

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

Volume XI Number I

January 2012



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

The South Carolina Division has taken on the task of finding, identifying, and recording all Confederate Soldiers within the borders of SC and SC soldiers buried abroad. An initiative has been under way now for several years, with many camps and compatriots having documented and successfully contributed thousands of names marking the final resting place of South Carolina Confederate Veterans. The B.G. Micah Jenkins Camp has already documented Confederate Soldiers that are currently buried in York County. These records that are on file will use the information provided to complete the work at hand.

The next step will be that all information gathered by the camp will then be printed legibly on a field form provided by Division. There will then be a GPS reading taken at the top of each headstone and this information entered in the appropriate format, (as shown on the GPS DEVICE), in the appropriate field. A GPS reading will be taken at the Main Entrance of the Cemetery and this information will be entered in the Address Space on the Field Sheet of the form.

To keep from inventorying a cemetery more than one time it would be wise to obtain the information on possible soldiers while there. I have appointed Ray Baker, to serve as Grave Registration Officer to oversee this project. After which all the information that is collected will be converted to excel.format file that will be returned to the Grave Registration Director. Jerry Brown and Bucky Sutton will assist Ray with this process.

The Brigadier General Micah Jenkins will schedule workdays throughout the months of January, February & March to complete the Grave Registration Program initiated by the South Carolina Division. The project is to be completed by 2015.

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

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, January 10th 2012

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @
7:00 PM.

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Also, the speaker is: Robert Roper "South Carolina State Convention
of 1860"

He was scheduled last March but could not make it.

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Those Too Young to Serve

Both the Confederate armies and the Yankees allowed young boys to enlist as drummer boys. Since they had few military duties to perform, the life of a drummer boy appeared rather glamorous, and so as would be expected, boys of all ages tried to enlist, often running away from home. Newitt Dees, a cousin of mine, was just such a boy.

Armies would regularly recruit young boys for service as drummers. This wasn't just to provide music, as the drums performed an important role in the battlefield communications system, with various rolls signaling different commands. Recruiting boys for the work freed men for combat duty, and as the boys got older they could be regularly enlisted in the ranks. Drummer boys were usually treated as something of a mascot by the troops, and often entrusted to the good offices of the regimental chaplain. Officially there were age restrictions, but these were often ignored, and boys as young as ten were occasionally found beating the "long roll" which called the men into action.

Many lie in unknown graves, but not Newitt Dees. He drummed the North Carolina K company of the 18th regiment into action at Gettysburg. Severely wounded, he was left to die, as the Confederates retreated. Captured by the Yankees, at the young age of 16, he succumbed to his wounds and was buried at Camp Letterman near Gettysburg, a Yankee field hospital.

In 1871, a group of ladies, bought property in downtown Raleigh and named it Oakwood Cemetery. They removed Newitt's body along with about 200 others and reinterred it at Oakwood. Today, a tombstone quite resembling Arlington's, lists the name of Newitt Dees, drummer boy, who died for the cause.

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. According to the TV news, the economy is improving - but I'm not too sure.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. Vernon is still having medical problems.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's grand-daughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 3 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She still needs to be seen by the doctor frequently.
- 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 keep Lindsay Waldrop to your prayers.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister in your prayers. He recently had additional 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.

Chaplain
Larry Gregory
803-324-7438

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 January 1862

Jan 1st - Minister to Great Britain John Slidell and Minister to France, James Mason are released from Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts and allowed to continue their journey, effectively ending the Trent Affair. Stonewall Jackson begins the Romney Campaign from Winchester, Virginia. Federal troops fire on the Confederate Battery at Pensacola.

Jan 4th - Jackson takes Bath (now West Virginia).

Jan 6th - Stonewall Jackson shells Hancock, MD for 2 days from the West Virginia side of the Potomac.

