

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

**Volume XIII Number VII**

**July 2014**



## *Honoring the Gray*

### **Camp Officers**

Commander  
Bucky Sutton  
803-328-8732

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander  
Chip Adams  
803-517-0964

Camp Adjutant  
Chris Sims  
803-981-7560

Chaplain  
Mike Short  
803-547-5446

Color Sergeant/  
Quartermaster  
Jack Morton  
803-789-3457

Camp Historian  
Jim Floyd  
803-324-3532

Webmaster  
Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237

Graves Registration  
Ray Baker  
803-329-2257

*Honoring the Gray*  
Editor

Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237

Communications  
Jerry Brown  
803-371-6237  
scvcamp1569@yahoo.com  
or  
jenkinsscv@yahoo.com

## **Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, July 8<sup>th</sup> 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.**

### **Our speaker for July will be Herbert Chambers.**

He was originally scheduled for June, but was unable to attend the meeting.

Herbert is a native South Carolinian whose families go back in SC and GA for 286 years. He has been a SCV member for 21 years; and is currently a member of Wade Hampton Camp 273 in Columbia. He is a USC grad. Married to Susan; one daughter, two grandchildren and a son-in-law who live in Charlotte.

The books about to be published are titled "And Were the Glory of Their Times-Those Who Died for South Carolina in the War for Southern Independence." One volume is artillery; the other is cavalry. The infantry will be ready in about 18 months and will consist of several volumes. They list the soldiers in alphabetical order by company, then regiment or battalion, etc. A brief biography of each soldier is included in his entry. Researched for 18 years. Found over 600 names in the artillery and over 500 names in the cavalry that have not been listed before in previous works, including "Broken Fortunes." The volumes include the known names as well as the new.

He will have a preview booklet handout for the meeting that will greatly facilitate speaking about them.

### **Commander's Comments**

#### **Our Guest Speakers**

Our scheduled speaker did not show at our last meeting and I think we were all disappointed. It seems that every year one or two of our scheduled speakers has a problem and does not make the meeting.

Each of us needs to be prepared to give a 5 minute talk about some event relative to the SCV and to our ancestors. We did this quite successfully last year and we need to do this again.

What I am asking is that you do some research perhaps about one of your ancestors, or perhaps a battle that you are particularly interested in. It doesn't have to be in great detail, just some interesting observations. Speaking at our camp is voluntary, or course, but I think you would be quite pleased as to how much your fellow compatriots are interested in what you have to say.



After a busy year and an exciting Convention, the Iredell Jones CofC Chapter is taking a summer break to regroup. We are working on plans for activities and study of Confederate History for the coming year. If you have children or grand children interested in becoming a member of the Children of the Confederacy, contact me and we can work on application papers. It is easier than you think! Now is the time. We can get them done and submit them in September and get your loved ones into this great organization. Don't wait! Now is a great time to do the paper work!

Call Judy at 803/493-6530 or mail at:  
mdm1@comporium.net.  
God Bless the South!

Judy McCardle  
Director  
Iredell Jones Chapter #85  
South Carolina Division  
Children of the Confederacy

## **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**



### **Prayer Closet**

- Please pray for the unspoken families that are having health and financial problems.
- Please pray, as well, for those unemployed and continually looking for employment.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better, but still needs your prayers.
- Please keep Howard Noe to your list. He also has been having some medical issues.
- Please continue to pray for the SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times.
- 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/>**

## Time Line July 1864

**July 1st** - Already passed in the U. S. House, the Senate approves the Wade-Davis Reconstruction Bill 26-3 with 20 abstentions. Lincoln will pocket veto the bill. Radical Republicans had been unhappy with Reconstruction efforts in Louisiana and Arkansas requiring 10 per cent of previous voters approval to restore a state.

**July 2nd** - Joe Johnston evacuates his Kennesaw Mountain position and moves to the Smyrna Line, Georgia

**July 4th** - "Retreating Joe" Johnston, as he is now called in the Richmond papers, withdraws to his previously prepared Chattahoochee Line, Georgia

**July 4th** - Battle of Helena, Arkansas

**July 5th** - Horace Greeley receives a letter with a Confederate proposal for peace negotiations to be held in Canada. He forwards the letter to President Lincoln.

