



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins  
SCV Camp 1569  
Volume XI Number VIII August 2012**



## *Honoring the Gray*

### Camp Officers

Commander  
Brad Blackmon  
803-322-4674

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander  
Bucky Sutton  
803-328-8732

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander  
Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237

Camp Adjutant  
Chris Sims  
803-981-7560

Chaplain  
Larry Gregory  
803-324-7438

Color Sergeant/  
Quartermaster  
Jack Morton  
803-789-3457

Camp Historian  
Jim Floyd  
803-324-3532

Webmaster  
Chris Brown  
704-340-1944

Graves Registration  
Ray Baker  
803-329-2257

*Honoring the Gray*  
Editor  
Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237

Communications  
Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237  
scvcamp1569@yahoo.com  
or  
jenkinsscv@yahoo.com

### Commander's Comments

August is already here, and the B.G. Micah Jenkins Camp will be setting up a display again this year at Summerfest. The festival will be held on Saturday August 25<sup>th</sup> 2012. We will need volunteers to help set up our tent and displays as well as stay throughout the day (9:00 AM until 5:00 PM).

Setup will begin at 8:00 AM, I propose getting their early around 7:30 PM so we can find adequate parking. Generally members of the camp have been parking behind the York Police Station as done in years past. As details draw closer to the event we will be making final details during our August Meeting.

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

### **Member Dues for Renewal are Now Past Due**

2012- 2013 Membership Renewal Dues were due by 08/01/2012. By waiting past the due date, the dues will have to be paid to HQ and along with additional late fees.

Member Cost to Renew is now \$55.00

1. \$30.00 dues paid to International headquarters
2. \$10.00 dues paid to division headquarters (division fees)
3. \$10.00 dues paid to camp treasury (camp fees)
4. \$5.00 - late fee

If you have not paid your dues, please send to Camp Adjutant Chris Sims at 5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732

### **Camp Meeting**

**Tuesday, August 14<sup>th</sup> 2012**

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.

**Billy Gallien recently attended the Sam Davis Youth Camp and will be our speaker for August.**

**His will tell us about his experience at the camp.**

Mark Simpson, our South Carolina Division Commander will be our speaker for September. This will be special and we need to have a great membership attendance and invite guests.

## 1st Lt Commander's Comments

### **Name That Battle**

I have often wondered why there are generally two names given to the battles during the War of Northern Aggression. Here seems to be the answer.

It is the unusual which impresses. The troops of the North came mainly from cities, towns, and villages, and were, therefore, impressed by some natural object near the scene of the conflict and named the battle from it. The soldiers from the South were chiefly from the country and were, therefore, impressed by some artificial object near the field of action. In one section the naming has been after the handiwork of God; in the other section it has been after the handiwork of man.

The first major battle is called the battle of Bull Run by the Yankees, which is the name of a little stream. The Confederates take the name of Manassas, from a railroad station. Stone's defeat is the battle of Ball's Bluff with the Federals and the battle of Leesburg with our compatriots. The battle called by General Grant, Pittsburg Landing, a natural object, was named Shiloh, after a church, by his antagonist.

Rosecrans called his first great fight with Bragg, the battle of Stone River, while Bragg named it after Murfreesboro, a village. So McClellan's battle of the Chickahominy, a little river, was with Lee the battle of Cold Harbor, a tavern. The Federals speak of the battle of Pea Ridge, of the Ozark range of mountains, and the Confederates call it after Elk Horn, a country inn. The Union soldiers called the bloody battle three days after South Mountain from the little stream, Antietam, and the Southern troops named it after the village of Sharpsburg.

*Bucky Sutton,  
1st Lt Commander*



### **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](mailto: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.



### **Prayer Closet**

- The economy doesn't seem to be getting much better. Please continue to pray for those effected; especially those unemployed and those who benefits are running out.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's grand-daughter in your prayers She was born weight-ing only 1 pound. She is now 11 months old, starting to crawl everywhere and getting a lot of personality.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having problems from back surgery.
- Please Ray Baker on your prayer list. His back problems were getting better, but he has suffered a relapse.
- Please keep Rita Cater, Ann White UDC member, in your prayers. She was at July's meeting and is having good and bad days.
- Also, please keep Virginia Palmer of the Ann White Chapter in your prayers. She fell and crushed her wrist.
- Please add Frankie Wade (OCR Member) to your prayer list. She is having kidney problems; probably, a rare disease called Ormond's disease.
- 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.

*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](mailto:poppyg@comporium.net)).

