

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

Volume XII Number VII

July 2013



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, July 9th 2013

**Regularly scheduled meeting will be at 7:00 PM at the
Mayflower Seafood Restaurant at 2124 Celanese Rd, Rock Hill, SC
Come early join the fellowship and eat.**

**Our fellow compatriot, Major V. W. Terry, is the speaker for
July. Vernon is an avid participant in reenactments and has
traveled many miles to battlefields where our ancestors fought
and died. He will share with us some of his experiences and his
knowledge. Of special interest will be the two Gettysburg 150th
reenactments. We look forward to hearing from Vernon at the July
meeting.**



Vernon Terry

Commander's Comments

The Rebel Yell

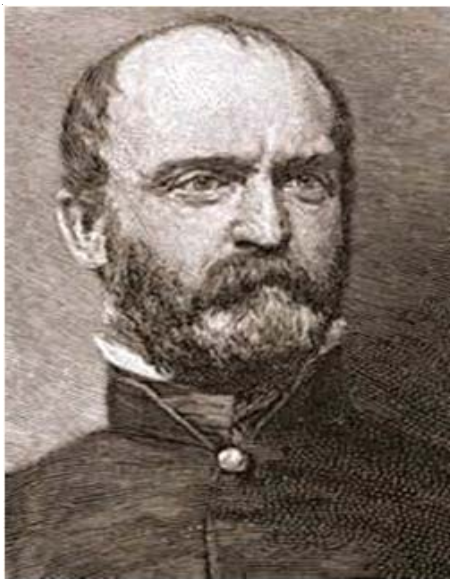
"As all veterans of the great war know, in a charge the Confederates did not preserve their alignment, as the Federals did. They usually went at a run, every man more or less for himself. There was also an inexplicable difference between the battle cries of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. In the assaults of the Federals the cries were regular, like "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" simply cheers, lacking stirring life. But the Confederate cries were yells of an intensely nervous description; every man for himself yelling "Yai, Yai, Yi, Yai, Yi!" They were simply fierce shrieks made from each man's throat individually, and which cannot be described, and cannot be reproduced except under the excitement of an assault in actual battle. I do not know any reason for this marked difference unless it was in the more pronounced individuality of the average Confederate soldier."

Source: "Life In The Confederate Army Being Personal Experiences of a Private Soldier in the Confederate Army," by Arthur P. Ford, 1905

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

Famous Quotes

**"Men remember your wives, your mothers,
your sisters and your sweethearts"-
Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead C.S.A.
(July 3rd, 1863 Gettysburg, PA)**



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. The economy "seems" to be getting better, but we are in very troubling times.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having back problems.
- Please keep Jeanette Floyd to your prayers. She tripped and fell while helping Jim get the onions and severely injured her wrist and arm.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing better, but still needs your prayers.
- Also please keep Wayne Conner to your list. Wayne recently had knee replacement surgery.
- Please continue to pray for 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).

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

Time Line July 1863

Jul 1st-3rd – At the Battle of Gettysburg General Robert E. Lee advances into Pennsylvania where he meets George Meade. (See Honoring the Gray - July 2009)

Jul 1st - General John Reynolds is killed west of Gettysburg. Less than a month earlier, Abraham Lincoln had offered him command of the Army of the Potomac.

Jul 3rd - John Pemberton, commander of Confederate forces at Vicksburg asks Ulysses S. Grant for terms. Grant demands an unconditional surrender. Pemberton refuses. Late in the evening, Grant offers excellent terms and Pemberton accepts.

Jul 6th - Rear Admiral Samuel Du Pont, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, is relieved of duty over the lack of ability of the Navy to make headway against the fortifications of Charleston. He is replaced by John Dahlgren.

Jul 7th - Federal troops sack Brierfield, Mississippi the plantation home of Jefferson Davis.

Jul 7th - Braxton Bragg completes his withdrawal from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, TN.

Jul 8th-9th - After crossing the Ohio River on captured steamboats, Morgan and his men loot Mauckport and Corydon, Indiana

Jul 8th - Port Hudson is surrendered, giving the Union control of the Mississippi

Jul 9th-16th – The Battle of Jackson, Mississippi

Jul 10th-11th - Battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina

Jul 10th - Federal forces complete an amphibious landing on Morris Island near the entrance to Charleston Harbor. They will fortify the position over the next 3 weeks.

