



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume X Number VII July 2011



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

Hopefully your 4th July with family & friends were enjoyable. Camp activities have slowed down a little due to the long summer recess. The only item on the camp's schedule for the next few months will be Summerfest in downtown York. The festival is planned for August 27th.

Also the camp is still in need of volunteers to help with the Homecoming Committee for planning our 20th Anniversary in October. If any camp members are interested in helping please feel free to contact me either by email or phone.

I will be taking several days of vacation at the end of the month, to participate in the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of 1st Manassas in Virginia. If there are any concerns please feel free to contact Bucky Sutton our 1st Lt. Commander or our PIC Jim Floyd while I'm away.

See ya'll in the field.....

*Your Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*

Regarding General Order # 4

20 June 2011

A Message from:

Mark A. Simpson, *Division Commander*

Gentlemen and Compatriots of the South Carolina Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

The *SC Confederate Veterans Grave Registration* program and initiative has been under way now for several years. Many Camps and Compatriots have documented and successfully contributed thousands of names marking the final resting place of South Carolina Confederate Veterans. This daunting task could not be performed without the sacrifice and time that many of our men have given to honor the memory of these valiant dead.

It has come to my attention that a few men find the forms and methodology of documentation too difficult and unnecessary. However, an overwhelming number of other men do not see the guidelines as too taxing or demanding and they continue to build upon the database.

As a result, Commander Frank Berry, Chairman of the *SC Confederate Grave Registration Committee* will be conducting several training sessions around South Carolina beginning in July. Brigade Commanders will be in contact with and will inform their respective Camp Commanders of those

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Honoring the Gray

Editor

Jerry Brown
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Camp Meeting

Tuesday, July 12th 2011

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The Speaker for June is Don Gordon. His subject is the Water War in the Carolinas.

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Religion During the War

In our June meeting, we learned from Ailene Shields about how the common Southern soldier and his family lived during the War. Let's take just a moment and add to that some thoughts about religion during that time.

On the eve of the War, Baptists were one of the largest denominations in the country. They were considerably more widespread and influential in the South than in the North.

At the time of the war, there were over 11,000 Baptist churches in the country, with about two-thirds in Southern states (an especially telling proportion when one considers that the white population of the North was about three-and-a-half times larger than that of the South). Value of Baptist church property was almost \$20 million (that's \$345 billion in today's dollar).

In 1845, Northern and Southern Baptists split over the issue of slavery, and the latter formed a separate denomination under the Southern Baptist Convention. Other large denominations at the time included Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans and Roman Catholics, though Americans were active in many faiths.

Interestingly, Abraham Lincoln was the first US president to use the phrase "One nation under God," but he wasn't baptized and never joined a church.

By contrast, Robert E. Lee was a devout Christian and prayed daily. He was known to pray for his enemies. Lee was confirmed in the Episcopal Church at age 46 and after the War he attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond. He was so revered in the Episcopal Church that they named a church in Lexington, Virginia, Robert E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church.

--Bucky Sutton

Regarding General Order # 4

locations, dates and time. All Camps who require special or additional training are urged and expected to attend in order that all Camps may comply with the guidelines and procedures required to fulfill the transfer of information into the SC Division database.

Everyone must understand; there is one method and one set of guidelines to fulfill the requirements of the program. All nonconforming data, which cannot transfer into the database because of improper format will be rejected and a waste of time.

*If you want to help, please contact
Brad Blackmon or Bucky Sutton.*



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed. The economy does not seem to be getting any better.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Ansley Grace is now 8 months old and continues to have serious heart problems. She has been discharged from the hospital as there is nothing more they can do for her.
- Please add Lindsay Waldrop to your prayers. Lindsay is having back problems.
- Also, please add Colie Fox and family. His wife recently passed away.
- Please keep Frankie Wade (Dean Wade's wife) to your prayers. Frankie recently had back surgery
- 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).

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.

Crittenden-Johnson Resolution

On July 25th 1861, the U.S. Congress passes the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution, declaring that the war is being waged for the reunion of the states and not to interfere with the institutions of the South, namely slavery. The measure was important in keeping the pivotal states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland in the Union.

