



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

With February upon us this would be the ideal time to begin finalizing the paperwork of Confederate Veterans buried in York County. Most of this paperwork has already been completed (a project which was started several years ago), but Division has asked us to verify the cemeteries and graves using a GPS device to complete documentation.

Several work days have been planned for the months of February & March. This however will be an ongoing project for the camp so if you are unable to make any of the work days listed below; we will have similar work days at other cemeteries scheduled throughout the year.

With both Laurelwood & Ebenezer Cemeteries containing the most Confederate Veterans buried in the Rock Hill area, we will be a need to schedule several work days over the next few months. There will be a sign up sheet during our regularly scheduled meeting, for camp members to choose which day they wish to participate.

The scheduled work days will be on the Saturdays in February 18th & 25th at Laurelwood Cemetery & March 17th at Ebenezer ARP Church from 9:00 AM until 1:00 PM.

You may contact Ray Baker, our Graves Registration Officer at (803) 329-2257 or myself at (803) 322-4674 for more details.

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



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Camp Meeting Tuesday, February 14th 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.

Our speaker this month is: Gina White
"Louise Pettus Historical Archives (Winthrop) & the period 1861-1865"

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Ignorance or Malice

Webster defines 'ignorance' as lack of knowledge, education or awareness. 'Malice' is defined as desire to cause pain, injury or distress. Consider the case of the Lexington, Virginia, mayor and city council. As Fox News says, 'we report, you decide'.

The Virginia Division of the SCV is in a battle to keep Confederate Flags flying at the resting places of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Imagine. The most famous generals in American history have their final resting place in the city of Lexington, Virginia, and the city council of the city does not want to see their flag flying on a city street.

Consider. Robert E. Lee graduated second in his class from West Point and never received a demerit during his college years. He was later appointed by the President to be the superintendent of West Point. After the War, he was President of Washington College right there in Lexington. Lee's statue stands guard over the walkway leading up to the University whose name was changed to Washington and Lee University to honor him.

Over the weekend of January 14th this year, there was a parade right through the middle of the small town of Lexington honoring both Lee and Jackson. Several hundred marched in the parade and several thousand lined the streets cheering the marchers on. Yet, not the mayor of Lexington nor any city council member, would come to any of the ceremonies honoring these two heroes.

Ignorance or malice? You decide.

There is an excellent article by Michael Givens, the SCV Commander-in-Chief, in this month's "Confederate Veteran" magazine how you and I should respond to situations like this one. It is well worth reading for the good of our ancestors.

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 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

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed. According to the TV news, the economy is improving - but I'm not too sure.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. Vernon continues to have medical problems.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's granddaughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 4 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She is really growing. She is over 9 pounds now. Everything seems to be going on the right track for a premie.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan recently had back suregery.
- Please add Lt. Ed Snyder, Co C., reenactor, to your prayers. His father recently passed away.
- Please add Fran Meade, Chapter Historian - Ann White UDC Chapter, to your prayers. Fran is very ill in the hospital and her illness is terminal.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister in your prayers. He went to physical therapy three times this week. He had an appointment with the orthopedic surgeon on Tuesday. Joshua will need to continue his physical therapy six more weeks.
- Please keep Leland Summers in your prayers as well. Leland is still having problems from his accident over 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.

*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).

Time Line February 1862

Feb 2nd - Captain David Farragut leaves Hampton Roads aboard the USS Hartford en route to assume command of military operations on the southern Mississippi River

Feb 4th – Confederate House Delegates in Richmond debate concerning free black's enlistment into the army. Confederate forces in Fort Heiman withdraw to Fort Henry, across the Tennessee River.

Feb 6th – “Battle” of Fort Henry was fought in western Tennessee, Confederate General Tilghman surrenders 78 soldiers and 16 hospital patients (Tilghman had previously removed the bulk of his troops). It was the first important victory for the Union and Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in the Western Theater.

Feb 7th - Jackson withdraws from Romney and returns to Winchester, West Virginia

Feb 8th - Battle of Roanoke Island - Ambrose Burnside captures Roanoke Island with an amphibious force, taking some 2,765 Confederates as prisoners.

Feb 9th - Union Brigadier General Charles Stone arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, New York and placed in solitary confinement. He was not told the reason for his confinement.

Feb 10th - Securing Roanoke Island, Ambrose Burnside's navy destroys a small squadron of Confederate vessels in Pamlico Sound, North Carolina. Navy Secretary Gideon Welles forms an organization to review inventions and technical developments. The group eventually became today's National Academy of Science.