Jul 13th - Battle of Yazoo City, Mississippi

Jul 13th - Battle of Donaldsonville, Louisiana

Jul 13th-16th - The Draft Riots take place in New York City. (See page 5)

Jul 14th - Battle of Falling Waters, Maryland

Jul 17th - In Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) 65 miles west of Fort Smith, Federal forces defeat Confederates in the battle of Honey Springs.

Jul 18th - The 54th Massachusetts, comprised primarily of free blacks from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, attack Battery Wagner in Charleston Harbor, losing 30% of their men and forcing Quincey Gillmore to lay siege to the city. The film “Glory” is based on this action. (See Commander's Comments - Honoring the Gray, June 2012)

Jul 19th - Daniel Harvey Hill replaces William Hardee in command of the Second Corps of the Army of Tennessee.

Jul 19th - While crossing the Ohio River into Kentucky at Buffington Island, John Hunt Morgan's raiders stumble onto a fortified position. Federals manage to kill or wound 120 and capture 700 men

and most of the rest return to Ohio to find an alternate crossing.

Jul 25th - Department of East Tennessee, comprised of 17,800 men under Simon Bolivar Buckner, is merged into Braxton Bragg's Department of Tennessee. Major General Buckner is assigned command of a corps.

Jul 26th - John Crittenden dies, Frankfurt, KY (see Even Yankees.... page 4)

Jul 26th - John Hunt Morgan is captured at New Lisbon, Ohio. Most of his command had already been apprehended.

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Sherman's March to the Sea

As most of us know, Major General William T. Sherman led the campaign that killed more civilians than any other during the War of Northern Aggression. In South Carolina, Columbia was an important political and supply center for the Confederate Army. Much of the town was destroyed during occupation by Union forces during the last months of the war.

Following the Battle of Rivers' Bridge on February 3, 1865, Confederate Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws attempted to prevent the crossing of the Salkehatchie River by the right wing of Sherman's army. He held the Union division under Maj. Gen. Francis P. Blair successfully but only for one day.

On February 17, 1865, Columbia surrendered to Sherman, and Wade Hampton's Confederate cavalry retreated from the city. Union soldiers took advantage of ample supplies of liquor in the city and began to drink. Fires began in the city, and high winds spread the flames across a wide area. Most of the central city was destroyed, and municipal fire companies found it difficult to operate in conjunction with the invading army. On that same day, the Confederates evacuated Charleston. On February 18, Sherman's forces destroyed virtually anything of military value in Columbia, including railroad depots, warehouses, arsenals, and machine shops.

By sheer trickery, Columbia's First Baptist Church narrowly missed being torched by Sherman's troops. Union soldiers marched to the church and asked the groundskeeper about the location of the church where the declaration of secession was signed. The groundskeeper directed them to another church, a Methodist church located nearby; thus, the historic landmark avoided being destroyed by Union soldiers.

Bucky Sutton

Even the Yankees say the War Was NOT About Slavery!

The Crittenden-Johnson Resolution (also called the Crittenden Resolution) was a measure passed by the 37th United States Congress on July 25, 1861 after the start of the War, which began on April 12, 1861.

The Resolution, declared that the war is being waged for the reunion of the states and not to interfere with the institutions of the South, namely slavery. This measure was important in keeping the pivotal states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland in the Union.

The resolution was voted upon in the House in two parts, or "branches". The text of the first branch reads, "Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital." This branch passed the House **121-2**.

The text of the second branch reads, "That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is **not waged** on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing **or interfering with the**

rights or established institutions [Slavery] of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." This second branch passed the House **119-2**.

The complete measure passed the House on July 22, 1861, and was introduced to the Senate on July 25, 1861. The Senate rejected division of the question into two branches, and voted on the entire resolution, passing it **30-5**.

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.

Editor's comment: italics and bold are mine. Please note the resolution passed the Northern House of Representatives and Senate by an extremely wide margin and note it was passed just 3 months after the start of the War. Slavery did not become an issue until much later, when Lincoln needed a political move to keep England and France out of the War and possibly helping the Confederacy.
Jerry Brown

Member Dues for Renewal are Due No Later Than July 15th

Dues notices have been mailed out to camp members and need to be paid as soon as possible.

