



Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569
Volume XI Number VI **June 2012**



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

The movie "Glory" has always been one of my favorite movies from the War Between the States. It gives an accurate account both North & South of the daily rituals endured by the soldiers who fought during the war. The military drill and camp life depicted in the film are really true to life, including many of the battle sequences.

My favorite scene from the film is the climactic battle towards the end when the 54th Massachusetts makes the lead assault on Battery Wagner in Charleston Harbor on July 18th 1863. This event in history has a special meaning for me, as four of my ancestors serving in the 51st N.C. Infantry were stationed at Battery Wagner during the assault.

Having read actual after-action-reports from the men and officers who served there, I can conclude that the events in the film depicted are "truly fabricated." Hollywood's interpretation of the 1st Black Infantry Regiment overpowering the garrison and storming the fort is where reality ends and fantasy begins.

In this edition of the newsletter I have included several excerpts from Frances H. Casstevens' book, Clingman's Brigade in the Confederacy, 1862-1865.

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

Member Dues for Renewal are Due

Dues notices have been mailed out to camp members and need to be paid as soon as possible. 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)
- Dues to be paid to Camp Adjutant Chris Sims

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, June 12th 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.

**The speaker for June will be Creighton Loveless on the topic
 "Yankee Yarns and Confederate Corrections".**

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Chamberlain

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was a Yankee officer and fought at Gettysburg. He was cited for bravery four times and was promoted to Brigadier General by Grant. Southerners most remember him because he was selected to receive the Southern surrender at Appomattox. He startled the world when he called his troops to attention to salute the defeated South. If there was any Yankee that Southerners should respect, perhaps, just perhaps it should be General Chamberlain.

But did you know that as the battle of Gettysburg was ending, a conversation took place between Lawrence Chamberlain and his brother Tom who was in his command.

Tom: "Thing I cannot understand. Thing I never will understand. How can they fight so hard, them Johnnies, and all for slavery? When you ask them prisoners, they never talk about slavery. But, Lawrence, how do you explain that? What else was the war about?"

Chamberlain: "No." And then he went on to tell his brother that slavery was what the war was about, regardless what the 'Johnnies' said about fighting for the Cause. He made a commitment to his brother that slavery was what the war was about and that he was going to make sure the world knew that.

And Chamberlain did just that. He was Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin College. He was a prestigious individual and all the time telling the story that the 'Johnnies' fought for slavery and slavery was the 'Cause'.

So I have often wondered, with all of the historical evidence to the contrary, why do so many people still say that the War was fought over slavery. Now I think I am beginning to understand just a little bit more.

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

Honoring the Gray

Needs your input each month.

Do you have an article you would like to see in the the newsletter?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscvc@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

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's granddaughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 8 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She is doing well.
- 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 was able to go home after having her hip pinned.
- 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).

Time Line May 1862

June 1st - Jefferson Davis replaces wounded Army of Northern Virginia commander Joseph E. Johnston with Robert E. Lee. Robert E. Lee issues the first orders bearing the name Army of Northern Virginia.

June 2nd - James Andrews from the Great Locomotive Chase escapes Swims Jail, but he is recaptured the next day.

June 4th - Confederates evacuate Fort Pillow, now a lone garrison on the Mississippi in northern Tennessee.

June 5th - Abraham Lincoln is authorized by Congress to establish diplomatic relationships with the "Negro nations" of Haiti and Liberia.

June 6th In the evening on the wooded Chestnut Ridge outside Harrisonburg, Virginia the Pennsylvania "Bucktails" were defeated by the 58th Virginia and the 1st Maryland Infantry. Federal forces occupy Memphis following a naval battle where Union rams and gunboats easily defeated a makeshift Confederate navy. U. S. Brigadier General Jeremiah Sullivan captures Jackson, Tennessee.

June 7th - James Andrews is hung in Atlanta. Benjamin Butler has William Mumford executed for tearing down the U. S. flag from the Mint in New Orleans. Union forces shell Chattanooga from the north side of the Tennessee River.

June 8th - The Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, while Robert Ewell defeated John Fremont, Stonewall Jackson guarded Ewell's rear against an attack by James Shields.

June 9th - The Battle of Port Republic, Virginia. Leaving a brigade to protect against action by Fremont, Robert Ewell crosses the Shenandoah in

support of Stonewall Jackson in his action against James Shields, resulting in a Confederate victory.

