



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume XII Number VIII August 2013



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, August 13th 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.**



Come out and help August 24th at the York Summerfest. The Micah Jenkins Camp and the Caroline Jenkins Order of Confederate Rose will again be there, and we need your help!

With 30 years in the making, Summerfest has enhanced its already amazing selection of activities for family fun. Held in beautiful, historic downtown York, South Carolina, Summerfest attracts thousands upon thousands of visitors from throughout the Carolinas and beyond. The long-standing festival, held each year on the fourth Saturday each August, was originally designed to showcase York's magnificent historic district, flowing now through the major portion of the downtown area. Summerfest features lots of grand entertainment, plenty of great food, a remarkable car show, arts and crafts, childrens activities, demonstrations, and much, much more.

Preparation for Summerfest begins in early spring each year and is staffed by over 100 volunteers who bring their talent and expertise to make York's annual event the best one-day festival in South Carolina. Summerfest has received numerous honors as being one of the top ten tourism attractions in the state and continues to provide some of the best events for tourists and local/regional citizens each year.

Commander's Comments

The following is a letter from Robert E. Lee to his wife. The letter was written somewhere near Hagerstown, Maryland following the Battle of Gettysburg. July 12, 1863

The consequences of war are horrid enough at best, surrounded by all the ameliorations of civilization and Christianity. I am very sorry for the injuries done the family at Hickory Hill, and particularly that our dear old Uncle Williams, in his eightieth year, should be subjected to such treatment. But we cannot help it, and must endure it.

You will, however, learn before this reaches you that our success at Gettysburg was not so great as reported—in fact, that we failed to drive the enemy from his position, and that our army withdrew to the Potomac. Had the river not unexpectedly risen, all would have been well with us; but God, in His all-wise providence, willed otherwise, and our communications have been interrupted and almost cut off.

The waters have subsided to about four feet, and, if they continue, by tomorrow, I hope, our communications will be open. I trust that a merciful God, our only hope and refuge, will not desert us in this hour of need, and will deliver us by His almighty hand, that the whole world may recognise His power and all hearts be lifted up in adoration and praise of His unbounded loving-kindness.

We must, however, submit to His almighty will, whatever that may be. May God guide and protect us all is my constant prayer.

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

Member Dues for Renewal were Due No Later Than July 15th

Dues notices have been mailed out to camp members and need to be paid as soon as possible.

By waiting past the due date (August 1st), the dues will have to be paid to HQ and along with an additional late fee of \$5.00 paid by the member.

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)
- Dues to be paid to: Micah Jenkins SCV Camp

**Chris's Address:
5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732
(803) 981-7560**



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times. The evening news is rarely about anything good.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. He is doing better, but can still use your prayers.
 - Please continue and 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 continue to keep Jeanette Floyd on your list. She severely injured her wrist and arm.
 - Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better. He has lost a lot of weight and is on a strict special diet.
 - 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).

**Visit the Micah Jenkins Camp website at:
<http://bgmicahjenkins.org/>**

Time Line August 1863

Aug 1st - Federal forces begin a prolonged bombardment of entrenchments around Charleston Harbor.

Aug 1st - David Porter assumes command of federal Navy forces on the Mississippi River.

Aug 2nd - Following Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac establish lines with Virginia's Rappahannock River between them.

Aug 8th - Robert E. Lee offers his resignation to Jefferson Davis. Davis refuses the offer.

Aug 10th - President Lincoln meets with former slave and abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Among the topics discussed are the treatment and pay of black soldiers in the U. S. Army

Aug 11th - Confederate forces pound Federal entrenchments on Morris Island, South Carolina

Aug 12th - Federal batteries on Morris Island open up a "ranging" barrage that will last four days.

Aug 17th - In an impressive display of firepower, Federal batteries begin heavy shelling of Confederate positions ringing Charleston Harbor including Fort Sumter. Using Parrott rifled cannon including the 200 pound Swamp Angel, the artillery is deadly accurate and easily breaches Sumter, but no assault is forthcoming. Although the initial attack is the heaviest, Federal assaults continue off and on until September, 1864.

