

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

**Volume XIII Number VIII August 2014**



# *Honoring the Gray*

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## **Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, August 12<sup>th</sup> 2014**

**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.**

**Donnie Rayburn will be the speaker for August.  
His topic will be:**

**The Ninth Survivor of the James/Younger gang Northfield raid.**

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### **Commander's Comments**

#### **Carry On the True Story**

As time goes by, we are all looking for ways to better tell the story of why our ancestors gave up property, livelihood and in a lot of cases their lives in a fight for independence. It appears we need to work harder especially with our youth.

There is an organization called *Toastmasters*. They have several programs in which they bring in youngsters in for speech contests, offering them the opportunity to speak, and to be rewarded for their research and talents. We, the Micah Jenkins Camp, could do that.

Imagine, two or three students from each of our high schools. We assign a topic, they do the research, and they come to us in a contest, competing with each other, all speaking on a topic related to the War for Southern Independence. This would be a memorable occasion to them, and to their fellow students.

Let's talk about this at our next meeting.

## **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 Camp Adjutant Chris Sims.

#### **Chris's Address:**

**5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732  
(803) 981-7560**

## The Difference Between Us and Them...

When Brigadier General John B. Gordon entered York, Pennsylvania he found the population in a state of Panic, fearing retaliation for Union atrocities against Southern Civilians. He gathered a large crowd of women in the street and told them this:

“Our Southern homes have been pillaged, sacked and burned; our mothers, wives and little ones driven forth amid the brutal insults of your soldiers. Is it any wonder that we fight with desperation? A natural revenge would prompt us to retaliate in kind. But we scorn to war on women and children. We are fighting for the God given rights of liberty and independence as handed down in the Constitution by our fathers. So fear not. If a torch is applied to a single dwelling or an insult offered to a female of your town by a soldier of this command, point me out that man and you shall have his life.”



### Looking for Somewhere to Get Confederate Stuff?

If you are ever heading up hwy 81 in the Shenandoah Valley take exit 243, please stop in and visit Rex Miller 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: [www.ConfederateShop.com](http://www.ConfederateShop.com)

Another place to visit, a little closer, is Dixie Republic. They boast to be: the South's Largest Confederate Store. They are located at: 1315 Hwy 25 N, Travelers Rest, SC. You can find out more about the store on their website: [www.dixieoutpost.net](http://www.dixieoutpost.net) or you can call them at: 864-834-7024.

Plan on stopping by when you are near either of these two Confederate stores.



### Prayer Closet

- Please pray for the unspoken families that are having health and financial problems.
- Please pray, as well, for those unemployed and continually looking for employment.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better, but still needs your prayers.
- Please add Micky Parris to your prayers. He has been having issues falling for unknown reason(s).
- Please add Nancy Brewer (she was our guest speaker in May). Nancy is battling cancer.
- Please continue to pray for the SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,  
Mike Short*

### From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Mike Short. Mike can be contacted by phone (803-547-5446) or by email ([cmshort@comporium.net](mailto:cmshort@comporium.net)).

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

## Time Line August 1864

**Aug 1st** - Phil Sheridan is named commander, Army of the Shenandoah Virginia.

**Aug 3rd – 23rd** - Battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama

**Aug 3rd** - Gordon Granger lands on Dauphin Island and invests Fort Gaines, one of two forts defending Mobile, Alabama.

**Aug 5th** - 18 Union ships sail past the entrance to Mobile Bay. The CSS Tennessee, prize ironclad of the Confederate Navy awaited the attack. As the USS Tecumseh sinks Admiral David Farragut orders “Damn the torpedoes, go ahead.” His flag vessel Hartford took the lead. The ships destroyed the Confederate fleet.

