



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

**Volume XIII Number III**

**March 2014**



## *Honoring the Gray*

### **Camp Officers**

Commander  
Bucky Sutton  
803-328-8732

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

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander  
Jim Floyd  
803-324-3532

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  
jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com

## **Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, March 11<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 Camp speaker for November is Joe Fore.  
Joe's topic will be Col. John S Mosby,  
Grey Ghost of the Confederacy**

**Joe is camp Commander of Pvt. Thomas Caldwell Camp 31 .  
Joe has always had an interest in the War of Northern Aggression,  
and has numerous Ancestors that fought in it. Joe joined Camp 31  
6 years ago and enjoys being with people with the same interest.  
He worked 22 years with Lithium Mining as a Maintenance Me-  
chanic and later as Maint. Supervisor. In 1990 Joe started his  
own Forklift Repair, Sales, Rental Service and sold the business in  
2010. Joe has read many books on J.S. Mosby. He and wife Vivian  
visited many of the sites of Mosby's battles in northern Virginia.  
Joe and Vivian have been married 43 years have 2 daughters and  
4 grandchildren. Joe belongs to the 2nd SC Regimental rifles  
Reenactors.**



**Col. John S Mosby**

## **Commander's Comments**

### **Confederate History Month**

It won't be long now until we begin to celebrate Confederate History Month. In our Camp, and in York County, May has traditionally been the time for our remembrance.

Confederate History Month is a month annually designated by seven state governments in the Southern United States for the purpose of recognizing and honoring the history of the Confederate States of America. April has traditionally been chosen, as Confederate Memorial Day falls during that month in many of these states. The states are: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Four states that were part of the Confederacy that do not have a Confederate History Month are: Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Virginia's Governor Bob McDonnell issued a proclamation resurrecting Confederate History Month in 2010 but later apologized for not mentioning that slavery divided our nation, deprived people of their God-given inalienable rights, and led to the Civil War. Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour defended McDonnell calling the controversy raised by McDonnell's proclamation "just a nit". He later signed a proclamation stating "our recognition of Confederate history also recognizes that slavery was one of the causes of the war, an issue in the war, was ended by the war and slavery is hereby condemned."

Our work to education those who are ignorant, and those who fall for political correctness, continues.

*--Bucky Sutton*

### **Looking for Somewhere to Get Confederate Stuff?**

If you are ever heading up hwy 81 in the Shenandoah Valley take exit 243, please stop in and visit Rex Miller in the Shenandoah Heritage Market. He has lots of Confederate items (including some books that are very hard to find). You can also check out his store on his website:

[www.ConfederateShop.com](http://www.ConfederateShop.com)

Another place to visit, a little closer, is Dixie Republic. They boast to be: the South's Largest Confederate Store. They are located at: 1315 Hwy 25 N, Travelers Rest, SC. You can find out more about the store on their website: [www.dixieoutpost.net](http://www.dixieoutpost.net) or you can call them at: 864-834-7024.

Plan on stopping by when you are near either of these two Confederate stores.



### **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 Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan was able to be at November's meeting, but is still having back problems.
- 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](mailto:cmshort@comporium.net)).

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

## Time Line March 1864

**Mar 1st** - Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, turns back a force of 500 cavalry under Ulric Dahlgreen, 2 miles west of Richmond. General Judson Kilpatrick had called off a planned assault earlier in the day.

**Mar 2nd** - Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee traps Ulric Dahlgreen's cavalry following a raid on Richmond, killing Dahlgreen and 109 of his men.

**Mar 2nd** - U. S. Senate confirms Ulysses S. Grant as Lieutenant General

**Mar 4th** - Republican Michael Hahn is inaugurated governor of Louisiana.

**Mar 9th** - Ulysses S. Grant promoted to Lieutenant General and given command of all active United States forces.

**Mar 12th** - Three days after it happened, the order making Lieutenant General Grant general-in-chief is announced. General Henry Halleck is relieved of duty at his own request.

