



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

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Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, April 9th 2013

**Regularly scheduled meeting will be at 7:00 PM at the
Mayflower Seafood Restaurant at 2124 Celanese Rd, Rock Hill, SC
Come early join the fellowship and eat.**

**Our speaker for April will be, Mike Bodner.
His subject will be "Firearms During the War".**



Mike has been involved with the North-South Skirmish Association (N-SSA) for over 14 years. N-SSA is a competitive shooting association dedicated to those who fought in the War Between the States. Mike has been shooting competitively for over 20 years and is currently ranked as Expert in High-Power rifle.

Mike moved to Rock Hill 7 years ago when he "finally realized that the North was no place for a conservative-minded, gun-owning, God-fearing person to live and has not regretted it for a moment"!

Mike will talk about the N-SSA and firearms used by both sides of the conflict. He will bring some of the firearms with him for us to see.

Commander's Comments

The Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp will be holding a cemetery clean up day on Saturday, April 20th, 2013. The camp chose to work on the Confederate Monument at Rose Hill Cemetery in York South Carolina. We will begin work around 9:00 AM and conclude at 1:00 PM.

We will be sprucing up the monument a bit by trimming bushes, pulling weeds, planting flowers and replacing the mulch. Several members have expressed an interest in replacing the flags that are currently around the monument.

Looking ahead to May, we have been invited back to Beth Shiloh Presbyterian Church in York for our annual Confederate Memorial Day Celebration. The date for our Memorial service is still to be determined.

*Your Humble & Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Weather, Whether or Not

We seem to be in an unusually cool period for this time of year. My heating bills have been higher than normal for the last couple months. So let's talk about the weather 150 years ago.

Weather conditions at Gettysburg for the period of the Confederate invasion from June 25 to July 4 were recorded by Rev. Dr. Michael Jacobs, a college teacher and amateur meteorologist.

"The entire period of the invasion is remarkable for being one of clouds, and, for that season of the year, of low temperature. From June 15th until July 22nd, 1863, there was not an entirely clear day."

"On the evening of June 25th at 8 PM a rain began and ended with 1.3 inches." This made for slushy conditions which, because of the mild temperatures and lack of sunshine, just seemed to never dry out.

The days of the battle were also mild. There was a very gentle warm southern breeze with the highs about 80.

There was never a severe rain shower nor was there ever a serious threat of lightning. However, on July 3 the sky was covered with cumulo-stratus clouds, and about 6 that night there was a thunderstorm in the neighborhood. The thunder seemed tame, after the artillery firing of the afternoon. As the battle ceased on the 4th of July, rain showers moved in washing away some of the blood from the fields. Perhaps the 1.4 inches covering the fields was heavens way of washing away the turmoil of the day.

1st Lt Bucky Sutton



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders - they seem to have lost all concern for the people. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please continue keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having back problems.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing better, but still needs your prayers.
- Also please keep Wayne Conner to your list. Wayne recently had knee replacement surgery.
- Please continue to pray for the SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Larry Gregory*

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Larry Gregory. Larry can be contacted by phone (803-324-7438) or by email (poppyg@comporium.net).

Honoring the Gray

Do you have an article you would like to see in the the newsletter?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscv@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.

Heritage Rally 2013

On Saturday March 16, the SCV's 2013 Sesqui-centennial Event was held at Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi. The event was the dedication of the building for the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina, destroyed the first Presidential Library, which was dedicated in 1998.

There was a parade, speeches and a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new library building beginning at 12:30. The building, which is unique in of itself, was open to be toured but the exhibits had not yet been installed. Beauvoir has not yet set the date for when the exhibits will be available.

In addition to the building dedication, Beauvoir, restored to its appearance when Jefferson Davis lived there, was available for tours as are the grounds of Beauvoir, including the recreated rose garden that Varina Davis enjoyed. In addition, on the grounds is a Confederate Cemetery which is the last resting place of many of the Veterans that lived at Beauvoir when it was a veteran's home as well as the location of the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier.



