



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins  
SCV Camp 1569**

**Volume IX Number IV**

**April 2010**



# *Honoring the Gray*

## **Camp Officers**

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Color Sergeant  
Ray Baker  
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## **Commander's Comments**

Now that Spring is here I hope to find everyone in good health. It looks like our onion sales will be approximately 50 bags which will be \$250 for the camp. Maybe next year we will be able to sell more. As it stands now I am suppose to pick up the onions May 14th. I will be asking two volunteers to go with me to Wagner, SC to pick them up. Normally I wouldn't ask for any help but I had rotator cuff surgery March 31st.

I talked to our Color Sergeant Ray Baker. We need to keep his mother in our prayers. We miss seeing her at our meetings. Hope to see everyone at our April 13 meeting.

A good book to read - "The Hiding Place" by Corrie Ten Boom - This the 35th year since the first edition but well worth reading.

*Jim Floyd, Commander*

## **Chaplains in the Confederate Army By: Ben E. Caudill**

The Confederate States of America initially had no provision for spiritual welfare of their soldiers. It was not until Georgia Congressman Francis S. Bartow introduced Bill 102 on 3 May 1861 that the subject was addressed. This bill gave the president the right to appoint chaplains to as many regiment, brigade, and/or posts as he deemed expedient.

This new law set the salary of the chaplain at \$85 per month. There was no provision for rations, forage, uniforms, rank, or duties in this legislation. The salary was reduced to \$50 per month on 16 May 1861 - reasoning for this reduction: the chaplain only worked one day a week. It was not until nearly a year later (19 April 1862) that the

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*Honoring the Gray*  
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## **Camp Meeting Tuesday, April 13<sup>th</sup> 2010**

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The guest speaker for April will be Mr Carter Jones

His will be speaking on his Great Grandfather J. William Jones, Confederate Chaplin

## Chaplains in the Confederate Army

By: Ben E. Caudill

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salary of the chaplain was raised to \$80.31 August 1862 a revision to the law was passed that allowed for rations (that of a private). On 22 Jan 1864, CSA congress granted chaplains forage for their horses (if he had one.)

As previously stated, the original bill set out no guidelines as to duties (required/forbidden or even conduct of religious services), uniforms, insignia, rank, and most importantly – it did not establish any criteria as to age, education, or ecclesiastical endorsement. The question of bearing arms was also not addressed in the law.

The matter of arms was typically left to the commanding officer in each unit to which the chaplain was appointed (or elected). Most commanders consented to the chaplain carrying a sidearm or sword, but rarely – if ever – was the chaplain authorized to carry a musket. There are many reports of chaplains who did become combatants, but this the exception rather than the rule.

As to the attire of the chaplain: They wore whatever they could put their hands on. Since the government of CSA did not provide guidelines for uniforms (or the uniform) the chaplains' dress was as varied as their duties. One chaplain was recorded to have developed a uniform so ornate that his commander ordered him to dress it down. Others wore simple grey trousers, a plain grey jacket, hats and leather goods as they could acquire. Many chaplains wore the same suits they were accustomed to wearing in civilian ministry.

The insignia on the uniforms was also a varied collection. The chaplains of Lt. Gen. Jackson's 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps ANV agreed to place their insignia on both collars of their jackets – a "C" inside a ½ olive branch wreath. The Army of Tennessee's chaplains agreed upon a simple Maltese cross, again on both collars of the jacket. Still others chose to use a simple Latin cross inside the ½ olive branch wreath. There is no standard by which one can judge the uniform or insignia of the Confederate Chaplain. Many identified themselves, on the field, by carrying a staff upon which a simple cross was placed. This staff was recognized by soldiers of both sides and served as a walking stick as well.

Many commanders, i.e. Lt. Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson believed his chaplains should remain in the rear praying for the victory and souls of his soldiers. Others felt the chaplain should be in the rear assisting surgeons at the hospitals. Many of the soldiers held little regard for chaplains who would not be at the front facing the same deprivations and hardships as they.

The records indicate that a large number of Southern ministers served as officers or enlisted soldiers. Most notable of these were Lt. General [Bishop] Leonidas Polk (KIA at Pine Mt. GA 14 Jun 1864), and Col. [Rev. Dr.] William Preston Johnston (Gen. Lee's chief of artillery) among many others.

One regiment from Arkansas was known as "The Parsons Regiment" due to the large number of ministers and ministerial students in the unit. When there was no official chaplain in a unit these clergymen served both as military men and ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

The importance of Christianity in the South is emphasized in the extreme amount of documentation concerning churches and/or denominations. The period prior to the outbreak of hostilities was marked with division of major denominations in the country. Most notable of these divisions were: Methodist (Methodist Episcopal Church South), Southern Baptist, removal from the Episcopal Church in America by the Protestant Episcopal Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, & Southern Presbyterian.