**Aug 7th** – The Battle of Moorefield was the last major engagement in West Virginia during the War.

**Aug 8th** - Fort Gaines at the entrance to Mobile Bay, surrenders.

**Aug 9th** - Federals lay siege to Fort Morgan at Mobile Bay.

**Aug 9th** - Explosion of an ordinance vessel rocks the wharves at City Point, Virginia.

**Aug 10th** - Joe Wheeler begins raiding in North Georgia with his cavalry.

**Aug 14th** - Second battle of Dalton, Georgia

**Aug 17th** - General John Bankhead Magruder appointed commander of Confederate forces in Arkansas.

**Aug 18th & 19th** - Battle of the Weldon Railroad, after gaining the railroad, 5th Corps commander G. K. Warren spread out over a mile of track, then turned north towards Petersburg, but they didn’t get far before Henry Heth’s Confederates stopped them. A counterattack by A. P. Hill the next day contained Warren’s advances, but in the end federal troops still controlled the railroad.

**Aug 19th** - President Lincoln meets with Frederick Douglass for a second time. He asks for Douglass’s assistance in moving slaves north in case the war is unsuccessful.

**Aug 21st** – When Forrest liberates Memphis, almost 2,000 Confederates occupied Memphis for a few hours during the day, nearly capturing Major Generals Stephen Hurlbut and C. C. Washburn. The raid forced troops operating in the area to withdraw to Memphis, giving Forrest free reign to raid William Tecumseh Sherman’s supply lines.

**Aug 23rd** - Fort Morgan, last of the Confederate forts on Mobile Bay, falls into federal hands following a spectacular barrage.

**Aug 25th** – At the Battle of Reams Station, A. P. Hill continued his attempts to retake the Weldon Railroad, a vital supply link from Petersburg to North Carolina. Hill drove back the 2nd Corps under General Winfield Scott Hancock and although the battle is considered to be a Southern victory, Hancock’s men continued to hold its position on the railroad.

**Aug 27th** - Forward elements of Sherman’s army move south to cut Hood’s last supply line to Atlanta, the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 28th** - Almost 60,000 Union troops are moving south, west of Atlanta to Jonesboro, Georgia, trying to outflank John Bell Hood and cut the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 31, 1864** - Democrats nominate George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-president. Although the party platform called for an immediate end to the war McClellan advocated continuing the conflict.

**Aug 30th** - Sherman’s army descends in force south of Atlanta. Hood responds by sending corps under Patrick Cleburne and Stephen Lee to defend the Macon and Western Railroad.

**Aug 31st & Sept 1st** - Battle of Jonesboro (Jonesborough), Georgia. In the final battle of the Atlanta Campaign, General William Hardee attacks O. O. Howard’s Army of the Tennessee west of the city of Jonesboro. North of the battle John Schofield cut the Macon and Western at Rough and Ready and Hood’s Army was in jeopardy. The battle was joined the second day by large numbers of Union troops. Hardee withdraws at nightfall to join Hood at Lovejoy Station.

### Famous Quotes

“A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it like a shield”

William Seward, U.S. Secretary of State



## Sherman's "Bummers"

The origin of this term, applied to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's foragers during the March To The Sea and the Carolinas Campaign, is obscure but was common army parlance by 1864. Possibly deriving from the German Bummler, meaning "idler" or "wastrel," the name was embraced by many soldiers, who believed it struck terror in the hearts of Southern people.

The soldiers of the Army of Georgia were authorized to live off the land, since it was Sherman's intent to "make Georgia howl" and to lay just as heavy a hand on South Carolina, which many Federals considered a "hellhole of secession." On the road from Atlanta to the sea and then north, Sherman's columns left their supply bases far behind, and their wagons could not carry provisions sufficient for all. Nevertheless, the Union commander sought to regulate and limit foraging, keeping it within accepted rules of warfare. Each brigade



leader was to organize a foraging detail under "discreet officers." The details were empowered to gather rations and forage of any sort and quantity useful to their commands and could appropriate animals and conveyances without limit. Soldiers, however, were not to trespass on any private dwelling, were to avoid abusive or threatening language, and, when possible, were to leave each family "a reasonable portion [of provisions] for their maintenance." In regions where the army moved unmolested, no destruction of property was permitted. But where bushwhackers or guerrillas impeded the march, corps commanders were enjoined to "enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of hostility."