This resolution is not to be confused with an earlier plan, the Crittenden Compromise, which proposed protecting slavery as an enticement to keep Southern states from seceding; the plan was defeated in Congress. Many Northerners initially supported a war to keep the Union together, but had no interest in advancing the cause of abolition. The Crittenden-Johnson Resolution was passed in 1861 to distinguish the issue of emancipation from the war's purpose.

The common denominator of the two plans was Senator John Crittenden from Kentucky. Crittenden carried the torch of compromise borne so ably by another Kentucky senator, Henry Clay, who brokered such important deals as the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 to keep the nation together. Clay died in 1852, but Crittenden carried on the spirit befitting the representative of a state deeply divided over the issue of slavery.

Although the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution was passed in Congress, it meant little when, just two weeks later, President Abraham Lincoln signed a confiscation act, allowing for the seizure of property—including slaves—from rebellious citizens. Still, for the first year and a half of the Civil War, reunification of the United States was the official goal of the North. It was not until Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of September 1862 that slavery became a goal.

Time Line July 1861

July 2nd – Federal General Robert Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland and moves towards Harpers Ferry.

July 4th - Lincoln, in a speech to Congress, states the war is...“a People’s contest...a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men...” The Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men. The Kansas Flag is introduced. Leonidas Polk is put in charge of the Confederate Department Number 2.

July 11th – The Battle of Rich Mountain VA took place in Randolph County, Virginia (now West Virginia) as part of the Operations in Western Virginia Campaign. Sterling Price, Confederate governor Claiborne Jackson, Nathaniel Lyon, and Francis Blair meet at Planters’ House in St. Louis to discuss a truce. Lyon was quoted as saying “This means war” after the talks end abruptly.

July 13th – The Battle of Corrick’s Ford. While directing his rear guard Confederate General Robert Garnett is shot and dies minutes later. He is the first general to die during the Civil War.

July 17th - The U. S. begins issuing demand notes commonly called “Greenbacks”.

July 21st - First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) VA: The war erupts on a large scale in the east when Confederate forces under P. T. Beauregard turn back Union General Irvin McDowell’s troops along Bull Run

in Virginia. The inexperienced soldiers on both sides slugged it out in a chaotic battle that resulted in a humiliating retreat by the Yankees and signaled, for many, the true start of the war. General Thomas J. Jackson earns the nickname “Stonewall” as his brigade resists Union attacks. Union troops fall back to Washington.

July 22nd - In a proclamation, Jefferson Davis accepts Tennessee as a member of the Confederacy Tennessee. George B. McClellan [US] ordered to Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac following the defeat at Bull Run.

July 23rd - Major General John Dix ordered to take command of the Department of Maryland; Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans ordered to take command of the Department of the Ohio.

July 25th - The Crittenden Resolution passes, 30 – 5 in Congress. This bill states that the war is to be fought to preserve the union and not to alter slavery in the established form. The U. S. Congress approves the use of volunteers to put down the rebellion. With his troops enlistment expiring, Robert Patterson is relieved of duty in the Shenandoah Valley. He had failed to hold Joseph Johnston in Winchester to prevent Johnston from moving east to support Beauregard at Bull Run.

July 26th - George McClellan appointed commander, Army of the Potomac, replacing Irvin McDowell. Some sources give the date as July 27, the day he received the orders.

Manassas - the Start of the War

The First Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, was the first major battle of the War. Lincoln under pressure from the public that urged the army "On to Richmond!" went against the advice of his aging general-in-chief Winfield Scott and ordered an attack. Largely untrained Union troops under Irvin McDowell marched to Centreville and then to Manassas Junction, where McDowell hoped to cut the railroad running into the Shenandoah Valley. He failed, and Confederate troops (equally untrained) under Joseph E. Johnston rode the rails from the Valley to Manassas, where they united with P. G. T. Beauregard's army and met McDowell along Bull Run on July 21.

The battle was marked by confusion, with Union and Confederate troops wearing similar uniforms and flying similar flags. When it looked as if the Union troops might prevail, Virginians under the command of Thomas J. Jackson rallied on Henry House Hill, where he earned his famous nickname "Stonewall." The Union army was routed in front of spectators from Washington, D.C., and politicians and generals on both sides were left to acknowledge the possibility that the war would last longer than they had thought.