There were four designations of religious practitioners within the Confederate Army:

Chaplain – regularly appointed/elected military position

Missionary – ordained and/or lay ministers paid by local Churches to provide spiritual needs to soldiers. They functioned as chaplains but had no military standing.

Evangelist – Civilian minister holding revival services and/or worship services within the camps. These men spent from a few days to several weeks with the troops.

Colporteurs – sent by denominations/local churches, main duty to distribute religious literature. Lay or clergy.

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## Chaplains in the Confederate Army

By: Ben E. Caudill

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Military chaplains are the main thrust of this paper. These men were those who performed religious services, and other ministries, for the soldiers. The typical chaplain entered military service because (in the words of Charles F. Pitts in *Chaplains in Gray*), "He believed that he had a commission from God to serve Him in the army and a duty to his country to serve as best he could." The typical duties performed by this group are as varied as the number of days during which they served. Religious services were held daily – either regular worship or prayer meetings as situation allowed. It is this group of men that so much is still unknown – but who provided so much material that has expanded our knowledge of the War of Southern Independence.

In addition to preaching whenever and wherever they could these men also served as assistants to the field surgeons, letter writers, ambulance drivers, counselors, attorneys, literacy teachers, and bearers of death notices. One chaplain, G. B. Overton of the 2<sup>nd</sup> KY Inf, was seen kneeling and praying with wounded soldiers while under heavy enemy fire. The field chaplain was at risk – approximately 26 died as a result of combat.

It was not unusual for chaplains to be in situation requiring them to make decisions about whether or not to leave wounded men or being taken prisoner with them. A number of our Confederate chaplains were in fact taken prisoner. They were not always treated with respect or as non-combatants. There are no indications of Union chaplains being mistreated when taken prisoner. Most of the Federal chaplains captured were in fact released to return to minister to their troops.

Notable clergymen came forward as did pastors from country churches. The M. E. Church South's Kentucky Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh continued serving as an active bishop while chaplain of the 6<sup>th</sup> KY Inf. It was not unusual for these chaplains to continue working with the denominational headquarters of their respective religious groups. Not all chaplains were without their combat engagements. Rev. I. T. Tichenor of an Alabama regiment wrote in his memories that he "killed a colonel, a major, and four privates" while at the battle of Shiloh. This is probably the

most significant combat role recorded.

The Confederate Army was the first to have an officially recognized black chaplain – "Uncle Lewis" was duly elected by a TN regiment at Shiloh and served them until war's end. A Cherokee who had been converted to Christianity, "Unaguskie", served as chaplain to a Cherokee regiment.

Representation by denomination is one number that has been established without much argument. The Methodist Episcopal Church South sent the most Chaplains; clergymen from the Presbyterian denominations were second; Baptists (of various doctrines) and priest from the Protestant Episcopal Church tied for third; Roman Catholic priests fourth and a number of other denominations/sects followed. This varied doctrinal stand did not interfere with the preaching of the Gospel of Christ or ministering to the spiritual/secular needs of the soldiers. Denominationalism was not supported by commanders.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps of the ANV had more chaplains than any other unit in the army. This being Gen Stonewall Jackson's Corps standards for chaplains were high. Gen Jackson stated: "Denominational distinctions should be kept out of view, and not touched upon. And, as a general rule, I do not think that a chaplain who would preach denominational sermons should be in the army. . . . I would like to see no question asked in the army of what denomination a chaplain belongs to; but let the question be, "Does he preach the Gospel."

While chaplains encouraged individual soldiers to unite with a local congregation, and sent letters to home churches indicating that a soldier had been converted/baptized and desired membership in that church, there were chaplains that formed military "churches." "The Army Church" was organized by Methodist chaplain Bishop E. M. Marvin. This was an interdenominational fellowship not intended to take the place of the local church membership. Any soldier who had professed Christ as Savior, been baptized and willing to accept a short statement of belief was eligible for membership. A similar organization was established in the Army of Northern Virginia, this was the "Christian Association."

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## **Daniel Harvey Hill** **July 12, 1821 – September 24, 1889 (aged 68)**

Daniel Harvey Hill was a Confederate general during the American Civil War and a Southern scholar. He was known as an aggressive leader, and as an austere, deeply religious man, with a dry, sarcastic humor. He was brother-in-law to Stonewall Jackson, a close friend to both James Longstreet and Joseph E. Johnston, but disagreements with both Robert E. Lee and Braxton Bragg cost him favor with Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Although his military ability was well respected, he was underutilized by the end of the Civil War.

Daniel Harvey Hill is usually referred to as D. H. Hill in historical writing, in part to distinguish him from A. P. Hill, who served with him in the Army of Northern Virginia.

