



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume X Number XII December 2011



Honoring the Gray

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Honoring the Gray
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Commander's Comments

I am honored to have been nominated to serve as commander of the Micah Jenkins Camp for another year. Looking at my current work schedule though, I may not always be able to make every camp meeting, but with the full support of the camp I will continue to try and fulfill the charge given by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee.

Looking ahead the camp will be holding a work day to be determined at a later date sometime in December to work on our float for the Lowry's Christmas Parade. One idea is to have the float converted into a covered wagon, with garland & tinsel added as decoration this year.

The Lowry's Parade will be held on December 17th, 2011 and camp members are asked to show up early around 10:00 AM. The official kick-off of the parade is not until 1:00 PM

Again thank you for your confidence in me and I look forward to serving you in 2012.

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

From Micah Jenkins Camp 1569
Merry Christmas to All
and Happy New Year

Micah Jenkins Camp Officers Nominated for 2012

Elected Positions:

Commander - Brad Blackmon
1st Lt. Commander - Bucky Sutton
2nd Lt. Commander - Jerry Brown
Adjutant - Chris Sims
Camp Historian - Jim Floyd
Color Sergeant / Quartermaster - Jack Morton
Chaplain - Larry Gregory

Appointed Positions:

Newsletter Editor - Jerry Brown
Webmaster - Chris Brown
Camp Graves Registration Officer - Ray Baker (new position)

We will need to hold a vote confirming new officers for 2012.

Camp Meeting **Tuesday, December 13th 2011**

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

We will not have a speaker for December, but come and enjoy the fellowship and VOTE!

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Lincoln's Presidential Powers

Military tribunals hold a significant place in American history, and they have always spawned public debate. During the War Between the States, Abraham Lincoln declared martial law and authorized such forums to try terrorists because military tribunals had the capacity to act quickly, to gather intelligence through interrogation, and to prevent confidential life-saving information from becoming public.

During Lincoln's presidency, he was criticized for taking what were considered "extra-constitutional measures." It was a classic example of the age-old conflict in a democracy: how to balance individual rights with security for a nation.

In the words of historian James G. Randall: "No president has carried the power of presidential edict and executive order (independently of Congress) so far as Lincoln did.

In the 80 days that elapsed between Abraham Lincoln's April 1861 call for troops—the beginning of the War—and the official convening of Congress in special session on July 4, 1861, Lincoln performed a whole series of important acts by sheer assumption of presidential power. Lincoln, without congressional approval, called forth the militia to "suppress said combinations," which he ordered "to disperse and retire peacefully" to their homes. He increased the size of the Army and Navy, expended funds for the purchase of weapons, instituted a blockade—an act of war—and suspended the precious writ of habeas corpus, all without congressional approval.

Lincoln termed these actions not the declaration of "civil war," but rather the suppression of rebellion. We all know that only Congress is constitutionally empowered to declare war, but suppression of rebellion has been recognized as an executive function, for which the prerogative of setting aside civil procedures has been placed in the President's hands.

My 10th grade history teacher taught me that those who don't understand history are doomed to repeat it.

1st Lt Bucky Sutton

Honoring the Gray

Needs your input each month.

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

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



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed. We can only hope the economy will improve soon.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. Vernon was recently diagnosed with having a heart attack and is still having problems from an unrelated issue.
- Please add Wayne Conner's grand-daughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 3 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She is now up to 5.3 lbs, but still needs to be seen by the doctor frequently.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please add Dan Sipe to your prayer list. Dan recently had back suregery.
- Please keep Lindsay Waldrop to your prayers. He is still having back problems.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister in your prayers, but he is improving - he attended the Secessionville Re-enactment recently. He was able to carry a musket and percipitate in the battle, but he still needs further surgery.
- Please keep Leland Summers in your prayers as well. Leland is still having problems from his accident a year ago.
- 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.

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Lindsay Waldrop. Lindsay can be contacted by phone (803-329-5921) or by email (lindsayw@comporium.net).