By waiting past the due date (August 1st), the dues will have to be paid to HQ and along with an additional late fee of \$5.00 paid by the member.

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)

Dues to be paid to Camp Adjutant Chris Sims.

Chris's Address:
5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732
(803) 981-7560

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 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.

Editor' note: I wish to extend my thanks to Rex Miller of Crossroads Country Store in Harrisonburg, Va. Rex is and has been an extremely strong supporter of the Cause and the Micah Jenkins Camp. Rex has provided articles for Honoring the Gray, he has made a special "bookmark" to honor BG Micah Jenkins, in addition he was provided monetary support to the Camp and he has added a link to Honoring the Gray newsletter to his website: www.ConfederateShop.com.

If you are ever heading up hwy 81 in the Shenandoah Valley take exit 243, please stop in and visit Rex 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.

The New York City Draft Riots - (July 11-13, 1863)

“The nation is at this time in a state of Revolution, North, South, East, and West,” wrote the Washington Times during the often violent protests that occurred after Abraham Lincoln issued the March 3, 1863, Enrollment Act of Conscription. Although demonstrations took place in many Northern cities, the riots that broke out in New York City were both the most violent and the most publicized.

With a large and powerful Democratic Party operating in the city, a dramatic show of dissent had been long in the making. The state’s popular governor, Democrat Horatio Seymour, openly despised Lincoln and his policies. In addition, the Enrollment Act shocked a population already tired of the two-year-old war.

By the time the names of the first draftees were drawn in New York City on July 11, reports about the carnage of Gettysburg had been published in city papers. Lincoln’s call for 300,000 more young men to fight a seemingly endless war frightened even those who supported the Union cause. Moreover, the Enrollment Act contained several exemptions, including the payment of a “commutation fee” that allowed wealthier and more influential citizens to buy their way out of service.

Perhaps no group was more resentful of these inequities than the Irish immigrants populating the slums of northeastern cities. Poor and more than a

little prejudiced against blacks-with whom they were both unfamiliar and forced to compete for the lowest-paying jobs-the Irish in New York objected to fighting on their behalf.

On Sunday, July 12, the names of the draftees drawn the day before by the Provost Marshall were published in newspapers. Within hours, groups of irate citizens, many of them Irish immigrants, banded together across the city. Eventually numbering some 50,000 people, the mob terrorized neighborhoods on the East Side of New York for three days looting scores of stores. Blacks were the targets of most attacks on citizens; several lynchings and beatings occurred. In addition, a black church and orphanage were burned to the ground.

All in all, the mob caused more than \$1.5 million of damage. The number killed or wounded during the riot is unknown, but estimates range from two dozen to nearly 100. Eventually, Lincoln deployed combat troops from the Federal Army of the Potomac to restore order; they remained encamped around the city for several weeks. In the end, the draft raised only about 150,000 troops throughout the North, about three-quarters of them substitutes, amounting to just one-fifth of the total Union force.

Source: The Civil War Society’s “Encyclopedia of the Civil War”

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

The Iredell Jones Chapter and the South Carolina Division of the Children of the Confederacy thank you for the opportunity to place articles in your newsletter. It is our hope that working together, we will benefit the SCV, the UDC, and the CofC.

The Iredell Jones Chapter #85 is an auxiliary of the Ann White Chapter #123, UDC. The objectives of our organization are Historical, Educational, Benevolent, Memorial, and Patriotic. Children may become members at birth and continue to age 18. At 18, they take part in a Rite of Passage. The girls move to membership in the UDC and the boys to the SCV. Throughout their membership in CofC, children are taught the true history of our Southland. They participate in community service. They take part in many Memorial Services and Patriotic Activities. They learn how to run a meeting, present a program and make decisions about their projects. The CofC provides the UDC and SCV with knowledgeable and faithful members.

We invite you to involve your children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews and neighbor children in the CofC. An application must be made proving their lineal or collateral descent from an eligible Confeder-

ate ancestor. This may seem overwhelming, but there are many of us who are very willing help with this part of the process.