## Time Line August 1862

**Aug 2nd** - The U. S. Congress passes the first federal income tax, 3% on earnings greater than \$800.

**Aug 5th** - Battle of Baton Rouge, Major General John Breckinridge lost to Brigadier General Thomas Williams. Union forces under Joseph Hooker retake Malvern Hill with only light Confederate resistance. These troops withdraw the next day.

**Aug 6th** - Battle of Kirksville, Missouri

**Aug 9th** - At the Battle of Slaughter Mountain, Stonewall Jackson defeats Nathaniel Banks. The battle was the first combat of the Northern Virginia Campaign.

**Aug 13th** - Robert E. Lee issues orders in preparation for the Army of Northern Virginia's movement north to engage Federal General John Pope's Army of Virginia.

**Aug 14th** - Under orders from Halleck, McClellan withdraws from the Peninsula.

**Aug 16th** - George McClellan completes the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, ending the Peninsula Campaign. Don Carlos Buell orders William "Bull" Nelson to assume command of federal forces in Kentucky.

**Aug 17th** - J. E. B. Stuart assumes command of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia

**Aug 21st** - Braxton Bragg crosses the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

**Aug 22nd** - Union General Benjamin Butler authorizes the enlistment of "free Negroes"

**Aug 26th** - Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee captures the rail depot at Manassas Junction setting in motion a chain of events that culminate in Second Manassas.

**Aug 27th** - Battle of Kettle Run, Stonewall Jackson destroys Army of Virginia supply base at Manassas Junction. With Stonewall Jackson on his flank, John Pope is forced to withdraw from the Rappahanock. Pope does not realize that roughly half the Confederate army is between his position and Washington City

**Aug 28th** - The Battle of Groveton was a preliminary engagement on the day before the Second Battle of Manassas. Stonewall Jackson engages Rufus King near Manassas after eluding John Pope. Robert E. Lee and James Longstreet arrive at Manassas from the peninsula. Braxton Bragg leaves from north of Chattanooga, heading to join Kirby Smith in Kentucky.

**Aug 29th - Aug 30th** - Battle of Second Manassas, General John Pope lost to General Robert E. Lee. General James Longstreet's 28,000 man assault on Aug 30 was the largest simultaneous assault of the war in this Confederate victory. General P. G. T. Beauregard assigned to command the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida

**Aug 30th** - Battle of Richmond, in an impressive victory, Confederate General E. Kirby Smith defeats William "Bull" Nelson Kentucky

## Were Our Ancestors Rebels or Traitors?

Would you consider Benedict Arnold a traitor? It depends upon the "spin" you put on it. To the Colonists he was, but to the British he wasn't.

Merriam-Webster's dictionary defines traitor as:

1. One who betrays another's trust or is false to an obligation or duty.
2. One who commits treason

From the movie, *The Patriot*: a quote of a conversation between Colonel William Tavington (the really, really bad guy) and Captain Wilkins (the guy that threw the torch on the church):

Tavington: "Tell me, Captain Wilkins, where do your loyalties lie?"

Wilkins: "To king and country, sir."

Tavington: "And why should I trust a man who'd betray his neighbors?"

Wilkins: "Those neighbors of mine who stand against England deserve to die a traitor's death."

Tavington: "We'll see."

Were Robert E Lee or George Washington traitors? What is the difference that makes Lee a traitor and Washington not? They both lead armies in

support of rebellion against the existing central governments of their time. Lee against the Lincoln government and Washington against the British.

The difference is: Washington was on the winning side of the First War for Independence, whereas; Lee was on the side that lost the Second War for Independence. In addition; at the time the War started in April of 1861, the South had already peacefully, established their own government. With a constitution, president, vice president, capital, money and all the other things that goes into being a country. So in fact, the Confederacy was already a separate country (nation) and Lincoln invaded a foreign country!

What did Patrick Cleburne say in 1864? "Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision." - General Pat Cleburne, CSA.

Jerry Brown  
2nd Lt Commander

## Importance Of Public Support During The War

During the War, as in any time of war, it is imperative that the military have full support of its civilian population. The key to winning public support in the War was not through careful politicking, but by delivering battlefield victories to a watchful public. The civilian population of both sides were so hungry for military victories that they only cared to hear of wins and losses, not taking in the deeper strategy or events of the war. Victories quickly made national heroes out of Generals and resurrected waning support for the Lincoln administration. For the first time ever the public could follow the movements, success and failures of their armies in the field due to new advancements in mass communication.

Lincoln learned early on that the public viewed the war in terms of battles won and lost. The public did not care about lost or gained territory, they wanted victories. The battles that received the most attention were those fought in the east near Washington. The political significance of these battles won and lost so near the nation's capital can be seen today as the novice war enthusiast sees only the history of Lee and the army of the Potomac, unaware of the successes in the other theaters.

