

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

**Volume XI Number III                      March 2012**



# *Honoring the Gray*

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**Commander's Comments**

At the time of this writing I hope that everyone is doing well. Please remember that we are continuing our work with the Cemetery Registration Program. On March 17th the camp will meet at Ebenezer ARP Church to complete the registration of 90 Confederate veterans currently buried there. The work day will be from 9:00 AM until 1:00 PM.

Also the South Carolina Division will be holding their state convention in North Myrtle Beach this year. The convention will be held on March 23rd-24th at the Ocean Drive Resort. The address is 98 North Ocean Boulevard North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29582. The Litchfield Camp #132 will be the hosting the event this year, for more details please visit their website at [www.scv132.org](http://www.scv132.org).

As you may already know my current work schedule will not allow me to attend the state convention this year. Therefore I would like to ask the membership if anyone would be interested in attending the convention at North Myrtle Beach. I feel it is important that several members be in attendance to represent our camp. I will have the registration forms and lodging information on hand during our March meeting.

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

**The Micah Jenkins Camp continues to reach the Public**

Chris Brown, our Camp Webmaster, has also managed to get the Camp on the "Social" websites: Facebook and Twitter to attract some of the younger generation to promote the Camp for the future.

Chris has done a fine job of keeping the website ([bgmicahjenkins.org](http://bgmicahjenkins.org)) up to date. The website is a valuable source of information: the Home page contains the Commander's Comments, Camp meeting and other information; the Micah Jenkins page contains information on General Micah Jenkins; the About Us page has information on the Sons of Confederate Veterans; the Links page has links to other relative websites; the Newsletter page has the most current *Honoring the Gray* monthly newsletter and "List of Articles each month" where you can locate specific articles in *Honoring the Gray* for the last three years.

*continued on next page*

**Camp Meeting  
Tuesday, March 13<sup>th</sup> 2012**

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

Our speaker this month is: Tom Plowden – Reconstruction/Redshirts

## 1st Lt Commander's Comments

### O, I wish I was ...

I really enjoy singing "Dixie" at the end of our SCV meetings.

The precise details of when composer Dan Emmett wrote "Dixie" seemed to change every time he told the story (and some even dispute that Emmett was the author in the first place). But he first performed it in New York City in 1859, with the title "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land."

Emmett was a member of a blackface troupe known as the Bryant's Minstrels, but he was indignant when he found out that his song had become an unofficial anthem of the Confederacy. He went on to write a musicians' marching manual for the Northern army.

Before and during the war, the song was a huge hit in New York and across the country, and quickly became one of Abraham Lincoln's favorite tunes. The day after the Surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln told a crowd of Northern revelers, "I have always thought 'Dixie' was one of the best tunes I have ever heard. Our adversaries over the way attempted to appropriate it, but I insisted yesterday that we fairly captured it."

*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](mailto: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.

### **Reach the Public (continued)**

The Older Issues page contains newsletters for the last three years. The Chaplain's Corner is for prayer requests and a place for the Camp Chaplain's comments. The Join Us page has information for anyone wanting to join the Micah Jenkins Camp.

Another page to be added will be for the Camp Handbook. This page will contain the Camp Bylaws, Camp History, Member Information and other information contained in the Camp Handbook.

**If you have not yet updated your Member Information, please send to Jerry Brown. This information will be password protected and put on the website along with the other Camp Handbook information.**



### **Prayer Closet**

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed. According to the TV news, the economy is improving - but I'm not too sure.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. Vernon continues to have medical problems.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's granddaughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 5 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She is really growing and 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 add Lt. Ed Snyder, Co C., reenactor, to your prayers. His father recently passed away.
- Please keep Fran Meade, Chapter Historian - Ann White UDC Chapter, to your prayers. Fran is very ill in the hospital and her illness is terminal.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister in your prayers. It has now been six months since his accident and he is still coming to physical therapy three times this week. His foot may take a year to completely heal.
- Please keep Leland Summers in your prayers as well. I spoke to Leland recently, and he is doing much better.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,  
Larry Gregory*

### **From the Chaplain**

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Larry Gregory. Larry can be contacted by phone (803-324-7438) or by email ([poppyg@comporium.net](mailto:poppyg@comporium.net)).