In the summer of 1861, Lincoln faced pressure to make a move against the Confederates in Virginia. Politicians and newspaper editors clamored for action. Furthermore, in the wake of Fort Sumter, Lincoln had issued a proclamation on April 15 for 75,000 men to serve for three months. As the expiration of their term of service approached, pressure mounted to employ the men. To do nothing with these men would squander their patriotism and result in demoralization.

The elderly general-in-chief of the army, Winfield Scott, advised caution. Scott had been skeptical of the abilities of militia and volunteer troops since his service in the War of 1812. He feared that the men in service lacked the skills necessary to perform well. Scott instead suggested that the United States bide its time, train troops to proficiency, and institute a blockade of the Confederacy. Although the United States would eventually adopt Scott's so-called Anaconda Plan, Lincoln decided to order an advance.

The Union forces held the advantage in manpower in the Virginia theaters. Irvin McDowell held command of 35,000 Union troops in northern Virginia. At the head of the Shenandoah Valley stood General Robert Patterson, an aging veteran of the War of 1812 with nearly 18,000 men under his command. The Union enjoyed the advantage of superior numbers on both fronts, but only if they could prevent Confederate forces from uniting. In eastern Virginia, Confederate general P. G. T. Beauregard and his Army of the Potomac with approximately 21,000 men protected Manassas Junction,

where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroad met. Most important, the Manassas Gap Railroad gave the Confederates an advantage because it connected Beauregard with the 11,000 Confederates of the Army of the Shenandoah under General Joseph E. Johnston in the Shenandoah Valley. In the event of a Union advance against either force, the Confederate generals could utilize the railroad to concentrate their men to meet it.

Under orders from Lincoln, McDowell began his advance south on July 16, intending to move to Centreville and then to Manassas Junction, where he would sever the Confederate rail line connecting the Shenandoah Valley and the east. He depended on Patterson to occupy Johnston, however, and Patterson proved utterly inept at the task. Confederate forces in the Valley expected they could slip away undetected.

Indeed, on July 17, in the face of the Union advance, Beauregard informed Confederate president Jefferson Davis that "the enemy have assailed my outposts in heavy force" and that he had "fallen back on the line of Bull Run." Word went out by telegraph to Johnston that the anticipated Union advance had begun. Johnston, confident that Patterson would stay put, immediately agreed to shift his forces to Manassas.

A sharp skirmish on July 18 set the stage for the Battle of Manassas. As Union General Daniel Tyler advanced through Centreville, he exceeded his orders and decided to test the Confederate forces at Blackburn's Ford. There, Confederate General James Longstreet lay in wait. He stopped Tyler's advance, and although casualties on both sides were light, the action shaped both McDowell and Beauregard's plans.

McDowell, although displeased with Tyler's overenthusiastic advance, determined to avoid the obviously strong force at Blackburn's Ford. Proceeding west from Blackburn's Ford, crossings of Bull Run lay at Mitchell's Ford, Island Ford, Ball's Ford, Lewis Ford, Stone Bridge, Poplar (or Farm) Ford, and Sudley Ford. Confederate detachments protected all of the crossings up to the Stone Bridge. Accordingly, McDowell planned to flank the Confederate line by crossing far beyond the Confederate left at Sudley Ford and then wheeling behind the Confederate line. While the flanking column worked its way into position, other detachments would demonstrate at both Blackburn's Ford and the Stone Bridge in order to distract the Confederates.

Beauregard, meanwhile, receiving news that Johnston would be arriving by rail, initially planned to pin McDowell in place at Blackburn's Ford while Johnston worked his way around the Union right.