The public was not always savvy to the bigger picture. After Lee's defeat at Gettysburg the public saw his campaigning to invade the North as a failure. What the public failed to consider was that Lee's invasion destroyed the Union's plan of campaign. What the public expected from Lee was unrealistic, as they could not match the Northern resources. Such matters of supply and basic logistics were not factored in when forming public opinion. Grant would take this into considerations when measuring victories. The significance of the Battle of Belmont's success became more evident when its negative effects on Southern resources and morale was observed.

Grant began to see the whole of an event when planning and executing his campaigns. The public, on both sides, was watching and he had to take that into consideration. A strategic victory was useless if the public did not understand its significance. In 1861, southern women began to sew flags, underwear, and uniforms to support their departing armies. These women were not able to go to the battle field so found alternate ways to contribute to the cause of secession. Such support would only be maintained if rewarded. Weighted down with this knowledge Lee had to keep this in mind when he drew up campaign orders and strategy. It was clear to Lee that winning battles was nothing without the support of the people. That was the only combination that would work, strong public support gained and maintained through military success. If public support could not be rewarded it would surely wane

along with the public's desire to fight on and support its ragged army.

Union victories were necessary tools to assist not only Lincoln's popularity, and to shift public support in his direction. On Sep 2 when Lincoln received word that Atlanta had fallen it gave him the political momentum that he needed, and in the nick of time. Victories also allowed him to pass the controversial Emancipation Proclamation. Though Lincoln had made the decision of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation he needed a victory to soften its blow on the public. Quite often radical legislation must be preceded by some other event of great political significance to make it palatable for the public. Today's Patriot act is a good example. At Stone River Rosecrans unexpected victory instantly sent a wave of confidence and satisfaction through the North. Rosecrans became an object of admiration and was referred to as a hero by Stanton. The main significance of this victory was that it helped to change the perception of the Lincoln administration. Charges of incompetence, based on a lack of military success, were soon forgotten.

Lincoln wasn't the only one to benefit publicly from the spilled blood of others. Many generals became public icons through their actions on the battle field. These 19th century super stars were watched and scrutinized by the public eye. Not unlike today the political events of the time were susceptible to spin doctors. One notable example revolves around the growing unpopularity of General Bragg. It was widely reported that he ordered the execution of a soldier for shooting a chicken. The fact that the soldier in question missed the chicken and killed a man was conveniently left out. Unfortunately for Bragg, O'Reilly was generations away with his "no spin zone".

For the first time in history the public could follow the army through its campaigns and share in its victories and defeats with the aid of modern reporting, helped by the telegraph, and battle field photography. The public eyes were constantly with their departed loved ones. When the North began its expedition to open the Mississippi River Halleck reminded his commanders that with the expedition went the eyes and hopes of the entire nation. The use of the telegraph sped news to the home front. With the speed of this new form of communication orders and reports could be received in record time.

Lee also understood the importance of battlefield results being reported back to the home front. When Lee drew the Federal army away from Richmond and invaded the North it was part of a far reaching strategy. The purpose was not to conquer Northern territory, which couldn't be done if battles were fought in

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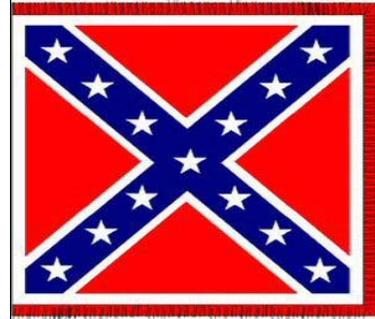
## **Flags of the Confederate States of America Trans-Mississippi Department - Brad Blackmon**

The Trans-Mississippi Department was the orphan theater of the Confederate Army, particularly after the summer of 1863 when the fall of Vicksburg effectively severed it from the rest of the Confederacy. The units stationed there, most of them from Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Texas, used a wide variety of flags, some based on the First and Second National Flags, some on the Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag, and some of unique design.

Shelby's Missouri Division, In June 1865, rather than surrender, Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby and approximately 1,000 of his remaining troops rode south into Mexico. For their determination not to surrender, they were immortalized as "the undefeated". Shelby sank his battle flag in the Rio Grande near present-day Eagle Pass (TX) on the way to Mexico rather than risk the flag falling into the hands of the Federals.

Taylor Battle Flag Department of Trans-Mississippi pattern is often called a "reversal" flag due to the coloration. General Richard Taylor used this odd flag, as did many of his units. Legend has it that the flags got its coloration due to the seamstress misunderstanding her instructions. Regardless of the possible bumbling origin of the flag, the troops beneath it gained an impressive victory over the Federals at Mansfield, Louisiana.