## Time Line March 1862

**Mar 2nd** - Leonidas Polk completes his withdrawal from Columbus. He moves south to New Madrid, Missouri.

**Mar 3rd** - General John Pope lays siege to New Madrid, Missouri. Abraham Lincoln appoints Andrew Johnson to be military governor of Tennessee

**Mar 4th** - Lee is called to Richmond to assume the duties as military advisor in Virginia. Over what is generally regarded as a communication problem, Halleck relieves Grant from command and replaces him with Charles Ferguson Smith.

**Mar 6th** - Abraham Lincoln proposes that slaves in the border states be emancipated gradually, with compensation to the owners. The Monitor, the first Union ironclad, departs from New York. Barnwell Rhett proposes a yellow sun in a blue shield with a ray for each state. It would eliminate the stars and the red, white, and blue combinations of the Yankee flag.

**Mar 8th** - The CSS Virginia battles the USS Congress and the USS Cumberland, destroying both frigates and killing more than 240 of their crewmen. Joseph E. Johnston orders the Confederate Army of the Potomac to withdraw from Centerville/Manassas to the Rappahannock River based on reports from JEB Stuart of increased Yankee activity. At the Battle of Pea Ridge (also known as Elkhorn Tavern), Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh are killed.

**Mar 9th** - At the Battle of Hampton Roads, The duel of the ironclads, The Monitor and The CSS Virginia. This was the first use of a turreted gun.

**Mar 11th** - For their disastrous performance at Fort Donelson, President Jefferson Davis relieves John Floyd and Gideon Pillow from command. Lincoln relieves George McClellan as General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army. He continues as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln puts Henry Halleck in charge of all forces in the West. Lincoln also creates the Mountain Department, covering West Virginia and the mountainous area of Virginia. John Fremont is put in command.

**Mar 12th** - Jacksonville is occupied by Union naval forces.

**Mar 13th** - Jefferson Davis orders Robert E. Lee to "...conduct military operations of the armies of the Confederacy." General Grant is reinstated to his command.

**Mar 14th** - Battle of New Bern (sometimes called Newberne). Ambrose Burnside captures the city. Following a two week siege, federals under John Pope take New Madrid, Missouri

**Mar 15th** - William Tecumseh Sherman and Stephen Hurlbut arrive at Pittsburg Landing and

move inland to Shiloh Baptist Church.

**Mar 17th** - Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the forces at Pittsburg Landing. George McClellan begins transporting his men to Fort Monroe for the Peninsula Campaign. Major General Lew Wallace and his division stop at Crump's Landing to destroy the tracks of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in Tennessee

**Mar 18th** - Jefferson Davis moves Judah Benjamin from the War Department to Secretary of State, replacing R. M. T. Hunter. George Randolph of Virginia is appointed Secretary of War.

**Mar 19th** - Following more than \$10,000 in renovations, Ford's Theater reopens for business (Ford's Athenaeum was the name at the time).

**Mar 20th** - Threatened by Stonewall Jackson, Nathaniel Banks withdraws from Strasburg to Winchester, Virginia.

**Mar 23rd** - Battle of Kernstown, in the first battle of the Shenandoah Campaign, Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson loses to Brig. General James Shields. John Parke demands the surrender of Fort Macon on the coast of North Carolina. When the Confederates refuse, he lays siege to the fort.

**Mar 24th** - Albert Sidney Johnston's Army arrives at Corinth from Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

**Mar 26th** - Moving along the Santa Fe Trail, Confederates engaged a group of Colorado volunteers at Johnson's Ranch. Federal forces withdraw to Glorietta.