For the sake of the children, the CofC, UDC, SCV, and our Beloved South, we ask for your help. For information on membership, call Judy McCardle at 803/493-6530.

In future articles, we will share projects, programs, and plans. We are hopeful for your support.

God Save the South!



The Battle at Rummel Farm (Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863)

When the fighting began at Gettysburg on the morning of July 1st, Hampton was with Jeb Stuart's raiding division in Dover, Pennsylvania, 23 miles northeast of the battlefield. All were numb with lack of sleep after three solid days in the saddle since crossing the Potomac, but after a short rest in Dover, the division pushed on toward Carlisle in search of provisions, with Hampton's tired troopers at the rear of the column.

Halting in Dillsburg with the captured wagons and prisoners from the raid, Hampton received word from Stuart before daybreak on July 2nd that the army had been found at Gettysburg, and he headed south that morning. By 2 o'clock, the brigade had halted a few miles northeast of Gettysburg with the tail of the column a mile south of Hunterstown. Waiting on his horse beside the road, Hampton came under fire from a Yankee cavalryman about 200 yards away. Charging the rifleman alone, Hampton with his pistol became involved in a strange duel with the blue trooper at close range. Hampton's chest was grazed by a bullet, and at one point, Hampton chivalrously stopped to let the Yankee clean his gun before resuming the fight. Hampton at last wounded his assailant in the wrist, but just then another enemy soldier wielding a sword rushed forward and blind-sided Hampton with a saber cut to the back of the head before making his escape. The general's hat and thick hair saved him from a deathwound. He returned to his brigade with a bloody four-inch gash on his scalp as well as a shallow chest wound. Later that afternoon, Hampton's men turned back to Hunterstown and thwarted a drive on the Confederate rear by Kilpatrick's Union cavalrymen. Hampton held the ground until the next morning.

On the morning of July 3rd, Hampton and his men rode 2 miles out of Gettysburg on the York Pike, then turned south with Stuart's other cavalry brigades. Their goal was to get in the rear of the Union

army when the end of the cannonade at Gettysburg signaled the beginning the main Confederate effort against Cemetery Ridge. The cavalry fighting began about 3 o'clock that afternoon. In the swirling, hand-to-hand melee with the Union cavalrymen which had met their approach, Hampton received two more saber cuts to the front of his head, one of which cut through the table of his skull. The indomitable South Carolinian continued fighting until he was hit by a piece of shrapnel in the right hip, which finally put him out of action. He was carried back to Virginia in the same ambulance with Maj. Gen. John Bell Hood.



**'Hampton's Dual' by artist Don Troiani
On July 3rd, 1863, Brigadier Gen. Wade Hampton was momentarily alone, desperately fending off saber blows from a cavalry assault, as Picket's charge began along Cemetery Ridge.**

In September, while Hampton convalesced, the cavalry was reorganized, and Lee made Hampton a major general and placed him at the head of one of two cavalry divisions, with Hampton's rival "Fitz" Lee in command of the other. Hampton's hip wound was slow in healing, and he took a full four months to recover, not returning until November 1863. Three months after Jeb Stuart's death the next spring, Hampton was named Stuart's successor, in charge of all the cavalry, on August 11th, 1864. In January 1865 Hampton was detached from the Army of Northern Virginia to recruit in his native state. He was made lieutenant general the next month and surrendered in April with Johnston's Army of Tennessee, after rising higher than any other amateur soldier in the Confederacy.

For further reading:

-Cauthen, Charles E., ed., *Family Letters of the Three Wade Hamptons, 1782-1901*. Columbia, SC, 1953

**-Wellman, Manly W. *Giant in Gray: A Biography of Wade Hampton of South Carolina*. New York, 1949
Honoring the Gray - July 2009**



Little Round Top, left, and Big Round Top

Simon Bolivar Buckner (April 1, 1823 – January 8, 1914)

The organizer of the Kentucky State Guard, which largely joined the Confederacy, Simon B. Buckner rose to the rank of lieutenant general during the war. The Kentucky West Pointer (1844) served with the infantry in Mexico, winning two brevets and suffering a wound at Churubusco. He then returned to his teaching post at his alma mater.

