



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

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Honoring the Gray

Camp Officers

Commander
Jim Floyd
803-324-3532

1st Lt. Commander
Brad Blackmon
803-325-2472

2nd Lt. Commander
Davis Timmerman
803-547-5797

Camp Adjutant
Chris Sims
803-981-7560

Chaplain
Dan Sipe
803-684-9446

Color Sergeant
Ray Baker
803-329-2257

Camp Historian
Lindsay Waldrop
803-329-5921

Commander's Comments

As I write this note this month I hope all are well and in good spirits.

Sunday, May 23, 2010, the Ann White Chapter #123, Beulah Meredith Chapter #2237, 6th Regiment, SC Volunteers and Micah Jenkins Camp #1569 held Confederate Memorial Day & Rededication Ceremony at Laurelwood Cemetery in Rock Hill. Dedication of Restored Confederate Monument was given by Judy McCardle, and the history of the monument by Fran Meade, Ann White Chapter. Ann Shugart, Beulah Meredith Chapter gave some remembrances of Confederate Memorial Day celebrations at Laurelwood Cemetery.

continued on page 2

American History Quiz **Can you name the conflict ?**

1. In what year did the Independent States, who sought for many years to live peacefully within a union, exercise their sovereign rights under their Constitutional agreement with the central government and formally and peacefully dissolve their union with that government?

2. What was the name of the central government that sought to preserve the union by force?

3. The Army of Rebellion (as it was called) had a Virginian as Commander. He had a reputation of honor and genius that caused even his foes to admire him. Who was that Virginia General?

4. The Commanding General of the Rebel Army had as his Cavalry Commander another Virginian who had a reputation for daring and genius. Who was that Virginia General?

5. An event that took place in a Pennsylvania town is viewed as decisive to the outcome of the war and is often commemorated. Name that Pennsylvania town?

6. The institution of slavery was practiced in the rebellious States. The central government, in an attempt to foment insurrection within those States, proclaimed emancipation of slaves within those States. Who was the leader of that central government?

7. In what year and in what Virginia town did the worn-out Army of Rebellion face the superbly equipped and provisioned military machine of the central government for the purpose of the terms of surrender?

Answers are on page 2

Honoring the Gray
Editor

Jerry Brown
803-327-2834
jenkinsscv@yahoo.com

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, June 8th 2010

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The guest speaker for June will be Mr Vernon Terry, re-enactor and 6th SC member. He will be speaking on Artillery during the War.

Answers to the American History Quiz
Can you name the conflict ?

continued from front page

The name of the conflict is the American War for Independence or the 1st American War of Secession

1. 1776
2. Great Britain
3. General George Washington
4. General Lighthorse Harry Lee (Father of R.E. Lee)
5. Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
6. King George III
7. 1781, Yorktown, Virginia

If you said 2nd War for Independence or War to Prevent Southern Independence you would just as well have been correct as both conflicts shared the same purpose, that being secession and independence for its people.

1. 1861
2. United States of America
3. General Robert E. Lee
4. General J.E.B. Stuart
5. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
6. A. Lincoln
7. 1865, Appomattox, Virginia

If you were led to say "Civil War" because of key words in the questions then you have been thoroughly indoctrinated, and should perhaps consider some personal study and some serious questioning of what you have been told about our Nation's History.

A civil war is one in which different groups wage an armed conflict to seize control of a single government. The conflict of 1861-1865 could be considered civil wars, with the Federal government waging same against each of the Sovereign States for control of those respective States and their governments.

From Maryland to Florida yankees brought with them martial law, suspension of civil liberties, and barbarism. No, the Confederate States were not fighting for control of Washington.

The similarities between the two armed independence movements in which Virginia has been involved are striking. Many of the same Virginia families fought on the side of independence in both causes and each time at terrible expense of life and fortune.

To argue that one war was engaged for the cause of liberty, freedom, self-determination, and 80 years later the second was begun to preserve slavery, is to make the argument of a maleducated fool or the calculated obfuscation for some other purpose. To view 18th and 19th Century Virginians through the narrow, elite, humanistic, multicultural prism of what passes for culture today is to learn absolutely nothing from the bravery and sacrifice that is our rich history.

The South was invaded under pretense of having fired upon Fort Sumter. Even though the invasion had been planned in advance, and arrangements had been made to assure that South Carolina artillery would fire the opening volleys of the invasion. New England parasitic mercantile, banking, and industrial interests had called the election of 1860. War was necessary to destroy the Republic, confiscate the wealth of 5 million Southerners, and exterminate all commercial, civic, religious, and social competition. Thus, the folk who know what is best, murdered over 600,000 of their brothers in order to claim the right to tell the rest of us what to do.