Time Line December 1861

Dec 4th – Senator John Breckenridge of Kentucky is expelled from his position after joining the Confederate army. He served in the Confederate States Army as a general and commander of Confederate forces prior to the 1863 Siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and of the young Virginia Military Institute cadets, at the 1864 Battle of New Market in Lexington, Virginia. He also served as the fifth and final Confederate Secretary of War.

Dec 7th - Stonewall Jackson destroys the West Virginia side of Dam Number 5 on the Potomac River, disrupting the C&O Canal and impacting the Union's ability to repair the B&O Railroad.

Dec 10th - John T. Ford leases the First Baptist Church on 10th St. in Washington and turns it into a theater. Built in 1833, the church had been vacant since 1859, when the church merged with the nearby Fourth Baptist Church.

Dec 11th – Charleston, SC is ravaged by fire, and half the city is destroyed, including much of the business district.

Dec 13th – The Battle of Camp Allegany, also known as the Battle of Allegheny Mountain, took place in Pocahontas County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Confederate forces under Col. Edward Johnson occupied the summit of Allegheny Mountain to defend the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike. A Union force under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy attacked Johnson at sunrise. Johnson would receive the nickname "Allegheny" Johnson for his efforts.

Dec 19th - Great Britain officially complains to the United States over the seizure of two Confederate commissioners

Dec 20th - Battle of Dranesville was a small battle that took place between Confederate forces under General J.E.B. Stuart and Union forces under General Edward O.C. Ord, in Fairfax County, Virginia, as part of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's operations in northern Virginia. The two forces on similar winter-time patrols encountered and engaged one another in the crossroads village of Dranesville. The battle resulted in a Union victory.

Dec 21st - Abraham Lincoln signs a bill creating the Navy Medal of Honor, America's first medal. It is to be presented to sailors or marines who "...distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other sea-manlike qualities..."

Dec 23rd - At a Cabinet meeting President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward present their response to the British note protesting the Trent Affair.

Dec 26th - U. S. Secretary of State William Seward apologizes to Great Britain for the actions of the San Jacinto in the Bahama Channel.

Lowry's Christmas Parade 2011

The Lowry's Christmas Parade will be on December 17th 2011 (this was erroneously listed in November's *Honoring the Gray* as December 18th).

Here is a link to their website (<http://www.townoflowrys.com/christmasparade.htm>). The web site lists the event date as: December 18th, 2010 (it is not yet updated for 2011).

We need decorations for the float. Please try to be there at 10:00am and bring any spare Christmas decorations you may have and help decorate the float.

Hopefully you have already stocked up on candy after Halloween. If not, please do so. Bring LOTS of candy to throw out to the "kids" (of all ages).

From the editor – *Honoring the Gray*

Every month for the last 2 years or so, I have included "Help save your SCV Camp money!!". The response has been great. When I first started sending the newsletter almost 3 years ago, I was mailing out over 50 newsletters a month at over \$20.00 per month postage plus the cost of the paper and printer ink (a printer cartridge would last less than 6 months at \$65 per cartridge). For a total cost to the Camp at approximately \$400 per year.

Thanks to your response, I am now mailing out only 17 newsletters a month at a yearly cost of less than \$150. That is money saved for the Micah Jenkins Camp. Several members do not have email or prefer to receive *Honoring the Gray* by US Mail. For those members who have not considered receiving the newsletter by email, please think about it.

Take a try a receiving *Honoring the Gray* by email. I send it out each month in a pdf format that is easily downloaded to your computer and can be saved and printed out at any time. Please consider and email me at: jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com and I will send you a test email with the newsletter attached.

If you find you are not happy with receiving by email, just let me know and I will switch you back to "snail mail".