Feb 11th – Feb 16th The Battle of Fort Donelson was fought in the Western Theater of the War. The capture of the fort by Union forces opened the Cumberland River as an avenue for the invasion of the South. General Ulysses S. Grant demands the

unconditional surrender of the garrison from an old friend, Simon Bolivar Buckner, earning him the nickname “Unconditional Surrender” Grant in the process (using his first two initials, “U.S.”).

Feb 13th - General John Floyd assumes command at Ft. Donelson

Feb 17th - General John Floyd arrives in Nashville after leaving Simon Bolivar Buckner to surrender at Fort Donelson.

Feb 18th - The first Congress meets in Richmond, Virginia. Prior to this time, legislative duties had been carried out by secessionist convention. West Virginia Constitutional Convention adopts the first constitution of the state of West Virginia.

Feb 20th – In Tennessee, Governor Isham Harris decrees that the state capital be fixed at Memphis, as Nashville is in the line of Federal troop advances. William Wallace “Willie” Lincoln dies. The 12-year-old son of U. S. President Abraham Lincoln probably had typhoid fever.

Feb 21st - In the “battle” of Valverde, New Mexico Territory, Federal forces under Colonel E. R. S. Canby are driven into Fort Craig by Brigadier General H. H. Sibley.

Feb 22nd - Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as the President of the Confederate States of America (up to then he was provisional president). Alexander Stephens is inaugurated Vice President.

Feb 23rd - Ulysses S. Grant orders William Nelson to advance on Nashville.

Feb 25th – “Bull” Nelson enters Nashville, Tennessee, first Confederate state capital to fall into Union hands. Don Carlos Buell accepts the city's surrender. Nathan Bedford Forrest provides a rear guard for Hardee's Army of Central Kentucky as it withdraws to Alabama.



A vote is scheduled be held at February's regular Camp meeting to approve or reject the following Bylaw revisions.

A copy of the proposed revisions was sent by US Mail to each Camp member.

The three Bylaw proposals are:

- (1) Revise Bylaw Article 14 to allow notification of proposed revisions of the Camp Bylaws to Camp members by email.
- (2) Revise Bylaw Article 8 to clarify appointed Camp Officers positions versus elected officers.
- (3) Revise Bylaw Article 7 by changing Camp Officer's term of office from one to two years.

A vote was taken and approved at January's regular monthly meeting to revise the Camp Handbook by changing Section 2 into two sections, Section 2A to become Camp Information only and Section 2B to become Member Information only.

Confederate Ironclads

At the beginning of the War between the States, the South was short on almost everything but courage, hope, and resourcefulness. There was no Confederate navy. When Florida seceded, Stephen R. Mallory, U. S. Senator from Florida, relinquished his seat at Washington and was appointed Sect. of the Navy by President Jefferson Davis. As the various states seceded to join the Confederacy, many Southern officers in the U. S. Navy resigned their commissions to offer their services to the Confederacy. In Col. J. T. Scharf's history of the Confederate Navy, statistics on June 3, 1861 list 321 of the 671 officers from the South in the U.S. Navy as having resigned, leaving 350 in the U.S. Navy. As the war continued many more resigned.

On April 17, 1861, President Davis issued "Letters of Marque" to outfit Privateers to prey on Northern shipping. In reply, Pres. Lincoln ordered a blockade of Federal ships to close the Southern ports. At the time it was impossible as the U.S. had so few ships, and it was known as the "paper blockade." Within a few days, Norfolk and its large naval establishment had been abandoned by the Federals who had attempted to burn the buildings and ships to prevent the Confederates from using them. On April 21, the Virginians took over Norfolk and the navy yard and extinguished the fires before all of the ships and guns were destroyed. Among the ships burnt and sunk was the 3500 ton frigate, "Merrimac." Upon the recommendation of Lt. John W. Brooke and other officials, Sect. Mallory gave his approval for having the "Merrimac" raised and rebuilt as an ironclad. The structure was entirely new - the sloping wooden sides covered with iron plates (2" thick & 8" wide) and resembled a floating house. Its speed was slow - not over 5 knots, and its great length caused poor steering. By drawing 22 ft. of water, it was limited to deep water and narrow channels. As it was so low in the water, it was not seaworthy as high waves could have submerged it. Early in March, 1862, the "Merrimac" had been rebuilt and commissioned with Commodore Franklin Buchanan in command.