**July 5th** - Confederate General Jubal Early crosses the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry and enters Maryland with a division of men. He begins heading east to Washington

**July 6th** - Federal commanders in Washington D. C. begin recalling troops to defend the city from Jubal Early

**July 7th** - Congress appropriates \$2 million for restoration of Ford's Theater

**July 8th** - The Federal Army of the Ohio under General John Schofield crosses the Chattahoochee River at Sope (Soap) Creek, Georgia

**July 9th** - At the Battle of the Monocacy, General Lew Wallace with an irregular force of 6,000 men is routed by Jubal Early's 10,000 man battle-hardened division, Maryland

**July 11th** - Jubal Early reaches Washington D. C. suburbs. In the past few days, however, more than 20,000 Union soldiers from various commands have arrived to defend the city. Commanding the Union forces are Generals Quincy Gillmore and Horatio Wright.

**July 12th** - Early withdraws from Washington D. C.

**July 14th** - At the Battle of Tupelo or Harrisburg, General A. J. Smith repulses repeated, uncoordinated attacks by Generals Stephen D. Lee and Nathan Bedford Forrest, who retire at noon. Smith, short of supplies, withdraws to Memphis the following day.

**July 14th** - Crossing the Potomac at White's Ford near Leesburg, Jubal Early's division returns to Virginia.

**July 16th** - Early leaves Leesburg and heads west to the Shenandoah Valley.

**July 17th** - General Joseph E. Johnston relieved of command of the Army of Tennessee. John Bell Hood replaces him.

**July 18th** - Horace Greeley is sent to Canada to negotiate an end to the War. Lincoln gives him broad powers to come to a settlement, only requiring that it

include the restoration of the Union and a renunciation of slavery. The Confederates would not accept these conditions.

**July 20th** - At the Battle of Peachtree Creek, John Bell Hood attacks George Thomas after he crosses Peachtree Creek.

**July 22nd** - At the Battle of Atlanta, Major General William Hardee hits James McPherson's line from the south while Major General B. F. Cheatham attacks his corps along its wide front. McPherson is killed when he accidentally crosses Confederate lines.

**July 22nd** - Confederate Major General W. H. T. Walker is killed by Union forces while scouting a position before the Battle of Atlanta.

**July 24th** - At the Second battle of Kernstown, Jubal Early's move to the Shenandoah Valley is blocked by George Crook, at least for a while. After a violent assault on the Union left by John Breckinridge the federal line broke and pulled back to Harpers Ferry.

**July 26th** - General George Stoneman leaves from Kennesaw Mountain to raid Macon, Georgia.

**July 28th** - Fugitive slave laws abolished.

**July 28th** - Battle of Ezra Church, Georgia

**July 30th** - At the Battle of the Crater (Crater Battle), explosives are placed in four magazines at the end of a 586-foot tunnel which were ignited creating a crater under the Confederate lines.

Federal troops advance but are forced to withdraw after 4 hours.

### Famous Quotes

"When the South raised its sword against the Union's Flag, it was in defense of the Union's Constitution."

-Major General John B. Gordon, C.S.A.



## **Beneath the Southern Cross**

### **By Mike Scruggs**

*“You have given a banner to those who fear You,  
that it may be displayed because of the truth.”*  
Psalm 60:4 (NKJ, NASB)

The Confederate Battle Flag, sometimes called the Southern Cross, is held in disfavor by many who are unfamiliar with its origin and true symbolism. Many have been taught to treat it as an object of moral horror and political infamy. A deadly combination of ignorance and arrogant self-righteousness is constantly engaged in shouting down its true history and meaning. Demagogues freely defame it, while moral cowardice acquiesces to their outrageous distortions of the truth. The apathetic allow its true history to be buried under decades of slanderous propaganda. It is incumbent upon those who value truth, fairness, good will, reasonable tolerance, and charity in society to educate themselves on the true history and meaning of this famed banner.