*Yours in the Cause,
Jerry Brown*

Flags of the Confederate States of America

1st National Flag - Brad Blackmon

Soon after formation of the Confederate States of America, delegates from the seceded states met as a provisional government in Montgomery, Alabama. Among the early actions was appointment of a committee to propose a new flag and seal for the Confederacy. The proposal adopted on March 4, 1861 by the committee called for a flag consisting of a red field divided by a white band one-third the width of the field, thus producing three bars of equal width. The flag had a square blue union the height of two bars, on which was placed a circle of white stars corresponding in number to the states of the Confederacy—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

The First National Flag of the Confederacy soon came to be known as the “Stars and Bars.” With seven stars at first, the number jumped to eleven with the secession of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and finally to thirteen (in recognition of the symbolic admission of Kentucky and Missouri to the Confederacy). It was replaced in May 1863 after a number of incidents of battlefield confusion resulted due to its similarity to the U.S. Stars and Stripes.

1st National
7 Stars



1st National
11 Stars



Army of
North
Virginia
Lee's
Headquarters



The Trent Affair

The *Trent* affair, which occurred during the early years of the War, challenged the traditional concepts of freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals and almost precipitated a war between the United States and Great Britain.

In 1861, the newly established Confederacy appointed two emissaries to represent its government overseas. James Murray Mason was assigned to London, England, and John Slidell was sent to Paris, France. The two envoys successfully made their way to Havana, Cuba, where they boarded an English ship, the *Trent*, which set sail on November 7. The next day, the *San Jacinto*, a Union warship under the command of Captain Charles Wilkes, an officer in the U.S. Navy, intercepted the *Trent*. Wilkes acted upon his own authority and detained the English ship. He ordered a search of the *Trent*, and when the two Confederates were discovered, he ordered them to be transferred to the *San Jacinto* and transported to Fort Warren in Boston. The *Trent* was allowed to continue without further interference.

Although Wilkes was praised by Northerners and several members of the cabinet of President Abraham Lincoln for his action against the Confederacy, his disregard for their rights as a neutral power angered the English. Wilkes had made the error of conducting the operation by himself rather

than ordering the ship to port to undergo legal proceedings to determine if England had violated the rules of neutrality. Since Wilkes had not followed established legal procedure, he had no right to remove any cargo, human or otherwise, from another vessel.

English tempers flared and threats of war were issued. The English demands included a public apology and the release of the two Confederates. The English representative to the United States awaited orders to return to England if these demands were not met.

In England, however, news of the impending death of Prince Albert diverted attention from the *Trent* affair. When the English demands were received in the United States, Charles Francis Adams, U.S. diplomat to England, was ordered to explain to the English that Wilkes had acted of his own accord, without instructions from the government. In the meantime, Secretary of State William H. Seward studied the matter carefully; he knew that Wilkes's conduct had not been correct. Seward was also aware that he had two choices: war with England or release of the incarcerated Confederates. In a communiqué to England, Seward admitted the mistake of Wilkes, reported the release of Mason and Slidell. War with England was averted.

A Reminiscence of the Christmas of 1861

By - W.F. Shippey

It was Christmas day in the year 1861. A party of officers and soldiers of the old First Virginia Cavalry, then encamped near Bull Run, had assembled to celebrate the day at Stuart's Tavern, on the Little River Turnpike. The party was composed of Captain Jas. H. Drake, Captain Irving, Lieutenant Larrick, Dave and Gash Drake, Wm. Guy, Wm. Meade, and the writer of this; it there were others I cannot, at this distant day, recall their names. The day was "cold and dark and dreary," but the bright fire from the old fashioned fireplace, shining upon the polished and irons, sanded floor, and cheerful faces of "mine host" and his guests in their gray uniforms and their burnished side arms leaning conveniently in the corners of the room, gave an air of comfort and snugness to the scene which contrasted favorably with the outdoor gloom, and gave something like a home feeling to the soldiers who, for several months, had known nothing better than a fly tent, or a cross roads bivouac.

Our horses were picketed at the front fence, ready to mount and away should any foraging party of the enemy happen along and disturb us in our festivities, but we trusted to the inclemency of the weather and proximity of our infantry pickets, to prevent any such interruption, but the rule of our lives in the front under "Jeb" Stuart, was vigilance, and on this occasion it was not relaxed.