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Manassas - the Start of the War

Confederates from the Valley began arriving on July 19 (the first time in history that troops had been transported to the battlefield by train), with Johnston himself arriving on July 20. With the Confederate forces united, an assault on their part became imperative. Both generals believed that once it became clear that Johnston had slipped away, Patterson would join with McDowell's men, creating a force too large to confront. After consultation with Beauregard, Johnston judged his plan too risky, and the pair decided that they would concentrate forces at Blackburn's Ford. They would receive the Union attack, destroy it, and then rush their fresh troops across Bull Run and push to Centreville, cutting McDowell's line of retreat. Thus, early on July 21, Johnston decided that the Confederates needed to shore up their left and center, and he moved the brigades of Virginian Thomas J. Jackson and South Carolinian Barnard Bee toward the left.

At the same time on July 21, Union troops began marching to their positions. At six o'clock, Tyler's men began their demonstration at the Stone Bridge to attract Confederate attention. Meanwhile, the flanking column started toward Sudley Ford.

Colonel Nathan "Shanks" Evans and his Confederate troops were positioned at the Stone Bridge to meet Tyler's possible attack. Evans had acquired the nickname at West Point as a mocking reference to his spindly legs (spindle shanks). Infamous for having an orderly carry around a keg of whiskey he had nicknamed "barrelito," Shanks and his brigade remained impassive in the face of the Union troops who seemed content to remain on their side of Bull Run. Evans kept his men largely concealed, only allowing his pickets to trade fire with Tyler's men as he awaited a more serious advance.

At nine o'clock in the morning, Confederate signal officer E. Porter Alexander caught sight of the flanking column just making its way across Sudley Ford and immediately informed both headquarters and Evans "Look to your left, you are turned" the first use of wigwag signaling in combat. Grasping the gravity of the situation, Evans moved the bulk of his men to block its advance, leaving only a few to hold Tyler. As he took position on the slopes of Matthews Hill, it appeared as though Evans, with a lone brigade, would confront a full two Union divisions.

Bee, meanwhile, had heard the firing earlier in the morning and moved his brigade, along with the brigade of Francis Bartow, from its position in the center to a location farther left. They initially marched up Henry House Hill, a prominence to the east of Matthews Hill. As they did this, the lead troops of the Union flanking column, under Rhode Islander Ambrose E. Burnside, encountered Evans's line. The battle had begun in earnest. For nearly an hour, Evans and his Confederates held. As they began to

buckle under the pressure of the Union advance, help arrived in the form of Bee's and Bartow's brigades, which had moved from Henry House Hill to Matthews Hill.

As fighting seesawed between Burnside and Bartow, Bee, and Evans, another Union commander took steps that would unravel the Confederate line on Matthews Hill. Colonel William T. Sherman, with a Union brigade, crossed Bull Run at Poplar (or Farm) Ford, which lay behind the Confederate lines on Matthews Hill. His brigade entered the fray, prompting a Confederate retreat.

Momentarily, it looked as if McDowell had put the Confederates to flight, as the battered remnants of the three brigades on Matthews Hill streamed eastward. Yet hope remained for Johnston and Beauregard, who during the morning's fighting had set aside any offensive plans and started more troops toward their left. McDowell, unaccountably, paused and failed to closely pursue the Confederates. This proved a fatal error, as a brigade of Virginians under Colonel Thomas J. Jackson began to form a new defensive line along Henry House Hill. It was here that Bee purportedly implored his men to rally on Jackson "standing like a stone wall."

Until midafternoon, fighting swirled along Henry House Hill as both sides fed more troops into the fight. In the confusion, both Confederate and Union troops fell victim to friendly fire. At this early date in the war, uniforms had not been standardized and both armies carried similar looking flags. (In part, the Confederate battle flag was born out of this confusion.) More than once, troops fired on their comrades, convinced that they were the enemy. Bartow and Bee lost their lives, and the widow Henry, who had refused to leave her house, also perished during the fighting. By three o'clock, the Confederates had gained the upper hand at Henry House Hill.

McDowell, in midafternoon, attempted to salvage the situation. He ordered an advance on Chinn Ridge, which lay to the southwest of Henry House Hill. From there, he could potentially flank the Confederate position. Unfortunately for McDowell, the Confederates anticipated this maneuver. Brigades under Arnold Elzey and Jubal A. Early stymied the Union advance toward Chinn Ridge. McDowell, with nothing left to gain on the south side of Bull Run, ordered a withdrawal. Covered by United States Regulars, the retreat began in an orderly fashion. Yet as the Union troops got farther from the battlefield, panic mounted. Cries went up that the Confederate cavalry was closing in on the retreating troops. In reality, Beauregard and Johnston possessed only a small force of horsemen under J. E. B. Stuart. Although they attempted a pursuit, little came of it.