Aug 18th - General Thomas Ewing issues orders freeing slaves of Missourians actively involved with the Confederate Army.

Aug 19th - 300 men under the command of William Quantrill, popularly known as Quantrill's Raiders, leave Blackwater Creek, Missouri heading for Lawrence, Kansas

Aug 21st - Quantrill's Raiders, now numbering more 400, attack Lawrence, Kansas, killing every male they could find who was old enough to carry a gun (a total of 183 men). One they missed was U. S. Senator James H. Lane, who hid in a cornfield in his nightshirt. Quantrill's men burned the town following the raid.

Aug 25th - In response to Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing orders civilians out of their homes in 3 Missouri counties (Jackson, Cass and Bates) and parts of a fourth (Vernon). Union soldiers burn the homes, barns and crops.

Aug 26th - General John Floyd dies of natural causes in Abingdon, VA

Aug 29th - The Army of the Cumberland begins the Chickamauga Campaign, heading east for passes in Lookout Mountain

Honor the Gray

We are now over half way through the sesquicentennial. Starting with the bombing of Fort Sumter and continuing to the most recent major 150th (Gettysburg), the major events of 150 years ago have come and gone. Some of the events have gone fairly well, but for the most part, they have been disappointing – especially considering the 150th. Continuing on the next 2 years until Appomattox, I can only hope the interest in the sesquicentennial will increase. This is especially the time to remember our ancestors and remember what they sacrificed 150 years ago.

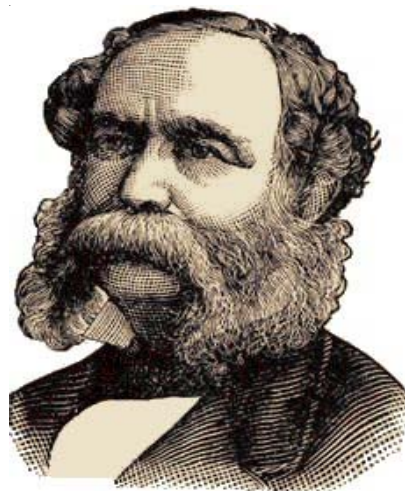
If you are not a member of the SCV, UDC, OCR or CofC – Join. If you haven't been to a meeting in a while – go. If you have forgotten your ancestor – remember. If you have not been involved – get involved. I could go on and on, but you get the message.

Don't let the message die – Honor the Gray.

*Jerry Brown
2Lt Commander*

Famous Quotes

“... there are men in South Carolina who think I possess a disqualification of which I cannot divest myself, and would not if I could. I mean what they call my war record. That is the record of 50,000 South Carolina soldiers, and if I am to forfeit that and say that I am ashamed to have been one of them, all the offices in the world might perish before I would accept them.” - Lt. General Wade Hampton C.S.A.



Pope Pius IX and the Confederacy

One of the most overlooked facts of the War Era is the sympathy the South gained from Europe's most influential monarch - the pope of Rome.

Pope Pius IX never actually signed any kind of alliance or 'statement of support' with the Confederate States of America, but to those who understand the nuance of papal protocol, what he did do was quite astonishing. He acknowledged President Jefferson Davis as the "Honorable President of the Confederate States of America."

From this we can glean three things about Pope Pius IX...

1. He called Jefferson Davis by the customary title "Honorable."

2. He acknowledged him as president of a nation.

3. In doing so, he (at least on a personal level) effectively recognized the Confederate States of America as a sovereign entity, separate from the United States of America. News of this reached the North, and the White House was considerably irate about it, prompting a response from the Vatican that the pope's letter did not amount to an "official" recognition in the "formal sense."

The pope's letter to Jefferson Davis was accompanied by an autographed picture of the pope.