Jerry and Sandy Brown with granddaughter Emily at the Rally

Bread riots in Richmond

The Southern Bread Riots were events of civil unrest in the Confederacy on April 2, 1863. The riots were triggered mainly by foraging armies, both Union and Confederate, who ravaged crops and devoured draft animals. The staggering inflation created by the Confederate government was also a primary cause. The drought of 1862 created a poor harvest that did not yield enough in a time when food was already scarce. From 1861 to 1863, the price of wheat tripled and butter and milk prices quadrupled. Salt, which at the time was the only practical meat preservative, was very expensive (if available at all) as a result of the Union blockade and the capture of Avery Island by the Union.

Similar to the French Revolution, citizens, mostly women, began to protest the exorbitant price of bread. The protesters believed a negligent government and speculators were to blame. To show their displeasure, many protesters turned to violence. In Macon, Atlanta, and Augusta armed mobs attacked stores and warehouses. In North Carolina, mobs destroyed grocery and dry goods stores.

It was far more profitable for plantation owners to grow cotton and tobacco instead of food. The taxes on clerks, apothecaries and teachers were a mere 2% while taxes on agricultural produce were 10%. This created obvious tensions between differing classes and robbed the farmer of his income and means of providing for his family. Because of this, food crops suffered tremendously through supply and demand.

Food riots were occurring before the arrival of Union troops because the Confederate Army was suffering the same food shortages and was taking food stocks for its own needs. Additionally, as the cost of war for the Confederate government exceeded the tax revenue, legislation was enacted that exacerbated the situation by devaluing the Confederate currency and inflating prices of goods.

In the Confederate capitol of Richmond, Virginia, thousands of people, mostly women, broke into shops and began seizing clothing, shoes, food and even jewelry before the Militia arrived to restore order.

Jefferson Davis gave a speech and even threw the money from his pockets to the rioters, asking them to disperse, saying "You say you are hungry and have no money; here, this is all I have". The mob stayed put; only when Davis threatened to have militiamen fire on the mob did they disperse.

Time Line April 1863

Apr 2nd - A mob demands bread from a supply wagon in Richmond, starting the so-called Bread Riot. The mob looted other stores and was personally addressed by Jefferson Davis, who tossed the money from his pocket into the crowd. Police and soldiers eventually dispersed the crowd.

Apr 7th - A fleet of 9 Union ironclads under the command of Samuel Dupont sailed into Charleston Harbor and attacked Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. Sumter is visibly damaged but the Confederate batteries from the shore heavily damage the 9 ironclads and they are forced to withdraw. Naval occupation of the harbor is ruled out.

Apr 11th - Federal Col. Abel Streight leaves Nashville, Tennessee on a raid of Rome, GA

Apr 12th - Siege of Suffolk - General James Longstreet surrounds Suffolk in southeastern Virginia

Apr 13th - Federal forces engage Fort Bisland in Bayou Teche. Fort Bisland fell to Union forces. was the only fortification that could have impeded the Union offensive, and it had fallen. Banks continued his march up Bayou Teche after this initial battle onward to his ultimate objective of Alexandria, Louisiana.

Apr 13th - Ambrose Burnside issues General Order 38 in which he stated, "The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will not be allowed in this department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested with a view of being tried . . . or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends. It must be understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department. Burnside also declared that, in certain cases, violations of General Order No. 38 could result in death.

Apr 14th - Battle of Centreville, Louisiana - Union gunners destroy the Queen of the West.

Apr 16th - Rear Admiral David Porter sent 12 vessels south on the Mississippi past Vicksburg. Although hit a number of times by Confederate gunners, the vessels suffered little damage.

Apr 17th - Federal Col. Benjamin Grierson leaves La Grange, Tennessee at the head of a 1,700 man cavalry column heading towards Mississippi to raid the state.

Apr 17th - Confederate General John Marmaduke leaves Arkansas and enters Missouri on a raid.

Apr 19th - The Nebraska Territory enabling act, the first step in statehood, is signed into law.

Apr 20th - Lincoln proclaims that West Virginia would join the Union on June 20, 1863

Apr 20th - Confederate Brigadier General Robert Hoke captures Plymouth and the 2800 man Union garrison stationed there.

Apr 22nd - Grant's forces south of Vicksburg are resupplied by Porter's fleet, which suffered heavy losses when transports and barges steamed by Confederate batteries.

Apr 22nd - Comprehensive "tax-in-kind" plan passed by the Confederate Senate. It required 10 percent of everything produced or grown be given to the Confederate government.