Historians, who obfuscate the truth are little more than traitors, and a government that is large enough to give is large enough to take away. So, learn where we have been so that you will be prepared to discern where we are headed.

The cycle of nations:

From bondage to spiritual faith.

From faith to great courage.

From courage to liberty.

From liberty to abundance.

From abundance to complacency.

From complacency to selfishness.

From selfishness to apathy.

From apathy to dependency.

From dependency into bondage.

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Crossroads Country Store

Shenandoah Heritage Market

4309 S. Valley Pike (US Rt. 11)

Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Ph: (540) 433-2084

Commander's Comments (cont)

It was a humbling experience to hear the Roll of Honor names of the 176 Confederate Veterans in Laurelwood Cemetery. Chris Sims, Dan Sipe, and Jim Floyd of the Micah Jenkins SCVCamp read the names.

It is our duty to remind the younger generation that these men fought for what was right. And to protect their homes and families.

Lets all keep in prayer Bob Jackson, he has a broken leg. Jack Morton's wife Connie - a broken arm, Dan Sipe - surgery, our men and women in the US Armed Forces and our country.

*Hope to see all June 8th.
Jim Floyd, Commander*

Lewis Addison Armistead (February 18, 1817 – July 5, 1863)

Armistead, known to friends as “Lo” (for Lothario, which was an ironic joke because he was a shy man and a widower, not a ladies’ man), was born in the home of his great-grandfather, John Wright Stanly, in New Bern, North Carolina, son of Walker Keith Armistead and Elizabeth Stanly Armistead. Armistead’s grandfather, John Stanly, was a U.S. Congressman and his uncle Edward Stanly served as military governor of eastern North Carolina during the WBTS. Walker Armistead and his five brothers served during the War of 1812 and one of them, Major George Armistead, was the commander of Fort McHenry during the British attack that inspired the words to the Star Spangled Banner. Lewis attended the United States Military Academy, but resigned following an incident in which he broke a plate over the head of fellow cadet Jubal Early. He was also having academic difficulties, however, particularly in French, and some historians cite academic failure as his true reason for leaving the academy.

His influential father managed to obtain for his son a second lieutenant’s commission in the 6th U.S. Infantry on July 10, 1839, at roughly the time his classmates graduated. He was promoted to first lieutenant on March 30, 1844. Armistead’s first marriage was to Cecelia Lee Love, a distant cousin of Robert E. Lee, in 1844. They had two children: Walker Keith Armistead and Flora Lee Armistead. Armistead then served in Fort Towson, Arkansas, Fort Washita near the Oklahoma border. Serving in the Mexican-American War, he was appointed brevet captain for Contreras and Churubusco, wounded at Chapultepec, and was appointed a brevet major for Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.

Armistead continued in the Army after the Mexican War, assigned in 1849 to recruiting duty in Kentucky, where he was diagnosed with a severe case of Erysipelas, but he later recovered. In April 1850, the Armistead’s lost their little girl, Flora Lee, at Jefferson Barracks. Armistead was posted to Fort Dodge, but in the winter he had to take his wife Cecelia to Mobile, Alabama, where she died December 12, 1850, from an unknown cause. He returned to Fort Dodge. In 1852 the Armistead family home in Virginia burned, destroying nearly everything. Armistead took leave in October 1852 to go home and help his family. While on leave Armistead married his second wife, the widow Cornelia Taliaferro Jamison, in Alexandria, Virginia, on March 17, 1853. They both went west when Armistead returned to duty shortly thereafter.

The new Armistead family traveled from post to post in Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. The couple had one child, Lewis B. Armistead, who died on December 6, 1854, and was also buried at Jefferson Barracks next to Flora Lee Armistead. He was pro-

moted to captain on March 3, 1855. His second wife died on August 2, 1855, at Fort Riley, Kansas, during a cholera epidemic.

Between 1855 and 1858 Armistead served at posts on the Smokey Hill River in Kansas Territory, Bent’s Fort, Pole Creek, Laramie River, and Republican Fork of the Kansas River in Nebraska Territory. In 1858, his 6th Infantry Regiment was sent as part of the reinforcements sent to Utah in the aftermath of the Utah War. Not being required there, they were sent to California with the intention of sending them on to Washington Territory. However, a Mohave attack on civilians on the Beale Wagon Road diverted his regiment to the southern deserts along the Colorado River to participate in the The Mojave Expedition of 1858-59.

