



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

**Volume XI Number VII**

**July 2012**



# *Honoring the Gray*

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## Commander's Comments

At the time of this writing I hope you are doing well. The summer months are a quite time for the camp, with not much activity going on. There are several items that I wish to touch base on for the coming months.

First off the executive council will be holding a financial meeting to discuss what projects the camp want to sponsor from the proceeds collected from the spring fundraiser. The meeting will be on July 17th at 6:00 PM. We will be meeting at Mary's Café in Rock Hill. Those camp members who wish to attend are more than welcome to sit in on the meeting.

Mark your calendars' for August 25th 2012. York County will be holding their annual Summerfest festival. We will need help throughout the day with set up and help working the booth. The deadline to submit our application will be August 1st.

Lastly we are in preparations in planning a trip to the Museum & Library of Confederate History in Greenville. The date for this event is September 22nd 2012. More information will become available during our August meeting.

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

## **Member Dues for Renewal are Due**

2012- 2013 Membership Renewal Dues are due by 08/01/2012. By waiting past the due date, the dues will have to be paid to HQ and along with additional late fees.

Member Cost to Renew is \$50.00

1. \$30.00 dues paid to International headquarters
2. \$10.00 dues paid to division headquarters (division fees)
3. \$10.00 dues paid to camp treasury (camp fees)

If you have not paid your dues, please send to Camp Adjutant Chris Sims at 5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732

## **Camp Meeting**

**Tuesday, July 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

**If you have information regarding your ancestor,  
we will like to hear about it at July's meeting.**

## **1st Lt Commander's Comments**

### **Confederate Memorial Day**

Confederate Memorial Day is hosted each year by our Micah Jenkins Camp along with most other camps around the country. I was reminded again recently why participation in this event is important to honor our ancestors.

His name is William Pinckney Poovey. He was an infantry soldier in the War of Northern Aggression. He fought valiantly for the Confederacy and as you walk down the pathway through the Beth Shiloh cemetery you will notice his grave alongside 33 others with the Iron Cross honoring his sacrifice.

When the War came along in early 1862, both William and his younger brother Duncan answered the call to protect their homeland. William was 19 and Duncan almost 18. They joined their compatriots in the South Carolina 17<sup>th</sup> regiment, and both were assigned as Privates to Company E.

The two brothers William and Duncan fought side by side first on the coast of North Carolina, then in Virginia. The 17<sup>th</sup> traveled a lot. They fought at Second Manassas in Virginia, South Mountain and Sharpsburg, then moved to Kinston, North Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; and garrisoned at Fort Sumter here in South Carolina. Ultimately they fought at Petersburg, Virginia and were part of the surrendering forces at Appomattox.

In spite of the terrible losses at most of these battles, both of the brothers survived the War.

William had contracted diseases from his last campaign and his imprisonment. He came home and for two long and tortuous years, his parents treated him. The conflicts and ravages of war took a toll on William and on October 6, 1867, two years after the war was over, he died of the diseases that the war had brought. What a tragedy.

Sadly, a few years after his burial, the family moved to Texas. It is doubtful that anyone has stood over William's grave and thought about him for almost 150 years. It is doubtful that anyone has honorably called his name in that same time. So I am glad that we were able to host the Memorial Service, and I am especially glad that our Micah Jenkins compatriots recognized both William and his 33 fellow soldiers.

*Bucky Sutton,  
1st Lt Commander*

### **Honoring the Gray**

**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](mailto: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**

- The economy doesn't seem to be getting much better. Please continue to pray for those effected; especially those unemployed and those who benefits are running out.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's granddaughter in your prayers She was born weighing only 1 pound. She is now 10 months old, starting to crawl everywhere and getting a lot of personality.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having problems from back surgery.
- Please keep Camp member Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray has been having back problems.
- Please keep Rita Cater, Ann White UDC member, in your prayers. She fell and suffered a broken hip. She is doing well.
- Also, please keep Virginia Palmer of the Ann White Chapter in your prayers. She fell and crushed her wrist.
- 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](mailto:poppyg@comporium.net)).

## Time Line July 1862

**Jul 1st** - Naval assault on Fort McAllister, Georgia.

**Jul 2nd** - Earl Van Dorn is given command of the Military District of Mississippi. Lincoln issues a call for 300,000 3-year enlistments.