D.H. Hill was born at Hill's Iron Works, in York District, South Carolina to Solomon and Nancy Cabeen Hill. His paternal grandfather, Col. William "Billy" Hill, was a native of Ireland who had an iron foundry in York District where he made cannon for the Continental Army. His maternal grandfather was a native of Scotland. Hill graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, ranking 28 out of 56 cadets, and was appointed to the 1st United States Artillery. He distinguished himself in the Mexican-American War, being brevetted to captain for bravery at the Battle of Contreras and Churubusco, and brevetted to major for bravery at the Battle of Chapultepec. In February 1849, he resigned his commission and became a professor of mathematics at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), in Lexington, Virginia. During this time, he published an algebra textbook that was notable for its word problems that castigated Northerners, involving questions such as figuring the profit a Connecticut merchant made off of fraud. In 1854, he joined the faculty of Davidson College, North Carolina, and was, in 1859, made superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute of Charlotte.

On November 2, 1848, he married Isabella Morrison, who was the daughter of Robert Hall Morrison, a Presbyterian minister and the first president of Davidson College, and through her mother, a niece of North Carolina Governor

William Alexander Graham. They would have nine children in all. One son, Harvey Jr., would serve as president of North Carolina State College, (now North Carolina State University.) Their youngest son, Joseph Morrison, would preside as the Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court from 1904 to 1909.

In July 1857, Isabella's younger sister, Mary Anna, married Thomas J. Jackson, who would later earn the nickname "Stonewall" as a Confederate officer. Hill and Jackson had crossed paths during the Mexican-American War, and later developed a closer friendship when both men lived in Lexington, Virginia in the 1850s.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, D.H. Hill was made colonel of a Confederate infantry regiment, at the head of which he won the Battle of Big Bethel, near Fort Monroe, Virginia, on June 10, 1861. Shortly after this, he was promoted to brigadier general.

He participated in the Yorktown and Williamsburg, operations that started the Peninsula Campaign in the spring of 1862, and as a major general, led a division with great distinction in the Battle of Seven Pines and the Seven Days Battles.

"It wasn't war; it was murder."— D.H. Hill following the Battle of Malvern Hill (Seven Days Battles)

On July 22, 1862, Hill and Union Maj. Gen. John A. Dix concluded an agreement for the general exchange of prisoners between the Union and Confederate armies. This agreement became known as the Dix-Hill Cartel.

In the Maryland Campaign of 1862, Hill's men fought at South Mountain. Scattered as far north as Boonsboro, Maryland when the fighting began, the division fought tooth and nail, buying Lee's army enough time to concentrate at nearby Sharpsburg. Hill's division saw fierce action in the infamous sunken road ("Bloody Lane") at Antietam, and he rallied a few detached men from different brigades to hold the line at the critical moment. He had three horses shot out from under him during the battle.

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## Daniel Harvey Hill

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Hill's division was held in reserve at the Battle of Fredericksburg. At this point, conflicts with Lee began to surface. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia after Stonewall Jackson's death, Hill was not appointed to a corps command. He already had been detached from Lee's Army and sent to his home state to recruit troops. During the Gettysburg Campaign he led Confederate reserve troops protecting Richmond, and successfully resisted a half-hearted advance by Union forces under John A. Dix and Erasmus Keyes in late June. In 1863, he was sent to the newly reorganized Army of Tennessee, with a provisional promotion to lieutenant general, to command one of Gen. Braxton Bragg's corps. In the bloody and confused victory at Chickamauga, Hill's forces saw some of the heaviest fighting. Afterwards, Hill joined several other generals openly condemning Bragg's failure to exploit the victory. President Jefferson Davis came to personally resolve this dispute, in Bragg's favor, and to the detriment of those unhappy generals. The Army of Tennessee was reorganized again, and Hill was left without a command. Davis then refused to confirm Hill's promotion, effectively demoting him back to major general.

After that, D.H. Hill commanded as a volunteer in smaller actions away from the major armies. Hill participated in the Battle of Bentonville in North Carolina, the last, sad fight of the Army of Tennessee. Hill was a division commander when he, along with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered on April 26, 1865.

From 1866 to 1869, Hill edited a magazine, *The Land We Love*, at Charlotte, North Carolina, which dealt with social and historical subjects, and had a great influence in the South. In 1877, he became the first president of the University of Arkansas, a post that he held until 1884, and, in 1885, president of the Military and Agricultural College of Milledgeville, Georgia until August 1889, when he resigned due to failing health. General Hill died at Charlotte the following month, and was buried in Davidson College Cemetery.

The large library at North Carolina State University is named after Daniel Harvey Hill, Jr. (1859 – 1924), the son of Gen. D. H. Hill.

