



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

Volume XIII Number I

January 2014



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, January 14th 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.**

Commander's Comments A New Year

Now we begin a new year in the Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp.

As the Commander, I will not ask you to do the impossible, but I will ask you to stretch a little to honor our ancestors, those who fought for our land and our God given freedoms.

I ask that each of us give serious thought now to what we will do in 2014 to participate in our Camp's purpose. Whether it is riding on a Lowry's parade float, standing in a booth at York's Summer Fest, or simply carrying on a conversation with someone about our ancestor's dedication. Our Camp deserves dedicated leadership and devoted compatriots.

I wish each of you heartfelt best wishes for the new year. And, I thank you, and appreciate you, for what you have done in the past.

Bucky Sutton

New Camp Officers for 2014 - 2015

Commander - Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander - Chip Adams
Camp Adjutant - Chris Sims
Chaplain - Mike Short
Color Sergeant/Quartermaster - Jack Morton
Camp Historian - Jim Floyd
Webmaster - Jerry Brown
Graves Registration - Ray Baker
Honoring the Gray Editor - Jerry Brown
Communications - Jerry Brown

A Very Special Thanks goes out to Jack and Connie Morton

Jack and Connie **saved** the Lowry's parade for the Camp by not only supplying a flat bed trailer and tractor, but also added side rails to make the trailer safe for everyone on the float.

Thank You!, Jack and Connie

Time Line January 1864

Jan 2nd - The Confederate Congress confirms George Davis's (no relation) appointment to Attorney-General.

Jan 11th - The 13th Amendment (ending slavery) to the Constitution is proposed by Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.

Jan 20th - Lincoln instructs Arkansas commander General Frederick Steele to permit elections following the proposed anti-slavery constitution of the state.

Jan 22nd - William S. Rosecrans is ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri, replacing John Schofield.

Jan 22nd - Arkansas selects pro-Unionist Issac Murphy as provisional governor, pending elections to be held that spring.

Jan 23rd - Trade restrictions for Missouri and Kentucky are lifted.

Jan 25th - Confederates organize a government around General Henry W. Allen. It's capital is Shreveport, Louisiana

Jan 25th - Nathan Bedford Forrest attacks and defeats William Sooy Smith near Meridian, Mississippi

Jan 26th - Battle of Athens, Alabama

Jan 26th - Local elections are permitted in Tennessee where the federal government feels it is in control of the state.

Jan 29th - The Sir William Wallace, a steamer filled with northern goods, falls under attack as it moved down the Mississippi River towards New Orleans.

Famous Quotes

“To hate and persecute the South has become a high passport to honor and power in the Union.”-
U.S. House of Representatives Robert Barnwell
Rhett of South Carolina (1848)



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times. The evening news is rarely about anything good.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah on your prayer list.
- Please add Vic Adkins to your list. Vic was recently in the hospital with pneumonia.
- Also add Dean Wade to your prayer list. Dean recently had back surgery.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan was able to be at November's meeting, but is still having back problems.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better. It was good to see him at the Lowry's parade.
- Please keep Larry Gregory's 9 year old grandson to your list. While visiting the Grand Canyon with his family, he fell and broke his femur and had surgery to put in screws and plates.
- Please continue to pray for the SCV, national, division and brigade.
- 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).

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

Africans' Part in the Slave Trade...

Brantz Mayer was a prominent nineteenth-century Baltimore lawyer, historian, and writer. In 1844, Mayer began his life-long devotion to the preservation of history. He was involved in the establishment of the Maryland Historical Society and served as its president from 1867 to 1871. One of his biographies described the life of a slave trader. In that biography he discussed the Africans' involvement in capturing their own people for sale into bondage:

"To facilitate the sale of these various unfortunates or malefactors, there exists among the Africans a numerous class of brokers, who are as skillful in their traffic as the jockeys of civilized lands. These adroit scoundrels rove the country in search of objects to suit different patrons.

"They supply the body-guard of princes; procure especial tribes for personal attendants; furnish laborers for farms; fill the harems of debauchees; pay or collect debts in flesh; and in cases of emergency take the place of bailiffs, to kidnap under the name of sequestration. If a native king lacks cloth, arms, powder, balls, tobacco, rum, or salt, and does not trade personally with the factories on the beach, he employs one of these dexterous gentry to effect the barter; and thus both British cotton and Yankee rum ascend the rivers from the second hands into which they have passed, while the slave approaches the coast to become the ebony basis of a bill of exchange!"