With song and jest and story interspersed with occasional libation to the Shrine of Bacchus, (represented by a large bowl of punch and an egg nog on the center table), the hours passed merrily away while the landlord busied himself with preparations for dinner, and the odor of the roast turkey and other good things from the kitchen, sharpened the already keen appetites of the hungry soldier — such appetites as we had twenty years ago.

In the midst of the scene of enjoyment, a "solitary horseman" rode up to the house, dismounted and entered — a tall soldierly looking man, in uniform of a Captain of Infantry. Seeing that we were a private party and believing himself to be an intruder, he was about to beat a retreat, but we pressed him to join us, and after some hesitation he consented to do so. He introduced himself as Captain Atkins, of Wheat's battalion, and told us that the battalion was on picket duty, and he on the grand round, and had come out of his way to warm himself by the hospitable fireside of the tavern. Learning from him that Major Wheat was on the line Meade and I started off in search of him. We found him at his headquarters, a fly, under a tree at the cross road it required no great deal of eloquence to induce him to join our dinner party, for the Major was one of those whole souls that would never hesitate to exchange a mud hole and camp fare for a cheerful fireside, boon companions, and a good dinner, when his duty did not forbid it, as willingly as he would the reverse, when the long roll sounded, or the call was — duty. Of a genial disposition, graceful manners, and air of

savoir faire, mingled with a certain amount of recklessness, and a lover of good things, he was at once installed, by virtue of military precedence and age, the ruler of the feast.

In fancy I can see the happy faces that gathered around the table and responded to the toast, "Our Dixie Land." Alas! ere another Christmas had come around some of them had paid the soldier's debt — friends were scattered, and another scenes were being enacted. For us there was but one Christmas of the four spent in service at "Stuart's tavern;" and of those who answered to the roll call that day, how many could now answer "Here! The gallant Wheat fell in the battle of Cold Harbor in June, 1862; Colonel Drake fell at the head of the Old First, at Falling Waters, on the retreat from Gettysburg. The others did their part, and some "laid their heads upon the lap of earth," to fame unknown, and in other commands, but under one flag bore the brunt of the Virginia campaigns.

The memory of those days seems like a beautiful dream — seem through the mists of the rolling years. We were boys then, fired with enthusiasm and arbor in the cause we loved so much. The dark side of war had no dimmed the halo that invested all things with a beautiful romance. Up to that time we had known no such word as defeat. The victories of Bull Run and Manassas, and several in our colors and our chief. The cypress had not become so entwined with the laurel as so dim the lustre of our chaplets, and cause us to mingle tears with our songs of triumph; and "victory" was the watchword of those who followed the feather of Stuart.

The dinner passed pleasantly without interruption, and the stars had "set their sentinel watch in the sky" when we parted and make our way back to camp, filled with enthusiasm, turkey, and punch, to say nothing of egg nog, oysters, and many other delicacies provided by our host. Indeed, so happy were we, that we found some difficulty in getting back camp, though the road was plain, and there were few paths in the country around Manassas unknown to Stuart's Cavalry. They had learned them all, as the infantry would say, in "buttermilk ranging."

I do not know that this will meet the eye of any of those who met at Stuart's Tavern that Christmas day, or even that any of them survive the storms of twenty years; but should it do so, I feel assured that they will recall with pleasure this little episode in our camp life, and sigh to think of the days that can come no more, and of the comrades who will meet no more, who counted it happiness to endure fatigue, hardship, and privations in the cause we loved, and under the man we loved as only soldiers can love such a leader as the glorious "Jeb" Stuart.

*Source: Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume XI.
Richmond, Va., June, 1883. No. 6.*

Joseph Brevard Kershaw (January 5, 1822 – April 13, 1894)

Joseph Kershaw was born on January 5, 1822, in Camden, South Carolina. He was the son of John and Harriett DuBose Kershaw, a distinguished family. A third-generation South Carolinian, his paternal grandfather had emigrated from England in 1748 and was active in public affairs during and after the American revolution. The Kershaw District (now county) was named in honor of him. Kershaw attended school in Camden and the Cokesbury Conference School in the Abbeville District. While he probably performed well in school, he certainly must have failed penmanship. He did not attend college, but studied law and passed the bar exam in 1843. The next year he married Lucretia Douglass.