**Mar 12th** - Federal General Nathaniel Banks begins the Red River Campaign in Louisiana

**Mar 12th** - Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the armies of the United States.

**Mar 14th** - Banks captures Fort De Russy.

**Mar 15th** - Moving men and vessels up the Red River, the Union Army arrives at Alexandria, LA.

**Mar 16th** - Sterling Price takes command of the Confederate District of Arkansas.

**Mar 16th** - Nathan Bedford Forrest begins a raid into West Tennessee and Kentucky.

**Mar 17th** - William Tecumseh Sherman, meeting with Grant in Nashville, is promoted to Military Division of the Mississippi commanding the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland and the Department of the Arkansas. Major General James McPherson is promoted to Sherman's old position, commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

**Mar 21st** - Abraham Lincoln signs legislation allowing Nevada and Colorado to become states even though they don't meet population requirements.

**Mar 23rd** - From Little Rock, federal troops under Frederick Steele moved south to join Nathaniel Banks.

**Mar 23rd** - Some congressmen request George Meade be removed as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

**Mar 24th** - Nathan Bedford Forrest seizes Union City, TN

**Mar 26th** - Major General James Birdseye McPherson assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee.

### We Need You!

**Who: OCR/SCV members, your children & grandchildren**

**When: March 11, 2014**

**Beginning at 6:00pm**

**Where: Mayflower Seafood Restaurant**

**What: We are filling bags for homeless Veterans.**

We want the kids to help fill the bags and to make "thank you" cards for our Veterans. We have purchased items appropriate for our homeless Veterans, we will have them available for the bags to be packed. Please come and help us recognize our Veterans who are homeless and are in need of basic necessities.

If you are interested in donating items for the bags please contact Linda Sutton. [linda.sutton23@yahoo.com](mailto:linda.sutton23@yahoo.com) 803-328-8732.

If you plan to bring any young people, please let Linda know how many and what ages. You will need to pay for your children's meals. Thanks!

Let's help our veterans!

### Famous Quotes

"But Quantrill and his men were no more bandits than the men on the other side. I've been to reunions of Quantrill's men two or three times. All they were trying to do was protect the property on the Missouri side of the line..." -U.S. President Harry S. Truman



## Lee's Sharpshooter Battalions (April 1864 - 1865)

In early 1864, Robert E. Lee began experimenting with tactical innovations for the upcoming spring campaign. To this end, he ordered the organization of sharpshooter battalions.

Army of Northern Virginia  
A.P. Hill's 3rd Corps  
Wilcox's Division (Light Division)  
McGowan's Brigade (1st, 12th, 13th, 14th, &  
Orr's Rifles South Carolina Volunteers Regiments)

Major William Simpson Dunlop 12th. South Carolina Infantry commanded the Sharpshooter battalion from McGowan's Brigade. The battalion was made up of three companies 1st. 2nd. & 3d. each having about fifty-five men, 165 men total. The battalion was organized on March 1, 1864.

The sharpshooters were always deployed on the flank and in the front of the army when it was on the march to protect it from surprise. in a general engagement, being a highly mobile unit, the sharpshooters could move rapidly to where accurate, devastating rifle fire was needed, such as a breach in the battle line or to initiate or repulse a flanking movement.

PATCH: They were distinguished by a badge consisting of a red band running diagonally across the left elbow of the coat sleeve to the wrist with a red star just above the band. This badge would pass the Sharp Shooter anywhere..." -Sgt. W.T. McGill, sharpshooter veteran of Dunlap's Battalion, McGowan's Brigade, vol. 3 of the SC UDC's "Recollections and Reminiscences", p.18.

SOURCE: Princess Anne Grays/Lee's Sharpshooters website (<http://princessannegrays.weebly.com/history.html>)



## Harry Truman's Mama... ya gotta love her!

Mrs. Truman never forgot the burning, looting and thorough destruction of western Missouri by Union forces. After the War, when her son, Harry Truman was invited to dinner by a prominent family in Kansas City, a family who had profited handsomely by the war, Mrs. Truman made the following remark:

"When you go there, turn the silverware over and check the hallmark, it's probably ours!!!!"