Jan 10th - With McClellan ill, Abraham Lincoln calls a White House meeting with Irvin McDowell, William Franklin, Salmon Chase, Edwin Stanton, and Thomas Scott. Lincoln told them "...if McClellan is not going to use the Army anytime soon, I would like to borrow it." Federal forces under "Old Ben" Kelley withdraw from Romney, Virginia. The Battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky

Jan 11th - Simon Cameron resigns as Secretary of War. 15,000 additional Federal troops under General Burnside land on the North Carolina coast.



The following are proposals for revisions to the Camp Bylaws and the Camp Handbook.

Be sure to be at January's meeting for further information. A vote will possibly be held at February's regular Camp meeting to approve or reject.

The four 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.

(4) 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.

Jan 14th - Confederates under Stonewall Jackson take Romney move in and camp there during the cold winter.

Jan 15th - Edwin Stanton becomes Secretary of War following the resignation of Simon Cameron. He is ultimately responsible for as many Confederates death as many of the Federal generals. His policy of starving and mistreating Confederate prisoners of war should be considered a war crime.

Jan 19th - Confederates are defeated at the Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky. General Felix Zollicoffer is shot and killed when he accidentally crosses the Union line and speaks to Federal Col. S. S. Fry at the battle of Mill Springs.

Jan 20th - Federals attempt to disrupt Confederate blockade running by sinking stone laden ships in Charleston harbor.

Jan 22nd - Confederate General Henry Wise was placed in command of Southern forces on Roanoke Island.

Jan 26th - General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered west to become second-in-command to Albert Sidney Johnston.

Jan 30th - USS Monitor, the first ship featuring a turreted center gun, is launched. The design changes naval warfare forever.

Jan 31st - Queen Victoria again expresses the British position of neutrality in the War.

The New Micah Jenkins Camp Officers 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
Communications - Jerry Brown
Camp Graves Registration Officer - Ray Baker
(new position)

Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation of the Causes Which Have Impelled Them to Unite Their Fortunes With Those of the Confederate States of America.

When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified.

The Cherokee people had its origin in the South; its institutions are similar to those of the Southern States, and their interests identical with theirs. Long since it accepted the protection of the United States of America, contracted with them treaties of alliance and friendship, and allowed themselves to be to a great extent governed by their laws.

In peace and war they have been faithful to their engagements with the United States. With much of hardship and injustice to complain of, they resorted to no other means than solicitation and argument to obtain redress. Loyal and obedient to the laws and the stipulations of their treaties, they served under the flag of the United States, shared the common dangers, and were entitled to a share in the common glory, to gain which their blood was freely shed on the battlefield.

When the dissensions between the Southern and Northern States culminated in a separation of State after State from the Union they watched the progress of events with anxiety and consternation. While their institutions and the contiguity of their territory to the States of Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri made the cause of the seceding States necessarily their own cause, their treaties had been made with the United States, and they felt the utmost reluctance even in appearance to violate their engagements or set at naught the obligations of good faith.

Conscious that they were a people few in numbers compared with either of the contending parties, and that their country might with no considerable force be easily overrun and devastated and desolation and ruin be the result if they took up arms for either side, their authorities determined that no other course was consistent with the dictates of prudence or could secure the safety of their people and immunity from the horrors of a war waged by an invading enemy than a strict neutrality, and in this decision they were sustained by a majority of the nation.

That policy was accordingly adopted and faithfully adhered to. Early in the month of June of the present year the authorities of the nation declined to enter into negotiations for an alliance with the Confederate States, and protested against the occupation of the Cherokee country by their troops, or any other violation of their neutrality. No act was allowed that could be construed by the United States to be a violation of the faith of treaties.

But Providence rules the destinies of nations, and events, by inexorable necessity, overrule human resolutions. The number of the Confederate States has increased to eleven, and their Government is firmly established and consolidated. Maintaining in the field an army of 200,000 men, the war became for them but a succession of victories. Disclaiming any intention to invade the Northern States, they sought only to repel invaders from their own soil and to secure the right of governing themselves. They claimed only the privilege asserted by the Declaration of American Independence, and on which the right of self-government is founded, of altering their form of government when it became no longer tolerable and establishing new forms for the security of their liberties.