Many who marched through Georgia and the Carolinas disregarded these prohibitions. Too often, foraging parties became bands of marauders answering to no authority. One conscientious bummer wrote to his sister about the depredations inflicted on South Carolina:

*continued next column*

## It Won't Be Long....

And our Iredell Jones Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, will be meeting again. Our South Carolina Division and our General Officers are planning for the coming year. We desperately need your support. We need every child we can find to join our organization. I don't know if you are aware, but the things I see happening, are very scary. Confederate Flags are being removed, paintings of General Robert E Lee are being removed, street names honoring Confederate soldiers are being changed, Monuments are being removed, and on and on.

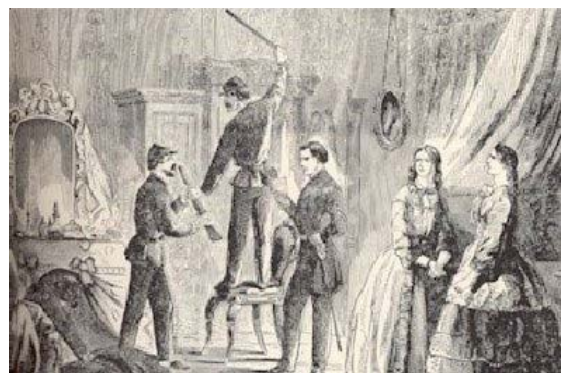
We and our history are under severe attack; more than we have ever been. We need a new generation to learn our true Southern History. We need the children to bond together. They are the ones who will have to fight this battle in the future. If we can't do this for them, our history will be gone, perhaps with our generation. I am calling on you, because you are the only ones who can do it. Let's get these children into the Children of the Confederacy now.

Call me at 803/493-6530 or email me at [mdm1@comporium.net](mailto:mdm1@comporium.net). I am eager to work with the children. We must do this, or everything else we do, will be for naught.

*God Bless the South!*  
*Judy McCordle*

## "Bummers" (cont)

How would you like it, do you think, Ab, to have troops passing your house constantly ... ransacking and plundering and carrying off everything that could be of any use to them? There is considerable excitement in foraging, but it is [a] disagreeable business in some respects to go into people's houses and take their provisions and have the women begging and entreating you to leave a little when you are necessitated to take all. But I feel some degree of consolation in the knowledge I have that I never went beyond my duty to pillage.



## Who Were the Immortal Six-Hundred?

On August 20, 1864, a chosen group of 600 Confederate officers left Fort Delaware as prisoners of war, bound for the Union Army base at Hilton Head, S.C. Their purpose was to be placed in a stockade in front of the Union batteries at the siege of Charleston.

The 600 were landed on Morris Island, at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. Here they remained in an open 1 1/2 acre pen, under the shelling of friendly artillery fire. Three died on the starvation rations issued as a retaliation for the conditions of Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. and Salisbury, N.C.

On October 21, after 45 days under fire, the weakened survivors were removed to Fort Pulaski, Ga. Here they were crowded into the cold damp casements of the fort. On November 19 197 of the men were sent back to Hilton Head to relieve the overcrowding. A "retaliation ration" of 10 ounces of moldy cornmeal and soured onion pickles was the only food given for 42 days. Thirteen men died at Fort Pulaski and five at Hilton Head.

The remaining members of the Immortal Six-Hundred were returned to Fort Delaware on March 12, 1865, where an additional twenty-five died. They became famous throughout the South for their adherence to principle, refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance under such adverse circumstances.

With that fearful threat in the Summer of 1864 by Federal Major General John G. Foster, Commander of the Department of the South, to Confederate Major General Samuel Jones, Commander of the Department of South Carolina, events were set in motion which would change the face of the "ethics of war" forever. Foster had learned that the Confederates had removed about 600 Yankees from the overcrowded Andersonville Prison, in Georgia, and placed them in the City of Charleston because Andersonville was just too crowded. Foster knew exactly where they were located and had already made arrangements in prevent his daily shelling from hitting their position, but for him this was not enough. After months of hearing about atrocities being carried out in Southern prisons, the North was in no mood to be understanding, and Foster quickly saw the political possibilities of "spinning" the situation in Charleston to the Union's favor in world opinion and to retaliate by having a like number of Confederate prisoners sit "in harm's way".