Van Dorn pattern battle flag was carried by The Army of the West under the command of Gen. Earl Van Dorn and was issued to units in 1862; June through September 1862 are the generally accepted issue dates, but the flag may have been used as early as March 1862. It featured thirteen white stars and a crescent moon on a red field.



**Joseph O. Shelby's Missouri Division**



**Taylor Battle Flag**



**Van Dorn Battle Flag**

### **Importance Of Public Support During The War (continued)**

the South. The aim of this raid was to discourage the Northern population. With the help of Northern papers Lee intended to spark a revolution among the people and cause the North to sue for peace, giving into popular desires. At Hanover, Grant was compelled to attack a strongly fortified Lee and sacrifice thousands of lives due to the political importance of the campaign. While Grant was trying to secure popular support for the Lincoln administration through a victory near Richmond Lee was trying to do the opposite. Lee wanted to hold Grant to a stalemate causing the Northern population to see that the war was no where near an end. Lee also was hoping to maintain his efforts into the new election in the North and hopefully a new administration would sue for peace.

Through out the history of western civilization it has been documented that war waged without full public support fails to accomplish any beneficial results. Politicians have long used war as a springboard for their own personal ambitions; the War was no exception. As technology of warfare advanced so did the means of communicating information from the battlefield to the home front. With rapid and accurate reports being sped back home, along with photographs the public could not help but become emotionally involved in the war. War was no longer an event that took place hundreds of miles away, the new improved media brought it home, making victories the measuring stick for progress during war time. Support for the war efforts could only be maintained if they were rewarded.

*By Kelly Snell*

## Sinking of USS Queen City

Location: White River, Clarendon (Monroe County)

Date: June 24, 1864

Principal Commanders: Acting Master Michael Hickey (US); Brigadier General Joe Shelby (CS)

Forces Engaged: USS Queen City, tinclad river gunboat (US); one cavalry brigade (CS)

Estimated Casualties: At least 20 (US); 30 (CS)

Result: Confederate Victory

The USS Queen City was captured and sunk during an engagement on the White River in June 1864. It is the only example of a warship's being captured by land forces in Arkansas.

The Union stationed the Queen City on the White River in eastern Arkansas to protect barges going up the river to DeValls Bluff (Prairie County) and to combat any Confederate troops in the area. DeValls Bluff was vital to the Union forces in occupied Little Rock (Pulaski County) at the time, because much of their supplies were brought up the White from the Mississippi River and placed on a railroad in DeValls Bluff that then carried the goods to Little Rock. If the White were closed to navigation, Union forces could be starved out of Little Rock.

In May and June 1864, Confederate Brigadier General Joseph Shelby led his brigade of cavalry and artillery from Camden (Ouachita County) to the northern part of the state to take command of all Confederate forces north of the Arkansas River. Shelby was tasked to gather men to serve in the army and to stop bands of deserters, who did not formally belong to any army, from attacking civilians. He soon moved down to the White River to attack Union boats.

Arriving near Clarendon (Monroe County) on the afternoon of June 23, 1864, Shelby learned that a Union vessel was anchored in the city and immediately set out to capture it. After stopping all travelers to ensure secrecy, the Confederates moved into the town and wheeled their cannon to within 200 yards of the ship. At 3:00 a.m. on June 24, Shelby's men opened fire on the Queen City. After a few moments of fighting, the ship was disabled and drifted down the river. After its commander surrendered, the Confederates pulled the boat back upriver to Clarendon. Union casualties consisted of one man killed by enemy fire, two drowned, and nine wounded. The wounded men and about half the crew were captured. The other half swam to the opposite shore. The Confederates did not list any casualties.

The Confederates immediately set out to take everything useful from the ship and even removed several cannon, although it is unclear how many.

Fearful of the Union reinforcements that were sure to be coming down the White, Shelby ordered the boat destroyed. The magazines were opened and a fire set, causing the vessel to explode. Soon, three Union ships arrived from DeValls Bluff and engaged the Confederates on the bank. After a short engagement, the Confederates were forced to retreat out of town. Union sailors captured at least one cannon from the Queen City and freed several prisoners the Confederates had captured from the ship. They also set fire to several structures that had protected the Confederates during the battle; the fires spread and almost destroyed the town.

On June 26, 3,000 men arrived from DeValls Bluff under the command of Brigadier General Eugene Carr and chased Shelby from Clarendon. Over the next three days, the two forces engaged in countless skirmishes across east Arkansas, but Shelby escaped. He reported suffering thirty casualties, while Federal troops lost twenty men killed or wounded and an unknown number captured.