**Jul 3rd** - Confederate General Sterling Price assumes command of the Army of the West

**Jul 4th - Aug 1st** John Hunt Morgan leads Confederate raids into Kentucky.

**Jul 7th** - Battle of Hill's Plantation, Arkansas.

**Jul 11th** - Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Mississippi and other western troops.

**Jul 12th** - John Hunt Morgan and his raiders seize Lebanon, Kentucky. Lincoln writes a letter to the Congressmen from the border states, warning them of his upcoming Emancipation Proclamation. In it he states, "I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually."

**Jul 13th** - Battle of Murphreesboro, Tennessee. Lincoln reads a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to Secretary of State William Seward and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, both strong abolitionists. Seward begins talking about the problems it will cause. Welles sits there dumbfounded.

**Jul 14th** - U. S. Senate passes a bill creating West Virginia

**Jul 15th** - The CSS Arkansas sails past the federal fleet on the Mississippi River with guns ablaze, destroying three ships.

**Jul 16th - Sept 1st** - Northern Virginia Campaign - sometimes just called the Virginia Campaign.

**Jul 17th** - Federal Congress passes the Second Confiscation Act, or The Confiscation Act of 1862. This allows for confiscation of property from people who participate in the war.

**Jul 21st** - In a tersely worded telegram, Braxton Bragg informs Jefferson Davis that he will move his army in force from Tupelo, Mississippi to Chattanooga, Tennessee

**Jul 22nd** - Lincoln presents his Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet. William Seward recommends waiting until a victory to present it to the public.

**Jul 23rd** - Moving his men by railroad from Tupelo, Mississippi, Braxton Bragg reappears in Chattanooga, Tennessee after a journey of more than 770 miles. It was the largest troop movement by rail during the war for the Confederates.

**Jul 29th** - Naval assault on Ft. McAllister, Georgia. Belle Boyd was arrested as a Confederate spy. She was released a month later on lack of evidence.

**Jul 30th** - The term Copperhead is used for the first time in writing by the Cincinnati Gazette. It was used to indicate people who would not admit they were Southern sympathizers, and "peace at any price" Democrats. People who did admit Southern sympathies were called "dough-heads".

**Jul 31st** - In response to Union General John Pope's order that citizens be shot as spies, Jefferson Davis orders Pope's officers be held as felons and not prisoners-of-war. Braxton Bragg and Kirby Smith meet in Chattanooga to agree on strategy against the Army of the Ohio.

## Were Our Ancestors Rebels or Terrorists?

Is being a Rebel a bad thing? I think it depends upon the "spin" you put on it.

Webster's New World Second College Edition defines Rebel as:

1. To be a rebel against the established government of one's country.
2. To resist any authority or controls
3. To feel or shown strong aversion; be repelled

By definition # 1, were our ancestor's rebels? The actions of the South in secession and involvement in the War were completely honorable. The South didn't want the War. The South didn't attempt to overthrow the Lincoln government. Lincoln by means of setting up the situation at Fort Sumter started the War and Lincoln was the one to call for 75,000 volunteers to "end the rebellion". The South did not invade the North, the North invaded the South. Were our ancestors rebels? I would say yes; they rebelled against the established northern federal government and started their own Confederate government.

Is being a Terrorist a bad thing? I would say yes, but were our ancestors terrorists? I think it depends upon the "spin" you put on it.

The definition of Terrorist:

1. A person, usually a member of a group, who uses or advocates terrorism.
2. a person who terrorizes or frightens others.

By definition # 1 & 2, were our ancestor's terrorists? To the Germans, the members of the French Resistance during WWII were terrorists, but to the Allies they were Freedom Fighters (rebels).

What about all the other groups throughout the world that have rebelled against the existing government? Were and are they terrorists? It depends on which group the government chooses to support. If our Federal government chooses to support the group that is rebelling, then they are rebels or freedom fighters. If the government does not support them, then they are terrorists. That goes for 1861, as well!

*Jerry Brown,  
2nd Lt Commander*

## Knights of the Golden Circle

The Knights of the Golden Circle or K.G.C. had its beginnings in the formation of Southern Rights Clubs in various southern cities in the mid-1830s. These clubs were inspired by the philosophies of John C. Calhoun (1782–1850). Calhoun had an illustrious political career serving as a congressman from his home state of South Carolina, a state legislator, vice president under the administrations of both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, and a U. S. senator. In addition to the Southern Rights Clubs, some of the inspiration for the Knights may have come from a little-known secret organization called the Order of the Lone Star. Even before that, the K.G.C.'s roots went back to the Sons of Liberty of the American Revolutionary period.