**Mar 28th** - Jefferson Davis proposes a conscription bill, shocking many Southerners.

**Mar 29th** - The Central Army of Kentucky and the Army of Alabama and West Florida, and is merged into the Army of Mississippi in Corinth under Albert Sidney Johnston with P. G. T. Beauregard as second-in-command. Corps commanders are Braxton Bragg, Leonidas Polk, William Hardee and George Crittenden.

**Mar 30th** - B&O reopens following six months of Confederate control in Maryland and West Virginia.



## Civil War re-enactors offer 'real look' at history



Six re-enactors, dressed in full regalia of the period, spent the day giving the history books a little live action recently, the work of Porter Ridge High School history teacher, Dan Korn, one of the re-enactors. Pictured, from left, are Brad Blackmon, Sean Dunham, Kathleen Domanski, Allie Hines, Dan Korn and Bob Etzler. Below, Bob Etzler, a groundskeeper for a local golf course, is known for his "rebel yell." He demonstrated that talent for Porter Ridge High School students during a recent Civil War Day at his school.

Making history come alive seems to be a specialty for one Porter Ridge High School teacher, who even goes so far as to enlist the help of re-enactors to help teach his lessons.

Porter Ridge High School history teacher Dan Korn's students were treated to a Civil War Day recently, giving students a look back at life during the War Between the States. The activities coincide with his class titled Civil War History, an honors course at his school.

"It's a lot of talking about what the realities are as opposed to what the myths are," Korn said. "We attempt to correct some of those myths. I want students to have a better understanding about what it was all about. We want to give them a better understanding of where we came from, how we got here. These were living, breathing people and the things that happened were real."

Five re-enactors, dressed in full regalia of the period, spent the day giving the history books a little live action. Each re-enactor presents a different character for students to witness.

Korn and three others portray Confederate soldiers in the 13th North Carolina Company B, "the Ranalburg Rifles," which formed in the Steele Creek Church area of southwest Mecklenburg County. "We're in North Carolina and the reality is, they were confederates," he said.

The two other re-enactors are both women, offering a closer look at the female role during that time. Kathleen Domanski, a registered nurse at CMC-Union, portrays a mature woman of the Victorian era who is a widow and runs a women's finishing school.

"I hope students learn that they are so lucky to be living in the time they're living," Domanski said. "Women were not allowed to think. They were not supposed to be educated. They were intelligent, but couldn't do anything."

Allie Hines, who works in the private sector as a stage manager, portrays a young woman of "courting age" and demonstrates to students the "language of the fan."

"We were not allowed to speak, necessarily," Hines said. "If a man asked to see her, she would tell him what time by the number of blades (folds) she would hold up. She could say 'yes' by putting the fan to her right eye, and 'no' by putting it to her left eye."

Brad Blackmon, an electrician by trade, portrays an early war character from North Carolina or what a Southern soldier would look like in the early days of fighting. Sean Dunham, an area firefighter, also depicts a soldier, but one who would have been seen during the later stages of the Civil War.

Bob Etzler, a groundskeeper for a local golf course, also portrays a character that would have been typical of Southern soldiers in the later stages of the war, where uniforms were not so shiny and new. Etzler is known for his ability to do the Rebel Yell, the battle cry of Confederate soldiers during attack.

"Bob does the Rebel yell for the students, in full battle mode, with the rifle equipped with a bayonet," Korn said. "He marches toward me, screaming that yell. You should see the reaction of the students when he does that."

Korn said teaching Civil War history has significance in Union County because of the county's own history. The harsh reality of the local history during the Civil War often surprises students.

"Union County sent 1,400 men off to fight the Civil War," Korn said. "Only 200 came home. It decimated the male population of this county for 80 years. Regiments were formed literally from communities, so you went off to war with your father, your brother, your sister's husband and your next door neighbor."

Ironically, several of the re-enactors have traced their ancestors to the Civil War. "It makes it more personal," Dunham said. "I've traced my family all the way back to England. I've been to all the graves of my relatives who fought in the (Civil) War of Northern Aggression. I've been online and found documents as to where they were captured and where they were taken."