The Southern Cross then had a very strong Christian association to Confederate soldiers and the Southern people. As celebrated Southern historian, Shelby Foote, has said, it also came to stand for Law, in the sense of a government of Law rather than a government subject to the whim of tyrants or majorities. In that regard it stood for a strict rather than opportunistic interpretation of Law and Constitutions. It also came to be a symbol of defiance against tyranny and the right of a free people to determine their own destiny. This may be one of its most enduring meanings. The flag has been seen all over the world in this regard, on the Berlin Wall, and in the capitals of the Baltic republics and Eastern Europe, wherever free people must resist tyranny and the modern scourge of political correctness. It stood for limited government and federalism (States Rights) against the dangers of concentrated and centralized power. It stood for the principles of the constitutional federal republic of 1787 that the South felt were threatened by Northern political philosophies and economic ambitions. It stood for the Rights gained and blood-sacrifices their forefathers had made in the Revolutionary War. If there was one word used more often than any other in the secession conventions, it was ‘Honor.’ The Confederate Battle Flag came to signify the honor of the Confederate soldier and the Southern people. It has come to symbolize the South itself with all its culture. These are not dead issues. It still symbolizes all of them. More than anything it must forever symbolize the sacrifice of fallen Confederate soldiers on the battlefields of their War for Southern Independence and also to the veterans of those fields of honor.

The Confederate Battle Flag ought to be the honored heritage of not only every Southerner, but every American. Yet there are those who are willing to accept an ignominious degradation of truth and venomous slander against the honor of the Confederate soldier in order to maintain social peace in this and perhaps future generations. There are those who are willing to trample on the honor of noble ancestors, even their own ancestors, in order to promote such a social peace. There are those to whom heritage and honor mean nothing compared to present favor with the media and powerful political constituencies. There are those who know no gods but current prosperity, financial gain, and their own personal peace and outward respectability.

But how long would a prosperity or social peace based on such disrespect for truth last? How long would a peace based on suppression of a people’s cherished heritage last? How long would a peace built upon suppressing the memory, valor, and virtue of the revered forebears of a great number of the Southern people last? Does anyone outside of madhouse believe such villainous stupidity would not in a very short time reap a whirlwind of social destruction? What could possibly be a surer cause of immense strife, bitterness, and economic and political turmoil? Can anyone believe that peace and prosperity can be achieved by discarding the heritage of a numerous people to gain the political favor of another? It is more likely to shatter all hope of peace. Can a society set itself against tolerance and mutual respect and have peace? Nay, no fair-minded person could believe such idiocy.

There are those who say that the display of the Confederate Battle Flag is insensitive. They say it is a symbol of slavery and offends many people. But their offense is based on ignorance of its true origin and history. Their offense and sensitivity is based on decades of unquestioned propaganda attempting to justify an unjust war and its deplorable tyranny and conduct. The men who carried the Southern Cross into battle never meant it to be a symbol of slavery. Their letters and diaries prove it was far from their minds. Not many of them owned slaves or favored its continued existence for very long in the future. Less than 25% of Southern households owned slaves. Only about 20% of Confederate soldiers owned slaves, and only about one-third came from slave-holding families. So far as slavery was concerned they only wanted the right to deal with it in their own way in their own time state by state, just as the Northern states, all of which had slavery in 1776, had done. The Union Army did not invade the South to free slaves. They invaded the South to enforce political

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## **Beneath the Southern Cross** **By Mike Scruggs**

unity and Northern economic and legislative dominance by bayonets. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, on January 1, 1863, came after more than 19 months of war and did not actually free any slaves in the Union or Union held areas of the Confederacy. It was done as a war measure in hopes of causing disorder in the South. Only later was the slavery issue used in an attempt to give tyranny a pious justification. The Reverend James Power Smith, the last surviving member of Stonewall Jackson's staff had this to say in 1907: "No cowardice on any battlefield could be as base and shameful as the silent acquiescence in the scheme which was teaching the children in their homes and schools that the commercial value of slavery was the cause of the war, that prisoners of war held in the South were starved and treated with barbarous inhumanity, that Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were traitors to their country and false to their oaths, that the young men who left everything to resist invasion, and climbed the slopes of Gettysburg and died willingly on a hundred fields were rebels against a righteous government."

What the Confederate Battle Flag did symbolize to Southern soldiers and their families was their Christian heritage and resistance to tyranny. They were fighting for the right of Southern States and their people to determine their own political destiny, just as their Revolutionary War forefathers had fought the British. They were defending the rights won in that war and guaranteed by the Constitution of 1787, which they believed had been betrayed by their Northern invaders. They were fighting against the evil of unjust taxation and many other abuses of power perpetrated by Northern political factions. They were fighting to free themselves of a Northern political dominance that had enriched the Northern states and oppressed Southern states. After many years of hardship and blood spent on the battlefield, the Southern Cross came to symbolize the courage and blood sacrifice of the Confederate soldier and Southern people. They believed in the justice and righteousness of their cause, and when the surrender at Appomattox came, they gave up their regimental banners with tears and weeping.