He joined the Palmetto Regiment for service in the Mexican War and was elected 1st Lieutenant in the DeKalb Rifle Guards. He was stricken with fever and returned from Mexico as a physical wreck. He resigned his commission and his wife nursed him back to health. In 1852, he was elected to the state legislature and reelected in 1854. After John Brown's Raid in October of 1859, Kershaw became active in the militia and was elected colonel of the local regiment. He participated in the Charleston Convention for South Carolina to secede from the Union. In response to Governor Andrew Pickens' call to arms, he proceeded to Charleston with his militia regiment and was assigned duty on Morris Island. During the crisis in Charleston Harbor, he organized the 2nd South Carolina Regiment and was named its colonel on April 9, 1861.

He took his regiment to Virginia, they were assigned to General Milledge L. Bonham's Brigade and were soon given the post of honor as the furthest advanced regiment in northern Virginia. At 1st Manassas, Bonham gave him the added responsibility of taking his regiment, the 8th South Carolina and Kemper's Battery to the fight on Henry House Hill where they played a major role in breaking the Union lines and chasing the routed Yankees. His performance drew attention to him and his command.

In January, Kershaw was promoted to brigadier general in command of the brigade which forever after would be identified with him. In March of 1862, the army retreated south from Manassas Junction and camped south of the Rapidan River while the Union intent could be determined. When it was time to move in early April, Kershaw was temporarily relieved of command because he reacted too slowly to the order to move. He was drunk at the time.

The brigade fought at Williamsburg, Savage Station and Malvern Hill. Moving north into Maryland, the army spent several days in Frederick. During the siege of Harper's Ferry, he was assigned the key role of capturing Maryland Heights which his

brigade successfully accomplished. Four days later they fought at Antietam. At Fredericksburg, after the mortal wounding of General Thomas Cobb, he was sent to the Stone Wall to take command in that vital sector. His men fought at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg where they scattered seven Union brigades before being repulsed. At Chickamauga he was again given extra responsibility, command of his own brigade and that of General Benjamin Humphreys. On foot instead of horseback, in the dense woods on Snodgrass Hill, Kershaw could not possibly control eleven regiments. Repeated attacks failed, until the Federals slipped away under cover of darkness. The brigade participated in the East Tennessee campaign before going into winter camp.

General James Longstreet brought court-martial charges against General McLaws for a fiasco which had occurred at Knoxville on November 29, 1863. Although the charges were found to be false, McLaws was transferred, elevating Kershaw to command of the division. The change led to mixed results for Kershaw and his former brigade. His division, one of the best in Lee's army, consisted of his old South Carolina brigade, General Benjamin Humphrey's Mississippi Brigade that William Barksdale had made famous, and two fine Georgia brigades commanded by William Wofford and Goode Bryan.

At the Wilderness on May 6, 1864, and two days later at Spotsylvania, Kershaw's Division (led by his former brigade) twice saved the Army of Northern Virginia from disaster. At the Wilderness, Longstreet's Corps, with Kershaw's Division in the lead, rushed to the battlefield to stop a massive Union attack that had scattered A. P. Hill's Corps. As they approached the field, Kershaw rode forward. Quickly sizing up the situation, Kershaw rejoined his command. Lee's army had never faced a crisis of having a corps, one-third of his army, routed. Kershaw's men were soon reinforced by General Charles Field's Division as they combined to stop the assault and stabilize the situation.

