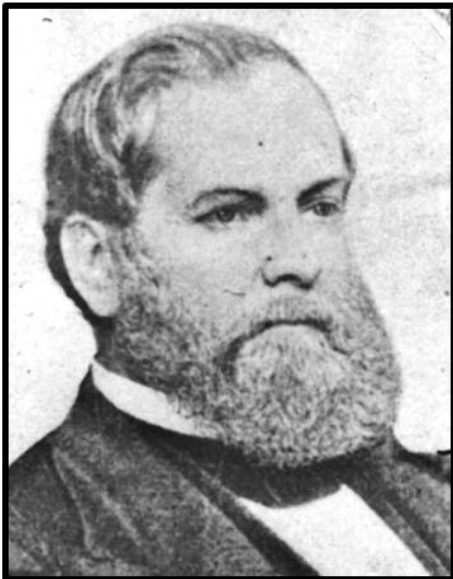
“They (the South) know that it is their import trade that draws from the people’s pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest. These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the union”.

**Quote: Union Democrat Manchester, New Hampshire. 19 February, 1861**

“The Southern Confederacy will not employ our ships or buy our goods. What is our shipping without it? Literally nothing... it is very clear that the South gains by this process and we lose. No..we must not let the South go”.

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**Brig. Gen. Adley Hogan Gladden** 28-Sept-1810 – 12-Apr-1862



**Brig. Gen.  
Adley Hogan Gladden**

BG Adley Hogan Gladden is the **17<sup>th</sup> general officer** in this series from South Carolina. He was born October 28, 1810 at Gladden’s Grove, just north of Winnsboro, South Carolina, Adley Hogan Gladden moved to Columbia in 1830 and became a cotton broker. In 1836 Gladden volunteered to go with the Richland Rifle Corps in the Seminole Uprising in Florida. He returned to Columbia and in 1837 married Mary Elizabeth Gandy in Ainsley Hall Mansion, then known as Columbia Theological Seminary.

He resumed his former business, and was in 1841 was appointed by President Tyler as Postmaster of Columbia, which office he held during that administration. He was Quartermaster of the 22nd South Carolina Militia; first President of the Boston Club, which he chartered; and in 1845 volunteered for service in the Mexican War in the Palmetto Regiment. He was elected Major — Pierce M. Butler being Colonel, and J. P. Dickinson, Lieutenant Colonel.

Gladden fought gallantly, as his whole regiment did, at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the gates of Mexico City, and upon the fall at Churubusco of Col. Butler and Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson chosen replacement for command of the regiment was Gladden.

When Gen. John A. Quitman called for a flag to be raised upon the Belen Gate, Col. Gladden handed the Palmetto flag to Lieut. Selleck, of South Carolina, who planted it upon the well — it reportedly being the first American flag raised on taking the city of Mexico. Lieut. Selleck, being ordered down by Gen. Quitman, handed the flag to Col. Gladden, who bore it until he fell severely wounded by one of the last shots fired as the city was entered.

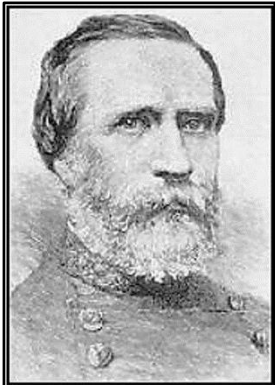
Gladden was honored by the state upon bringing his troops home and addressed the legislature on November 20, 1847. He was captain of the Governor’s Guard; 1850 Bursa of South Carolina College; and in 1851 elected Intendent (Mayor) of Columbia. His wife died in 1851. Gladden was re-elected Intendent in 1852.

In 1853 Gladden settled in New Orleans, where he remained in mercantile business until the secession of South Carolina. His firm, Purvis, Gladden and Heard Cotton Factor and Commission Merchants, was located at

159 Gravier Street, and later at 55 St. Charles Street. He was the first president of the Pickwick Club which organized the first Mardi Gras parade with a theme. It was the first parade to have floats roll down the streets of New Orleans. In 1860 Gladden was chairman of the South Carolinians in New Orleans for States Rights.

When the State of South Carolina seceded, he was appointed and accepted the post of Lieut. Colonel in Maxcy Gregg's First Regiment, and immediately reported for duty. But the pressure from his adopted State of Louisiana forced him to return there where, as a member of its Convention, he promoted her secession. Soon after, he accepted a regiment in the Confederate service and went to Pensacola.