There are many possible reasons why this pontiff would be sympathetic to the CSA and her president, but the most likely one was that Pope Pius IX recognized in the traditional Christian culture of the South, a mindset opposed to the advance of liberal Modernism. You see it was Pius IX who composed the famous "Syllabus of Errors," which condemned the Modernist philosophies of liberalism, humanism, secularism and marxism. It is speculated that Pius IX saw in the Confederacy a political movement steeped in European Christian tradition, and therefore a potential

ally against liberal modernism on the North American continent. Alas, the Confederacy was ultimately defeated, and President Davis was captured. As the 'Deconstruction' of the South commenced, and Davis awaited his trial, it is understandable why the pope would be sympathetic.

Pope Pius IX was a revered figure in the post war South. General Robert E. Lee kept a portrait of him in his house, and referred to him as the South's only true friend during her time of need. Both Davis and Lee were Episcopalians, as were many Southerners before the War, a denomination which had many things in common with Catholicism before the 20th century influence of Modernism of course. Davis was frequently visited by Southern Catholic nuns during his imprisonment, who delivered messages for him and prayed for his release. He eventually was released, having never stood trial, on the grounds that he committed no real crime. It is believed the majority of justices on the U.S. Supreme Court at that time acknowledged the right of secession.

Southern Americans of today should take comfort knowing that the old Confederacy did have a European friend, and it just happened to be one of the most respected men in the world - not only a head of state, but

also the leader of the world's largest Christian religion. The day will come when Pope Pius IX will be canonized as a Saint. He has already been beatified, which puts him well on his way. When that day comes, Southerners will have a special bragging right, not enjoyed by many nations even today. They will not only be able to boast of his sympathies during and after the great War, but they will also have in their collective possession a relic of the man - a hand written letter and autographed photograph.



Thanks, Rex Miller

Editor' note: Again, I wish to extend my thanks to Rex Miller of Crossroads Country Store in Harrisonburg, Va. Rex is and has been an extremely strong supporter of the Cause and the Micah Jenkins Camp. Rex has provided articles for Honoring the Gray, he has made a special "bookmark" to honor BG Micah Jenkins, in addition he was provided monetary support to the Camp and he has added a link to Honoring the Gray newsletter to his website: www.ConfederateShop.com.

If you are ever heading up hwy 81 in the Shenandoah Valley take exit 243, please stop in and visit Rex in the Shenandoah Heritage Market. He has lots of Confederate items (including some books that are very hard to find). You can also check out his store on his website.

Youth are the Future!

Children of the Confederacy

The Iredell Jones Chapter #85, Children of the Confederacy, will meet on August 31, 2013, at 2pm. We will meet at 471 Lakeside Drive, Rock Hill. We will be planning our year and will have a program on "The Orphan Brigade." Any child with a Confederate Ancestor is invited to join our Chapter. We have many volunteers who will assist with applications. To join us at our August 31st meeting, please call Judy McCardle at 803/493-6530.

We also invite you to assist us with our programs. At our August meeting, the children will be asked to bring school supplies for needy children. If you wish to donate to this worthy project, please bring school supplies to your next meeting and Iredell Jones Chapter will distribute them. We will also have a collection jar for you to pass at your meeting. Please make donations of pennies and \$5 bills or other monetary donations for our "Make Lincoln Work for the Confederacy" project to donate to Division and General Officers Projects. We also collect cancelled postage stamps for the Wounded Warrior Project; aluminum pop tops for Ronald McDonald House; miniature and full sized toiletries for Tenderhearts and Safe Passage; box tops and labels for education; and used greeting cards for St. Jude's Hospital. Just bring them to your next Camp Meeting and we will be happy to pick them up. We thank you for your support of the CofC and their projects.

*God Save the South!
Judy McCardle*

Confederate Heritage Youth Camp

The annual York Confederate Heritage Youth Camp will be held Sept. 28th at 6198 Lake Wylie Rd, Clover, SC 29710 in York County, S.C. This year's event will be larger and better, with cavalry, artillery and infantry demonstrations conducted by War Between the States re-enactors. Free Admission to everyone!

