



# THE LEGIONARY

MARCH 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

*Due to a schedule conflict we have had to change our meeting date. We have moved our meeting date up to [Thursday, March 14](#). **“PLEASE”** RSVP your attendance no later than Tuesday, March 12. **Due to increased cost we cannot afford to give Seawell’s a headcount based on best “GUESS”, we pay for the headcount we tell Seawell’s to prepare for.***

This month our speaker will be Tom Plowden who will be speaking on Charles Whilden, Flag Bearer for the 14<sup>th</sup> South Carolina.

### 2024 Legislative Day

On Tuesday, March 26, 2024, we will have our 2024 Legislative Rally Day at the South Carolina State House. Our goal is to show both House and Senate members that South Carolinians want **NO** monuments or memorials located on public property of the State or any of its political subdivisions to be relocated, removed, disturbed, or altered. This means preserving “ALL” historical monuments that represent our states history from the time of the earliest settler to present day. The following statement says everything, **“Rob people of their culture and you steal their soul”**. By removing everything thought to be offensive our Southern soul is being stolen.

As stated in the previous paragraph this year’s legislative day is rapidly approaching. I suspect that many of you are working and supporting your families and a good number of us are retired. Acknowledging the demands on each member, I ask that you mark you calendar and make plans to attend the rally. Possibly the easiest thing we can do in showing our support for legislation that protects “ALL” things deemed historic (S0527 and H3069 Amend and Strengthen the Heritage Act) that is seen by the public is for us to show up at the State House on Tuesday, March 26<sup>th</sup>. Currently our camp has membership of 100+. I feel the Wade Hampton Camp should be able to put a minimum of 50+ of our membership in the House and Senate Chambers Balconies to be recognized by both the House and Senate membership. When presented to House and Senate and they look up to the balconies to see who is there, we want these men and women who represent us to see full balconies. To be blunt, we must put butts in the seats to show our representatives that we are still here and we vote and we want the Heritage Act strengthened.

If you want to bring your wife or a friend that supports strengthening the Heritage Act please bring them, we only ask everyone dress appropriately.

Prior to coming to the rally try to setup an appointment with your House and Senate representative and ask them to sign on to the House and Senate bills we support (S0527 and H3069 Amend and

Strengthen the Heritage Act). If your House and Senate representative has already signed on, thank them for their support.

Due to post pandemic inflation, especially in the restaurant business, we ask each participant pay **\$15.00** for their meal at the Palmetto Club. The remaining cost will be paid by others who support our cause. We must give the Palmetto Club the final headcount for lunch by **Friday, March 22**.

**NOTE:** When confirming your attendance give the number in your group are coming to the rally and how many will have lunch. Send your attendance confirmation as shown below.

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Bill Moody  
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CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER LINDLER

## WE NEED ANOTHER REVIVAL TODAY

Pastors in the South in the years preceding the War for Southern Independence prayed for a true heaven-sent Revival and God answered their prayer. The Great Revival that swept the Confederate Armies produced the men needed to guide the Southland during the generations that followed our defeat. They led the South through all the horrors of Reconstruction, retribution, pillaging, poverty that were visited upon the Southern people during that era. We need such a revival today. If we are to experience such a revival here are five things that are needed within our ranks

First, we need to be men of prayer. Prayer is essential for Spiritual growth. We will never be what we ought to be in the Kingdom of God without strong prayer lives. Paul writes in Ephesians 6:18: "pray always with all prayer and supplication for all the saints."

Second, if we are to get anything done that is worth having, it will come by the "Sweat of the brow." To accomplish anything worth having in the Kingdom of Christ we must work at it. All that we do should be done for the Kingdom. 1 Corinthians 10:31 says, "whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

Third, we need perseverance. We need to stand by our principles. We must keep fighting for the cause of our Confederate ancestors. Compatriots, there is no place to quit, no place to give up, no place to stack our arms. A preacher, now with the Lord, Dr. W.A. Criswell used to say, "Find a cause worth dying for, and then live for it."