June 12th - 15th - J. E. B. Stuart "rides around the Union Army," raiding supplies and battling small groups of Yankess during the Peninsula Campaign.

June 16th - The Battle of Secessionville, South Carolina. Brigadier General H. W. Benham attacks forces under Brigadier General Nathan "Shanks" Evans near Charleston.

June 17th - At the Battle of Saint Charles, Arkansas 8 Federal vessels including the ironclad gunboat USS Mound City attempted to pass Confederate shore guns here, on the banks of the White River. A single shot from a Confederate cannon entered the Mound City and penetrated her steam drum. The resulting explosion and release of scalding steam killed most of her crew, approximately 129 men. Braxton Bragg assumes command of the Army of Mississippi, relieving P. G. T. Beauregard.

June 18th - 6 additional members of Andrews Raiders are hung in Atlanta. Union forces capture the Cumberland Gap.

June 23rd - Robert E. Lee plans a counterattack against Union forces preparing to lay siege to Richmond at the Dabbs House.

June 25th - July 1st - A series of closely linked battles known as The Seven Days Battle start near Mechanicsville as the Army of the Potomac begins its advance to Richmond.

June 26th - Major General John Pope assumes command of all Union forces in the state of Virginia with the exception of the Army of the Potomac. This is simply called the Army of Virginia.

Another May has passed

May is the month we honor our Confederate ancestors and our military forces present and in the past. May is a month of flags, parades, memorial ceremonies and remembering. What about the rest of the year?

I was watching a show on TV about our WWII vets and how they are quickly passing away and their memories with them and the need to record those memories and experiences. The show went on the say, our school kids are only superficially learning about WWII. Our school kids today are learning about war through video games. Video games only teach the violence and killing of war, not the courage, honor and sacrifice's made by those involved.

That is for WWII. What about the War Between the States? We all know what is being taught about that war. There is always one issue that presented regarding that war. There is very little mention of the courage, honor and sacrifices of those involved in that war. I was recently honored to present the H.L.

Hunley Award to a JROTC Cadet. During the presentation ceremony, I made a quick speech about the courage, honor and commitment of those men of the H.L. Hunley, and of the previous two crews that lost their lives and the third crew still had the courage, honor and commitment to try again.

I was disappointed, but not surprised then several people mentioned after the ceremony that they did not know about the previous two crews that died. After all, there is only one issue that is being taught in school and the History Channel "documentaries" about the War Between the States. There is little or no mention of why the war was fought and our ancestors who gave their lives and more. There is no mention of courage, honor and commitment. We must attend the memorial ceremonies and honor those men and we must keep their courage, honor and commitment alive.

*Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*

Excerpt From Clingman's Brigade, 1862-1865

Excerpt from Clingman's Brigade in the Confederacy, 1862-1865: (page 112)

On July 12, 1863, the 51st Regiment was sent to Morris Island to garrison Battery Wagner, a small work of sand, turf, and palmetto logs on the tip of the island next to the harbor and only a few hundred yards south of Fort Sumter. The fortifications at Battery Wagner extended "from the beach east to Vincent Creek and on the west about 200 yards." On the west were the wooden quarters for the officers and men, and the bomb-proof capable of holding from 800 to 1,000 men.

While stationed at Battery Wagner the men were:

....almost continuously exposed to sharpshooting and cannonading of the enemy until the 18th [of July, 1863], suffering almost beyond endurance from heat and great scarcity of water and rations, to say nothing of the inferior quality of the same, and from the terrible shelling which was only equaled during the war at Fort Fisher, the average being twenty-eight shells per minute by actual account from sunrise to 7 p.m.

Stationed along with the 51st Regiment were the 31st Regiment N.C. Troops, as well as the Charleston Battalion, also with two companies of the 1st S.C. Regulars acting as artillery. In addition, the 63rd Georgia Heavy Artillery, and DePass Battery were on hand—a total of about 1,700 men.

Excerpt from Clingman's Brigade in the Confederacy, 1862-1865: (pages 113-114)

At dusk on July 18, the signal was given and the men of the 51st Regiment, "encouraged and led by the officers, took their posts."