Better yet, he thought, perhaps if he placed them in front of his own artillery the Rebels might not fire at them, thereby allowing his gunners to fire on the city unimpeded. The authorities in Washington understood the political "hay" that could be made, and permission to have Confederate officers sent to Foster was not long in coming. Soon, 600 prisoners would arrive to be placed in front of Foster's batteries on tiny Morris Island, in Charleston Harbor, making it impossible for the Confederates to perform counter-battery fire on those guns without possibly killing their own men.

By mid-August, the thousands of Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, were excited to hear rumors that

600 men were to leave for the South, possibly to be exchanged and sent home. On August 20, the rumors were at least partially confirmed as 600 officers were placed on the aging sidewheeler Crescent City, bound for Charleston Harbor. But, unknown to them, they were not going to be exchanged.

The trip was uneventful until just before arriving when the ship ran aground on Cape Romain Shoal, South Carolina. The Confederates, not perceiving that exchange was not in their future, immediately conspired to escape, but before long a Federal gunboat came alongside, putting an end to their plans. Another escape attempt was made on August 27, but, it, too, was foiled after the only three to escape the ship stumbled into Federal pickets on shore and were returned.

The "600" —now actually about 560, as 40 or so desperately ill men had been sent to Federal hospitals— were landed on Morris Island on September 7. Now things went awry for Foster as the Confederates were not cowed by this and continued to fire on the island. For 45 days, the Confederate officers endured the shelling. A total of 18 shells exploded over the stockade and duds actually landed inside, but miraculously no one was killed. Finally, the Confederates were able to move their Federal prisoners to Columbia, South Carolina, but Foster held the "600" for another two weeks and increased the intensity of the shelling. Soon, Washington began to realize that stubborn Charleston would not surrender. Since Sherman was getting closer every day, Foster was ordered to cease firing and wait. But, even with this, the "600's" ordeal would continue.

With the prisoners now a burden, Foster tried to get Washington to exchange them, but his idea was rejected. Instead, they were sent to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and subjected to extremely poor living conditions and the bone-chilling Winter of 1865 — one of the coldest in memory. It wasn't until March that they were shipped to City Point, Virginia, ostensibly for exchange. For most of them, it did not come. They were held on board, often seeing their friends from Fort Delaware passing by on their way to being exchanged, but another problem had arisen which prevented them from being released. According to Joslyn, the "600" —now down to 290— were in such poor physical condition as to be an embarrassment to the Government which had been so loud in decrying the conditions of Andersonville. So, they were packed off back to Fort Delaware to be "fattened up" before release.

The remnant was not released until July of 1865. As the years after the war wore on, the survivors began calling themselves "The Immortal 600", a phrase probably coined by "600" survivor John Ogden Murray, who wrote about his experiences in *The Immortal Six Hundred*. They became heroes throughout the South for their courage and for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance before the War was over. Instead, as Joslyn put it, they chose death before dishonor.

## William Mahone (December 1, 1826 – October 8, 1895)

William Mahone was a civil engineer, railroad executive, Confederate general and politician. As a young man, Mahone was prominent in the building of Virginia's roads and railroads. As chief engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, he built log foundations under the swamp that are still intact today.

During the War, he was pro-secession was best known for regaining the initiative at Petersburg, when the Southern troops were in shock after a huge mine was exploded beneath them (Battle of the Crater, July 1864), and his counter-attack turned the engagement into a disastrous Union defeat.

William Mahone was born at Brown's Ferry near Courtland in Southampton County, Virginia, to Fielding Jordan Mahone and Martha (née Drew) Mahone. Beginning with the immigration of his Mahone ancestors from Ireland, he was the third individual to be called "William Mahone."

The local shift of transportation in the area was from the river to the new technology emerging with railroads in the 1830s. In 1840, when William was 14 years old, the family moved to Jerusalem, where Fielding Mahone purchased and operated a tavern known as Mahone's Tavern. As recounted by his biographer, Nelson Blake, the freckled-faced youth of Irish-American heritage gained a reputation in the small town for both "gambling and a prolific use of tobacco and profanity."