Throughout the Confederate States we saw this great revolution effected without violence or the suspension of the laws or the closing of the courts. The military power was nowhere placed above the civil authorities. None were seized and imprisoned at the mandate of arbitrary power. All division among the people disappeared, and the determination became unanimous that there should never again be any union with the Northern States. Almost as one man all who were able to bear arms rushed to the defense of an invaded country, and nowhere has it been found necessary to compel men to serve or to enlist mercenaries by the offer of extraordinary bounties.

But in the Northern States the Cherokee people saw with alarm a violated Constitution, all civil liberty put in peril, and all the rules of civilized warfare and the dictates of common humanity and decency unhesitatingly disregarded. In States which still adhered to the Union a military despotism has displaced the civil power and the laws became silent amid arms. Free speech and almost free thought became a crime. The right to the writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed by the Constitution, disappeared at the nod of a Secretary of State or a general of the lowest grade. The mandate of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was set at naught by the military power, and this outrage on common right approved by a President sworn to support the Constitution. War on the largest scale was waged, and the immense bodies of troops called into the field in the absence of any law warranting it under the pretense of suppressing unlawful combination of men. The humanities of war, which even barbarians respect, were no longer thought worthy to be observed. Foreign mercenaries and the scum of cities and the inmates of prisons were enlisted and organized into regiments and brigades and sent into Southern States to aid in

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Flags of the Confederate States of America The 2nd & 3rd National Flag - Brad Blackmon

The Second National pattern (also referred to as the "Stainless Banner") because of its similarity to the Stars and Stripes, the Stars and Bars were replaced with the Second National, in May of 1863.

The Second National Flag was adopted May 1, 1863 and incorporated the Army of Northern Virginia's battle flag design in the canton on a white field. The first official use of the Second National pattern flag was on Stonewall Jackson's casket when his body lay in state in Richmond, May 10, 1863.

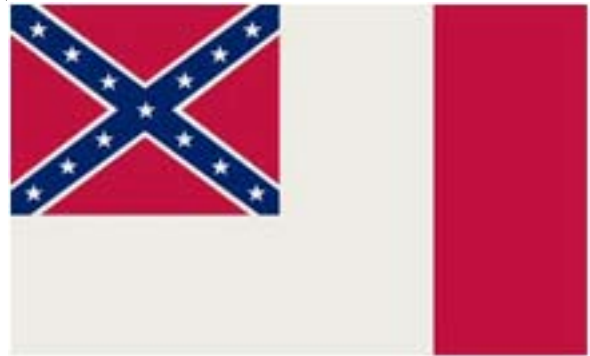
On May 26, 1863 the Second National Flag was designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the official naval jack, or ensign.

The Third National pattern (also referred to as the "Blood Stained Banner") because it could be mistaken for a flag of truce, the Stainless Banner was modified to include a red bar on the fly.

It was to be 1/4 of the area of the flag beyond the now rectangular canton. The width was to be 2/3 of length. The canton was to be 3/5 of width and 1/3 of length. This was signed into law on March 4, 1865; very few if any of the Third National pattern flags saw service during the war, since General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia surrendered just a few weeks later at Appomattox.



2nd National - "Stainless Banner"



3rd National - "Blood Stained Banner"

Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation (continued)

subjugating a people struggling for freedom, to burn, to plunder, and to commit the basest of outrages on women; while the heels of armed tyranny trod upon the necks of Maryland and Missouri, and men of the highest character and position were incarcerated upon suspicion and without process of law in jails, in forts, and in prison-ships, and even women were imprisoned by the arbitrary order of a President and Cabinet ministers; while the press ceased to be free, the publication of newspapers was suspended and their issues seized and destroyed; the officers and men taken prisoners in battle were allowed to remain in captivity by the refusal of their Government to consent to an exchange of prisoners; as they had left their dead on more than one field of battle that had witnessed their defeat to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by Southern hands.