Martha Ellen Young was born in Jackson County, Missouri, on November 25, 1852, to Solomon Young, a successful farmer who also had a business running Conestoga wagon trains along the Overland Trail, and his wife Harriet Louisa Gregg. The family were Southern loyalists during the War and several relatives served in the Confederate Army.

In later life, Martha told of how a band of Union-supporting Jayhawkers destroyed her family's farm one day in 1861, then came again in 1863 when the family was ordered to vacate their home within 15 days by General Ewing's General Order 11 and forced to move to Platte County, Missouri until after the war. This harsh treatment left Martha with a lifelong resentment for the winning Union side in the war, and she was well-known for her Confederate sympathies, so much that it was reported that when she first visited the White House in 1945, she refused to sleep in the Lincoln Bedroom.





**SC Division Children of the Confederacy  
Annual Convention  
May 16-17, 2014  
York County, SC  
“From Our Past, Comes Our Future”**

The Annual Division Convention will be held May 16-17, 2014, hosted by the Iredell Jones Chapter #85. Overnight accommodations will be at the Comfort Inn, 3041 Lancaster Hwy I-77 Ex. 65, Richburg, SC. Reservations must be made directly with the hotel by phone at: (803) 789-7100 by Monday **April 13, 2014**. Mention that you are reserving a room currently reserved under the name “McCardle.” As of April 15, 2014, rooms that have not been reserved by those attending our Convention, will be returned to the hotel. On this particular weekend, Rock Hill is hosting a large sporting event. The hotel wishes to be able to provide rooms for this event if we are not going to be using them. The standard king and double queen bed rooms will be \$89.00 each.

**Condensed Agenda**

**Friday, May 16 - Comfort Inn, Richburg, SC  
3:00 Hotel Check-In**

The President’s Reception will immediately follow the Executive Board Meeting. Both will be held at 471 Lakeside Drive, Rock Hill, SC 29730.  
*Please arrive on time to complete our business quickly.*

6:00 Board Meeting  
7:00 President’s Reception  
Flag Retirement Ceremony

**Saturday, May 17 - McCelvey Center, York, SC**

8:30 Registration  
9:30 Processional  
Business Meeting  
Reports & Awards  
12:00 Old Fashioned Southern Dinner  
Special Entertainment  
1:30 Memorial Service - Rose Hill Cemetery, York, SC  
Installation of Officers  
Adjournment

Please contact Judy McCardle at  
mdm1@comporium.net or 803/493-6530 for  
directions and further information.

**Prison Camps**

The Confederacy had problems supplying soldiers in the field with food, uniforms, equipment, ordnance and transportation. The Union armies captured upwards of 220,000 Confederate soldiers during the war, not counting the armies that surrendered at the end. Of that total, about 26,500 Confederate soldiers died in Northern prison camps.

Southern armies captured about 211,000 Union soldiers during the war, of which about 22,600 died in Confederate prison camps. You do the math.

It seems when the winners wrote the history books, and politicians railed against conditions in the South’s prisoner-of-war camps, they conveniently failed to notice more Southerners died in Union prisons than Federal soldiers dying in Rebel prison camps.

Northern prisoner-of-war facilities like Camp Douglas in Chicago, Elmira in New York, Fort Delaware, Point Lookout in Maryland and Old Capital Prison in Washington, D.C., were no better, and may have been as bad as Andersonville in Georgia. But, as throughout history, the winners write the history books.

So, what is the real story on Civil War prison camps?

Almost all of them were exceedingly bad, which had more to do with immoderate weather, inadequate facilities, rampant disease and supply shortages than intentional mistreatment.

The exchange system, whereby captured soldiers from one side were exchanged for captured soldiers from the other, took care of the problem through the first few years of the war. By this gentlemen’s agreement, paroled prisoners were not supposed to return to the fighting until officially exchanged a practical, humane solution.