The youth need to be taught this important part of American History. Come and take an active part in educating and learning about the Cause for Southern Independence! Instructors are teamed up to teach programs on several topics concerning this war.

For those interested in coming early: You can camp on Friday, Sept. 27th. Arrive at the site around 4 p.m. A small breakfast will be served for the campers at 7:30 A.M. Dinner will also be served on Saturday. Scout Troops are encouraged to attend and will have their own camping spot.

Confederate Heritage T-shirts will be given to everyone that responds by September 17th, and limited supplies are available. But same day registration will still be available.

Contacts: Kirk Carter (704-806-2941) or Email pvtwilliamcarter@yahoo.com, Joe Fore (803)222-1928, Keith Carroll (704)473-7684, Gary Byrd (704)853-9588 and Bill Starnes (704)747-1450.

Children planning to take part in the Youth Day program, please ask for pre-registration forms. Adults are encouraged to attend the Youth Day as well. Everyone is welcome.

Swamp Angel "Charleston's Nemesis" August 22-23, 1863

In the summer of 1863, Fort Sumter, after two years of being pummeled by federal artillery, still defiantly protected the city of Charleston, SC. Union Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, stationed on Morris Island at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, wanted to locate a battery to fire on the city so that he could force its capitulation without having to capture the harbor forts. On August 2, Gen. Gillmore ordered the construction of a battery at a site 4.5 miles from the city.

The battery and parapet were constructed of 13,000 sandbags weighing more than 800 tons; 123 pine timbers measuring 15 to 18 inches in diameter and 45 to 55 feet long; 5,000 feet of 1-inch board; 9,500 feet of 3-inch planking; 1,200 pounds of spikes, nails, and iron; and 75 fathoms of rope. On August 17, the platform received its gun- a 16,700-pound Parrott rifle made at New York State's West Point Foundry. It was immediately christened with "Swamp Angel". With an 8-inch-diameter bore, 11-foot bore depth, and a 17-pound powder charge, it was capable

of firing a 200-pound projectile the 7,900 yards to the heart of Charleston.

On August 21, Gillmore sent a message demanding that Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, commander at Charleston, immediately evacuate the Rebel posts on Morris Island and Fort Sumter or suffer the shelling of the city. Receiving no reply by midnight, Gillmore ordered the shelling to begin. The gun had been carefully sighted on the steeple of St. Michael's Church, and at 1:30am on August 22, the first shot was fired. Alarm bells and whistles were heard immediately. Fifteen more shots were fired before daylight, 12 of them filled with an incendiary fluid known as "Greek Fire".

The next day, August 23, 20 more shells were fired at the city. On the last discharge, the Swamp Angel burst, the breech being blown out of its jacket. No other guns were placed in the battery. The physical damage to Charleston was minimal, and its citizens remained defiant.

The Republicans and the Civil War

In keeping with the prevailing tendency toward political realignment, and as a direct result of the Kansas-Nebraska act, a new political party now came into being. Wilmot-proviso sentiment caused various diverse elements here and there to fuse into organizations which sometimes bore the awkward designation of “anti-Nebraska” parties, but which soon came to be known as the “Republican” party. The name Republican was adopted at a mass meeting on July 6, 1854, at Jackson, Michigan; prior to this, however, while the repeal of the Missouri compromise was pending in Congress, a similar mass meeting at Ripon, Wisconsin, had resolved that in the event of such repeal old party organizations would be discarded and a new party would be built “on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery.” Made up of old-line Whigs preserved the Southern conservative tradition, together with radical anti-slavery men, Know-Nothings, and Free-Soil Democrats, the new party combined many diverse ingredients; the force that cemented them (at the outset) was common opposition to the further extension of slavery in the territories.