The enemy's advance carried out between

sunset and dusk was led by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw's 54th Massachusetts of black soldiers. The men of the 51st Regiment defending the battery had not had time to mount the guns, so the "assault was met solely by our infantry, not a cannon being fired; so murderous was our fire that the advancing columns broke and rushed to the rear through the ranks of their own support, causing confusion and delay."

As Colonel Shaw was hit by gunfire, and fell dead on the top of the breastworks, his men "fled in wild terror." Those men of the 54th Massachusetts who had reached the ramparts of Battery Wagner were "pull [ed]...over" and "knock [ed]...in the head" by the Confederates defending the fort. The Confederates were "infuriated at the sight of negro troops."

By the time of the second Federal assault, the men of the 51st Regiment had time to mount their heavy artillery guns, and opened fire on the enemy. Deadly fire was poured into the Federal troops, and they broke ranks again. A third and final assault was launched at about 10 o'clock that night. A Federal force which had made a 'lodgment' behind the bomb-proof and the magazine was soon attacked in their rear by the 32nd Georgia Regiment and, with the Federal commanding officer dead, the Yankees surrendered.

The next day (July 19), dead bodies littered the ground, and "at the bottom of the moat they lay in a pile like a swarm of insects struck by pestilence. Negroes and white were strewn together along the white sands for three quarters of a mile....."

Source: Clingman's Brigade in the Confederacy, 1862-1865 by Frances H. Casstevens

William Bruce Mumford

On April 25, 1862, as Union Navy ships approached Confederate New Orleans, Commodore David Farragut ordered two officers to send a message to Mayor John T. Monroe requesting removal of Confederate flags from the local customhouse, mint, and city hall and the placement of U.S. flags. Monroe refused, claiming it was beyond his jurisdiction. On April 26, Captain Henry W. Morris sent ashore Marines from the USS Pocahontas to raise the U.S. flag over the mint. Morris did so without any order from Farragut, who was still trying to receive an official surrender from the mayor.

As the marines raised the flag, a number of locals gathered around in anger and the marines told the population the Pocahontas would fire on anyone attempting to remove the flag. However, a group of seven individuals, including Mumford, decided to remove the flag from the mint. The Pocahontas fired

and Mumford was injured by a flying piece of brick. With cheers from local onlookers, Mumford carried the flag to the mayor at city hall, but onlookers tore at it as he walked, reducing it to a stub.

Three days later Union Army Major General Benjamin Butler, the commander of the Union ground forces, heard about the incident and decided to arrest and punish Mumford. When the Union Army occupied the city on May 1, Mumford was arrested and charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors against the laws of the United States, and the peace and dignity thereof and the Law Martial." On May 30, he was tried before a military tribunal and was convicted even though there was no clear attempt to determine whether the city was actually occupied when the event occurred.

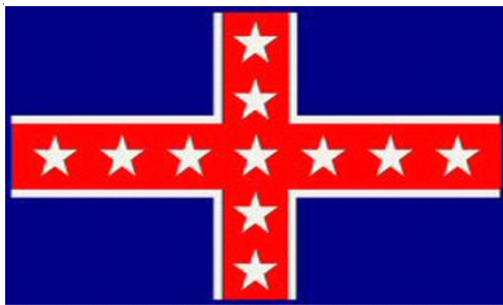
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Flags of the Confederate States of America (Western Theatre) Army of Tennessee - Brad Blackmon

Hardees' Corps pattern battle flag was designed by Gen. Simon Buckner who led a division under Gen. William Hardee. According to an anonymous soldier under Buckner's command, Buckner's wife made flags that had "no artistic taste about it, but which could not be mistaken." The Hardee pattern battle flag was issued to units beginning in November 1861. It featured a blue field with a white border enclosing a full moon.



1864 - Army of Tennessee

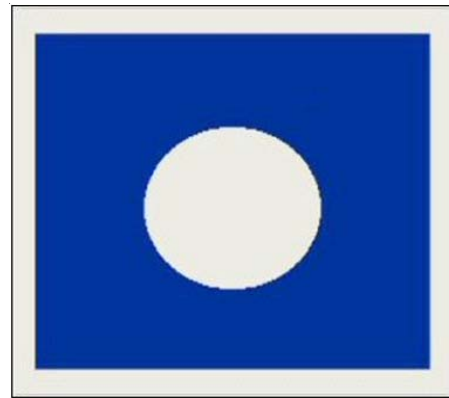


Polk's Corps

Polk's Corps pattern battle flag which incorporated a St. George's cross, was designed by Gen. Leonidas Polk, an Episcopal bishop before the war. It was issued to units beginning in January 1862. It incorporated eleven white stars on a red St. George's cross on a blue field.