When the War Between the States began, Captain Armistead was in command of the small garrison at the New San Diego Depot in San Diego, which was occupied in 1860. Armistead was friends with Winfield Scott Hancock, serving with him as a quartermaster in Los Angeles, California, before the War. Accounts say that in a farewell party before leaving to join the Confederate army, Armistead told Hancock that if he should ever lift a hand against Hancock in battle, “May God strike me dead.”

When the war started, Armistead departed from California to Texas with the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles, then traveled east and received a commission as a major, but was quickly promoted to colonel of the 57th Virginia Infantry regiment. He served in the western part of Virginia, but soon returned to the east and General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. He fought as a brigade commander at Seven Pines, and under Lee in the Seven Days Battles (where he was chosen to spearhead the bloody assault on Malvern Hill), and Second Bull Run. At Antietam, he served as Lee’s provost marshal, a frustrating job due to the high levels of desertion that plagued the army in that campaign. Then he was under command in the division of Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Fredericksburg. Because he was with Lt. Gen. James Longstreet’s First Corps near Norfolk, Virginia, in the spring of 1863, he missed the Battle of Chancellorsville.

In the Battle of Gettysburg, Armistead’s brigade arrived the evening of July 2, 1863. Armistead was mortally wounded the next day while leading his brigade towards the center of the Union line in Pickett’s Charge. Armistead led his brigade from the front, waving his hat from the tip of his saber, and reached the stone wall at the “Angle”, which served as the charge’s objective. The brigade got farther in the charge than any other, an event sometimes known as the High Water Mark of the Confederacy,

continued on page 5

Why the Fight?

Reasons for Civil War were many and complex,
but South had good reason to fight it by Jeff Lovelace

The issue of slavery being the cause for the Civil War has always been a misguided fantasy. The “War of Northern Aggression” aptly reflects the true cause, and the revisionists who are unwilling to accept the truth should hold their delusory tongues forever.

Richard Humble’s “Illustrated History of the Civil War” put it best when he said, “The simplest answer is that there is no simple answer. The causes of the American Civil War were many and complex and spread out over a half a century. Indeed, there were probably as many causes of the war as there were men who marched off to fight it. ... One thing, though is clear. Popular mythology aside, the American Civil War was not fought as an impassioned crusade against slavery.”



Let’s go back to the Declaration of Independence and look at the substance of the last two paragraphs. Due to space limitations, the entire text cannot be quoted: “That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; ... and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.”

The Tenth Amendment in the Bill of Rights within the Constitution, goes even further to explain state sovereignty: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people....”

This gives us another appropriate title for the War of Northern Aggression, which is, The Second War of Independence.

If every home in the North had contained a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the Northern propaganda war would have had little effect on its people. Industrialism ruled in the North, and newborn industries were raising an uproar for every type of protection and aid they could get from the federal government.

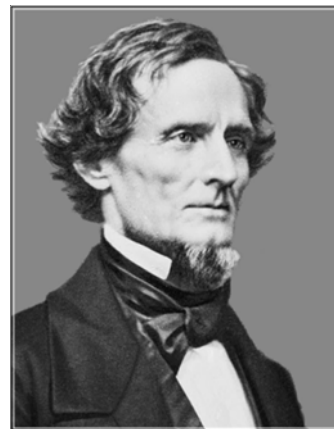
The North wanted safeguards from the lower priced European imports. The North was growing much faster than the South, and immigrants were pouring in by the tens of thousands. Northern finance and transportation was also booming.

In contrast, the South had much smaller towns for the most part and had maintained a much more static agrarian society.

Immigration was not a factor, and our industrial base grew very slowly. The South wanted the lower priced imports to join their ranks to do business in the South. Our annual crop of “King Cotton” netted a whopping \$190 million annually, around 57 percent of the total Gross National Product. The North was drooling at the prospect of getting a big slice of that pie.

The South believed that if Washington was ever controlled by the Yankees, the South would be ruined. The 1828 and 1832 legislation of a high-tariff law is but one example of the venom the South could be injected with by the Northern federal government.

Going back to 1824, the president of South Carolina College, Thomas Cooper, questioned, “Is it worthwhile to continue this Union of States, where the North demands to be our masters and we are required to be their tributaries?”



After Confederate President Jefferson Davis was inaugurated, he pointed out the American idea that “governments rest on the consent of the governed.” He wished to avoid armed conflict, but held the position of the Southern nation to be sacred.

Why the Fight?

continued from previous page

On March 6, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln refused to deal with the Confederate commissioners appointed by Davis. Their pleas for peaceful negotiation rather than armed conflict fell on deaf ears.