An inventor, John Ericson of Sweden, had come to America in 1839. In 1861, he offered to the U.S. Naval Board the plans for "an impregnable steam-battery of light draught, suitable to navigate the shallow rivers and harbors of the Confederate states." His proposal was accepted, a contract signed, and work started immediately on the ship, "Monitor" (name selected by Ericson) and completed in 100 days.

From the beginning, the Confederacy, under the capable leadership of Sect. Mallory, used the utmost ingenuity in building a remarkable navy with a fleet of ironclads equal to any in the world at that time. Toward the end of April, 1861, James D. Bullock of Georgia who had wide experience in naval affairs, merchant shipping, shipbuilding and naval arma-

ment, who was known for his high moral integrity and honesty, and had many contacts abroad, was appointed an agent for the Confederacy to go abroad to buy and arm ships for the Confederacy. That year the importance of ironclad vessels was discussed with Sec. Mallory who instructed him to have the armored vessels built.

Everyone is so familiar with the story of the battle between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" which was rechristened the C.S.S. "Virginia" that space will not be used to recount this engagement. An excellent article on the "Virginia" by C. M. Morgan appears in the July 1965 UDC Magazine, pg. 12; and "on the spot" histories in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* edited by Ned Bradford, 1956, pg. 97- 118. This engagement of three and a half hours on March 8, 1862 showed to the world the importance and necessity for ironclad vessels. The navies of the world (with wooden vessels) became obsolete and both France and England immediately began to rebuild their ships, converting them to ironclads.

Lt. James H. North contracted an iron-clad ram to be built in England early in the war, but the British Government upon protest from the U.S. officials would not permit the ship to sail, so she was sold to Denmark. Also 2 rams which Bullock was having built in England were seized by the British in Oct. 1863 and became part of the British Navy in 1864.

The ironclad fleet of the Confederacy, constructed during the four years of war were 21 ships as follows: 1. Merrimac - 10 guns; 2. Louisiana - 16 guns; 3. Manassas - a turtle back ram; 4. Arkansas - 10 guns; 5. Palmetto State - four guns; 6. Chicora - 4 guns; 7. Richmond - 4 guns; 8. Virginia - 4 guns; 9. Fredericksburg - 4 guns; 10. Albemarle - 2 guns; 11. Atlanta - 4 guns; 12. Tennessee - 6 guns; 13. Savannah - 4 guns; 14. Columbia - 8 guns; 15. Charleston - 6 guns; 16. North Carolina - 4 guns; 17. Raleigh - 4 guns; 18. Georgia - 7 guns; 19. Milledgeville - not completed when it was burned to prevent capture; 20. Neuse - similar to the Albemarle, but burned to prevent capture; 21. Mississippi - built at New Orleans, recently launched when New Orleans fell, was said to be the most powerful and formidable vessel ever built in the world at that time.

In spite of tremendous difficulties, and almost insurmountable obstacles, the Confederate States Navy emerged from nothing as there were no naval vessels in its possession. Its accomplishments fill volumes. The main purpose of the iron-clads was to open and protect the Southern ports as the ships were not suitable for the open sea, and they were most effective, and aided in many coastal battles

*Paul Lamar Powell
President General,
Children of the Confederacy
UDC Magazine January 1967*

Flags of the Confederate States of America (Eastern Theatre) Army of Northern Virginia-Brad Blackmon

The smoke of battle often obscuring the field made identification between friend and foe very difficult. In some cases the Stars and Bars so resembled the U.S. flag that troops fired on friendly units killing and wounding fellow soldiers.

As a result, Confederate army and corps level officers all over the South began thinking about creating distinctive battle flags that were completely different from those of the Union Army, which would help make unit identification a lot easier. The first of these - and the most famous - was created in September, 1861 in Virginia.

Gathering at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac (later renamed the Army of Northern Virginia) were generals Joseph Johnston, P.G.T. Beauregard, Gustavus Smith and Congressman William Porcher Miles, then an aide on Beauregard's staff. The conversations turned around the idea of creating a special "battle flag", to be used, in the words of Gen. Beauregard, "only in battle" for their army.

Miles offered the design with the St. Andrews cross pattern he had submitted for consideration as a national flag back in the early months of 1861, when he chaired the "Committee on the Flag and Seal" of the Confederate Provisional Congress. Now, with the number of states that had seceded now reaching eleven (and with Confederate recognition of Missouri as well), 12 stars were now available for use on a flag. Thus, it looked a lot better than it had in February when only seven stars were added.