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Robert S. Garnett (December 16, 1819 – July 13, 1861)

Robert S. Garnett was a brigadier general in the Confederate army during the American Civil War (1861–1865). An 1841 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, he had a distinguished career in the United States Army, including service in the Mexican War (1846–1848), when he was an advisor to the Virginia-born general and later U.S. president Zachary Taylor. Garnett also designed the Great Seal of the State of California. After resigning from the Army to join the Confederacy, Garnett led Confederate troops on July 13, 1861, at the Battle of Corrick's Ford in what is now West Virginia. During the closing phases of that engagement, Garnett was shot and killed, becoming the first Confederate general killed during the Civil War.

Robert Selden Garnett was born December 16, 1819, on the family plantation Champlain (also known as Font Hill) in Essex County, Virginia. He was one of seven children born to Robert Selden Garnett Sr. and Olympia Charlotte DeGouges Garnett. Robert was a cousin of Richard Brooke Garnett, who also became a Confederate general and died during Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg (1863). Robert Garnett Jr. attended the Norfolk Academy, where he concentrated on engineering, drawing, and horsemanship. He entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, on September 1, 1837. He graduated on July 1, 1841, ranked twenty-seventh in a class of fifty-two cadets. Garnett received a commission as brevet second lieutenant in the 4th United States Artillery and soon reported to Company G of that regiment, then located near the Canadian border. On January 31, 1842, he received promotion to the rank of second lieutenant.

Although still a relatively inexperienced officer, Garnett received an appointment on July 5, 1843, as assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. He held that position until October 17, 1844, when he resigned and became a recruiter. Garnett joined the staff of Brigadier General John E. Wool on January 1, 1845, at Troy, New York, and served in this capacity until September 30. At that time, he went to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and rejoined the 4th U.S. Artillery. With the regiment, Garnett went to Aransas Bay, Texas. He soon became a part of Major General Zachary Taylor's Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi and served as adjutant for the Artillery Battalion. Garnett participated in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma on May 8 and 9, 1846. Taylor named him as one of his aides-de-camp on June 29, and Garnett received promotion to the rank of first lieutenant on August 18. He distinguished himself in the Battles of Monterey (September 21–23,

1846) and Buena Vista (February 22–23, 1847). As a result, Garnett was brevetted captain and then major.

Taylor left Mexico for New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 26, 1847, and he reached his home in Baton Rouge on December 5. Garnett appears to have accompanied the general on this trip. On August 31, 1848, Garnett received a transfer to the 7th United States Infantry Regiment, though he continued to act as something of a military advisor to Taylor. Having been elected president of the United States in November 1848, Taylor resigned from the army on January 31, 1849. During the spring of that year, Garnett carried dispatches to San Francisco for General Persifer F. Smith, military governor of California. During this trip, Garnett sketched a design that was later adopted as the Great Seal of the State of California.

Garnett's association with Taylor ended with the president's death in July 1850. He received orders from the secretary of war later in the year to escort a group of nearly one hundred Seminole Indians from Florida to the Indian Territory. After his return to the East, Garnett began serving as a member of the Board to Revise the Uniform Dress of the Army at Washington, D.C. He received promotion to the rank of captain in the 7th Infantry on March 9, 1851. Later in the year, Garnett went on frontier duty at Corpus Christi and then at Ringgold Barracks in Texas.

Colonel Robert E. Lee, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, recommended Garnett as commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. Garnett assumed that position on November 1, 1852. U.S. secretary of war Jefferson Davis dismissed Garnett from this post on July 31, 1854. Garnett then returned to Fort Monroe. Promoted to captain of the 1st United States Cavalry on March 3, 1855, Garnett saw little service in that capacity, because on March 27, he was appointed major of the newly reconstituted 9th United States Infantry.