Fourth, we need preparation. Paul writes in 2 Timothy 2:15, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needs not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of truth." We live in a busy world with many obligations. Let us not forget our need of studying the Bible. Not only do we need to prepare ourselves by Bible study, we need to hide the Word of God in our hearts so that we can

face every situation with the Word of God on our lips. “Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee.” Psalm 119:11.

Fifth, finally, we need propagation. Just as it is important for us to spread the Gospel message, it is important that we, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, spread the truth about our history and heritage. We must keep on telling the truth about our ancestors and the righteous cause for which they fought and died.



May the Lord give our generation the same kind of determination that our forefather had in their struggle for Southern sovereignty. May the Lord increase our tribe, and may we give Him, the glory for any successes that He grants to us.



**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.**

Doyle Jaco


**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	Apr. 2, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Apr. 3, 2024	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
Battle for Broxton Bridge	Mar. 2-3, 2024	1685 Broxton Bridge Rd. (Hwy. 601)   Ehrhardt, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	Mar. 18, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Mar. 26, 2024	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy’s BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Southeast Military Expo	Mar. 23–26, 2024	380 State Road S-27-175, Ridgeland, SC
Battle for Camden	Nov. 9 – 10, 2024	The Meeting Place; 1208 Keys Land, Kershaw, SC – This is a Revolutionary War reenactment.





RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER.

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



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**Quote: CSA Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne** – January 1864, writing on what would happen if the Confederacy were to be defeated.

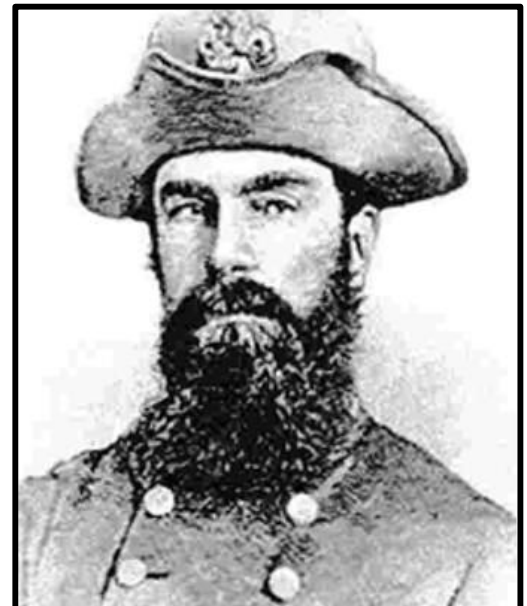
*"I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or in defeat..... I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of government. They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed. They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women."*

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**Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg**

1-Aug-1814 – 15-Dec-1852

Maxcy Gregg is the **19<sup>th</sup> in this series** of South Carolina general officers, he was born in Columbia on August 1, 1814, Gregg was the son of Colonel James Gregg and Cornelia Maxcy. His scholarly interests included botany, ornithology, and astronomy, and he was co-valedictorian of his class when he graduated from South Carolina College in 1836. He read law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1847 he was appointed major in Milledge L. Bonham's regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War, but this unit failed to reach Mexico in time to participate in any major battles. He was a member of the Southern Rights Convention of 1852, and in the late 1850s he advocated reopening the African slave trade. He was a delegate from the Richland District to the 1860 Secession Convention and assisted in writing the Ordinance of Secession. Soon after, the convention authorized the formation of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers for six months' service and Gregg was placed in command. Part of this unit was under fire during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, but it took no casualties.



**Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg**

Gregg's regiment was sent to Richmond and then to Manassas, but its enlistment period expired in early July 1861, just before the Battle of First Manassas (July 21, 1861). Gregg and other officers recruited another "First Regiment," which he commanded in eastern Virginia until he was promoted in December 1861 to Brig. Gen. His brigade, consisting of three South Carolina regiments, served initially on the South Carolina coast and then was sent to Virginia, where his old regiment and Orr's Regiment



**Brig. Gen.  
Milledge Luke Bonham**

of rifles were added. The brigade was heavily involved in the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, suffering December 1861 to Brig. Gen. His brigade, consisting of three South Carolina regiments, served initially on the South Carolina coast and then was sent to Virginia, where his old regiment and Orr's Regiment of Rifles were added. The brigade was heavily involved in the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, suffering heavy casualties at Gaines Mill (June 27, 1862) and at Frazier's Farm (June 30, 1862). Gregg's brigade fought in Stonewall Jackson's corps at the Second Battle of Manassas (August 29–30, 1862), and at Ox Hill (September 2, 1862) in pursuit of Pope's army. In the Maryland campaign, Gregg's brigade participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry (September 15, 1862) and then made a forced march to Sharpsburg, arriving in the middle of that battle to take a place in the right center of the line, where it joined the fighting that afternoon.