When tensions between the North and South were at a breaking point and the Civil War had not yet begun, the Knights of the Golden Circle held their convention in Raleigh, North Carolina, from May 7–11, 1860. George W. L. Bickley, as president of the K.G.C., presided at this historic event. The records of this convention have survived until the present day and provide an excellent view of this order's divisions or degrees, goals, accomplishments, and size.

One little-known historical fact that is presented in the records from the 1860 K.G.C. convention is that the Knights had their own well-organized army in 1860, before the Civil War had even begun, so they were prepared in the event of war with the North. In May of 1860 the Knights of the Golden Circle reported a total membership of 48,000 men from the North, who supported "the constitutional rights of the South," as well as men from the South, with an army of "less than 14,000 men" and new recruits joining at a rapid rate.

The South seceded from the Union in December 1860, and by February 1861, seven seceding states ratified the Confederate Constitution and named Jefferson Davis as provisional president. The Knights of the Golden Circle became the first and most powerful ally of the newly-created Confederate States of America.

Before the War officially started on April 12, 1861, when shots were fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and before Texas had held its election on the secession referendum on February 23, 1861, Texas volunteer forces, which included 150 K.G.C. soldiers under the command of Col. Ben McCulloch, forced the surrender of the federal arsenal at San Antonio that was under the command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs on February 15, 1861. Knights of the Golden Circle who were involved in this mission included Capt. Trevanion Teel, Sgt. R. H. Williams, John Robert Baylor, and Sgt. Morgan Wolfe Merrick. Following this quick victory, volunteers who were mostly from K.G.C. companies, forced the surrender of all federal posts between San Antonio and El Paso.

Perhaps the best documentation as to the power and influence of the Knights of the Golden Circle during the War is The Private Journal and Diary of

John H. Surratt, The Conspirator which was written by John Harrison Surratt and later edited by Dion Haco and published by Frederic A. Brady of New York in 1866. In this journal, Surratt goes into great detail when describing how he was introduced to the K.G.C. in the summer of 1860 by another Knight, John Wilkes Booth, and inducted into this mysterious organization on July 2, 1860, at a castle in Baltimore, Maryland. Maybe the most significant revelation of Surratt's diary is that the Knights of the Golden Circle began plotting to kidnap Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and continued throughout the War.

After trying unsuccessfully to peacefully resolve the conflicts between North and South, the Knights of the Golden Circle threw its full support behind the newly-created Confederate States of America and added its trained military men to the Confederate States Army. Several Confederate military groups during the War were composed either totally or in large part of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. One notable example of K.G.C. military participation in the War included the Confederate's Western Expansion Movement of 1861 and 1862 led by Lt. Col. John Robert Baylor and Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley.

In 1861 Albert Pike travelled to Indian Territory and negotiated an alliance with Cherokee Chief Stand Watie. Prior to the beginning of hostilities, Pike helped Watie to become a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. Watie was also in the K.G.C., and he was later commissioned a colonel in command of the First Regiment of Cherokee Mounted Rifles. In May 1864 Chief Watie was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate States Army making him the only Native American of this rank in the Confederate Army. Watie's command was to serve under CSA officers Albert Pike, Benjamin McCulloch, Thomas Hindman, and Sterling Price. They fought in engagements in Indian Territory, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri.

One of the most feared organizations of all Confederates, whose members were in large part Knights of the Golden Circle, was what was called Quantrill's Guerrillas or Quantrill's Raiders. The Missouri-based band was formed in December 1861 by William Clark Quantrill and originally consisted of only ten men who were determined to right the wrongs done to Missourians by Union occupational soldiers. Their mortal enemies were the Kansas Jayhawkers and the Red Legs who were the plague of Missouri. As the war raged on in Missouri and neighboring states, Quantrill's band attracted hundreds more men into its ranks. Quantrill's Guerrillas became an official arm of the Confederate Army after May 1862, when the Confederate Congress approved the Partisan Ranger Act.