Garnett went with his regiment to Fort Steilacoom in the Washington Territory. In August 1856, he supervised the construction Fort Simcoe. Garnett returned to the East in November and married Marianna E. Nelson of Boston, Massachusetts, on January 24, 1857. A son, Arthur Nelson, was born to the couple in February 1858 after they returned to Fort Simcoe. Marianna and Arthur died of fever on September 17 and 23, respectively. Garnett took the bodies to New York, where they were buried in

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Robert S. Garnett (continued)

Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. He then went on a leave of absence in Europe that lasted until March 1861.

After the Virginia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on April 17, 1861, Garnett resigned from the United States Army. The resignation was accepted on April 30, 1861. Robert E. Lee, then commanding Virginia's Provisional Army, recommended that Garnett be promoted to colonel and named adjutant general. Governor John Letcher did so on April 25. Appointed brigadier general in the Confederate army on June 6, Garnett went to Staunton to assume command of the Department of Northwestern Virginia. He had as his mission to prevent further Union incursions and to protect the vital rail lines and turnpikes in the region. On July 13, his forces engaged Union troops in the Battle of Corrick's Ford. The Confederates were forced to retreat, and Garnett remained near his rear guard. A Union bullet soon hit him in the back and mortally wounded him, making him the first Confederate general killed in the Civil War. The Union troops who found his body had it transferred to his family in Baltimore. On August 28, 1865, his remains were interred next to those of his wife and son in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Contributed by Arthur M. Bergeron Jr., a reference historian with the U.S. Army Military History Institute. He is a past president of the Louisiana Historical Association and of the Richmond and Baton Rouge Civil War round tables. His publications include *A Thrilling Narrative: The Memoir of a Southern Unionist* (2006), *The Civil War in Louisiana, Part B: The Home Front* (2004), *The Civil War in Louisiana, Part A: Military Activity* (2002), *The Civil War Reminiscences of Major Silas T. Grisamore, CSA* (1993), *Confederate Mobile, 1861-1865* (1991), and *Guide to Louisiana Confederate Military Units, 1861-1865* (1989).

from Encyclopedia Virginia:
http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Garnett_Robert_S_1819-1861.

Dues are Due

Please send in your annual dues to Chris Sims as soon as possible. The annual dues for 2011-2012 of \$50.00 are due by August.

The dues can be sent to Chris at:
Chris Sims
5266 Bay Rd.
Rock Hill, SC 29732

Manassas - the Start of the War

Instead, as the Union troops proceeded they became more disorganized. By the time they reached Centreville, McDowell decided that further withdrawal was needed in order to reorganize and calm his men.

McDowell's men retreated through Centreville and on to Washington, D.C. Although some units certainly fled in a panic, enough Union troops maintained their composure to hold the Confederates at bay. The Confederates, for their part, exhausted after the fighting of the day and badly disorganized themselves, were in no shape to mount a sustained pursuit of the fleeing army. The Union troops suffered 2,896 casualties against the Confederates' 1,897, shocking numbers at the time.

First Manassas was the bloodiest battle in American history to date; yet it would not compare to the bloodletting still to come. In fact, the historian Ethan Rafuse has argued that the most important effect of the battle was to convince numerous persons, North and South, that the War would last longer and would exact a toll much greater in both blood and treasure than many had expected. Prior to First Manassas, many believed that a single battle would decide the war. Afterward, it became clear that much more than one victory would be needed to win the war. And while the Confederates had defeated McDowell, on July 26, a new leader, George B. McClellan, fresh from his successes in western Virginia, reported to Washington, D.C., to organize and train the new recruits arriving.

*Contributed by Peter Luebke,
a PhD candidate in history
at the University of Virginia*

Web Site Update:

If you haven't checked out the web site lately, please do soon. Our web master, Chris Brown, has done a lot of work and made several additions.

The web site now contains all the past newsletters from January 2009 to present and a list with all the articles has been added. The list gives the titles of each of the articles and what month and year the article appeared in.

A page has been added for our Chaplain and another page "Join Us" has been added with information on joining the Micah Jenkins Camp.

www.bgmicahjenkins.org



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



Robert S. Garnett (December 16, 1819 – July 13, 1861)