After two months of recuperation near Winchester, the brigade participated in the battle at Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862), his brigade held a reserve position

behind a dangerous gap in the Confederate lines on the right. When the Federals stormed into the hole on December 13, 1862, he hurriedly rallied his unprepared command. Riding toward the front, the brave South Carolinian fell from a rifle ball that entered his side and passed through his spine. He lingered in agony for 2 days before dying. His loss weighed especially heavy on his commander, Major General Hill. "A more chivalrous gentleman and gallant soldier never adorned the service which he so loved," Hill stated. According to the December 17, 1862, issue of the Richmond Daily Dispatch, his remains received a hero's welcome in the Confederate capital. Robert E. Lee wrote to South Carolina Governor Francis Pickens: "The death of such a man is a costly sacrifice, for it is to men of his high integrity and commanding intellect that the country must look to give character to its councils, that she may be respected and honored by all nations." His remains were returned from Virginia and buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Columbia. Milledge Luke Bonham is also buried in Elmwood Cemetery.



**Maxcy Gregg's Grave  
Elmwood Cemetery**

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## **Southern Officers and Slaves at Johnson's Island**

'Dr. Christian was colonel of the 51<sup>st</sup> Virginia Infantry who was captured after the battle at Gettysburg while Lee's army was crossing "Falling Waters." He was sent to Johnson's Island, a 300-acre island in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie close to Sandusky, Ohio, where the officers [captured at] Port Hudson were also imprisoned. Said the Doctor:

“My recollection is that there were thirteen negroes who spent the dreadful winter of 1863-64 with us at Johnson’s Island, and not one of them deserted or accepted freedom, though it was urged upon them time and again.

You recall that Port Hudson was compelled to surrender after Vicksburg had fallen. The officers were notified they would not be paroled as those at Vicksburg had been but told they could retain their personal property. Some of the officers claimed their negro servants as personal property and took them along to prison with them.

Arriving at Johnson’s Island the federal authorities assured the negroes they were as free as their masters had been, and were not prisoners of war; that they would give them no rations and no rights as prisoners of war if they went in the prison, but they all elected to go in and declared to the Yankees they would stick to their young masters to the end of time, if they starved to death by doing so. Those officers, of course, shared their rations and everything else with their servants.

‘George’ was the negro of an Alabama colonel also a prisoner. George was frequently summoned by the prison’s commanding officer and told he was a free man and had but to say the word and he would be taken out of prison to work for \$2 a day and furnished good clothes to wear plus live anywhere he wanted. He was also told he was a fool as his master would never be exchanged or let out of prison, and if he stayed with the Rebel officer he as well would starve in prison.

After George returned to the cell and related this, I asked what he said in reply to the Yankee officer. He told him: ‘Sir, what you want me to do is to desert. I ain’t no deserter, and down South, sir, where we live, deserters always disgrace their families. I’ve got a family down home, sir, and if I do what you tell me, I will be a deserter and disgrace my family, and I am never going to do that.’

‘What did the commanding officer say?’ I asked. ‘Get out of here you d--- fool n-----r and rot in prison.’ And now master, here I am, and I am going to stay here as long as you stay, if I starve and rot.’ (The Negroes as Slaves, Capt. James Dinkins. Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XXXV, 1907, pp. 62-64)



The following is a book review I read in the Wall Street Journal. I found the review very interesting, especially what it took to feed, house and care for 50,000± old veterans at this 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle at Gettysburg, PA. After reading this review I have checked and should you decide to purchase it; it is available on Amazon.