The Army of Tennessee pattern battle flag was ordered by Gen. Joseph Johnston in an attempt to standardize the flags carried by the Western Army. This rectangular design with no borders was based on the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag.

The Army of Tennessee pattern battle flag was issued to units beginning in January 1864. It incorporated twelve to thirteen white stars on a blue St. Andrew's cross on a red field. This elongated battle flag was also used as a naval jack during the second half of the war.



Hardee's Corps

William Bruce Mumford (continued)

On June 5, Butler issued the following Special Order No. 70: William B. Mumford, a citizen of New Orleans, having been convicted before a military commission of treason and an overt act thereof, tearing down the United States flag from a public building of the United States, after said flag was placed there by Commodore Farragut, of the United States navy: It is ordered that he be executed according to sentence of said military commission on Saturday, June 7, inst., between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 a.m. under the directions of the provost-marshal of the District of New Orleans, and for so doing this shall be his sufficient warrant.

On June 7, a little before noon, Mumford was taken to be hanged in the courtyard of the mint itself, a place that Butler had decided "according to the Spanish custom" would be the ideal place. Many people came to the spot, and Mumford was allowed to give a final speech in which he spoke of his patriotism for the Confederacy and his love for what he considered the true meaning of the U.S. flag, a

symbol he had fought under in the Seminole and Mexican-American wars.

After he was hanged, on June 18, Confederate Governor of Louisiana Thomas Overton Moore issued a statement declaring Mumford a hero and a model. Robert E. Lee demanded that Union General-in-Chief Henry Wager Halleck explain how execution could have occurred for a crime committed before New Orleans was occupied. Confederate President Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation stating Benjamin Butler should be considered a criminal and worthy of hanging. However, later on, Butler assisted Mumford's wife and helped her find a job in Washington.

Mumford was originally buried in a vault in Cypress Grove Cemetery, New Orleans. His remains were transferred to the Confederate Monument at Greenwood Cemetery, New Orleans, by the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association on January 11, 1950.

Braxton Bragg (March 22, 1817 – September 27, 1876)

Bragg was a member of Warrenton, North Carolina's humbler class. Living his early life yearning to be accepted by the cream of antebellum society, the youthful Braxton Bragg often felt the sting of rejection. Although he would come to be known for his abrasive personality, a school teacher described the nine-year-old Bragg as having a "tractable and docile disposition."

Bragg graduated from West Point in 1837 and went on to serve in the Seminole War and the Mexican War. He retired from the military in 1856 to become a planter in Louisiana. When the War Between the States broke out, Confederate President Jefferson Davis made Bragg a brigadier general. Davis' faith in Bragg's abilities stemmed from an incident that occurred during the Mexican War. Davis' Mississippi regiment had been among the few American soldiers who had refused to retreat when the Mexicans attacked their left flank at the Battle of Buena Vista in February 1847. Just as Davis' regiment began to fall back under the assault, Bragg's troops arrived in force to hold off the Mexicans, allowing Davis to reorganize and hold his position.

The two men came to admire each other through their service in Mexico. Bragg, lamenting the lack of fortitude volunteer soldiers showed when under fire, admired the fact that Davis' Mississippians had refused to abandon their position. Davis for his part admired the courage Bragg had shown later in the battle when his artillery stood its ground against a Mexican charge despite the fact that it had no infantry support.

By the time the Confederates were battling for Tennessee, Braxton Bragg was a full general commanding nearly 40,000 troops. He was now responsible for the fate of the state whose eastern region was described by Abraham Lincoln as "the heart of the enemy's resources." Davis' experience with Bragg contributed to his refusal to replace the commanding general of the Army of Tennessee when other officers serving with Bragg repeatedly insisted that their commander be removed from command.

A look at Bragg's military service reveals a man obsessed with the details of military propriety. Bragg believed in following rules, often to the point of absurdity. For instance, once while he and his men were enduring a murderous artillery barrage at Monterey during the Mexican War, Bragg witnessed an American horse driver fall dead from his saddle. Bragg ordered his retreating men to halt, and in the middle of the onslaught ordered one of the other horsemen to dismount, turn around and recover the dead man's sword because it was public property that had been issued by the government. The horseman also took from the corpse a pocket knife, fearing that if he did not Bragg would send him back for it.