Today, a text panel in front of the Clarendon City Hall recounts the sinking of the Queen City. Despite several attempts to find the remains of the ship, they have never been located.

*For additional information:*

*DeBlack, Thomas A. With Fire and Sword: Arkansas, 1861–1874. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2003. Edwards, John M. Shelby and His Men, or, the War in the West. Kansas City, MO: Hudson-Kimberly, 1897.*

*David Sesser*

*Nevada County Depot and Museum*

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### Help Save Your Camp Money!

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*

## Joseph Orville “Jo” Shelby (December 12, 1830 – February 13, 1897)

Shelby was born in Lexington, Kentucky, to one of the state’s wealthiest and most influential families. He lost his father at age 5, and was raised by a stepfather. Shelby attended Transylvania University and was a rope manufacturer until 1852. He then moved to Waverly, Missouri, where he engaged in steamboating on the Missouri River and in running a hemp plantation. He was one of the largest slaveholders in the state. During the “Bleeding Kansas” struggle, he led a company on the pro-slavery side.

Like many pro-Southern Missourians, Shelby was angered by the Camp Jackson Affair in St. Louis. During the incident, Union General Nathaniel Lyon’s militia fired upon a civilian mob and killed twenty-eight people. In response, Shelby recruited a large number of men from Lafayette County, Missouri, to support the Confederacy by serving in the Missouri State Guard.

In 1861, Shelby formed a cavalry company and was elected its captain, leading it into battle at Wilson’s Creek. Promoted to colonel, he commanded a brigade at Prairie Grove. Shelby led his “Iron Brigade” of Missouri volunteers on what was to be the longest cavalry raid of the war at that time, Shelby’s Great Raid. Between September 22 and November 3, 1863, Shelby’s brigade travelled 1,500 miles through Missouri, inflicting over 1,000 casualties on Union forces, and capturing or destroying an estimated \$2 million worth of Federal supplies and property. He was promoted to brigadier general on December 15, 1863, at the successful conclusion of his raid.

In 1864, Union General Steele’s failure in the Camden Expedition (March 23–May 2, 1864,) can in no small part be laid to Shelby’s brilliant and determined harassment, though in concert with other Confederate forces. Ultimately that Federal force was forced back to Little Rock upon the final destruction or capture of its supply trains at Mark’s Mill. Reassigned to the Clarendon, Arkansas area, Shelby accomplished the rare feat of capturing a Union tinclad USS Queen City, which was immediately destroyed to avoid recapture. As summer was ending Shelby then commanded a division during Sterling Price’s Missouri raid. He distinguished himself at the battles of Little Blue River and Westport, and captured many Union held towns, including Potosi, Boonville, Waverly, Stockton, Lexington, and California, Missouri.

Shelby’s adjutant was John Newman Edwards, who later as editor of the Kansas City Times was to almost single handedly create the anti-hero legend of Jesse James.

After Robert E. Lee’s army surrendered in Virginia, General Edmund Kirby Smith appointed

Shelby a major general on May 10, 1865. However, the promotion was never formally submitted, due to the collapse of the Confederate government.

In June 1865, rather than surrender, Shelby and approximately 1,000 of his remaining troops rode south into Mexico. For their determination not to surrender, they were immortalized as “the undefeated”. A later verse appended to the angry post-war Confederate anthem, “The Unreconstructed Rebel” commemorates the defiance of Shelby and his men:

“I won’t be reconstructed, I’m better now than then.  
And for a Carpetbagger I do not give a damn.  
So it’s forward to the frontier, soon as I can go.  
I’ll fix me up a weapon and start for Mexico.”

Their plan was to offer their services to Emperor Maximilian as a ‘foreign legion.’ Maximilian declined to accept the ex-Confederates into his armed forces, but he did grant them land for an American colony in Mexico near Veracruz. The grant would be revoked two years later following the collapse of the empire and Maximilian’s execution. Reportedly, Shelby sank his battle flag in the Rio Grande near present-day Eagle Pass (TX) on the way to Mexico rather than risk the flag falling into the hands of the Federals. The event is depicted in a painting displayed at the Eagle Pass City Hall. The memory of Shelby and his men as “The Undefeated” is used as a distant basis for the 1969 John Wayne-Rock Hudson film by the same name.

Shelby returned to Missouri in 1867 and resumed farming. He was appointed the U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri in 1893, was a critical witness for the defense of Frank James at his trial, and retained the position until his death in 1897. He died in Adrian, Missouri, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City.





BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569  
4240 Mt Gallant Road  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29732



**Joseph Orville "Jo" Shelby (December 12, 1830 – February 13, 1897)**