The design was adopted by the council, with Gen. Beauregard first suggesting the colors be a blue field with a red cross. Miles countered that this was contrary to the laws of heraldry suggesting a red field with a blue cross. Gen. Johnston then suggested that it be made in a square shape to save materials as well as ease manufacture, and this was also accepted.

The flag was supposed to come in three sizes - 48 inches square for infantry units, 36 inches square for artillery units and 30 inches square for cavalry - but as the war progressed this was not always followed.



**Army of Northern Virginia
(Silk 1st - 2nd Issue)**



**Army of Northern Virginia
(Cotton 1st - 2nd Bunting)**



**Army of Northern Virginia
(Cotton 3rd - 7th Bunting)**

If you are not getting your copy of Confederate Veterans magazine or not receiving current information, maybe your personal information is not current. You can verify and correct if need be your personal information (name, address, phone number, etc.).

The Sons have a national website: SCV.org. At the top of the website screen there are several menus, one of these is: Services. Services has a drop down menu: Check Your Data. You can update your information by clicking on Check Your Data. Then enter your last name and SCV ID # (your member number). You will then be able to verify your information and correct if needed.

Your member number is on your SCV membership card. If you don't have your card, you can contact the Camp Adjutant, Chris Sims, 803-981-7560 and he can furnish the number (or you can contact Jerry Brown (803-371-6237) and get the ID number.

John Buchanan Floyd (June 1, 1806 – August 26, 1863)

John Floyd was the 31st Governor of Virginia, U.S. Secretary of War, and a Confederate General in the War.

Floyd was born at Smithfield estate, Blacksburg, Virginia. He was the son of John Floyd (1783–1837), who served as a representative in Congress from 1817 to 1829 and Governor of Virginia from 1830 to 1834. After graduating from South Carolina College in 1826 (by some accounts 1829), Floyd practiced law in his native state and at Helena, Arkansas, where he lost a large fortune and his health in a cotton-planting venture. In 1839, he returned to Virginia and settled in Washington County, which he represented in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1847–49 and again in 1853. From 1849 to 1852, he was Governor of Virginia. As Governor, he recommended to the legislature the enactment of a law laying an import tax on the products of states that refused to surrender fugitive slaves owned by Virginia masters.

In March 1857, Floyd became Secretary of War in the cabinet of President James Buchanan, where his lack of administrative ability was soon apparent, including the poor execution of the Utah Expedition. In December 1860, on ascertaining that Floyd had honored heavy drafts made by government contractors in anticipation of their earnings, the president requested his resignation. Floyd was indicted several days later for corrupt practices in office, although the indictment was overruled in 1861 on technical grounds. There is no proof that he profited by these irregular transactions; in fact, he went out of the office financially embarrassed.

Although he had openly opposed secession before the election of Abraham Lincoln, his conduct after the election, fell under suspicion, and he was accused in the press of having sent large stores of government arms to Federal arsenals in the South in the anticipation of the War. After his resignation, a congressional commission in the summer and fall of 1861 investigated Floyd's actions as Secretary of War. All of his records of orders and shipments of arms from 1859 to 1860 were examined. It is recorded that in response to John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry he bolstered the Federal arsenals in some Southern states by over 115,000 muskets and rifles in late 1859. He also ordered heavy ordnance to be shipped to the Federal forts in Galveston Harbor, Texas, and the new fort on Ship Island off the coast of Mississippi.

In the last days of his term, he apparently had an intention to send these heavy guns, but his orders were revoked by the president. During the year 1860, the Southern states actually received less

than their full quota of arms and the heavy guns were a normal shipment required to complete the construction of Federal forts.

In his book, *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860 – '61*, Federal Captain Abner Doubleday (second in command to Major Robert Anderson) said, "Yet this was the official upon whom we were to rely for advice and protection. This was the wolf who was to guard the fold."

His resignation as Secretary of War, on December 29, 1860, was precipitated by the refusal of Buchanan to order Major Robert Anderson to abandon Fort Sumter.

On January 27, 1861, he was indicted by the District of Columbia grand jury for conspiracy and fraud. Floyd appeared in criminal court in Washington, D.C., on March 7, 1861, to answer the charges against him. According to *Harper's Weekly*, the indictments were thrown out.

After the secession of Virginia, Floyd was commissioned a major general in the Provisional Army of Virginia, but on May 23, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army. He was first employed in some unsuccessful operations in the Kanawha Valley of western Virginia under Robert E. Lee, where he was wounded in the arm at the Battle of Carnifex Ferry on September 10. In January 1862, he was dispatched to the Western Theater to report to General Albert Sidney Johnston and was given command of a brigade. Johnston sent Floyd to reinforce Fort Donelson and assume command of the post there. Floyd assumed command of Fort Donelson on February 13 just two days after the Union army had arrived at that spot, also becoming the third post commander within a week.