To the great credit of Union General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, a brave, honest, and compassionate Christian soldier, the Union troops at Appomattox gave a salute of arms to the surrendering Confederate regiments as they passed in final review before the Union victors. They had been their adversaries in war, but now these Union soldiers who had made blood sacrifices of their own, saluted the courage and honor of the defeated Confederate soldiers.

We must ourselves honor the memory of our fallen heroes and of all that served in that great struggle beneath our Southern Cross. The words of the South Carolinian journalist and poet Henry Timrod (1829-1867) in his moving Ode at Magnolia Cemetery should move our hearts to resolve:

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves, sleep martyrs  
of a fallen cause,  
Though yet no marble column craves the pilgrim  
here to pause.  
In seeds of laurel in the earth, the blossom of your  
fame is blown,  
And somewhere, waiting for its birth, the shaft is in  
the stone.  
Meanwhile, beheld the tardy years, which keep in  
trust your storied tombs,  
Behold! Your sisters bring their tears, and these  
memorial blooms.  
Small tributes! But your shades will smile, more  
proudly on these wreaths  
today,  
Than when some cannon-molded pile shall overlook  
this bay.  
Stoop, angels, thither from the skies! There is no  
holier ground  
Than where defeated valor lies, by mourning beauty  
crowned.

But now there are many who for political or economic gain would rather see every memory and symbol of that noble army destroyed and desecrated. There are still others who though being descendants of those noble soldiers by their indifference and moral cowardice would acquiesce to that destruction. In dishonoring the Southern Cross and suppressing a noble Christian heritage they heap dishonor on themselves.

Yet I cannot believe that Providence will suffer the memory and sacred honor of valiant men and righteous principles to be blotted out. I cannot believe their heroic banner will be suffered to be discarded and forgotten. I cannot believe that the blood of valorous heroes, still coursing in the veins of their sons and daughters and their future generations, will not continue to inspire and encourage the friends of liberty everywhere. Is there a heritage more honorable? Whatever storms may come, be our friends few or many, whether cannons roar or sabers flash, we will not surrender the honor or our gallant flag. We will take our stand beneath its starry waving glory. Let us first remember and honor Him, our immortal Savior to Whom our banners point. Then God will vindicate our cause, the memory of our noble fathers, and our beloved Southern Cross.

## Understanding Southern Tensions Towards The North

By Kelly Snell

In Antebellum America tensions between the Republican north and the long established aristocracy of the south were growing. The actions of many northern politicians and radicals caused many southerners to fear for the existence of their cultural identity and independence. The impression that these loud northern radicals gave was that of a foreign tyrannical government attempting to impose its will on an unwilling populous. Southerners feared that the federal government would move, slowly but surely, to break up their social order and instill northern values. Radical abolitionists in the north began calling for rapid change. Fears of northern aggression towards their culture seemed justified through anti-slavery literature from the north.

Fears quickly began to arise that the federal government, influenced by Northern politicians, would pass legislation that would slowly begin to chip away at the social order and culture of the southern people and strip them of their independence. While not all southerners were wealthy plantation lords owning large flocks of slaves many saw slavery as a corner stone of their own social status. When the North West ordinance, which restricted the expansion of slavery in the new western territories, was passed concern developed. Even when President Lincoln attempted to calm southern nerves by stressing his conservative views his speech fell on deaf, if not untrusting, ears. In a country whose cultural foundation depended on a system that was quickly becoming seen as ancient and barbarous almost any simple action from the free north would seem to be an attack on an increasingly paranoid people.