In the event there is a need to demonstrate Union soldiers, Korn said the re-enactors are equipped to "switch sides" if necessary. When there is a need, they portray Union soldiers in the 136th New York State Volunteers (NYSV).

*Written by: Deb Coates Bledsoe,  
UCPS Communications Coordinator*

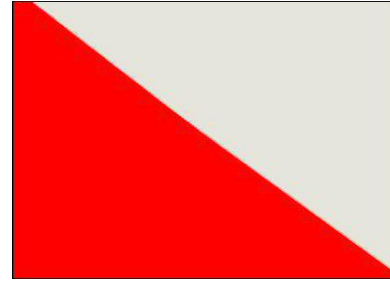
*Posted February 3, 2012 by Deb Coates Bledsoe*

## Flags of the Confederate States of America (Eastern Theatre) Army of the Peninsula - Brad Blackmon

In May 1861, Colonel John B. Magruder was assigned to command operations on the lower Virginia Peninsula with Yorktown as headquarters. The Confederate Secretary of War LeRoy Pope Walker ordered the Department of the Peninsula into existence on May 26, and the military force was named for the department. Magruder fought a portion of his command to good effect at Big Bethel, an early Confederate victory. By year's end, the force had swollen to 13,000 men, still commanded by Magruder, now major general.

In April 1862 Magruder's army was incorporated into the right wing of the larger army of Joseph E. Johnston (later the Army of Northern Virginia), preparing defenses against an expected attack by George B. McClellan in what would become the Peninsula Campaign. While the army designation ceased to exist, Magruder's army's independence and initiative was instrumental in preventing McClellan from rapid advance on Richmond.

It was General Magruder who ordered this flag made for his command in April of 1862. The flag design he chose was remarkably simple—a rectangular bunting field approximately 53" high on its hoist by 60" on its fly. The field of this flag was divided diagonally from upper staff corner to lower fly corner. The lower and staff corner of the flag was red; the upper and fly corner of the flag was white. A white canvas heading bearing three button hole eyelets completed the flag.



**Army of the Peninsula**

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### The "Charge" Do We Honor It?

Last month I wrote about how things had changed in the last 50 years. A lot of people could say, things were a lot different 50 years ago, and they would be rightly so, but what about the changes in the last 20 years? 20 years – that was not so long ago! Talk to people in the reenacting community and they will tell you. “I remember when we’d get 40 reenactors out for a reenactment, now we’re lucky to get 150”.

I was my honor to participate in the 150<sup>th</sup> reenactment of the bombing of Fort Sumter April of last year and I must say, I was extremely disappointed! Major Anderson and the Federals were in Fort Moultrie before they moved to Fort Sumter in December of 1860. The Confederates then took over Fort Moultrie and were a major part in the bombardment of Sumter in April. There were ONLY about 40 reenactors inside Fort Moultrie last April to honor and remember what our ancestors did during that MOST historic event. Forty reenactors – that’s all we could get – 40 and half a dozen or so of the 40 came to Charleston for the event from Europe!!! This was for possibly the most important event in the War of Northern Aggression - how utterly disappointing!!!

While updating the history section of our handbook; I’ve been going through some “old” Camp scrapbooks from the early to mid 1990’s, I found lots of positive newspaper articles (with pictures) from the Herald! Can you imagine that the Herald publishing

a positive article about anything dealing with the Confederacy? I also found ads that the Camp put in the Herald and Clover Herald celebrating Robert E. Lee’s birthday. Let’s see if you can find a positive article now.

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans we took an oath to honor and keep the good name of our ancestors. Our oath is the “Charge”.

#### **Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans**

*“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.

Last month I said, “The Future is in Our Hands”.  
What are we going to do with it?