He signed the Louisiana secession and took the 1st Louisiana Brigade to Pensacola, Florida, under General Braxton Bragg. Gladden, whom Bragg called "the Bengal Tiger", was promoted to brigadier general on September 30, 1861, to rank immediately.



Lt. Gen.  
Richard H. Anderson

Gladden apparently was in command of Richard H. Anderson's brigade for a while, for on October 12, 1861 Gladden was ordered to relinquish command of Anderson's brigade and take over Daniel Ruggles' brigade. Anderson was second in command to Bragg, and when an undisclosed "disability" interfered with his duties Gladden was given temporary command of the Pensacola post on October 22. On November 22 Union forces at Fort Pickens began bombarding the Confederate positions at Pensacola. Gladden's brigade manned a sand battery at Fort McRee and was hotly engaged. For two days his men were pounded so heavily that fish in the bay were killed by the concussion of the battle. Although the fort suffered heavy damage, Gladden's losses were slight and Bragg praised him for his defense.

Gladden's handling of his brigade impressed Bragg. When Bragg was offered command of Confederate forces in north Mississippi, he considered Gladden an indispensable officer. On January 6, 1862, Bragg wired the secretary of war to discuss the new position. He expressed concern over the lack of discipline among the Confederate troops in Mississippi and asked to take a contingent of three regiments from Pensacola with him. This unit would be used as a role model of discipline around which other troops could be organized. Bragg declared, "I should desire Brigadier General Gladden to command them."

This plan was not followed up, but Bragg did find another use for Gladden. Disliking the performance of General Leroy P. Walker, who commanded at Mobile, Alabama, Bragg transferred him to Montgomery on February 1 and gave his brigade to Gladden.

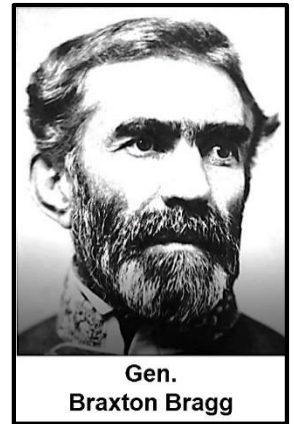
Of Gladden, Bragg wrote, "From his energy, zeal, great efficiency as a disciplinarian and infantry instincts .. I hope for the happiest results." Gladden was in Mobile for only a short time when Bragg reported conditions there had changed much for the better. In early March Gladden's duties were expanded when he was also placed over the garrison at Pensacola. He apparently never exercised this command, however, for by March 9 he was near Purdy, Tennessee, commanding two brigades under Leonidas Polk.

Throughout March Gladden kept an eye on Union movements in his area. By April he was leading a brigade of Alabama infantry in J. M. Withers' Division of Bragg's Corps. In the attack at Shiloh on April 6, 1862, his brigade was posted on the right of William Hardee's Corps. Charging in the first line of battle Gladden was soon hit by a shell fragment or cannon ball that mangled his arm. His arm was quickly amputated on the field, and Gladden was taken to P. G. T. Beauregard's headquarters near Corinth, Mississippi. Mortally wounded, there he died on April 12, 1862.

The army correspondent for the New Orleans Delta, writing from Corinth, gave a detailed account of Gladden's gallant conduct.

"So forward let us go" were the words which he had just exultantly uttered when his faithful friend and aide Capt. Scott from Mobile observed a sudden shock and thrill of his body as a crushing fire shot and shell came tearing through the camp. His bridle arm fell helpless and raising his right arm to his brow he said: 'Scott I am struck, but let's go on.' His wounded and exhausted charger, as if in conscious sympathy with his master, moved but a few steps when the general said: 'It is a serious hurt! Help me down, Scott.' His aide quickly assisted him to alight and applying his hand to the wounded limb of his general found that the left arm near the shoulder was crushed to a jelly. An ambulance was called, and he was placed in it and borne to the rear, Capt. Scott driving."

A sergeant of the Louisiana infantry returning with the general's bloody horse remarked: ". . . I was in the Crimean and Indian wars, and I saw the best fighting in those campaigns but I never saw such fighting as the



Gen.  
Braxton Bragg

'Old Bengal' got out of our boys today, two hundred of whom he persuaded to continue from the battle though their time ran out. I never saw any general bear himself like that little man."