Many influential abolitionists led a public outcry for the destruction of the long standing political order and demanded a new direction be taken. Speaking to an audience in Glasgow Fredrick Douglass claimed that the pro-slavery south which had led for 50 years should now yield to 50 years of abolitionist rule. The southerners had lived a comfortable existence feeling secure under the protection that the constitution offered their culture. Now radicals were claiming that that same constitution could just as well provide liberation for the slaves under different interpretation. Interpretation of the law was obviously on the side of the old southern aristocracy, but southerners must have sensed that the wind was changing and their luck running out. With the election of Abraham Lincoln it appeared that the abolitionists just might get the interpretation that they wanted, in effect turning the southern political world upside down. Despite Lincoln's attempts to reassure the south that preservation of the union was his main concern this only caused strife in his own party and caused more lashing out at the south's "Peculiar institution". The almost outside view of all this political in-fighting would have left all southern

slave holders believing that the views of the loud minority would over shadow the silent majority and circumvent the will of the policy makers against southern interest.

Fears of the antebellum south were again amplified by a sudden influx of anti-slavery literature, which seemed to attack the core of the southern class structure. Republicans viewed their abolitionist propaganda as part of a new world wide movement towards liberation and democracy. Southern political leaders and land owners wanted nothing to do with this republican ideology. When Northern mailings of this propaganda began it gave the impression that their own desires not to subscribe to these views were not a right that they possess. This radical literature raked the foundations of the tightly knit southern social structure and came short of out right ridicule of southern values. Complaints were made and under President Andrew Jackson a ban was put on such mailings. This ban, however, did not last long as it was found to be unconstitutional, in violation of the first amendment. To control these mailings a loose interpretation of the law was allowed which allowed mail to be delivered to the postmaster but was then considered to be at its final destination. When Lincoln took office it was feared that this loose interpretation would no longer be tolerated. The Now insecure south also believed that southern postmasters would be replaced with northern abolitionist post masters and this harmful literature would flood into southern homes. The power of propaganda was greatly appreciated and southern politicians feared the picture that the northern radicals would paint of their culture through their literature, the pen was defiantly feared more than the sword. This fear was quite justified as it was through such similar methods that aided in the build up of pro-slavery sentiment in California, obviously they were aware that propaganda could just as easily be used in the other direction.

Northern abolitionists such as Fredrick Douglas aided the south along in forming its view of the north as a tyrannical government bent on imposing its will on all. Southern fears and mild concerns grew into paranoia as radicals began to outright attack the southern social order and their states governing policies. Fragile understandings and loose interpretations of federal laws held the union intact and calmed southern fears only temporarily. On the eve of, what the south saw as, a new anti-slavery administration southern paranoia rose anew. While many views of the south were without any real merit it was the series of events cumulating with Lincolns election that convinced the south that their own independence and life as they knew it was in danger of being overrun by a tyrannical government.

## William Henry Talbot Walker (November 26, 1816 – July 22, 1864)

William Henry Talbot Walker was an American soldier. He was a career United States Army officer who fought with distinction during the Mexican-American War, and also served as a Confederate general during the War. Walker was severely wounded many times in combat, and was killed in action during the 1864 Atlanta Campaign.

William Henry Talbot Walker, often styled as William H.T. or W.H.T. Walker to distinguish him from the other two William Walkers in the Confederate Army, was born in Augusta, Georgia in 1816. He was a son of Freeman Walker (a U.S. Senator and Augusta mayor) and his wife Mary Garlington Creswell; however his father died in 1827 when he was eleven years old. Walker then received his early education at Augusta's Richmond Academy. He would have four children with his wife Mary Townsend, two sons and two daughters.

Walker entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1832, and graduated four years later, standing 46th out of 59 cadets. Walker was appointed a brevet second lieutenant on July 1, 1837, and assigned to the 6th U.S. Infantry. On July 31 he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. That winter he was serving in Lake Okeechobee, Florida, where he was seriously wounded on December 25 in the neck, shoulder, chest, left arm, and also his leg. Walker was appointed a brevet first lieutenant to rank from that day as well. He was promoted to first lieutenant on February 1, 1838, and would resign his commission on October 31 of that year.

Walker was reinstated in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant on November 18, 1840, to rank from his last promotion in early 1838. He was again assigned to the 6th U.S. Infantry, and was promoted to captain on November 7, 1845.

During the Mexican-American War, he fought at the Battle of Contreras and the Battle of Churubusco, both in August 1847. While engaged at Churubusco he was again wounded, and his performance there combined with his actions at Contreras won him brevet to the rank of major on August 20. Walker then participated in the Battle of Molino del Rey in early September and was once more wounded, this time in the back. For his actions there he was made a brevet lieutenant colonel on September 8.