*Jerry Brown  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander*

## Lafayette McLaws (January 15, 1821 – July 24, 1897)

Lafayette McLaws was a United States Army officer and a Confederate general during the War. He was born in Augusta, Georgia. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, placing 48th out of 56 cadets. McLaws served as an infantry officer in the Mexican-American War, in the West, and in the Utah War to suppress the Mormon uprising. While at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he married Emily Allison Taylor, the niece of Zachary Taylor, making him a cousin-in-law of future Confederates Richard Taylor and Jefferson Davis.

At the start of the War, resigning as a U.S. Army captain, McLaws was commissioned a major in the Confederate States Army. He was quickly promoted to colonel of the 10th Georgia Infantry regiment; then quickly again to brigadier general in brigade and division command in the Seven Days Battles; then, on May 23, 1862, to major general. He joined Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's First Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia as 1st Division commander and stayed with Longstreet for most of the war.

During Robert E. Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign, McLaws's division was split from the rest of the corps, operated in conjunction with Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and captured Maryland Heights at Harpers Ferry. He marched his division to Sharpsburg, Maryland, and defended the West Woods in the Battle of Antietam. Lee was disappointed in McLaws's slow arrival on the battlefield. At the Battle of Fredericksburg, McLaws's division was one of the defenders of Marye's Heights, and he satisfied Lee with his ferocious defensive performance.

At Chancellorsville, while the rest of Longstreet's corps was detached for duty near Suffolk, Virginia, McLaws fought directly under Lee's command. On May 3, 1863, Lee sent McLaws's division to stop the Union VI Corps under Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick marching toward Lee's rear. He did accomplish this, but Lee was disappointed that McLaws had not attacked more aggressively and caused more harm to Sedgwick's corps, instead of letting him escape across the Rappahannock River. When Lee reorganized his army to compensate for Jackson's mortal wounding at Chancellorsville, Longstreet recommended his subordinate for one of the two new corps commands, but both men were disappointed when Lee chose Richard S. Ewell and A.P. Hill instead. McLaws requested a transfer, but it was denied.

On the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, McLaws commanded the second division to step off in Longstreet's massive assault on the Union left flank. He achieved great success (at a high cost in lives) in the areas known as the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard, but the army as a whole was unable to dislodge the Union forces from their positions on Cemetery Ridge. His division did

not participate in Pickett's Charge the next day, despite Longstreet's command of that assault.

McLaws accompanied Longstreet's corps to Tennessee to come to the aid of General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. He arrived too late to lead his division at Chickamauga, where it was led by Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, but he did participate in the Chattanooga Campaign. In the Knoxville Campaign later in 1863, Longstreet relieved McLaws for the failure of the attack on Fort Sanders, citing "a want of confidence in the efforts and plans which the Cmdg Genl has thought proper to adopt." In a letter to Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General Samuel Cooper, on December 30, Longstreet submitted three charges of "neglect of duty" but did not request a court-martial because McLaws's "services might be important to the Government in some other position." (In that same letter, he requested a court-martial for Brig. Gen. Jerome B. Robertson, who had been charged with "incompetency" by his division commander.) McLaws also wrote to Cooper on December 30, disputing Longstreet's charges and requesting a court-martial to clear his name. Cooper forwarded Longstreet's letter to Secretary of War James Seddon and to Confederate President Jefferson Davis with the annotation that Longstreet was not authorized to relieve and reassign officers under his command without a formal court-martial. Davis ordered the court-martial of both generals, although he opposed relieving McLaws until a successor could be appointed.

The court-martial of Robertson and McLaws convened in Morristown, Tennessee, on February 12, 1864, with Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner serving as president of the court. The proceedings suffered delays as witnesses, including Longstreet, were not available to appear as scheduled, in some cases because Longstreet granted them leaves of absence. Cooper's office published the court's findings on May 5, exonerating him on the first two specifications of neglect of duty, but finding him guilty of the third, "failing in the details of his attack to make arrangements essential to his success." McLaws was sentenced to 60 days without rank or command, but Cooper overturned the verdict and sentence, citing fatal flaws in the procedures of the court, ordering McLaws to return to duty with his division. However, on May 18, McLaws was assigned by the War Department to the Defenses of Savannah in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

McLaws was bitter about his fate, claiming that Longstreet had used him as a scapegoat for the failed Knoxville Campaign. Writing in his memoirs many years after the war, Longstreet expressed regret that he had filed charges against McLaws, which he described as happening "in an unguarded moment."