In his official Shiloh report corps commander Braxton Bragg wrote:

"Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden, First Brigade of this [J. M. Withers] division, fell early in the action, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his command in a successful charge. No better soldier lived. No truer man or nobler patriot ever shed his blood in a just cause."

General Pierre G. T. Beauregard describes Gladden's death:

"In the same quarter of the field all of Withers' division, including Gladden's brigade, reinforced by Breckenridge's whole reserve, soon became engaged, and Prentiss' entire line, though fighting stoutly, was pressed back in confusion. We early lost the services of the gallant Gladden, a man of soldierly aptitudes and experience, who, after a marked influence upon the issue in his quarter of the field, fell mortally wounded."

Gladden is buried in the Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama.



## Pieces of History

### Lincoln to Slaves: Go Somewhere Else

December 1, 2010 By Hparkins, Posted In - Civil Rights, - Civil War, News And Events

*Today's post comes from National Archives Office of Strategy and Communications staff writer Rob Crotty.*

The issue of slavery divided the country under Abraham Lincoln's Presidency. The national argument was simple: either keep slavery or abolish it. But Abraham Lincoln, known as the Great Emancipator, may have also been known as the Great Colonizer when he supported a third direction to the slavery debate: move African Americans somewhere else.

Long before the Civil War, in 1854, Lincoln addressed his own solution to slavery at a speech delivered in Peoria, Illinois: "I should not know what to do as to the existing institution [of slavery]. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia, to their own native land." While Lincoln acknowledged this was logistically impossible, by the time he assumed the Presidency and a Civil War was underfoot, the nation was in such duress that he tried it anyway.

By early 1861, Lincoln ordered a secret trip to modern-day Panama to investigate the land of a Philadelphian named Ambrose Thompson. Thompson had volunteered his Chiriqui land as a refuge for freed slaves. The slaves would work in the abundant coal mines on his property, the coal would be sold to the Navy, and the profits would go to the freed slaves to further build up their new land.

Lincoln sought to test the idea on the small slave population in Delaware, but the idea met fierce opposition from abolitionists when it went public.

In April 1862, Lincoln was still of the mind that emancipation *and* deportation was the key to a peaceful United States. He supported a bill in Congress that provided money

**"to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republic of Haiti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine."**

This would become the final portion of the DC Emancipation Act.

In August of 1862, Lincoln invited five prominent black men to the White House, the first black delegation invited on such terms. The topic was simple, that white and blacks cannot coexist and that separation is the most expedient means to peace. Lincoln encouraged these five men to rally support for an exodus.

This intent is even echoed in the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation: "... that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere... will be continued."

Near this same time, the results of Lincoln's investigation into the Chiriqui lands proved the coal there was worthless, and there was also the small matter that Costa Rica claimed ownership of part of Thompson's land.

The next area considered was a small island off the coast of Haiti. About 450 blacks were sent to the island, but after only a year, nearly 25% had died due to poor nutrition and disease. The remainder were returned to the states.

By 1863, realizing Liberia, Haiti, and the Chiriqui lands were not reasonable for resettlement (Liberia was considered too great a distance to relocate a large number of freed slaves), Lincoln mentioned moving the "whole colored race of the slave states into Texas."

Four days before his death, speaking to Gen. Benjamin Butler, Lincoln still pressed on with deportation as the only peaceable solution to America's race problem. "I can hardly believe that the South and North can live in peace, unless we can get rid of the negroes ... I believe that it would be better to export them all to some fertile country..."

Of course this would not happen. Throughout reconstruction, Jim Crow laws, and eventually the Civil Rights Act, the country struggled for the next century to settle the problem of race—one it still struggles with today—though today the US is made stronger, not weaker, by its diversity.



## **The Carolina Rifles**

Confederate Veteran – March 1893

James G. Holmes, of Charleston, who served in the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, gives an interesting history of the Carolina Rifles, many of whom are subscribers to the Confederate Veteran.

This company is composed of young men, but the honorary and reserve members are old Confederate veterans. The company was organized in 1869 as the "Carolina Rifle club" President Grant would not permit military companies in South Carolina at that time, and as the State was in the hands of the carpet baggers and scalawags, we chose as the motto for the flag presented to us by the ladies, "Patria infelici fidelis" (Faithful to my strife-ridden country) as being most appropriate. Nominally we organized for target practice, but actually to protect our women and children; and as we were armed with Winchester rifles, and most of us were old soldiers, the community felt a sense of security not felt before or since the war had ended. In 1876 the company, or club, of necessity grew into a battalion of three full companies, but after the beneficent rule of the State's savior, our beloved and honored Hampton (derided now by the sans culottes' and ingrates), the battalion dwindled back to one company. "The Carolina Rifles," whose members now send you greeting, and wish you success, by the memory of the "Rebel Yell."