The system broke down in mid-1863, when the Confederacy refused to acknowledge black Union soldiers as prisoners of war. In 1864, Gen. Grant refused to exchange any more prisoners until black and white soldiers were treated equally — and the exchange system completely evaporated, condemning thousands to slow, agonizing deaths. Thus, prison camp “hell holes” were born and thrived the rest of the war.

## **Arlington National Cemetery**

### **How a Royal Land Grant Became One of America's Landmarks**

Nestled in the lush rolling hills of northern Virginia, the cemetery covers 612 acres and serves as the final resting place for 250,000 American veterans and their families, including two presidents, numerous sports heroes, dozens of famous generals and a handful of astronauts, scientists and entertainers.

But during the WBTS, Arlington was a far more humble place, with rows of unknown dead in ramshackle graves on a dirty field. "You would not have wanted to have a loved one buried here," says Thomas L. Sherlock, the cemetery's historian. "It had none of the esteem or the prestige it has today. . . . We were burying two types of folks — soldiers who were unknown or soldiers whose families didn't have the money to return them to Pennsylvania or to North Carolina or to Ohio."

The Revolutionary War was underway. General George Washington led American forces in a battle for freedom against the British. John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington by her first marriage, bought 1,000 acres of land on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

Three years later, during the siege of Yorktown in 1781, Custis died while serving as an aide to Washington. Washington then adopted two of Custis' children, Eleanor and George Washington Parke Custis, bringing them to live with him at Mount Vernon.

The boy grew attached to his adoptive father, and when the Custis estate was passed on to him, he decided to build a mansion to honor and commemorate the first president. Later, the mansion was renamed "Arlington House" after the Custis family's original property on the banks of the Potomac, given as grant from the Earl of Arlington.

George Washington Parke Custis and his wife had one child, Mary. In 1831, she married a promising West Point graduate named Robert E. Lee.

The land now occupied by Arlington Cemetery might have passed peacefully to the children of Mary Custis and Robert E. Lee and might have remained a privately held estate with commanding vistas of the Washington skyline.

Lee turned down an offer to command a new Union army being formed to fight the seceding southern states, refusing to abandon his native Virginia. The Lees left Arlington House for good on April 22, 1861, and Union forces quickly moved in, turning the house into a headquarters. Fort Myer soon was built on the land.

The government officially took over the property in 1862 after Mary Lee attempted to pay federal tax of \$92.07 on the land through intermediaries but not in person.

On June 15, 1864, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton designated Arlington House and 200 surrounding acres a military cemetery under control of the Army's quartermaster general. Shortly before that decree, the first soldier — Private William Christman of the 67th Pennsylvania Infantry — was interred at Arlington.

Soon afterward, burials began at Arlington of soldiers who died in Washington and Alexandria hospitals during the war. As the conflict continued, Union dead were gathered from the brutal battlefields of Bull Run, Bristol Station, Chantilly and elsewhere and placed in the new national cemetery, along with some Confederate dead.

But the bulk of the 500 southern soldiers now buried at Arlington — many gathered around a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution — died in the Washington area after the war ended.

The Lee family would once more exercise its claim to the land, ultimately winning a battle in the Supreme Court, which issued a decision essentially charging the federal government with trespassing on private property.

Would the dead have to be dug up and transferred to a new site? The possibility was there, but General Lee's son diffused the crisis in 1883 by accepting a payment of \$150,000 from the government, and Arlington Cemetery as we know it now was established.



**Confederate Cemetery at Arlington**

## George Washington Custis Lee (September 16, 1832 – February 18, 1913)

George Washington Custis Lee, also known as Custis Lee, was the eldest son of Robert E. Lee and Mary Anna Custis Lee. His grandfather — George Washington Custis — was the step-grandson and adopted son of George Washington. He served as a Confederate general in the War, primarily as an aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis, and succeeded his father as president of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia.