Muslims' Part in the 19th Century Slave Trade

The following is another selection from Brantz Mayer's biography of a slave trader that speaks to the Muslim's part in the slave trade industry...

"It was not a little amusing that in the midst of the general dismay, caused by the court of Timbo and myself, my colored brother Ahmah-de-Bellah, and his kinsman Abdulmomen, lost no chance of lecturing me about my soul! We kidnapped the Africans all day and spouted Islamism all night! Our religion, however, was more speculative than practical. It was much more important, they thought, that we should embrace the faith of their peculiar theology, than that we should trouble ourselves about human rights that interfered with profits and pockets."

Source: Captain Canot or, Twenty years of an African Slaver, by Brantz Mayer, Published 1854.
Photo: Illustration from his book of a Mandingo Chief and his sword bearer Muslim Slave Traders



Who is More to Blame for Slavery?

For those who constantly condemn the South for slavery – think about slavery and how it came to be. Slaves did not just suddenly appear in the South (and North). They were brought here on slave ships. And where did these ships originate from? The vast majority of these ships were Northern ships flying the stars and stripes, NOT the stars and bars! No ship ever brought slaves to this country flying a Confederate flag. The Confederate flag is considered racist because of slavery, but NOT the US stars and stripes (only because the North won the War!).

Where did these ships go to get the slaves? These slaves did not just magically appear on the shipping docks ready to jump on these ships to be taken to America. They were mostly “purchased” by slavers from other Africans. For the most part these Africans did not need money, so they “sold” the slaves by bartering for trinkets and rum. These Africans fought and captured other African tribes to get slaves to sell to slavers to get trinkets and get drunk! I’m sure they didn’t use the rum for growing vegetables.

So who is without blame for slavery in America – North and South?!

To the Yankees that blame slavery on the South, maybe one of your ancestors was on the slave ships that brought the slaves to America. Or maybe, one of your ancestors owned slaves. Or maybe, one of your ancestors owned the ship that brought the slaves here.

If you are an African American, you can talk about slaves on the plantations, but what was YOUR ancestor’s role in slavery? Can you say that your ancestor is not any more responsible for slavery in this country than my ancestor? Is it possible, one of your ancestors killed and captured members of other tribes to get those trinkets and rum?

To the best of my knowledge, my Confederate ancestors did not own any slaves.

Jerry Brown

Some great religious revivals swept through the Confederate armies during the war. The event portrayed in this Print is based on an actual event.



‘Resurrection Morn’ by artist Hong Min Zou.

In November 1863 General Lee’s Army was in winter quarters along the Rapidan River. The Union Army was directly across the river with the pickets of both sides within talking distance. After a religious service, several soldiers expressed a desire to be baptized in the Rapidan River. The officers in charge at first were reluctant because it might cause trouble, but relented . About 50 soldiers and the Chaplain walked toward the river. As they approached the enemy watched but did nothing. As they approached the rivers edge, they began to sing the old Hymn “There is a Fountain Filled with Blood” many of the enemy left their works and began to sing along with us. Both armies were at peace as they witnessed the death of the old man into the resurrection of the new man through Jesus Christ.



**Iredell Jones Chapter #85 C of C
South Carolina Division Children of the Confederacy**

The South Carolina Division Children of the Confederacy has been busy working hard in service to others. Our members have participated in several Veteran's Day programs across the state. Our SC Division President Billy Gallien escorted Goldstar mothers who had lost their sons in VietNam and Iraq. Billy changed out the flag at the Union District Monument in Jonesville, SC. The flag was torn, tattered and faded. He replaced the flag with a new 1st National flag. He checked several cemeteries over the holidays to change out flags and to check on crosses and markers. Members have been busy over the holidays with food collections, coat collections, Christmas shoebox packing, angel tree gifts, Veteran's gifts, etc... Our children are always out in our communities serving others and representing our organization as an involved and giving service oriented group.