The following night, both armies departed on different roads for the intersection at Spotsylvania Court House. Lee's army faced a major crisis unlike any they had previously. Learning of this as he approached the battlefield, Kershaw reacted quickly. He hurried his old brigade and the Mississippians to the Spindle Farm and detached the Georgians to go directly to the court house intersection. The South Carolinians arrived just as the Union infantry confidently approached the Confederate cavalry line. The Carolinians and Mississippians stopped the Federals. Kershaw and his men had again become the army's savior.

continued on next page

Joseph Brevard Kershaw (continued)

Lee ordered General Robert Hoke's Division to cooperate with Kershaw's men in recapturing Cold Harbor. It was not thought to be a difficult assignment for veteran infantry to push aside cavalry. But these Union horsemen had dismounted and stood behind earthworks holding repeating carbines. Hoke, as he often did, failed to cooperate, leaving it up to Kershaw. He sent forward his trusty Carolinians. However, the day before, the 20th South Carolina had arrived to join his old brigade. Their inexperienced commander, Lawrence M. Keitt, took command of the brigade as the senior officer. He was almost immediately shot down and his regiment broke for the rear, overrunning the South Carolina veterans.

On August 7th, Kershaw's Division along with cavalry and artillery under command of General Richard H. Anderson were sent to reinforce General Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley. They arrived on August 14th at Front Royal on the south side of the junction of the north and south forks of the Shenandoah River. Two days later Anderson sent Wofford's Brigade and a cavalry brigade to secure the fords. General George Custer attacked this isolated force at Guard Hill on the north side on the north fork. Kershaw responded by sending a brigade across the river which stopped the Yankee horsemen, but not before the Federals had captured about 150 Southerners.

Anderson's men remained in the Valley for a month practicing what one soldier called 'mimic war.' Although casualties were few on both sides, Kershaw's old brigade had two of his six regiments captured and lost several other regimental officers. Since Early was not putting Anderson's men to good use, Lee recalled them to rejoin the main army. On September 15th, Anderson's men began the long walk back to Petersburg. Learning of Anderson's departure, Sheridan attacked and won two major victories in 72 hours, forcing Early to retreat up the Valley. When Anderson's men reached Gordonsville they learned of Early's troubles and received orders to rejoin Early. Kershaw's Division fought at Hupp's Hill on October 13th, 1864, and six days later in the major battle at Cedar Creek. Kershaw's Division led off the attack before dawn and for several hours the Confederates pushed back the Union lines. However, in the afternoon the Federals' resistance stiffened and then came a strong counterattack. General John Gordon's Division quickly broke, but Kershaw's and General Stephen Ramseur's held their ground until the domino effect forced back Early's entire force. A cavalry charge turned the withdrawal into a rout. What started so successfully had turned into a major Confederate disaster.

Kershaw's Division returned to Richmond in early December. A month later his old brigade was sent to their home state to stop General Sherman's

invasion. Kershaw remained in the Richmond/Petersburg area until Lee's army withdrew on April 2, 1865. Kershaw was one of six unfortunate Confederate generals captured at Saylor's Creek on April 6th, three days before Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Kershaw was captured by Custer's cavalry who took him to their chief. The Yankee general treated Kershaw very kindly and that night shared blankets with the captured general. Eleven years later, upon learning of Custer's death at the Little Big Horn, Kershaw wrote a lengthy account of his capture and kindly treatment by Custer as a tribute to the fallen cavalry leader. Kershaw called news of Custer's demise 'heart rendering.' Instead of obtaining a parole and going home, Kershaw went to prison camp at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, where he stayed until mid-August.

Kershaw returned to Camden to resume his legal career and was elected to the state senate in 1865 and chosen as the President of the Senate. During Reconstruction, his 'counsels were for prudence' rather than extreme action. In 1870, as a member of the Union Reform Party convention, he wrote resolutions recognizing the Reconstruction Acts. In 1874 he ran unsuccessfully for Congress, but was elected judge of the fifth circuit court of the state in 1877. Y. J. Pope who knew something about the legal profession as the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court praised Kershaw's rulings as being correct and fair. Pope considered Kershaw to be a model judge. Kershaw resigned in 1893 as his health began to fail. He was postmaster of Camden when death came at his home on the evening of April 13, 1894. He is buried in Camden's Quaker Cemetery along with many of his soldiers from Kershaw County.

*Features: Civil War Units: Kershaw's Brigade, CSA
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Joseph Brevard Kershaw (January 5, 1822 – April 13, 1894)