Lee was born in Fort Monroe, Virginia. He was educated at numerous boarding schools to prepare him in his father's footsteps. He was educated at the classical school of Reverend George A. Smith in his younger years. He then entered the mathematical school of Benjamin Hallowell. Lee was not given admission to West Point at age sixteen. Lee's father, Robert E. Lee, then sent a letter to General Winfield Scott on his son's behalf. Zachary Taylor then nominated Lee to West Point. Lee was then accepted to West Point at age seventeen.

From 1850 to 1854, Lee attended West Point. During his first year, Lee excelled both academically and militarily. Toward the end of his first year he was almost expelled, when alcohol was found in his room. He claimed that he did not put it there, and got away with only minor punishments. He did well his second year also. At the beginning of his third year, his father became the Superintendent of West Point. Lee graduated first in his class of forty-six, in 1854. Other members of his class included Major General J.E.B. Stuart, Major General William Dorsey Pender, Brigadier General John Pegram, Brigadier General James Deshler, Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Horace Randal, and Brigadier General John Vilepigue.

Lee was then commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, as his father before him. He was given the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant. He served primarily in California, Georgia, and Florida during his time in the U.S. Army. In 1855, he was given the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army. In 1859, Lee was commissioned a full First Lieutenant. Lee was then stationed in Washington D. C., during the period of secession and Fort Sumter. He then resigned from the U.S. Army, in the spring of 1861 after Virginia seceded from the Union. He resigned about two weeks after his father had done the same. Lee then offered his services to his father's Virginia state forces.

Lee served in the Virginia state forces, until July 1861. At that time he was given a commission as a Captain in the Confederate Army. During the next few months, Lee worked in the Confederate

engineers corps. He spent his time constructing fortifications for the new capital city, Richmond. At the end of August 1861, Lee was offered and accepted the position of aide-de-camp to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He was then promoted to the rank of Colonel. Lee served in his position for the next three years of the war. He was often sent on missions to assess the military, and would then return to report to Davis.

When Robert E. Lee became the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, Custis Lee had constant contact with his father. In 1862, during the Peninsula Campaign, Lee was put in charge of supervising the engineers at Drewry's Bluff. In June 1863, he was promoted to Brigadier General. Lee was discouraged from taking a field command by Davis, but encouraged by his father. Lee asked his father for a field command, but his father replied that his highest duty was obedience to his superiors. For the most part, he obeyed Davis, but during the Battle of Gettysburg, Lee was given the command of the troops in Richmond. In 1864, Lee was placed in command of Richmond's local defenses against General Grant and General Benjamin Butler. He did so well that he was given command of Richmond's eastern defenses at Chaffin's Bluff. Lee remained at Chaffin's Bluff throughout the next months, and in 1864, he was promoted to Major General. Shortly before the end of the war, he commanded troops in the field and was captured at Sayler's Creek, three days before his father surrendered on Palm Sunday April 9, 1865 to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the McLean House in the village of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

In late 1865, Lee was hired as a professor at the Virginia Military Institute. Lee held this position until the death of his father. Between 1871 and 1897, Lee served as the ninth president of Washington and Lee University. In 1877, after his father's death, Custis Lee sued in a case that went all the way to the United States Supreme Court to regain title to the family mansion, Arlington House and plantation, which had become Arlington Cemetery. Lee's case, *United States v. Lee* (106 U.S. 196), was decided in his favor by a 5–4 vote, in 1882. Lee won both the house and the 1,100 acres surrounding the mansion. In 1883, Lee sold Arlington House to the United States Government for \$150,000. In 1897, Lee resigned as president of Washington and Lee University. He then moved to the home of his late brother, Major General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, Ravensworth Mansion. Lee died on February 18, 1913 in Alexandria, Virginia, and is buried in the Lee Chapel, near his family members.



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



**George Washington Custis Lee (September 16, 1832 – February 18, 1913)**