The CofC have been invited to participate in the Cross of Honor dedication at Flatrock Cemetery on January 12th. Since we were going to be in Union County, we decided to rededicate the Confederate monuments in Union and Jonesville. There is a Union County Monument, General Wallace's homeplace, General Wallace's grave, and the Union District Monument at Jonesville. We will then head to Flatrock Cemetery to participate in the Cross Dedication. Please join us if you can!



CofC SC President Billy Gallien replacing the torn, tattered and faded flag at the Jonesville, SC Monument with a new 1st National flag.

Please contact me regarding membership

Judy McCardle, 803/496-6530, or at mdm1@comporium.net.



**The Children of the South
Carolina Division Children of the
Confederacy**

*Invite you to attend a Re-Dedication
Ceremony Of the Union County Confederate
Monuments Union and Jonesville, South
Carolina*

Sunday, January 12, 2014 Beginning
at 1:15 pm at the Union County Monu-
ment located at the corner of SC Highway
49{Main Street} & Herndon Street on the
lawn of the Union County Courthouse

Followed by the General Wallace
Home Marker located at 430 Main Street
across the street from the Union YMCA
parking at the corner of Wallace Street
and Main Street Marker is between the
road and the sidewalk on the edge of the
busy street, please stay on the sidewalk
and beware of the traffic

Followed by General Wallace's Grave
located at Forest Lawn Cemetery, from the
courthouse turn right on Herndon Street
at the stop sign turn right, turn left on N.
Pinckney Street {SC 18} take slight right
to cross the railroad tracks, Forest Lawn
Cemetery is on the right.

Followed by the Union District Monu-
ment, Jonesville located at the corner of
Pacolet and Depot Streets {SC 18} from
Forest Lawn Cemetery follow SC 18 to
Pacolet Street, turn right at the Kangaroo
Station, monument is on the right, park-
ing on the street

Please join us at the Flatrock Cem-
etry Cross of Honor Rededication Cer-
emony 3:00pm Jonesville, SC Presented by
the States Gist Camp #1451



United Daughters of the Confederacy®

Lee, Jackson, Maury Luncheon
Sponsored by
Ann White Chapter #123

You are cordially invited to join us for a Celebration
Honoring the birthdays of
Generals Robert E Lee and Thomas "Stonewall"
Jackson
and
Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury

Noon Saturday, January 18, 2014
Eastview Baptist Church
Education Building
1430 Gordon Road
(off Hwy 5 between Rock Hill and York)
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29732

A Sparrow's Nest of Letters

presented by
Joy Sparrow
Diary editor
& family reenactors

Advance Registration Required
By January 16 - \$25.00
Kimberly Herndon
breezeinsc@hotmail.com
803/329-0094

**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

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 or you can call
them at: 864-834-7024.

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

Henry Watkins Allen (April 29, 1820 – April 22, 1866)

Henry Watkins Allen was a soldier and politician, and a general during the War. He served as the 17th Governor of Louisiana late in the war and was the last governor elected under Constitutional law to the post until the end of Reconstruction.

Allen was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and educated at Marion College, Missouri, taught school and practiced law in Mississippi, and served in the Texas Revolution against Mexico. He was elected as a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives in 1846, after which he studied law at Harvard. He later moved to Louisiana and was elected to the Louisiana Legislature in 1853.

In 1859, he went to Europe with the intention of taking part in the Italian struggle for independence, but arrived too late. He toured through Europe, the incidents of which are recounted in *Travels of a Sugar Planter*. He was re-elected to the legislature during his absence, and on returning took a prominent part in the business of that body. He had been a Know Nothing (American Party) in politics, but had joined the Democratic Party when Buchanan was nominated for president in 1856.

Allen joined the Confederate Army as a lieutenant colonel on August 15, 1861, and was promoted to colonel on March 1, 1862. He was wounded at Shiloh and Baton Rouge.

Sarah Morgan met Colonel Allen on November 2, 1862, when he was still unable to walk due to his wounds in both legs at the Battle of Baton Rouge. She described him as a “wee little man” with a “dough face”.

Allen became a brigadier general on August 19, 1863, and was elected Governor of Louisiana in 1864, losing office when the Confederacy collapsed in 1865.