**‘The World Will Never See the Like’** \_\_\_\_\_ **Author: John L. Hopkins**

Review by James L. Swanson: Reunion at Gettysburg Veterans of both Union and Confederate forces met, half a century later, at the pivotal battlefield of the war.

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On Memorial Day 1884, 19 years after the end of the Civil War, future U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. reminisced about the conflict. Wounded in battle three times, haunted for the rest of his long life by the horrors he had seen, Holmes delivered a mournful elegy, observing that “on this day when we decorate their graves—the dead come back” and “ghosts sit at table.” But it was also a day, he said, “sacred to memories of love and grief and heroic youth. . . . Through our great good fortune, in our youth, our hearts were touched with fire.”

And so it was for the thousands of Civil War veterans who had survived its bloody battles, including Gettysburg. There, between July 1 and July 3, 1863, fire touched the hearts of 163,000 combatants from the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. Combined losses on both sides totaled 51,000 killed, wounded, captured or missing.

Half a century later, in the summer of 1913 tens of thousands of veterans—**45,233 from the North, 8,174 from the South**—converged from all over the country on Gettysburg, Pa., just as they had in the summer of 1863, for a 50th anniversary commemoration of the battle. In “The World Will Never See the

Like,” the first-time author John Hopkins offers a compelling, poignant and sometimes heartbreaking account of the biggest gathering of the Blue and Gray since the Civil War.

The government commission charged with planning the reunion dithered, leaving just six months to solve two challenges, logistical and political. Logistics included erecting thousands of tents, building 173 field kitchens, employing 2,170 cooks and helpers (including 50 bakers laboring around the clock to make 50,000 loaves of bread a day), digging wells and laying water lines. Parked discreetly at a rail siding was a boxcar filled with 100 coffins. (Only nine men died during the reunion.) Nearly 1,500 U.S. Army quartermaster officers and soldiers, aided by several hundred Boy Scouts, managed the camp, commanded by a brigadier general.

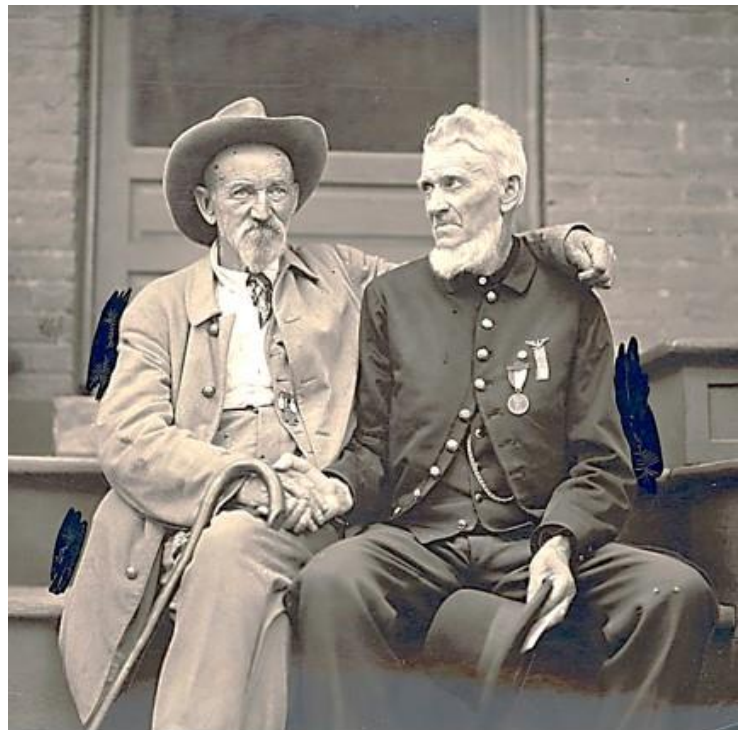
Mr. Hopkins trails exhilarated veterans as they roamed the fields, revisiting the Peach Orchard, Spangler’s Spring, Culp’s Hill, Little Round Top and other ground they had fought over. They re-enacted Pickett’s Charge, where a scrum of spectators and more than 100 wire-service reporters and photographers almost spoiled the climax. A remarkable image from the day captured aged Confederates charging the stone wall, shouting the rebel yell and waving not rifles and battle flags but canes and furled umbrellas.