The outcome of Douglas’s policy had been the opposite of his intentions. So far from allaying sectional conflict and uniting his party, he had reopened the strife which he himself had designated the “fearful struggle of 1850”; he had split the historic Democratic party; he had supplied the occasion for the entrance of a wholly sectional party onto the scene; and he had driven many Northern Democrats into the ranks of this sectional group.

Source: “The Civil War and Reconstruction” by J.G. Randall and David Herbert Donald

Black Republicans

From 1854, when the Republican Party was founded, Democrats labeled its adherents “black” Republicans to identify them as proponents of black equality. During the 1860 elections Southern Democrats used the term derisively to press their belief that Abraham Lincoln’s victory would incite slave rebellions in the South and lead to widespread miscegenation. The image the term conveyed became more hated in the South during Reconstruction as Radical Republicans forced legislation repugnant to Southerners and installed Northern Republicans or Unionists in the governments of the former Confederate states.

Source: “Historical Times Encyclopedia of the Civil War”

Radical Republicans

The Republican party in 1861 was a coalition of disparate elements. Formed only 7 years earlier, it contained men who had been Whigs, Anti-Slavery

Democrats, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and Abolitionists. By the outbreak of the war, these fragments had coalesced into 3 basic factions: conservatives, moderates, and radicals. President Abraham Lincoln’s task was to mold these factions into a government that could win the war without destroying the South politically and economically.

The most aggressive and, eventually, most influential of the three was the Radical Republican faction. All Republicans were against slavery, but this group was the most “radical”, in its opposition to the “peculiar institution.” While conservatives favored gradual emancipation combined with colonization of Freedmen, and while moderates favored emancipation but with reservations, Radicals favored immediate eradication of an institution they viewed as iniquitous, and saw the war as a crusade for “Abolition.”

Never a majority within the party, the Radicals dominated the other factions because of their commitment to their cause and the talent of their members, some of whom chaired key committees in Congress. In the House, their ranks included the Speaker, Galusha A. Grow, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Thaddeus Stevens, and influential members like Owen Lovejoy, Joshua Giddings, and George W. Julian. In the Senate, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, Zachariah Chandler and Benjamin F. Wade chaired committees. Within Lincoln’s cabinet, the secretaries of Treasury and War, Salmon P. Chase and Edwin M. Stanton, respectively, were Radicals. The center of Radical strength in the North was New England.

Men of little patience and less tolerance, the Radicals advocated an implacable, uncompromising prosecution of the war against the Southern rebellion, and were in the forefront of such issues and legislation as the Confiscation Acts, emancipation, the enlistment of blacks, the 13th Amendment, and Reconstruction policies. Though Lincoln, a moderate, eventually sided with the Radicals on a number of key issues, such as emancipation, many Radicals opposed his renomination in 1864 primarily because of their differences regarding Reconstruction. Certain generals also faced Radical opposition, not because of the officers military abilities but because of their political views. Radicals dominated the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which investigated military matters. Gen. George B. McClellan, in particular, was an anathema to Radicals.

The Union victory and the destruction of slavery did not conclude the Radicals program. With Lincoln’s assassination and Andrew Johnson’s succession, the Radicals domination of the party and Congress increased. These committed politicians would shape the reconstruction of the nation.

Source: “Historical Times Encyclopedia of the Civil War”

William Wing Loring (December 4, 1818 – December 30, 1886)

William Wing Loring was a soldier from North Carolina who served in the armies of the United States, the Confederacy, and Egypt.

William was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, to Reuben and Hannah Loring. He was a fifth great grandson of New England pioneer Deacon Thomas Loring. When he was four, his family moved to Saint Augustine, Florida, where, at the young age of fourteen, he began a military career that spanned fifty years. As a fourteen-year-old, Loring joined the Florida Militia and gained his first combat experience fighting the Seminole Indians in minor skirmishes that would culminate in the Seminole Wars. When he was seventeen, he ran away to fight in the Texas War for Independence, but was soon retrieved by his father and taken home. For the next few years he would fight in the second Seminole War and end up being promoted to second lieutenant.