*continued on next page*

## Lafayette McLaws (continued)

In time, the animosity healed between the two Confederate veterans, but McLaws never fully forgave Longstreet for his actions.

McLaws left the First Corps, and since Lee would not accept him for command in Virginia, he proceeded to Savannah, which he was unable to defend successfully against Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's March to the Sea in late 1864. McLaws next saw active service opposing Sherman's advance into the Carolinas. At the Battle of Rivers' Bridge on February 2, 1865, his command resisted the advance of the Army of the Tennessee into South Carolina. His forces delayed the Federal crossing of the Salkehatchie River until they found other crossings and turned his right flank. McLaws led a division under Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee at the Battle of Averasborough, commanding the Confederate third line of defense, and at the Battle of Bentonville. His division was little engaged at Bentonville because of vague orders. In the aftermath of these battles, McLaws had problems with the discipline of his division, holding multiple roll calls per day to prevent desertion and looting. When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston reorganized the army, McLaws lost his command assignment. He was assigned command of the District of Georgia after Bentonville. He may have surrendered with Johnston's army in North Carolina on April 26, 1865; however, there is no record of his parole. On October 18, 1865, McLaws was pardoned by the U.S. government.

After the war, McLaws worked in the insurance business, was a tax collector for the IRS, served as Savannah's postmaster in 1875-76, and was active in Confederate veterans' organizations. Despite his wartime differences with Longstreet, McLaws initially defended Longstreet in the post-war attempts by Jubal Early and others to smear his reputation. Just before his death, however, his opinion changed about the lost cause movement, and he began speaking out about Longstreet's failures at Gettysburg.

Lafayette McLaws died in Savannah and is buried there in Laurel Grove Cemetery. He is the posthumous author of *A Soldier's General: The Civil War Letters of Major General Lafayette McLaws* (2002). McLaws Circle, part of the Kingsmill development of Anheuser-Busch in the James City County, Virginia, near Williamsburg, was named in his honor in the 1970s. In 1861, then Lt. Col. McLaws played a key role in the construction nearby of the Williamsburg Line, 4 miles of defensive works across the Virginia Peninsula, which played a crucial role in the Battle of Williamsburg of the 1862 Peninsula Campaign.

## C.S.A.

By Father Abram Joseph Ryan, 1838-1886

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us,  
Who living were true and tried for us,  
And dying sleep side by side for us;  
    The Martyr-band  
    That hallowed our land  
With the blood they shed in a tide for us?

Ah! Fearless on many a day for us  
They stood in front of the fray for us,  
And held the foeman at bay for us;  
    And tears should fall  
    Fore'er o'er all  
Who fell while wearing the Gray for us.

How many a glorious name for us,  
How many a story of fame for us  
They left: Would it not be a blame for us  
    If their memories part  
    From our land and heart  
And a wrong to them, and shame for us?

No, no, no they were brave for us,  
And bright were the lives they gave for us;  
The land they struggled to save for us  
    Will not forget  
    Its warriors yet  
Who sleep in so many a grave for us.

On many and many a plain for us  
Their blood poured down all in vain for us.  
Red, rich and pure, like a rain for us;  
    They bleed - we weep,  
    We live - they sleep,  
"All lost," the only refrain for us.

But their memories e'er shall remain for us,  
And their names, bright names, without stain for us;  
The glory they won shall not wane for us,  
    In legend and lay  
    Our heroes in Gray  
Shall forever live over again for us.

*This poem was included on the program from  
the Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony in  
Columbia, May 6<sup>th</sup> 2000.*



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**Lafayette McLaws (January 15, 1821 – July 24, 1897)**