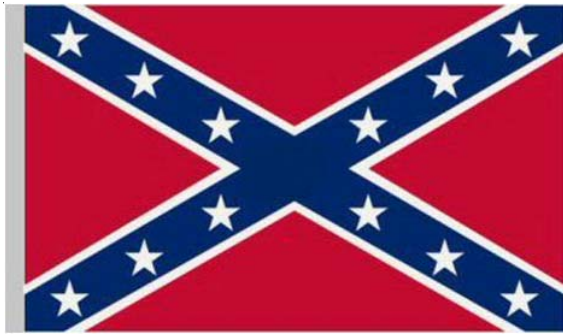
The K.G.C. played the major role in what is referred to as the Northwest Conspiracy. The Confederate plan was to use the great numbers of Knights

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## **Flags of the Confederate States of America (Western Theatre) Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana - Brad Blackmon**

The Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana pattern battle flags were made in Mobile Alabama. Mobile had long been a major flags manufacturing city for Southern troops. Using private civilian contractors as its source, this city would rival New Orleans, Charleston and Richmond in terms of privately made flags. In 1864, this was no exception, as the flag makers of the city would come through with the largest amount of flags they would ever be asked to make.

Resembling the Army of Tennessee pattern in that it too was rectangular, and lacked color exterior borders (again Johnston's preference), the new flag featured only 12 stars. This may have been due to



**Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi & East Louisiana**

the flag of the 5th Company, Washington Artillery of New Orleans being sent to Mobile for safekeeping during the war and that flag serving as a model.

Forrest's Cavalry Corps, from 1861 to '64 Forrest's troops used a First National flag. It was the usual issue size, which was about 3 feet by 5 feet in size. In April 1862 his cavalry was also issued the 13-star battle flag. Shortly afterwards, Forrest began using a 12-star pattern, with the center star removed, so that when his enemies saw that flag they would know that Forrest was on the field and that the end for them was soon near. It was excellent psychological warfare, and worked. He used the 12-star battle flag to strike fear into his opponent.



**Forrest's Cavalry Corps**

## **Knights of the Golden Circle (cont)**

in the Northern states to foster a revolution that would spread across Indiana, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and any other state in the North where it was feasible. The Baker-Turner Papers, part of the U.S. War Department's conspiracy files, revealed much of the history of this widespread movement but were kept sealed for ninety years. James D. Horan, the first person ever allowed access to the U.S. War Department's Civil War conspiracy files and the Baker-Turner Papers in the early 1950s, published *Confederate Agent: A Discovery in History* in 1954, which details the Northwest Conspiracy. His work used these previously-sealed documents and information gathered by numerous investigators, including the private papers of Capt. Thomas H. Hines, C.S.A., of Kentucky, who was the mastermind behind the huge conspiracy.

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Most historians accept this date of surrender as the official end of the War. The Knights of the Golden Circle as an organization, however, continued to work to achieve their goals, which included a prosperous South, for many decades after the War. What had been a secret society adapted to changing conditions and, after the war, became even more

secretive than ever before.

In October 1864 U. S. Judge Advocate Joseph Holt submitted a detailed warning to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton about the dangers posed by the Knights of the Golden Circle that was, by that time, operating under various aliases. This document is commonly called the Holt Report, but its real title is *A Western Conspiracy in aid of the Southern Rebellion*.

After the war's end, the K.G.C. went underground and used many aliases to hide their activities which included making preparations for a second civil war should that option be necessary. Some K.G.C. members accompanied Confederate Gen. Joseph O. Shelby to Mexico. Some soldiers returned to their homes, while others relocated to more remote frontier areas like West Texas where they could help build towns and cities that conformed to their ideals. Some Knights like Jesse Woodson James, older brother Frank James, and Cole Younger turned to robbing Northern-owned railroads, businesses, and banks after the War.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, according to most authorities, ceased its operations in 1916 for two primary reasons. The United States had entered World War I, and by that time most of the old Knights of the Golden Circle had died.