After the war with Mexico concluded, Walker was on recruiting duty for the U.S. Army from 1849 to 1852. Walker served as commandant of the cadets at West Point from July 31, 1854, to May 22, 1856. Also during his time at West Point he taught military tactics and was promoted to major in the 10th U.S. Infantry on March 3, 1855. His nickname of "Shot Pouch" was due to his multiple woundings.

With the outbreak of the WBTS, Walker chose to follow his home state of Georgia and the Confederate

cause. He resigned his commission on December 20, 1860, and was appointed a colonel in the Georgia State Militia on February 1, 1861. He would hold this position until March 13, when he was appointed a major general in the 1st Division, Georgia Militia, until May.

Walker transferred to the Army infantry as a colonel on April 25. He was promoted to brigadier general on May 25 and assigned the 1st brigade, 4th Division of the Potomac District of the Department of Northern Virginia on October 22. Seven days later he resigned his commission, either due to his health or from being dissatisfied with his assignments for the Confederacy. Almost immediately after resigning, Walker served in the Georgia militia again as a brigadier general from November 1861 to January 1863, when he resigned to re-enter the Confederate States Army.

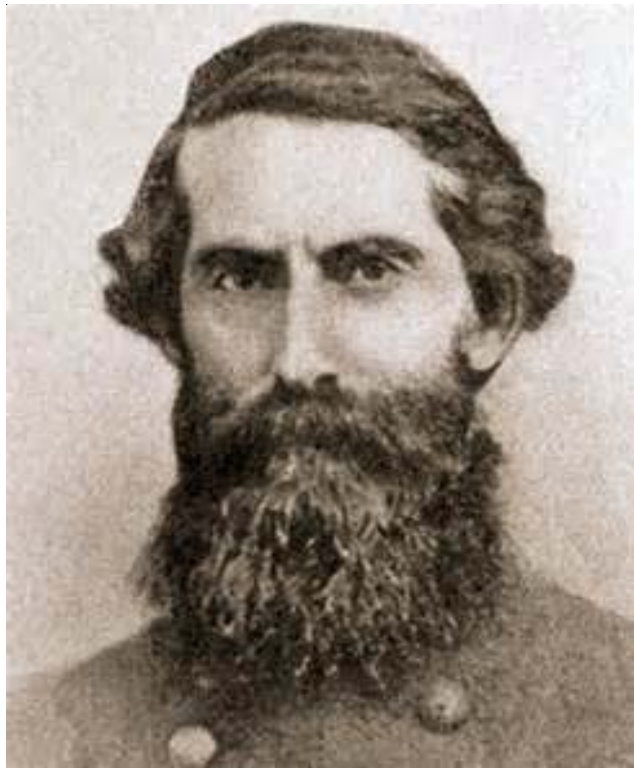
Walker resumed his brigadier general rank in the Confederate Army on February 9, 1863, and in May was assigned to brigade command to the Confederate Department of the West. On May 21 he was given divisional command in the same department, and he was promoted to major general on May 23. This promotion was strongly endorsed by the department's commander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who considered Walker "the only officer in his command competent to lead a division." Walker then participated in the Vicksburg Campaign that summer in Johnston's command. Walker and his division were transferred to the Department of Mississippi & Eastern Louisiana in July and served there until August 23, when his command was added to the Reserve Corps of the Army of Tennessee until November 4. During this time Walker fought in the Confederate victory at the Battle of Chickamauga in Georgia that September as commander of that corps.

In December 1863, Walker and his division were made part of Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's First Corps of the Army of Tennessee. He would command it up to his death in combat on July 22, 1864 at the Battle of Atlanta, when he was shot from his horse by a Federal picket, killing him instantly, and Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Mercer took over the division. Walker is buried in the Walker Cemetery, located at Augusta College in Georgia.

An upturned cannon waymark in the Glenwood Triangle of Atlanta currently marks the place where Walker was killed. Its front description plate reads: "In memory of Maj. Gen. William H.T. Walker, C.S.A." and the rear plate reads: "Born November 26, 1816; killed on this spot July 22, 1864." A bronze bust of Walker was dedicated in 1916, made by American sculptor Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson, and is located at Vicksburg National Military Park. Fort Walker, also in Atlanta, is named in his honor.



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



**William Henry Talbot Walker (November 26, 1816 – July 22, 1864)**