Apr 27th - Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.

Apr 30th - Army of the Potomac forces set up camp in The Wilderness surrounding the Chancellor family home after crossing the Rappahannock River

Apr 30th - The Battle of Day's Gap, was the first in a series of skirmishes in Cullman County, Alabama, that lasted until May 2, known as Streight's Raid. Commanding the Union forces was Col. Abel Streight; Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led the Confederate forces.

Apr 30th - About noon, Ulysses S. Grant begins crossing the Mississippi and landing U. S. troops south of Vicksburg

Famous Quotes

"We cannot conquer the rebels as the war is now conducted." Lincoln had seized dictatorial powers, "but how vain to have the power of a god and not to use it godlike!"- Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner

Editor's Note: He is primarily remembered for being severely beaten by U.S. House of Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina with a cane on the floor of the United States Senate, on May 22, 1856. ("The Crime Against Kansas" speech on May 20, 1856)



Visit the Micah Jenkins Camp
website at:

<http://bgmicahjenkins.org/>

Tax In Kind “A Burden On The Farmers”

Confederate soldiers weren't the only Southerners who suffered during the War. Many of the civilians on the home front endured hardships created by the war and their new government. Farmers and families who depended on the land for their subsistence were forced to give more than their fair share when the Confederate Congress levied a “tax in kind” on April 24, 1863. The new tax took 10 percent of all agricultural products and livestock raised for slaughter. Anyone who did not deliver his 10 percent faced a 50 percent penalty. Through this burdensome tax the Confederate legislators hoped to pay for one-third of the war costs, feed their armies, and sell any surpluses to the populace.

One quartermaster was assigned to every Confederate congressional district in May 1863 to oversee the collections. Subagents assessed each farmer's crops to determine how much should be delivered to collection depots. Grain sacks and barrels were provided to the farmers, and the government paid for freight if the goods had to be shipped more than eight miles.

The government soon discovered that because of the sheer volume of provisions collected, along with the lack of transportation and poor organization, much of the food spoiled in warehouses while waiting to be shipped. Meanwhile soldiers and civilians alike were going hungry. In December 1863 the Confederate Congress tried to stop the waste by allowing the farmers to pay the equivalent of the 10 percent of their crops in cash payments.

When cries over unfair burdens shouldered by the farmers emanated throughout the South, Congress further amended the tax-in-kind legislation in February 1864. Farmers could deduct the agricultural tax from the 5 percent real and property tax due. Also, families who were struggling just to feed themselves were exempted from the tax in kind.

Fascinating Fact: By November 1864 the Confederate government reportedly had collected from the tax in kind \$150 million in goods and cash, which kept their armies from starving.

Burnside's General Order 38

In April 1863, General Ambrose Burnside, commander of the Department of Ohio, issued General Order No. 38. Burnside placed his headquarters in Cincinnati. Located on the Ohio River, just north of the slave state of Kentucky, Cincinnati had a number of residents sympathetic to the Confederacy. Burnside hoped to intimidate Confederate sympathizers with General Order No. 38.

Most Peace Democrats in Ohio objected to General Order No. 38. Clement Vallandigham, the best known Peace Democrat in the state, helped organize a rally for the Democratic Party at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on May 1, 1863. Peace Democrats Vallandigham, Samuel Cox, and George Pendleton all delivered speeches denouncing General Order No. 38. Vallandigham was so opposed to the order that he allegedly said that he “despised it, spit upon it, trampled it under his feet.” He also supposedly encouraged his fellow Peace Democrats to openly resist Burnside. Vallandigham went on to chastise President Abraham Lincoln for not seeking a peaceable and immediate end to the War and for allowing General Burnside to thwart citizen rights under a free government.

In attendance at the Mount Vernon rally were two army officers under Burnside's command. They reported to Burnside that Vallandigham had violated General Order No. 38. The general ordered his immediate arrest. On May 5, 1863, a company of soldiers arrested Vallandigham at his home in Dayton and brought him to Cincinnati to stand trial.

A military tribunal heard the case, and Vallandigham offered no serious defense against the charges. He contended that military courts had no jurisdiction over his case. The tribunal found Vallandigham guilty and sentenced him to remain in a United States prison for the remainder of the war.