Feeling that the mandatory presence at Sunday chapel was a violation of his rights, he quit that post and returned to infantry service in 1849. In 1852 he transferred to the commissary branch but resigned three years later to engage in the real estate business. In the remaining years before the War he was adjutant general of the Illinois militia and directed the reorganization of his native state's armed forces.

As the head of the state's military forces he attempted to preserve its precarious neutrality but in July 1861 the Unionist-controlled military board of the state ordered the State Guard, which they considered pro-secessionist, to turn in its arms. Buckner resigned on July 20th and two months later was named a Confederate brigadier general, neutrality having come to an end. Initially in command in central Kentucky, he later led a division from there to reinforce Fort Donelson. He directed the attempted breakout from the encircled post on February 15, 1862, but was called back by his superiors, John B. Floyd and Gideon J. Pillow. Both of them fled across the Cumberland River rather than surrender and left the task to Buckner. He was outraged by Grant's demand for unconditional surrender, but he was somewhat mollified by later developments.

He had paid Grant's New York hotel bill when the future Union general was on his way home, having resigned from the army. Grant returned the favor in kind, knowing that Buckner would have difficulty obtaining funds as a prisoner-and put his purse at the disposal of the vanquished.

Exchanged on August 27, 1862, Buckner was promoted to major general and led his division at Perryville before being ordered to take command along the Gulf coast. The next spring he took over the Department of East Tennessee. On July 25, 1863, this command was merged into the Department of Tennessee under Braxton Bragg but was retained for administrative purposes. Thus Buckner was reporting to both Bragg and Richmond. This awkward situation led to ill-feelings later on.

During the buildup prior to the battle of Chickamauga Buckner reinforced Bragg and his command became a corps for the battle. When Jefferson Davis visited the army shortly thereafter Buckner was one of the leading critics of Bragg's generalship. For this reason Bragg shunted Buckner back off to East Tennessee just before Chattanooga.

There he served under Longstreet during the siege of Knoxville.

He then held a number of special assignments until again being placed in charge of the Department of East Tennessee in the spring of 1864. During this period he spent much of his time in Richmond where he became known as "Simon the Poet" for his penchant for writing poetry.

Buckner married Mary Jane Kingsbury on May 2, 1850, at her aunt's home in Old Lyme, Connecticut. On January 5, 1874, after five years of suffering with tuberculosis, Buckner's wife died. Now a widower, Buckner continued to live in Louisville until 1877. On June 10, 1885, Buckner married Delia Claiborne of Richmond, Kentucky. Buckner was 62; Claiborne was 28. Their son, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was born on July 18, 1886.

The terms of Buckner's parole in Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 9, 1865, prevented his return to Kentucky for three years. He remained in New Orleans, worked on the staff of the Daily Crescent newspaper, engaged in a business venture, and served of the board of directors of a fire insurance company, of which he became president in 1867. His wife and daughter joined him in the winter months of 1866 and 1867, but he sent them back to Kentucky in the summers because of the frequent outbreaks of cholera and yellow fever. Buckner returned to Kentucky when he was eligible in 1868 and became editor of the Louisville Courier.

He was elected governor of Kentucky in 1887. It was his second campaign for that office. His term was plagued by violent feuds in the eastern part of the state, including the Hatfield-McCoy feud and the Rowan County War.

At 80 years of age, Buckner memorized five of Shakespeare's plays because cataracts threatened to blind him, but an operation saved his sight. On a visit to the White House in 1904, Buckner asked President Theodore Roosevelt to appoint his only son as a cadet at West Point, and Roosevelt quickly agreed. His son would later serve in the U.S. Army and be killed at the Battle of Okinawa, making him the highest-ranking American to have been killed by enemy fire during World War II.

Following the deaths of Stephen D. Lee and Alexander P. Stewart in 1908, Buckner became the last surviving Confederate soldier with the rank of lieutenant general. The following year, he visited his son, who was stationed in Texas, and toured old Mexican-American War battlefields where he had served. In 1912, his health began to fail. He died on January 8, 1914, after a week-long bout with uremic poisoning. He was buried in Frankfort Cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky.



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Simon Bolivar Buckner (April 1, 1823 – January 8, 1914)