As governor, Allen secured legislative passage of a law to prevent illegal impressment by Confederate agents. Another law allowed Allen to purchase medicine and to distribute it to the needy. Disabled soldiers were provided with \$11 per month. Allen procured the establishment of new hospitals both with public funds and private contributions. Recognizing the lack of manufacturing industry in Louisiana he established a system of state stores, foundries, and factories with the goal this new works would be put to civilian production after the war. Because the lack of medicine was acute in the Confederacy he devoted extensive time and resources toward establishing a large intelligence and covert action service which could secretly procure vital supplies especially medicine such as quinine from behind Union lines in New Orleans or from Mexico.

Having established the state’s military-industrial complex in a short twelve months, state laboratories were soon manufacturing turpentine, castor oil, medicinal alcohol, and carbonate of soda. Allen made arrangement with General Edmund Kirby-Smith to transfer to the state large amounts of cotton and sugar collected by Confederate agents as tax in-kind until the Confederate debt could be retired. He tried to make the state self-sufficient and also guarded the civil liberties of the citizens from infringement by military authorities.

As the Union army forces started flooding into the rest of free Louisiana, Governor Allen was declared an outlaw by military authorities punishable by death upon his capture. Historian John D. Winters writes on Allen’s exodus from Louisiana as the war ended to take refuge in Mexico: “Before leaving he addressed a long letter to the people of Louisiana begging them to keep the peace and ‘submit to the inevitable’ and ‘begin life anew’ without whining or despair. The crippled governor then got into his ambulance while a group of friends, tears streaming from their eyes, told him good-by.”

With his departure, Louisiana would begin the process of Reconstruction, and would not have another civil elected governor representing the majority of the people until the end of Reconstruction in 1877. In 1865, James Madison Wells, Louisiana’s first reconstruction governor, succeeded Allen.

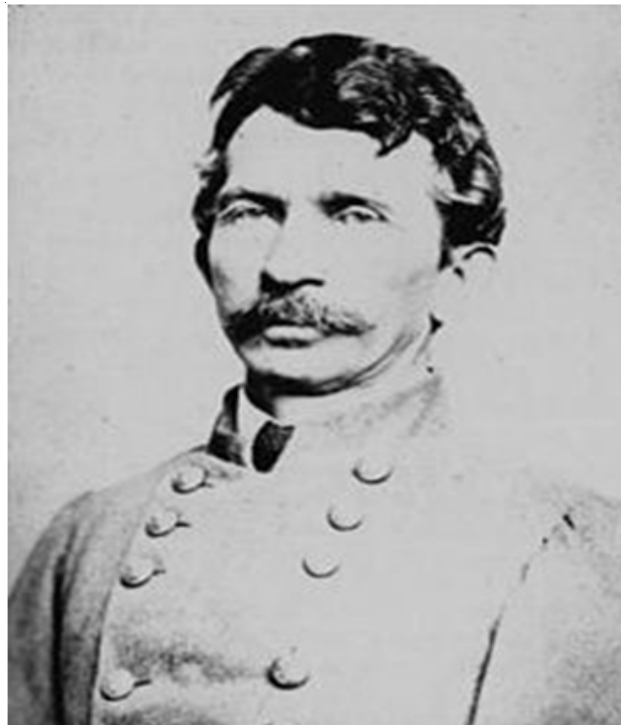
After the war, Allen moved to Mexico City and edited the *Mexico Times*. He assisted in the opening of trade between Texas and Mexico. He died in Mexico City, of a stomach disorder. His body was buried at Lafayette Cemetery in New Orleans, and later (1885) moved to the grounds in front of the Old Louisiana State Capitol in Baton Rouge.

The Henry Watkins Allen Camp #133 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is named in his honor as is Allen Parish in western Louisiana. The neighborhood he lived in while in Shreveport bears the name Allendale. Camp #435, Sons of Confederate Veterans was chartered in 1903 as the Kirby Smith Camp, but the name was changed prior to 1935 to the Henry Watkins Allen Camp #435 in honor of Shreveport’s famous resident. The camp is no longer in existence.

Henry W. Allen Elementary School, a public school in New Orleans, is named for him. Port Allen, a small city on the west bank of the Mississippi River across from Baton Rouge, was named after him in 1878. A statue of Allen by famed sculptor Angela Gregory is located near the West Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse in Port Allen, which was named for him.



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



Henry Watkins Allen (April 29, 1820 – April 22, 1866)