Vallandigham's attorney, George Pugh, appealed the tribunal's decision to Humphrey Leavitt, a judge on the federal circuit court. Pugh, like his client, claimed that the military court did not have proper jurisdiction in this case and violated Vallandigham's constitutional rights. Judge Leavitt rejected Vallandigham's argument. He agreed with General Burnside that military authority was necessary during a time of war to ensure that opponents to the United States Constitution did not succeed in overthrowing the Constitution and the rights that it guaranteed United States citizens.

As a result of Leavitt's decision, authorities were required to send Vallandigham to federal prison. Lincoln feared that Peace Democrats across the North might rise up to prevent Vallandigham's detention. The president commuted Vallandigham's sentence to exile in the Confederacy. On May 25, Burnside sent Vallandigham into Confederate lines.

Critics of General Order No.38 commonly argued that this and several other actions by the Northern government violated Americans' civil liberties, including the writ of habeas corpus and freedom of speech. The Northerners' actions clearly restricted freedoms that most Americans held dear in the 1860s and many hold dear still today, yet Union officials sought to preserve the Union, even if that meant a temporary suspension of these fundamental rights.

U.S. Slavery & the 1860 Census

Does anyone know the actual percentage of Americans who owned slaves in 1860?

What you're looking for won't be easily found. It's easier to find out the percentage of families who owned slaves. This number is often cited to inflate the numbers and percentages of slave owners.

Those numbers from the 1860 census are listed here: (1)

Mississippi: 49%, South Carolina: 46%, Georgia: 37%, Alabama: 35%, Florida: 34%, Louisiana: 29%, Texas: 28%, North Carolina: 28%, Virginia: 26%, Tennessee: 25%; Kentucky: 23%, Arkansas: 20%, Missouri: 13%, Maryland: 12%, and Delaware: 3%.

These numbers look pretty spectacular, and would lead one to believe that most Southerners owned slaves.

These are the actual number of slave owners by state: (2)

State	Number of Slave Owners	Total Free Population	Percentage Who Owned Slaves
Mississippi	30,943	354,674	8.72%
South Carolina	26,701	301,302	8.86%*
Georgia	41,084	595,088	6.90%
Alabama	33,730	529,121	6.37%
Florida	5,152	78,679	6.55%
Louisiana	22,033	376,276	5.86%
Texas	21,878	421,649	5.19%
North Carolina	34,658	661,563	5.24%
Virginia	52,128	1,105,453	4.72%
Tennessee	36,844	834,082	4.42%
Kentucky	38,645	930,201	4.15%
Arkansas	11,481	324,335	3.54%
Missouri	24,320	1,067,081	2.28%
Maryland	13,783	599,860	2.30%
Delaware	587	110,418	0.53%

Not quite as spectacular, especially when you consider that this includes everyone who actually owned even one slave. Look at the state of South Carolina, using the figure of 46% (families) is preferred over the actual 8.86% (owners) if you're biased and wanting to paint a picture darker than it really was.

If you visit the source site, you can retrieve lots of useful and true data from many of the U.S. censuses.

Slavery in America (1800-1860)

The chart below shows the numbers of Americans in each census year from 1800 to 1860, along with the total population of slaves in America. The last column shows what percentage of the total U.S. population were enslaved: (3)

Year	Total U.S. Population (in millions)	Total of U.S. Slave Population (in millions)	Slaves as a Percentage of the Total U.S. Population
1800	5.1	0.9	17.6%
1810	6.8	1.1	16.1%
1820	10.0	1.5	15.0%
1830	12.8	2.0	15.6%
1840	17.0	2.5	14.7%
1850	23.0	3.2	13.9%
1860	31.2	4.0	12.8%

Source(s):

(1) The Civil War Homepage (http://www.civil-war.net/pages/1860_census.html)

(2) University of Virginia Library (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/>)

(3) Lee, R. Civil War Statistics: Slaves as a Percentage of the U.S. Population (1800-1860)

Robert Frederick Hoke (May 27, 1837 – July 3, 1912)

Robert Hoke was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina, the son of Michael and Frances Burton Hoke. He had a younger sister Mary. Their father was a lawyer, orator, and unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina in 1844. Michael Hoke died shortly after losing that election. His death “had lasting effects” on Robert Hoke’s political viewpoint.