Young Billy Mahone gained his primary education from a country schoolmaster but with special instruction in mathematics from his father. As a teenager, for a short time, he transported the U. S. Mail by horseback from his hometown to Hicksford, a small town on the south bank of the Meherrin River in Greensville County which later combined with the town of Belfield on the north bank to form the current independent city of Emporia. He was awarded a spot as a state cadet at the recently opened Virginia Military Institute. Studying under VMI Commandant William Gilham and a professor named Thomas J. Jackson, he graduated with a degree as a civil engineer in the Class of 1847.

Mahone worked as a teacher at Rappahannock Academy in Caroline County, Virginia, beginning in 1848, but was actively seeking an entry into civil engineering. On April 12, 1853, he was hired by as chief engineer to build the new Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad (N&P). Mahone's innovative 12 mile-long roadbed through the Great Dismal Swamp.

In 1854, Mahone surveyed and laid out with streets and lots of Ocean View City, a new resort town fronting on the Chesapeake Bay in Norfolk County. He was surveyor for the Norfolk and South Air Line Railroad, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

On February 8, 1855, Mahone married Otelia Butler (1835 – 1911). Young Otelia Butler is said to have been a cultured lady. She and William settled in Norfolk, where they lived for most of the years

before the Civil War. They had 13 children, but only 3 survived to adulthood, two sons, William Jr. and Robert, and a daughter, also named Otelia. From 1862 to 1868, the family resided at Clarksville, Virginia at the Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House.

According to some records, in 1860, Mahone owned 7 slaves. Nevertheless, during the War and after, he showed an empathy for former slaves that was atypical for the times, and worked diligently for their fair treatment and education.

As the political differences between Northern and Southern factions escalated in the second half of the 19th century, Mahone was in favor of secession of the Southern states. After Virginia seceded from the Union in April 1861, Mahone was still a civilian, and not yet in the Confederate Army, but working in coordination with Walter Gwynn, he orchestrated the ruse and capture of the Gosport Shipyard. He bluffed the Federal troops into abandoning the shipyard in Portsmouth by running a single passenger train into Norfolk with great noise and whistle-blowing, then much more quietly, sending it back west, and then returning the same train again, creating the illusion of large numbers of arriving troops to the Federals listening in Portsmouth across the Elizabeth River. After this, Mahone accepted a commission as lieutenant colonel and later colonel of the 6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the Confederate Army. He commanded the Confederate's Norfolk district until its evacuation. He was promoted to brigadier general in November 1861.

In May 1862, after the evacuation of Norfolk by Southern forces during the Peninsula Campaign, he aided in the construction of the defenses of Richmond on the James River around Drewry's Bluff. A short time later, he led his brigade at the Battle of Seven Pines, and the Battle of Malvern Hill. He also fought at Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House.

Small of stature, 5 foot 5 or 6 inches, and weighing only 100 lb, he was nicknamed "Little Billy". As one of his soldiers put it, "He was every inch a soldier, though there were not many inches of him." Otelia Mahone was working in Richmond as a nurse, when Virginia Governor John Letcher sent word that Mahone had been injured at Second Bull Run, but had only received a "flesh wound." She is said to have replied "Now I know it is serious for William has no flesh whatsoever."

Although his wound at Manassas had not been serious, Mahone did suffer from acute dyspepsia all of his life. During the War, a cow and chickens accompanied him in order to provide dairy products. Otelia and their children moved to Petersburg to be near him during the final campaign of the War in 1864-65 as Grant moved against Petersburg, seeking to sever the rail lines supplying the Confederate capital of Richmond.

*continued on next page*

## William Mahone (December 1, 1826 – October 8, 1895)

It was during that final campaign that William Mahone became widely regarded as the hero of the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864. During the Siege of Petersburg of 1864–65, former Pennsylvania coal miners in the Union Army tunneled under the Confederate line and blew it up in a massive explosion, killing and wounding many Confederates and breaching a key point in the defense line around Petersburg. But Mahone rallied the remaining Confederate forces nearby, repelling the attack, and the Union lost their initial advantage. Having begun as an innovative tactic, the Battle of the Crater turned into a terrible loss for the Union leaders. The quick and effective action led by Mahone was a rare cause for celebration by the occupants of Petersburg, embattled citizens and weary troops alike. “Little Billy” Mahone was promoted to major general as a result.