On April 29, 1861, Davis spoke to the Confederate Provisional Congress detailing the reasons for secession; "We protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence."



After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for 75,000 troops from the South, to in his words, "put down the rebellion." North Carolina Gov. Ellis answered Lincoln's call in his Boundary "Proclamation" speech by saying that this was a "high-handed act of tyrannical outrage... in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history."

My final quotation comes from the "New History of the Civil War" by Bruce Catton which says Yankee abolitionists desired a cringing insurrection, with "unlimited bloodshed and pillage from one end of the South to the other."

On my father's side alone, I have 10 ancestors who fought for the Confederacy. I am proud to say that none of these honorable men owned any slaves. They fought for North Carolina's right to Independence and to keep U.S. soldiers from marching on our beloved soil.

Lewis Addison Armistead

continued from page 3

but it was quickly overwhelmed by a Union counterattack. Armistead was shot three times just after crossing the wall. His wounds were not believed to be mortal, being shot in the fleshy part of the arm and below the knee, and according to the surgeon that tended him, none of the wounds caused bone, artery, or nerve damage. When he went down he gave a Masonic sign asking for assistance. A fellow Mason, Captain Henry H. Bingham, a Union officer and later a higher officer and then a very influential Congressman, came to Armistead's assistance and offered to help. Bingham informed Armistead that his old friend, Hancock, had been commanding this part of the defensive line, but that Hancock, too, had just been wounded.

This scene is featured in Michael Shaara's novel, *The Killer Angels*, in which Armistead is a principal character. He was then taken to a Union field hospital at the George Spangler Farm where he died two days later. Armistead's biographer, Wayne Motts, believes that Armistead died most likely from a pulmonary embolism, while others have argued that it was a combination of septic shock and heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Lewis Armistead is buried next to his uncle, Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead, commander of the garrison of Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore, at the Old Saint Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

In *Gettysburg*, the film version of Shaara's novel *The Killer Angels*, Armistead was portrayed by actor Richard Jordan who, like Armistead, died shortly thereafter. In the film, the meeting between Armistead and Bingham at the High Water Mark was altered with Lt. Thomas Chamberlain (portrayed by C. Thomas Howell), brother of Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, taking Bingham's place. Actor John Prosky depicted Armistead for a special appearance in *Gods and Generals*, accompanying Pickett at Fredericksburg.



Taps

The bugle call was composed by the Union Army Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield, an American Civil War general who commanded the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division in the V Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Butterfield wrote the tune at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, in July 1862. Taps also replaced "Tattoo", the French bugle call to signal "lights out." Butterfield's bugler, Oliver W. Norton, of Erie, Pennsylvania, was the first to sound the new call. Within months, Taps was used by both Union and Confederate forces. Booth states that the tune is actually a variation of an earlier bugle call known as the Scott Tattoo which was used in the U.S. from 1835 until 1860.

Taps concludes many military funerals conducted with honors at Arlington National Cemetery,

as well as hundreds of others around the United States. The tune is also sounded at many memorial services in Arlington's Memorial Amphitheater and at gravesites throughout the cemetery.

Taps is sounded during each of the 2,500 military wreath ceremonies conducted at the Tomb of the Unknowns every year, including the ones held on Memorial Day. The ceremonies are viewed by many people, including veterans, school groups, and foreign officials. Taps is also sounded nightly in military installations at non-deployed locations to indicate that it is "lights out." When Taps is sounded at a funeral, it is customary for serving members of the military or veterans to salute. The corresponding gesture for civilians is to place the right hand over the heart.

continued on next page



Prayer Closet

- Continue to pray for our those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please add the following members of the Palmetto Battalion to your prayers: Leo Lozano, Curtis Sauls (Moose), Leland Summers, Wayne Dukes & Steve Wilson. Each has been an accident or has a serious illness.
- Our Commander, Jim Floyd is still recovering from the surgery on his shoulder. Let's keep Jim in our prayers for a quick recovery.
- Please keep Mickey Parrish (Laddie's father) on your prayer list.
- 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.

If you would like to receive ***Honoring the Gray*** each month by email, please send me your email address at jenkinsscv@yahoo.com.

Any member deciding to receive the newsletter by email only and removed from the mailing list can at any time change their request and again receive the newsletter by mail just by notifying me.

*Yours in the Cause,
Jerry Brown, editor, Honoring the Gray*

Do you have an article for ***Honoring the Gray?***

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.