Ulysses S. Grant recalled in his memoirs a story about Bragg that seemed to suggest an essential need for proper procedure that bordered on mental

instability. Once Bragg had been both a company commander as well as company quartermaster (the officer in charge of approving the disbursement of provisions). As company commander he made a request upon the company quartermaster—himself—for something he wanted. As quartermaster he denied the request and gave an official reason for doing so in writing. As company commander he argued back that he was justly entitled to what he requested. As quartermaster he stubbornly continued to persist in denying himself what he needed. Bragg requested the intervention of the post commander (perhaps to diffuse the impasse before it came to blows). His commander was incredulous and he declared, "My God, Mr. Bragg, you have quarreled with every officer in the army, and now you are quarreling with yourself."

Bragg's curious personality had another side; ironically one that would often cause him to break with propriety by behaving rudely to superiors and committing acts of insubordination. Once while serving under Lieutenant Colonel William Gates at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina in 1843, he committed the impolitical act of being openly rude to his immediate superior in public. It seems that Gates had asked Bragg to join him for a drink at the officers' club one day. Bragg, a man of high moral character who despised his superior as a weak and inferior man, replied: "Colonel Gates, if you order me to drink a glass of wine with you, I shall have to do it."

Poor judgment was shown once again in 1844 when Bragg decided to extend his leave and remain in Washington to speak with concerned Congressmen about what he felt was wrong with the army, and, in particular, its commander Winfield Scott. He was court-martialed and punished for this offense, and at his military trial spent the balance of his allotted speaking time insulting Winfield Scott in an open forum, disregarding the fact that Scott's competence was not on trial. For this, Secretary of War Wilkins reprimanded him in a general order:

Lieutenant Bragg seems to be unmindful of what is due to the service and himself, as evinced even by the tone and scope of a portion of his defense. The disrespectful tenor of his remarks in reference to the Major General commanding the Army of the United States is not justified by the facts, and is highly disapproved. The Lieutenant is admonished to correct his error, lest its too frequent indulgence may become a confirmed and dangerous habit.— Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat, by Grady McWhiney, published by Columbia University Press.

It seems that within a year all Bragg had learned was that disrespect towards superiors need not be limited to immediate superiors.

Bragg's career as a field commander, like his sense of propriety, was based in contradictions. Though skillful in planning attacks, he frequently

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Braxton Bragg (continued)

had difficulty in executing them. Bragg had the distinction of being both recklessly offensive as well as hesitant to the point of ineffectiveness at various times in his career; sometimes in the same battle. Perhaps his erratic behavior was partially due to the fact that he often suffered severe migraine headaches.

Bragg, however, had been indoctrinated at West Point in an era when frontal assaults were favored. The faulty lesson that Bragg and many who served in Mexico learned was that frontal assaults make for the best strategy. Unfortunately, by the time of the Civil War, technological advances relating to weapons had served to make defense much easier and straight-on charges much more perilous. Bragg, like many of his contemporaries, never realized that a change of tactics was in order. At Shiloh and Perryville, and again at Stones River, Bragg would order his infantry to make frontal charges that would serve to simulate the effect of steak being put through a meat grinder.

Ironically, at two of these battles the recklessly offensive Bragg would demonstrate that he was also capable of timid hesitancy, given the worst possible time to show it. Before the Battle of Shiloh, Bragg would advise his commander to delay attacking Grant (fortunately for the South, Bragg was ignored), despite the fact that it was essential that Grant be attacked before his forces could be united with those of Union General Don Carlos Buell. Again, after his tactical victory at Stones River, Bragg withdrew and abandoned crucial middle Tennessee to the Union because he feared the rising tide of the river would trap part of his army.

In fairness to Bragg, it must be mentioned that some of his staff had advised Bragg to retreat in this instance. Nevertheless, all of Bragg's corps commanders at Stones River expressed a lack of confidence in him after the battle. His senior generals, William J. Hardee and Leonidas Polk, asked Jefferson Davis to relieve Bragg of command. Division Commander B. Franklin Cheatham vowed never to serve under Bragg again. Major General John C. Breckinridge, whose men had been slaughtered by Union artillery in the final charge Bragg had insisted upon despite Breckinridge's misgivings, even challenged Bragg to a duel.