The present location currently occupies 14 acres on the banks of the Ashley River and is approximately 1 1/2 mile from the Citadel. The SC Division SCV has over the years occasionally held its annual meeting at the club.



## **Quote: Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson**

I have so fixed the habit in my own mind that I never raise a glass of water to my lips without a moment's asking of God's blessing. I never seal a letter without putting a word of prayer under the seal. I never take a letter from the post without a brief sending of my thoughts heavenward. I never change classes in the section room without a minute's petition on the cadets who go out and those who come in.



# Lee – Jackson Banquet

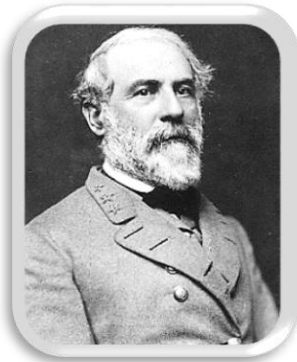
Friday Evening – January 19, 2024

6:30PM – 9:00PM

At Seawell's Restaurant

1125 Rosewood Dr.

Columbia, SC



*General Robert E. Lee*



*Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson*

## ***Entertainment:***

***Speaker: Ms. Donna Faulkner Barron***

***Topic: The Man Who Carved Stone Mountain***

***Toasts To: Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson***

***Concert by the "Pickin Pearls"***

***Drawing for Door Prizes***

<b><i>Ticket prices:</i></b>	<i>Individual</i>	-	<b>\$25.00</b>
	<i>Couples</i>	-	<b>\$45.00</b>
	<i>Children (4 - 11)</i>	-	<b>\$7.50</b>

## ***Dress***

***Coat and Tie, Period Dress, Red Shirts acceptable***

## ***RSVP CONTACT***

***Charles Bray by Phone or E-Mail***

***Home TN: - 803-749-1042 Cell TN: - 803-414-6808***

***E-Mail: [cdbiii@bellsouth.net](mailto:cdbiii@bellsouth.net)***

**Important Dates in the War to Prevent Southern Independence:**

- 1-Jan-1861 **Galveston, TX** – On this date Confederates under Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder recapture Galveston, TX, routing 3 companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
- 9-Jan-1861 **Charleston, SC** – On this date 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.
- 9-Jan-1861 **Jackson, MS** – On this date Mississippi secedes from the Union and was the 2<sup>nd</sup> state to do so with a vote of 83 to 15.
- 10-Jan-1861 **Tallahassee, FL** – On this date Florida secedes from the Union with a vote of 62 to 7.
- 11-Jan-1861 **Birmingham, AL** – On this date Alabama secedes from the Union with a vote of 61 to 39.
- 19-Jan-1861 **Milledgeville, GA** – On this date Georgia secedes from the Union with a vote of 208 to 89.
- 26-Jan-1861 **Baton Rouge** – On this date Louisiana secedes from the Union with a vote of 113 to 17.
- 12-Dec-1862 **Yazoo River, MS** – On this date the *USS Cairo* strikes a torpedo in the Yazoo River. She is the first US ship sunk by this method.
- 7-Dec-1863 **Richmond, VA** – On this date the Confederate Congress abolishes substitution for military service.
- 11-Dec-1863 **Washington, DC** – On this date Confederate spy Belle Boyd is released from prison.
- 6-9 Dec-1864 **Yemassee, SC** – On this date the battle of Tulifinny when 900 Confederates take on 5,000 Union troops and win.
- 6-Dec-1889 **New Orleans, LA** – On this date CSA President Jefferson Davis dies. He was initially buried in New Orleans Metairie Cemetery he was later moved to Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery considered the National Cemetery of the Confederacy.

**Y'all Come!!!**  
**Next Camp Meeting**  
**Friday, Jan. 19, 2024**  
**6:30 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant**  
**1125 Rosewood Dr.**  
**Columbia, SC**  
**Speaker**  
**Donna Faulkner Barron**  
**"The Man Who Carved Stone Mountain"**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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

**The Legionary**  
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