The son disliked politics and avoided involvement, later rejecting the offer of the governor’s position. Robert Hoke was educated at the Lincolnton Academy. He next studied at the Kentucky Military Institute, graduating in 1854. Hoke returned to Lincolnton, where he managed various family business interests for his widowed mother, including a cotton mill and iron works.

With North Carolina’s secession from the Union, Hoke at age 24 enlisted in Company K of the 1st North Carolina Infantry and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. Within months, he was promoted to captain and was commended for “coolness, judgment and efficiency” in D. H. Hill’s report of the Battle of Big Bethel. He was subsequently promoted to major in September.

Following the reorganization of North Carolina troops, Hoke was appointed as the lieutenant colonel of the 33rd North Carolina Regiment. He was cited for his gallantry at the Battle of New Bern in March 1862, where he assumed command of the regiment following the capture of its colonel, C. M. Avery. He led the 33rd throughout the Peninsula Campaign as a part of Lawrence O. Branch’s brigade. Hoke was promoted to colonel before the Northern Virginia Campaign and fought at the Second Battle of Manassas, in addition to the Maryland Campaign at the Battle of Sharpsburg.

Upon Colonel Avery’s return from captivity, Hoke was assigned as commander of the 21st North Carolina in Isaac Trimble’s brigade in Jubal Early’s division. Hoke commanded the brigade at the Battle of Fredericksburg and helped repulse an attack by Union forces under Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

Hoke was promoted to brigadier general on January 17, 1863, and assigned permanent command of Trimble’s brigade, which was composed of five North Carolina regiments. He was severely wounded defending Marye’s Heights in the Battle of Chancellorsville and sent home to recuperate. Command of his brigade passed to Col. Isaac E. Avery. Hoke missed the rest of the year’s campaigns.

Hoke resumed command of his brigade at Petersburg, Virginia, in January 1864, and led it to North Carolina, where he organized attacks on New Bern and Plymouth. In the latter engagement on April 17, Hoke captured a garrison of 2,834 Union soldiers. The Confederate Congress voted May 17 to extend its thanks for the action of Hoke and his men at Plymouth. Hoke was promoted to major general on

April 23, 1864 (ranking from April 20), and was given command of what was called Hoke’s Division in the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia. He and his troops were summoned to Virginia in May when the Union Army of the James threatened Richmond and Petersburg. Given command of six brigades of infantry, Hoke served with distinction in several actions, including the Battle of Cold Harbor, where his division played an important role in stopping several Union attacks.

In December, Hoke’s division was sent to North Carolina when the state was threatened by Union forces. Hoke fought at the defense of Fort Fisher on January 13–15, 1865. He also fought in the Carolinas Campaign and the Battle of Bentonville, where he repulsed several attacks by forces under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman before overwhelming numbers began to push the Confederates back.

Hoke surrendered along with Joseph E. Johnston’s army at Bennett Place near Durham and was paroled on May 1, 1865. He was pardoned by the U.S. government on June 14, 1865.

Hoke developed Northern ties when on January 7, 1869, he married Lydia Van Wyck, who was of a prominent political family from New York City. One of his brothers-in-law, Robert Van Wyck, was Mayor of New York City and another, Augustus Van Wyck, was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York, losing to Theodore Roosevelt.

The Hokes had six children. Their son Michael Hoke became a famous orthopedist in Atlanta, Georgia and a founder of the Shriner’s Children Hospital.

After the war, Hoke returned to civilian life and engaged in various businesses, including insurance and gold mining. He became principal owner of an iron mine near Chapel Hill, North Carolina and another one in Mitchell County. He also served as the director of the North Carolina Railroad for many years. Railroad construction was creating new networks across the South, and new opportunities for business.

Hoke owned a resort and a bottled water company at Lithia Springs in Lincoln County. Such areas were popular summer retreats.

With his success in the war and business, politicians tried to recruit Hoke to office, even offering him the position of governor of the state. He declined, having permanently turned away from politics as a child after his father’s death.

Hoke died in Raleigh, North Carolina, and was buried with full military honors in Oakwood Cemetery.

Before his death, Hoke County, North Carolina, was named in his honor. The Robert F. Hoke Chapter #78 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was named for the former general, as was Camp #1616 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



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