### Chaplains in the Confederate Army

By: Ben E. Caudill

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The greatest period of revival within the Confederate Army came between 1863-1864. It was during this period that several General and Staff officers were converted. The notable convertees were Generals; Ewell, Pender, Hood, 'Dick' Anderson, Rodes, Paxton, and W. H. S. Baylor.

The revival of the war years carried over into the post-war life of the South. This is where we became known as the "Bible Belt." Interesting note to the behavior of Southern vs. Northern troops in the conduct of hostilities – there is no recorded incident of Rebel troops destroying or desecrating Northern houses of worship; nearly 500 Southern churches were destroyed. Many other churches were used, by Yankees, as stables for their horses or other such disrespectful

uses. General R. E. Lee issued strict orders to his troops during the PA campaign that no house of worship was to be violated.

At war's end, Southern ministers who had served in the Confederate Army were required to sign a loyalty oath prior to being allowed to preach. The Methodist Episcopal Church (North) sought to have all preachers assigned to churches by Southern bishops removed by Federal troops.

#### Sources:

Chaplains in Grey – Pitts  
Spirit Divided – the Confederacy,  
Memoirs of Confederate Chaplains  
Christ in the Camp  
Robert E. Lee, the Christian  
University of North Carolina Achieves



### Prayer Closet

- Continue to pray for our those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Our Color Sergeant Ray Baker's mother has had stomach cancer surgery. Let's all keep her and Ray in our prayers.
- Our Commander, Jim Floyd has recently had surgery on his shoulder. Let's keep Jim in our prayers for a quick recovery.
- Please add Laddie Parrish's father (Mickey Parrish) to the prayer list he had Triple bypass on March the 19 and has not made it home as of today.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

If you would like to receive ***Honoring the Gray*** each month by email, please send me your email address at [jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com](mailto:jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com).

Any member deciding to receive the newsletter by email only and removed from the mailing list can at any time change their request and again receive the newsletter by mail just by notifying me.

*Yours in the Cause,  
Jerry Brown, editor, Honoring the Gray*

### Do you have an article for ***Honoring the Gray?***

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at [jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com](mailto:jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com) or call Jerry at 803-327-2834. Articles may be funny or serious as long as it reflects the ideals and purpose of the SCV. Please limit the size of articles for mailing purposes.



The Last Salute at Appomattox



## *Roll of Honor*

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This month we honor Larry Gregory's Confederate Ancestor Private A. J. Gregory of Jeter's Company Battery Macbeth Light Artillery

Residence: Chester County SC, 38 years old  
Enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1863 as a Private.  
Mustered into Company C (Jeter's) Macbeth Light Artillery  
(date and method of discharge not given)

Engagements:  
Vicksburg Campaign MS  
Jackson Siege MS  
Morristown TN

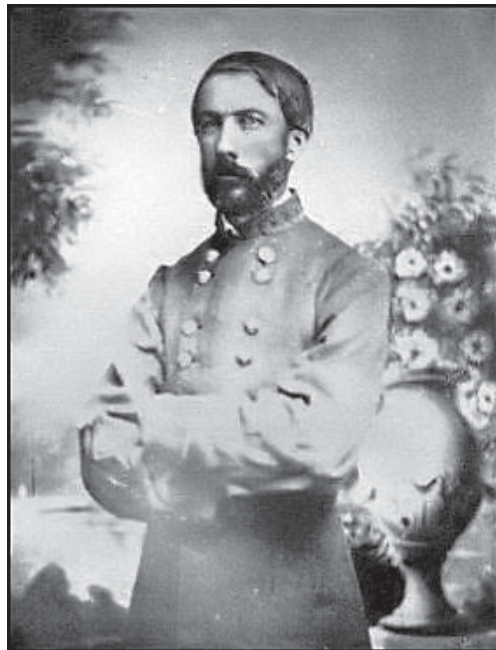
History of Jeter's Company, South Carolina Light Artillery (Macbeth Light Artillery)  
Macbeth Light Artillery was organized during the summer of 1861 with men raised in Berkeley County. It served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then in mid-July, 1862, moved to Virginia. The company sustained 13 casualties at [Second Manassas](#) and 19 during the Maryland Campaign. Later it was ordered to Mississippi and after fighting at [Jackson](#) returned to South Carolina. In April, 1864, the unit was stationed at Charleston with 3 officers and 116 men. It then was attached to J.B. Palmer's Brigade in the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia and served in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. In March, 1865, there were 5 officers and 92 men present for duty. It disbanded in April. Captains Robert Boyce and B.A. Jeter were in command.

Sources:  
Historical Data Systems(c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ [www.civilwardata.com](http://www.civilwardata.com)  
The War for Southern Independence <http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/unit34.htm>





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**Daniel Harvey Hill July 12, 1821 – September 24, 1889**