Whatever causes the Cherokee people may have had in the past, to complain of some of the Southern States, they cannot but feel that their interests and their destiny are inseparably con-

nected with those of the South. The war now raging is a war of Northern cupidity and fanaticism against the institution of African servitude; against the commercial freedom of the South, and against the political freedom of the States, and its objects are to annihilate the sovereignty of those States and utterly change the nature of the General Government.

The Cherokee people and their neighbors were warned before the war commenced that the first object of the party which now holds the powers of government of the United States would be to annul the institution of slavery in the whole Indian country, and make it what they term free territory and after a time a free State; and they have been also warned by the fate which has befallen those of their race in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon that at no distant day they too would be compelled to surrender their country at the demand of Northern rapacity,

continued on page 7

Felix Kirk Zollicoffer (May 19, 1812 – January 19, 1862)

Felix Zollicoffer was a newspaperman, three-term United States Congressman from Tennessee, officer in the United States Army, and a Confederate brigadier general during the War. He led the first Confederate invasion of eastern Kentucky and was killed in action at the Battle of Mill Springs, the first Confederate general to perish in the Western Theater.

Zollicoffer was born on a plantation in Bigbyville in Maury County, Tennessee, son of John Jacob and Martha (Kirk) Zollicoffer. He was a descendant of immigrants from Switzerland who had settled in North Carolina in 1710. His grandfather George had served as a captain in the Revolutionary War, and had been granted a tract of land in Tennessee as a reward for his military service. Young Zollicoffer attended the “field schools” in the area and spent one year at Jackson College in Columbia, Tennessee. He left school at the age of sixteen, became an apprentice printer, and engaged in newspaper work in Paris, Tennessee, from 1828–1830. When the paper failed, he moved to Knoxville in 1831 and spent two years as a journeyman printer working for a local newspaper, the Knoxville Register. He became editor and part owner of the Columbia Observer in 1834. He was elected State Printer of Tennessee in 1835. On September 24, 1835, he was married in Columbia to Louisa Pocahontas Gordon. She would bear him fourteen children, but only six lived through infancy.

He also edited the Mercury in Huntsville, Alabama. Volunteering for the army in 1836, he served as a lieutenant in the Second Seminole War in Florida. He returned home and became the owner and editor of the Columbia Observer and the Southern Agriculturist in 1837 and the editor of the Republican Banner, the state organ of the Whig Party, in 1843.

The latter role engaged Zollicoffer in political circles, and he soon was named as Comptroller of the State Treasury from 1845–1849, as well as serving as Adjutant General for the state. He was a delegate in the State Senate from 1849 until 1852 and was a delegate to the Whig National Convention in 1852, supporting the candidacy of General Winfield Scott. Zollicoffer was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third United States Congress and reelected as a candidate of the American Party to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1853 – March 3, 1859). During the first campaign, he fought a duel with the editor of the rival Nashville Union newspaper. He declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1858 and retired to private life. He strongly supported fellow Tennessee moderate John Bell (CU) for president in the election of 1860.

With war clouds threatening and firebrand Tennesseans pushing for the right to secede from the Union, Zollicoffer served as a member of the peace convention of 1861 held in Washington, D.C. in an effort to devise a means to prevent the impending war. Although a strong supporter of states rights, Zollicoffer was not in favor of secession.

When Tennessee seceded, Zollicoffer offered his services to the Provisional Army of Tennessee. Despite his brief combat experience, he was appointed as a brigadier general on May 9, 1861, by Governor Isham Harris. On July 9, he transferred to the Confederate States Army with the same rank and was given command of a department within the District of East Tennessee on August 1. On July 26, 1861, Harris ordered Zollicoffer and 4,000 raw recruits to Knoxville to suppress the East Tennessee resistance to secession, appointing him to command the District of East Tennessee. On September 17, he led a force of 5,400 men from Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap along the Wilderness Road in an effort to seize eastern Kentucky, a state whose declared neutrality in the conflict had been violated by Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk’s invasion in early September. After winning the first Confederate victory in the commonwealth at the relatively minor Battle of Barbourville, he suffered a reversal at the subsequent Battle of Wildcat Mountain and was forced to retreat back into rural eastern Tennessee, an area that was unsympathetic to the Confederate cause. Zollicoffer treated peaceful Unionists fairly but imposed harsher measures after Union guerrillas burned several railroad bridges in November.