Fort Donelson protected the crucial Cumberland River and, indirectly, the manufacturing city of Nashville and Confederate control of Middle Tennessee. It was the companion to Fort Henry on the nearby Tennessee River, which, on February 6, 1862, was captured by Union Army Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and river gunboats. Floyd was not an appropriate choice to defend such a vital point, having political influence, but virtually no military experience. General Johnston had other experienced more senior generals available and made a serious error in selecting Floyd. Floyd had little military influence on the Battle of Fort Donelson itself, deferring to his more experienced subordinates, Brig. Generals Gideon Pillow and Simon Buckner. As the Union forces surrounded the fort and the town of Dover, the Confederates launched an assault on February 15 in an attempt to open an escape route. Although suc-

"Yet this was the official upon whom we were to rely for advice and protection. This was the wolf who was to guard the fold."

continued on next page

John Buchanan Floyd (continued)

cessful at first, indecision on General Pillow's part left the Confederates in their trenches, facing growing reinforcements from Grant.

Early in the morning of February 16, at a council of war, the generals and field officers decided to surrender their army. Floyd, concerned that he would be arrested for treason if captured by the Union Army, turned his command over to Pillow, who immediately turned it over to Buckner. Col. N. B. Forest and his entire Tennessee Cavalry Regiment escaped. Pillow escaped on a small boat across the Cumberland and the next morning Floyd escaped by steamboat, just before Buckner surrendered to

Grant. Without loss of time Floyd hastened to the river and at an early hour cast loose from the shore and safely reached Nashville.

Floyd never satisfactorily explained upon what principles he appropriated all the transportation on to the use of his particular command. Floyd was relieved of his command by President Jefferson Davis, without a court of inquiry, on March 11, 1862. He resumed his commission as a major general of Virginia Militia, but his health soon failed and he died a year later at Abingdon, Virginia, where he is buried in Sinking Spring Cemetery.

The Future is in Our Hands

For the times they are a-changin' – Bob Dylan's song from the 60's. Well they are!!!

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Lee-Jackson Day, the list goes on. All of these are not looked upon the same way they were 50 years ago. What is going to happen in the next 50 years? Will there still be a SCV and UDC? Here we are in the Sesquicentennial and our Confederate heritage is getting pushed further and further aside.

Just recently, the town of Lexington, VA is being sued to allow Confederate flags to be placed on city owned poles during Lee-Jackson Day. Confederate flags have been allowed in the past.

Looking through a copy of The United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine from September 1962 (almost 50 years ago), I counted over 250 advertising ads. Many of these ads saying: "Best Wishes"; "Best Wishes to the UDC"; "Congratulations to a job Well Done"; "We Salute the UDC"; "We Salute the United Daughters of the Confederacy For Their Dedicated Efforts in Keeping Alive The Southern Way of Life"; "We extend sincere best wishes to the United Daughters of the Confederacy for a most successful convention"; "Best Wishes to the United Daughters of the Confederacy".

Now look at the current UDC Magazine from February 2012. I counted only seven advertising ads and most of these are from UDC Chapters (I didn't

count "In Memory Of" or ads that listed the Chapter members). What about our own Confederate Veteran Magazine from January/February 2012? I counted only seven ads there as well. There are ads for SCV Online Mall, Sam Davis Youth Camp, etc., but I didn't count those as they are SCV ads. I also didn't count the 16 ads in Confederate Classifieds as these are more personal ads, not business ads.



Ads from UDC Magazine
50 years ago



BUT even if I do count all of the ads, the totals do not come anywhere near the 250 plus from the UDC magazine from 50 years ago. And NONE have the same "Best Wishes or Congratulations" that the ads 50 years ago had.

My point is: 50 years ago our Confederate heritage was looked on with more pride from individuals and companies not directly involved in the SCV and UDC. Companies and individuals that wanted to say Best Wishes, etc. Where are those companies now? Where are those cities now? Where are those individuals now? Where will we be in another 50 years?

We, the members of the SCV, UDC, OCR and CofC are the ones to keep our heritage alive and well. If we don't – no one else will!

For the times they are a-changin'!

*Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*



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



John Buchanan Floyd (June 1, 1806 – August 26, 1863)