Later that year, after a decisive victory at Chickamauga, Bragg passed up the opportunity to smash the Union forces. Instead, he allowed the Federals to retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee because he felt the local terrain was ideally suited for a siege, and would give his exhausted army a chance to refit and recuperate. Unfortunately for the Confederates, General Ulysses S. Grant eventually rescued the Union forces trapped at

Chattanooga. Bragg's hesitancy won him no favor with the Confederate generals serving under him. In fact, he became one of the most hated military men of all time. Legendary Confederate Cavalry General Nathan Bedford Forrest, himself not an easy man to get along with, served under Bragg at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. After Bragg failed to destroy the beleaguered and surrounded Union forces, Forrest said to him:

You have played the part of a damned scoundrel, and are a coward, and if you were any part of a man I would slap your jaws and force you to resent it. You may as well not issue any orders to me, for I will not obey them. . . I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path it will be at the peril of your life.

The rest of Bragg's subordinates were outraged as well. Lt. General James Longstreet called on President Davis to remove Bragg. Davis traveled to Chattanooga to get a first-hand look at the trouble. Characteristically, Davis decided to stick by the man who had once rescued him, and instead transferred the generals that felt particularly hostile to Bragg. The legacy of Bragg's hesitancy in battle is recalled by the story of a woman who wished him dead and in heaven for the sake of Southern military fortunes. Her friend responded, "Why, my dear, if the General were near the gates of heaven, and invited in, at the critical moment he would "fall back."

There is also evidence that Bragg was unpopular among at least some, if not all, of the regular soldiers under his command. Private Sam Watkins, who had fought in all of the major Tennessee engagements up to that point, recalled in his post-war memoir:

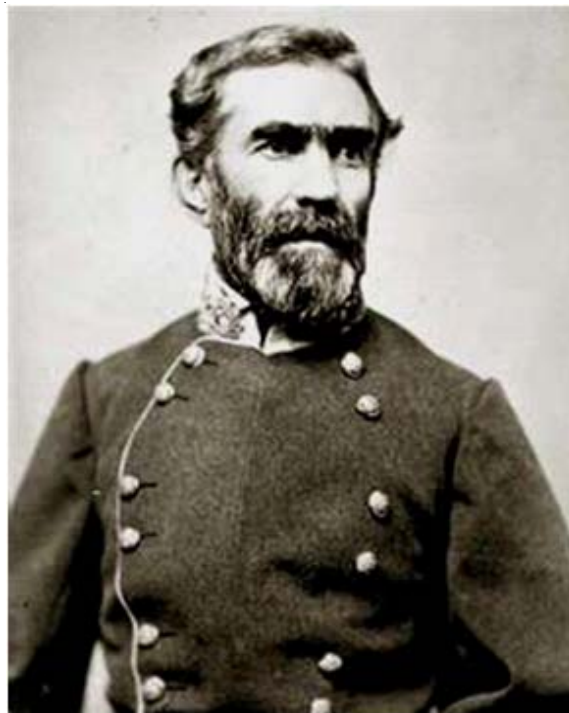
None of General Bragg's soldiers ever loved him. They had no faith in his ability as a general. He was looked upon as a merciless tyrant. The soldiers were very scantily fed. Bragg was never a good feeder or commissary-general. . . Bragg was the great autocrat. . . He loved to crush the spirit of his men. The more a hang-dog look they had about them the better was General Bragg pleased. Not a single soldier in the whole army ever loved or respected him. — Co. Aytch, by Sam R. Watkins, published by Collier.

Bragg finished the war, after further humiliation at Missionary Ridge in November, 1863, serving as Army Chief of Staff and eventually commanding a division in Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee. After being relieved by Johnston, he returned to join his friend Jefferson Davis as a military adviser. After the war, he lived out the remainder of his life as a civil engineer. He died September 27, 1876.

His career is remembered by most historians as a series of continuous calamities and blunders; often resulting in disaster. This perceived incompetence, combined with his failure to get along with other officers ensured that his reputation would escape none of the verbal bludgeoning that his performances in battle had earned him.



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Braxton Bragg (March 22, 1817 – September 27, 1876)