The old soldiers reunited with female nurses who had tended their wounds and sought out comrades from their old regiments. Thomas Holland of the 28th Virginia overheard a Union veteran tell someone that he was standing on the exact spot where the veteran had killed a Confederate officer. Holland corrected him: “I am the man you killed, but I’m a pretty lively corpse. Here is where the ball entered my left cheek, and here is where it came out the back of my head.”

There was sadness too. Widows and sweethearts of the dead wandered the battlefield to see where their men had fallen. A survivor of Pickett’s Charge gazed at the field where he had advanced against Union lines, telling Mrs. James Longstreet, the widow of Robert E. Lee’s “Old War Horse” and the Gettysburg general who was in overall command of the famous charge: “I just sometimes can’t help feeling powerful sad when I think of them brave boys who had to die out there for nothing.”

Walt Whitman once wrote: “The real war will never get in the books.” But the men of the reunion required no written accounts to remind them what it was like to fight and survive the raw slaughter and terror of Civil War combat. It was the most searing experience of their young lives. Once sworn enemies, they embraced half a century later, united in their shared experience. On the last night, many of them wept. As Mr. Hopkins concludes, the effect of “its impact was profound. . . . The reunion had been a chance for these men to gather in unprecedented numbers with fellow veterans who understood it all, perhaps for the last time.” One observer called it “one of the happiest weeks in all their lives.”

Now old men, they had survived to tell the tale and to reflect. In the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., “Our dead brothers still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death.”



Confederate and Union veterans of Gettysburg in 1913. PHOTO: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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**Quote: Ben Franklin** - I believe I shall, in some shape or other, always exist; and, with all the inconveniences human life is liable to, I shall not object to a new edition of mine, hoping, however, that the errata of the last may be corrected.

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

- Mar. 2, 1861 **Austin, TX** – On this date Texas held statewide referendum, which was held on February 23, only 18 out of 122 counties went against secession, Texas independence was officially declared on March 2.
- Mar. 3, 1861 **Charleston, SC** – On this date Confederate Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederate States America (CSA) army at Charleston. Confederate Congress.
- Mar. 4, 1861 **Washington, DC** – On this date President Lincoln is inaugurated as the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the USA.
- Mar. 7-8, 1862 **Pea Ridge, AR** – Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas saw CSA Brig. Gens. Ben McCulloch and James McQueen McIntosh killed in action..
- Mar. 1-9,-1862 **Hampton Roads, VA** – On this date Confederate ironclad CSS Virginia enters Hampton Roads, sinks USS Congress and USS Cumberland. The next day the CSS Virginia and the USS Monitor fought a 3-hour battle that produced no winner. This was the first battle of ironclads in the war.
- Mar. 15, 1862 **Gallatin, TN** – On this date General John Hunt Morgan begins 4 days of raids near Gallatin, TN.
- Mar. 28, 1863 **Hurricane Bridge Skirmish, WV** – On this date Federal troops of the 13<sup>th</sup> Virginia Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. W. R. Brown, encamped here, were engaged in a 5-hour skirmish with a Confederate force commanded by Gen. Albert G. Jenkins. Defeated, the Confederates withdrew and continued their march toward their objective, Point Pleasant, where it was rumored a vast quantity of Federal stores was deposited.
- Mar. 2, 1864 **Stevensville, VA** – On this date Fitzhugh Lee [CS] traps Ulric Dahlgren's cavalry following a raid on Richmond, killing Dahlgreen and 109 of his men.
- Mar. 2, 1864 **Hampton Roads, VA** – On this date Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant is made commander of all Union armies.
- Mar 19-21, 1865 **Bentonville, NC** – On this date the bloodiest battle fought in North Carolina. The Confederates are defeated by Union troops.

**Y'all Come!!!**  
**Next Camp Meeting**  
**Thursday, Mar. 14, 2024**  
**6:30 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant**  
**1125 Rosewood Dr.**  
**Columbia, SC**  
**Speaker**  
**Tom Plowden**  
**"Charles Whilden – Flag Bearer 14<sup>th</sup> South Carolina"**

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