## Evander McIver Law (August 7, 1836 – October 31, 1920)

Law was born in Darlington, South Carolina. His grandfather and his two great-grandfathers had fought in the American Revolutionary War under Francis Marion, the “Swamp Fox” guerrilla leader. He attended the South Carolina Military Academy (now The Citadel) in 1856 and was a professor of history at Kings Mountain Military Academy from 1858 to 1860, when he moved to Alabama to form his own Military High School in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Immediately following Alabama’s secession from the Union, Law joined the Alabama Militia as a captain. In April 1861 he transferred to the Confederate States Army as a captain in the 4th Alabama Infantry, a unit he helped recruit from students at his high school. The 4th Alabama was also known as the “Alabama Zouaves”. The following month he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. At the First Battle of Bull Run he was in Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee’s brigade. The colonel of his regiment was killed in action and Law was wounded in the arm. Law recovered, although his left arm was stiff and almost useless, and returned to the regiment. He was promoted to colonel on October 28, 1861, and assumed command of what would become known as the “Alabama Brigade” under Maj. Gen. James Longstreet in the Army of Northern Virginia in May 1862.

Law led his brigade through the Peninsula Campaign and the Seven Days Battles. At Gaines’ Mill, he and fellow brigade commander Brig. Gen. John Bell Hood achieved fame by breaking the center of the Union line. They attacked in tandem again at the Battle of Malvern Hill four days later, but were defeated decisively. In the Northern Virginia Campaign, at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Law and Hood were used again as the primary assaulting force in Longstreet’s surprise attack against the Union left flank, almost destroying Maj. Gen. John Pope’s Army of Virginia.

In the Maryland Campaign, at the Battle of Antietam, Law’s Brigade defended against the Union attack through the Cornfield at high cost — 454 killed and wounded. Law was promoted to brigadier general on October 3, 1862. At the Battle of Fredericksburg in December, he saw little action.

In 1863, Law accompanied Longstreet’s Corps to Suffolk, Virginia, which prevented his participation in the Battle of Chancellorsville. However, the corps returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in time for the Gettysburg Campaign. At the Battle of Gettysburg, Law’s brigade fought in the unsuccessful assault on the Union left on July 2, 1863, on Little Round Top and the Devil’s Den. He assumed temporary division command after John Bell Hood was wounded. Some historians have criticized Law for the lack of coordination that existed in Hood’s division while he served as a temporary commander.

Gettysburg historian Harry W. Pfanz suggested that Law’s “control of the division as a whole that afternoon was not very active and strong.” He did not appoint his own successor at brigade command until after the fighting was over for the day, leaving his regiments without direction. None of Hood’s other brigade commanders reported receiving any commands from Law during the battle. On July 3, Law’s men were at the extreme right of the Confederate line and defended against a suicidal cavalry attack made by Union troops of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick’s division, led by their brigade commander Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth.

Law did not write an official report on the battle. Years later, he published his own account of the fighting on July 2, “The Struggle For ‘Round Top’”, in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*.

After Gettysburg, Longstreet’s Corps was transported to the Western Theater to join General Braxton Bragg and the Army of Tennessee for victory at the Battle of Chickamauga. While Hood was present at Chickamauga, he served as a corps commander under Longstreet, who was acting as commander of a “wing” of the Army of Tennessee. As senior brigade commander, Law again acted as commander of Hood’s division. On September 20, Hood’s division, under Law, struck a gap in the Federal line and captured at least fifteen pieces of enemy artillery. Hood was severely wounded again that day, which should have left Law in command of Hood’s division.

Despite Longstreet’s praise for Law’s performances in previous battles, the two became involved in bitter disputes, some of which involved professional jealousy between Law and Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins, a favorite of Longstreet’s. At different times and places, Longstreet had promised both Law and Jenkins command of Hood’s division, should that command billet ever open. Law had served in Hood’s division since its organization, and had commanded it successfully at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Jenkins was new to the division and had never commanded it, but his commission as a brigadier general pre-dated Law’s, and when Jenkins’s brigade was attached to Hood’s division in September 1863, shortly after Chickamauga, with Hood absent due to wounds, Law had to turn command of Hood’s division over to Jenkins.

Hood’s division accompanied Bragg’s army to the siege of Chattanooga. By late October 1863, Law’s brigade was detached from Hood’s division and the army, guarding Brown’s Ferry over the Tennessee River in what is known as Lookout Valley. While Law was on leave, visiting the wounded Hood, division commander Jenkins stripped the defenses at Brown Ferry of over half the units, despite intelligence of

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## Evander McIver Law (continued)

enemy activity and pleas for reinforcements from Col. William C. Oates, commanding the 15th Alabama Regiment, one of the two regiments still posted near Brown's Ferry. On October 24, 1863, Union troops forced a passage of Brown's Ferry and overwhelmed its defenders. A few days later, Federal reinforcements—the XI and XII Corps from the Army of the Potomac—arrived at the other end of Lookout Valley, at Wauhatchie Station. The arrival of these fresh Federal troops, combined with the Federal possession of Brown's Ferry, enabled U.S. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to open his "cracker line" and feed his starving troops in Chattanooga.