However, Grant’s strategy at Petersburg eventually succeeded as the last rail line from the south to supply the Cockade City (and hence Richmond) was severed in early April 1865. At the Battle of Sailor’s Creek on April 6, Lee exclaimed in front of Mahone “My God, has the army dissolved?”, to which he replied “No, General, here are troops ready to do their duty.” Touched by the faithful duty of his men, Lee told Mahone, “Yes, there are still some true men left ... Will you please keep those people back?” Mahone was also with Lee at the surrender at Appomattox Court House three days later.

After the war, Lee advised his generals to go back to work rebuilding the Southern economy. William Mahone did just that, and became the driving force in the linkage of N&P, South Side Railroad, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. He was president of all three by the end of 1867. During the post-war Reconstruction period, he worked diligently lobbying the Virginia General Assembly to gain the legislation necessary to form the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad (AM&O), a new line comprising the three railroads he headed, extending 408 miles from Norfolk to Bristol, Virginia, in 1870. This conflicted with the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore. The Mahones were colorful characters: the letters A, M & O were said to stand for “All Mine and Otelia’s”.

Before the War, the Virginia Board of Public Works had invested state funds in a substantial portion of the stock of the A, M & O’s predecessor railroads. Although he lost control of the railroad, as a major political leader in Virginia, Mahone was able to arrange for a portion of the State’s proceeds of the sale to be directed to help found a school to prepare teachers to help educate black children and former slaves near his home at Petersburg. He also directed another portion of the funds to help found the predecessor of today’s Central State Hospital in Dinwiddie County, also located adjacent to Petersburg. Mahone personally retained his ownership of land invest-

ments which were linked to the N&W’s development of the rich coal fields of western Virginia and southern West Virginia, contributing to his rank as one of Virginia’s wealthiest men at his death.

William Mahone was active in the economic and political life of Virginia for almost 30 years, beginning in the midst of the Civil War when he was elected to the Virginia General Assembly as a Delegate from Norfolk in 1863. He later served as mayor of Petersburg. After his unsuccessful bid for governor in 1877, he became the leader of the Readjuster Party, a coalition of Democrats, Republicans, and African-Americans seeking a reduction in Virginia’s prewar debt, and an appropriate allocation made to the former portion of the state that constituted the new State of West Virginia.

Once affiliated with the Republican Party, Mahone led Virginia delegations to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888. However, he lost his Senate seat to Conservative Democrat John W. Daniel in 1886. In 1889, he ran for governor on a Republican ticket, but lost to Democrat Philip W. McKinney. Although out of office, the seemingly tireless Mahone continued to stay involved in Virginia-related politics until he suffered a catastrophic stroke in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1895. He died a week later, aged 68. His widow, Otelia, lived on in Petersburg until her own death in 1911.

Mahone was interred in the family mausoleum in Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, Virginia. His widow, Otelia, lived until 1911, and was interred alongside him. The mausoleum is identified by the General’s well known monogram, the initial “M” centered on a star inside a shield.

A large portion of U.S. Highway 460 in eastern Virginia (between Petersburg and Suffolk) parallels the 52-mile tangent railroad tracks that Mahone had engineered, passing through some of the towns he and Otelia are believed to have named. Several sections of the road are labeled “General Mahone Boulevard” and “General Mahone Highway” in his honor. The Route 35 overpass of Route 58 in his native Southampton County, Virginia is named “The General William Mahone Memorial Bridge”.

A monument to Mahone’s Brigade is located on the Gettysburg Battlefield. The site of the Battle of the Crater is a major feature of the National Park Service’s Petersburg National Battlefield Park. In 1927, the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected an imposing monument to his memory. It stands on the preserved Crater Battlefield, a short distance from the Crater itself. The monument states:

To the memory of William Mahone, Major General, CSA, a distinguished Confederate Commander, whose valor and strategy at the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, won for himself and his gallant brigade undying fame.



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



**William Mahone (December 1, 1826 – October 8, 1895)**