Taps

The original version was purely instrumental, but there have been several later lyrics added. The first, written by Horace Lorenzo Trim, is shown below:

Fading light dims the sight
And a star gems the sky, gleaming bright
From afar drawing nigh,
Falls the night.

Day is done, gone the sun
From the lakes, from the hills, from the run
All is well, safely rest;
God is nigh.

Then goodnight, peaceful night;
Till the light of the dawn shineth bright.
God is near, do not fear,
Friend, goodnight.

The other popular version, penned and harmonized by famed composer Josef Pasternack, is:

Love, sweet dreams!
Lo, the beams of the light Fairy moon kissed
the streams,
Love, Goodnight!
Ah so soon!
Peaceful dreams!

Another set of lyrics, used in a recording made by John Wayne, goes like this:

Fading light
Falling night
Trumpet call, as the sun, sinks in flight
Sleep in peace, comrade dear,"
God is near."

Many Scouting Groups around the world sing the second verse of Taps ("Day is Done..") at the close of a camp or campfire. It is often referred to as Vespers meaning evening prayer.

The melody of "Taps" is composed entirely from the written notes of the C major triad (i.e. C, E, and G). This makes it appropriate for sounding on the bugle or the C Major diatonic harmonica, since one only needs to play blow notes. The dual connection of "Taps" with death and with extinguishing lights is reinforced by the modern expression, "lights out," often used as a slang expression for actual death, or more often for symbolic "death," such as a sports team's loss in a game or tournament.



There are several urban legends concerning the origin of Taps. The most widely circulated one states, that a Union Army infantry officer, whose name is often given as Captain Robert Ellicombe, first ordered the Taps performed at the funeral of his son, a Confederate soldier killed during the Peninsula Campaign. This apocryphal story claims that Ellicombe found the tune in the pocket of his son's clothing and performed it to honor his memory. But there is no record of any man named Robert Ellicombe holding a commission as captain in the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula Campaign.

That Daniel Butterfield composed Taps has been sworn to by numerous reputable witnesses including Oliver Norton, the bugler who first performed the tune. While scholars continue to debate whether or not the tune was original or based on an earlier melody, few researchers doubt that Butterfield is responsible for the current tune.

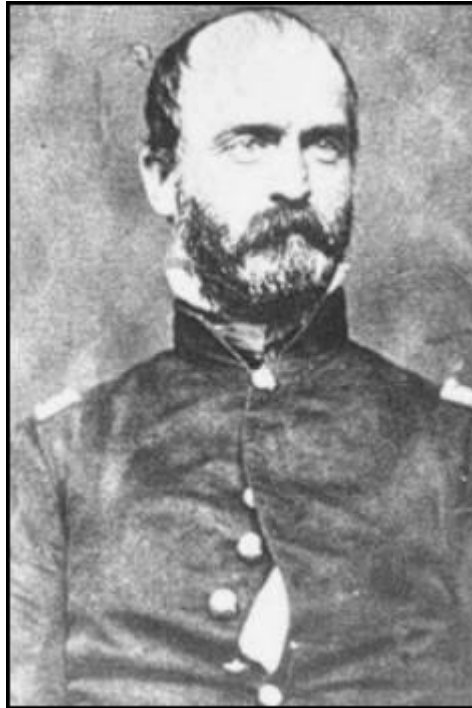
Another, perhaps more historically verifiable, account involves John C. Tidball, a Union artillery captain who during a break in fighting ordered the tune sounded for a deceased soldier in lieu of the more traditional—and much less discreet—three volley tribute. Army Col. James A. Moss, in an Officer's Manual initially published in 1911, reports the following:

"During the Peninsula Campaign in 1862, a soldier of Tidball's Battery A of the 2nd Artillery was buried at a time when the battery occupied an advanced position concealed in the woods. It was unsafe to fire the customary three volleys over the grave, on account of the proximity of the enemy, and it occurred to Capt. Tidball that the sounding of Taps would be the most appropriate ceremony that could be substituted. While not necessarily addressing the origin of the Taps itself, this does represent a milestone as the first recorded instance of Taps being used in the context of a military funeral. Until then, while the tune had meant that the soldiers' day of work was finished, it had little to none of the connotation or overtone of death with which it is so often associated today.

Silver Taps and Echo Taps are local or special versions of the song. The British and Commonwealth equivalent is "Last Post". The Dutch equivalent is "Taptoe", of which the Last Post was derived in the 17th century. The Norwegian equivalent is the "Bønn" (Prayer). In Germany and Austria "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden" ("I had a comrade") is played at every military funeral.



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



Lewis Addison Armistead (February 18, 1817 – July 5, 1863)