Confederate Gen. Bragg recognized that the "cracker line" would spell the end of the siege of Chattanooga, and on October 28, ordered Longstreet to take his corps and seize control of Lookout Valley. Longstreet decided to send only Hood's division to deal with the two enemy corps. Gen. Jenkins quickly planned a night attack on the railhead at Wauhatchie, to be made by two brigades, his own under Col. John Bratton, and Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning's. Simultaneous to the attack at Wauhatchie, and over a mile distant, a holding action near Brown's Ferry was to be made by the Texas brigade and Law's brigade.

Already outnumbered, Jenkins further aggravated his situation by failing to utilize Brig. Gen. George T. Anderson's brigade, also of Hood's division, and a sizable portion of the Hampton Legion Infantry, of his own brigade. As the battle broke out, division commander Jenkins rode to Wauhatchie, on the extreme left of his widely dispersed division, instead of placing himself in a position where he could attempt to coordinate all of his troops. The ensuing engagement was a Confederate defeat.

Jenkins later claimed that Law quit his holding mission prematurely; Law, and Brig. Gen. Robertson, commanding the Texas brigade, claimed they acted in accordance with orders. This controversy brought tensions between Jenkins and Law to the boiling point, and has never been settled. Jenkins continued in command of Hood's division through Longstreet's East Tennessee campaign of November–December 1863. Jenkins again blamed Law for the poor performance of the division, particularly at Campbell's Station. The command situation in Hood's division, and Longstreet's Corps, deteriorated markedly through March 1864, with Law, Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, and at least one other brigadier general arrested and court-martialed by Longstreet; Longstreet's charges against his subordinates were not sustained by the Confederate War Department.

The continued stress resulted in Law's request for resignation, which he offered to deliver to Richmond in person. While there, he visited Hood, who talked Law out of resigning and used his influence to keep the War Department from accepting it. On Law's return to his brigade, still in East Tennessee, Longstreet ordered Law's arrest for insubordination. The men of Law's brigade had by this time had enough, and all but one of the colonels requested their regiments' transfer, with the whole brigade, to Alabama. Longstreet attempted to retaliate by leaving them in Tennessee when the rest of his corps rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia. General Robert E. Lee, however, ordered Law and the Alabamians back to his army. Hood had been promoted, and a new commander, Charles W. Field, was assigned to command Hood's old division, after which the division made a remarkable turn around, regaining in a month the efficiency it had last shown at Chickamauga.

In the Overland Campaign, on May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Law was under arrest in the rear, while his brigade participated in Longstreet's morning counterattack along the Orange Plank Road. The brigade continued to Spotsylvania Court House, but Law did not resume command until the Battle of Cold Harbor, where he received a gunshot wound that fractured his skull and injured his left eye.

While his brigade fought in the Siege of Petersburg, Law was transferred to a brigade command in Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton's Cavalry Corps. It was stationed in South Carolina, where he finished the war. When Maj. Gen. Matthew Butler was wounded at the Battle of Bentonville, Law exercised command of Butler's division until its commander returned to active duty. In March 1865, he may have been promoted to the rank of major general.

After the war, Law administered the extensive agricultural holdings and railroad interests in his father-in-law's estate; he had married Jane Elizabeth Latta on March 9, 1863. He returned to Tuskegee in the late 1860s and organized the Alabama Grange in 1872. Law moved to Florida in 1881, planning to found a military academy that would be modeled after The Citadel. He opened the Southern Florida Military Institute at Bartow, Florida, in 1881 and administered it until 1903. There, and as a trustee of the Summerlin Institute from 1905 to 1912, and as a member of the Polk County Board of Education from 1912 until his death, he played a key role in the foundation of public education in Florida. He was the editor of the Bartow Courier Informant newspaper until 1915. He died in Bartow as the longest surviving Confederate major general, and is buried there in Oak Hill Cemetery.





BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569  
4240 Mt Gallant Road  
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**Evander McIver Law (August 7, 1836 – October 31, 1920)**