In 1846, Loring joined a newly formed regiment, the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, originally created to protect the Oregon Territory. He was promoted to major even before the regiment saw battle. Shortly thereafter the Mounted Rifles were sent to Mexico to fight in the Mexican-American war. Loring's regiment saw action in most of the battles of the war and he was wounded three times. While leading the charge into Mexico City, Loring's arm was shattered by a Mexican bullet, and he would later have it amputated. He received two brevets for bravery, one to lieutenant colonel, and another to colonel.

In 1849, during the California gold rush, Loring was ordered to take command of the Oregon Territory and led a train of 600 mule teams 2,500 miles from Missouri to Oregon. He was in command of the Oregon Territory for two years and was then transferred to being commander of the forts of the frontier, such forts as Fort Ewell, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Union. During some five years he engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians, most notably with the Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas. Loring was promoted to colonel at the age of 38 in December 1856, the youngest in the army.

He left the United States and traveled to Europe in May 1859. While there, he, like many of his fellow American officers, studied the military tactics that had been invented in the recent Crimean War. Before he returned home, Loring would visit Great Britain, France, Sweden, Prussia, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and Egypt.

When the War erupted, Loring sided with the South. In a conference in New Mexico, just before he left to defend his homeland, Loring told his officers, "The South is my home, and I am going to throw up my commission and shall join the Southern Army, and each of you can do as you think best." He resigned from the U.S. Army on May 13, 1861. Upon offering his services to the Confederacy, Loring was promptly commissioned a brigadier general and

given command of the Army of the Northwest. His first assignment was to defend western Virginia from Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who was invading from Ohio. He soon acquired the nickname, "Old Blizzards" for his battle cry, "Give them blizzards, boys! Give them blizzards!"

Loring famously butted heads with superior officers. He went over General Jackson's head in requesting that his command be relieved from Romney WV during the winter of 1861-62 prompting Jackson to threaten resignation. There were incidents with General Pemberton during the Vicksburg Campaign as well.

During the Vicksburg Campaign he was cut off from the rest of the army at the Battle of Champion Hill. He then marched down to join forces with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and was under the command of Johnston and Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, respectively. Loring took over command of Polk's corps temporarily when Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, and was replaced that same day by Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart. After being wounded at Ezra Church, Loring was out of action until after the fall of Atlanta. Upon returning he fought at Franklin, Nashville, and in the Carolinas.

After the Confederate defeat in the War, Loring served for nine years in the army of Isma'il Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt. He joined about fifty Union and Confederate veterans who had been recommended to the Khedive by William Tecumseh Sherman. Loring began as Inspector General of the army, a position in which he suggested various ways to modernize the army. He was then placed in charge of the country's coastal defenses, where he oversaw the erection of numerous fortifications. In 1875 he was promised the command of an Egyptian invasion of Abyssinia, however Ratib Pasha was given the assignment instead, and Loring was named chief of staff.

The campaign against Abyssinia ended in disaster at the Battle of Gura, and the Egyptians blamed the Americans for the disaster. While the rest of the Egyptian army returned home, they were ordered to remain in Massawa until further notice, where they endured the summer months, then spent the next two years enduring endless frustration and humiliation in Cairo. In 1878, partially due to finances, the American officers were dismissed. During his service to Egypt, Loring attained the rank of Fereek Pasha (Major General). After his return to the United States, he wrote a book about his Egyptian experiences, entitled *A Confederate Soldier in Egypt* (1884). Loring was also the posthumous co-author of *The March of the Mounted Riflemen* (1940).

Loring returned to Florida where he unsuccessfully ran for the United States Senate against Charles W. Jones. He then moved to New York City, where he died. He is buried in Loring Park, Woodlawn Cemetery, St. Augustine, Florida.



BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569
4240 Mt Gallant Road
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William Wing Loring (December 4, 1818 – December 30, 1886)