Although Zollicoffer’s main responsibility was to guard the Cumberland Gap, in November 1861 he advanced westward back into southeastern Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. He found a strong defensive position at Mill Springs and decided to make it his winter quarters. He fortified the area, especially both sides of the Cumberland River. On December 8, he was superseded by the arrival of Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden, who assumed command of the department, but retained Zollicoffer as commander of the 1st Brigade in his army.

Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas received orders to drive the Confederates across the Cumberland River and break up Crittenden’s army. He left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan’s Crossroads on January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. Albin F.

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Felix Kirk Zollicoffer (continued)

Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. Two days later, they attacked Crittenden and Zollicoffer at the Battle of Mill Springs.

The southern bank of the Cumberland River at Mill Springs was a bluff and a strong defensive position, whereas the northern bank was low and flat. Zollicoffer chose to move most of his men to the north bank where they would be closer to nearby Union troops, incorrectly assuming that it was more defensible. Both Crittenden and Albert Sidney Johnston ordered Zollicoffer to relocate south of the river, but he could not comply — he had insufficient boats to cross the unfordable river quickly and was afraid his brigade would be caught by the enemy halfway across.

Zollicoffer's men were routed from the field. Some accounts claim that Union Colonel Speed S. Fry shot Zollicoffer as the battle waned. He had inadvertently wandered into the Union position, thinking they were Confederate soldiers with his nearsightedness and the gathering darkness. He was struck several times by enemy bullets and soon died from his wounds.

The Federals respected Zollicoffer's body; he was embalmed by a Union surgeon and was eventually returned to Tennessee and finally interred in the Old City Cemetery in Nashville.

Zollicoffer Park, a Confederate cemetery containing a mass grave of the Confederate fallen, lies just outside of Nancy. (There is also a Union cemetery located in Nancy, Mill Springs National Cemetery, the oldest of all National Cemeteries still receiving burials other than Arlington National Cemetery). This public park receives at least two memorial events each year, one on January 19, ("that somber sabbath morn") and the other on Memorial Day. There have also been re-enactments of the Battle of Mill Springs.



Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation (continued)

and be content with an extinct nationality, and with reserves of limited extent for individuals, of which their people would soon be despoiled by speculators, if not plundered unscrupulously by the State.

Urged by these considerations, the Cherokees, long divided in opinion, became unanimous, and like their brethren, the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, determined, by the undivided voice of a General Convention of all the people, held at Tahlequah, on the 21st day of August, in the present year, to make common cause with the South and share its fortunes.

In now carrying this resolution into effect and consummating a treaty of alliance and friendship with the Confederate States of America the Cherokee people declares that it has been faithful and loyal to its engagements with the United States until, by placing its safety and even its national existence in imminent peril, those States have released them from those engagements.

Menaced by a great danger, they exercise the inalienable right of self-defense, and declare themselves a free people, independent of the Northern States of America, and at war with them by their own act. Obeying the dictates of prudence and providing for the general safety and welfare, confident of the rectitude of their intentions and true to the obligations of duty and honor, they accept the issue thus forced upon them, unite their fortunes now and forever with those of the Confederate States, and take up arms for the common cause, and with entire confidence in the justice of that cause and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, will resolutely abide the consequences.

Tahlequah, C. N., October 28, 1861.

THOMAS PEGG,

President National Committee.

JOSHUA ROSS,

Clerk National Committee.

Concurred.

LACY MOUSE,

Speaker of Council.

THOMAS B. WOLFE,

Clerk Council.

Approved.

JNO. ROSS.

Article from:

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/csa.htm>



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Felix Kirk Zollicoffer (May 19, 1812 – January 19, 1862)