



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

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Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, March 10th 2015

**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.**

**Jack is from Kentucky and has a bachelor's degree in history.
This is his 12th year as an SCV member. He has served as Camp
Commander in Florida. His topic for the upcoming meeting is the
"Irish units at Chickamauga".**



Jack O'Brien is the speaker at our next Camp meeting.

Commander's Comments

Racism Redefined

I was quite interested in the recent news that there were a couple Winthrop graduates who wanted to change the name of Tillman Hall because its namesake was a racist. Certainly, we in the SCV do not support racism nor do we participate in it.

But let's examine for a moment the history of Benjamin Tillman for whom Tillman Hall is named.

He was born in 1847 so he lived during the War for Southern Independence. He witnessed the atrocities the Yankee armies imposed on the South; the rapes, murders, burnings, and starvation. He suffered through the denigration of South Carolina in the years after the War.

He survived all that and served as Governor of South Carolina from 1890 to 1894, and was a United States Senator from 1895 until his death in 1918. And yes, he spoke out against blacks. He equally spoke out in defense of women and introduced a bill to ban corporate political contributions. Benjamin Ryan Tillman never owned slaves.

Let's contrast Governor Tillman with our first President, George Washington.

George Washington owned about 70 slaves. He maintained a lavish lifestyle at the expense of slave labor. His inaugural addresses never mentioned the evils of slavery and he never proposed legislation to abolish slavery. Our Capital city is named after him along with a substantial monument. His face appears on our coins and our paper money.

My point is if we are so fired up to rename Tillman Hall, shouldn't we prioritize our objectives and first consider the bigger sinner and rename Washington, DC, tear down the Washington Monument, or at least take his picture off our currency?



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 Jim Floyd on your prayer list. Jim is doing much better since his fall.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah, on your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better, but still needs your prayers.
- Please continue to keep Micky Parris on your prayer list. He falling issues don't seem to be going away.
- 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.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Mike Short*

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Mike Short. Mike can be contacted by phone (803-547-5446) or by email (cmshort@comporium.net).

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

Time Line March 1865

Mar 2nd – At the Battle of Waynesborough, VA George Armstrong Custer defeats Jubal Early.

Mar 2nd - Robert E. Lee sends a message to Ulysses S. Grant asking for a conference to “iron out differences” between the North and the South.

Mar 3rd - US Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, & Abandoned Lands established by Abraham Lincoln to help destitute free blacks

Mar 3rd - Lincoln issues instructions on surrender discussions. He gives Grant wide-ranging powers on military matters, but reserves political matters for himself.

Mar 4th - Confederate congress approves final design of “official flag”

Mar 4th - “Parson” Brownlow is elected the first post-war governor of Tennessee.

Mar 6th - Battle of Natural Bridge, Florida

Mar 10th - Battle of Monroe’s Crossroads, NC

Mar 8th – 10th - Battle of Kinston (Wilcox’s ridge, Wise’s Forks), North Carolina

Mar 10th - Now near Fayetteville, North Carolina, the major impediment to Sherman’s Army march north was rain.

Mar 11th - Sherman captures Fayetteville.

Mar 13th - Confederacy allows the induction of “negro soldiers.” The measure did not state that blacks who fought for the Confederacy would be free, although that was apparently the understanding.

Mar 14th - General Jacob Cox occupies Kinston

Mar 16th – At the Battle of Aversborough (Taylor’s Hole), William Hardee tries to halt the federal advance near this small town. Slocum easily turned his flank.

Mar 18th - Battle of Wilson’s raid to Selma, AL

Mar 18th - Congress of Confederate States of American adjourns for last time

Mar 19th – 21st – At the Battle of Bentonville, William Hardee, D. H. Hill and A. P. Stewart combine to attack Slocum’s wing on the federal advance. In spite of initial gains they are repulsed. Sherman reinforces Slocum on the second day and Slocum nearly enveloped the Confederate forces on the third day.

Mar 22nd – Federal Major General James Wilson begins a “raid” in Selma continuing to Macon, GA destroying most of Alabama’s manufacturing capabilities.

Mar 23rd - Lincoln leaves Washington for Ulysses S. Grant’s headquarters in City Point, Virginia

Mar 25th – At the Battle of Fort Stedman, Confederates break Union line at Petersburg. General John B. Gordon captured Fort Stedman, a Union outpost on the line around besieged Petersburg, eventually punching a hole 3/4 of mile wide. Confederate units then made a desperate attempt to hit the federal supply base at City Point. With overwhelming force the federal troops turned back the advance, recaptured the fort and retook the lines.

Mar 25th - Battle of Bluff Spring, FL

Mar 25th - Battle of Mobile, AL (Spanish Fort, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely)

Mar 25th - SS General Lyon at Cape Hatteras catches fire & sinks, killing 400

Mar 27th - Battle of Spanish Fort, Alabama

Mar 29th - Battle of Quaker Road, VA

Mar 30th - As Ulysses S. Grant extends his lines east of Richmond, Phil Sheridan’s cavalry, along with some infantry support, come in contact with the Confederate right flank at Dinwiddie Court House.

Mar 31st - Battle of White Oak Road, Virginia

Mar 31st – At the Battle of Dinwiddle Court House, in a tactical victory for the Confederates, George Pickett turns back Phil Sheridan cavalry and elements of the Fifth Corps.

Mar 31st - Gen Pickett moves to 5 Forks, abandoning the defense of Peterburg

Famous Quotes

Brigadier General [Thomas L.] Clingman visited his brigade while in camp at Smithfield N.C., and though on crutches, asked of General Joseph E. Johnston the honor of commanding the rear guard. This was denied him, as he was physically unable to perform such duty, and he addressed the Southern commander as follows:

”Sir, much has been said about dying in the last ditch. You have left with you here thirty thousand of as brave men as the sun ever shone upon. Let us take our stand here and fight the two armies of Grant and Sherman to the end, and thus show to the world how far we can surpass the Thermopylae of the Greeks.”



How the Lincoln Myth Was Hatched By Thomas J. DiLorenzo

The violence of the criticism aimed at Lincoln by the great men of his time on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line is startling. The breadth and depth of the spectacular prejudice against him is often shocking for its cruelty, intensity, and unrelenting vigor. The plain truth is that Mr. Lincoln was deeply reviled by many who knew him personally, and by hundreds of thousands who only knew of him.

This quotation is the theme of Larry Tagg's 2009 book, *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln*, which utilizes thousands of primary sources to make the case that no American president was more reviled by his contemporaries – at home and abroad – during his own lifetime than Abraham Lincoln was. Tagg is no Southern apologist: he is a native of Lincoln, Illinois, and profusely thanks Harold Holzer, one of the high priests of the Lincoln cult, in his acknowledgements.

This book establishes Mr. Tagg as a card-carrying member of the cult. Anyone who has read *The Real Lincoln* (or scanned the “King Lincoln Archive” at LewRockwell.com) would not be surprised at all to hear that Lincoln was hated and reviled by most of the “great men” (and the Northern masses) of his time. As Tagg hesitantly admits in his Introduction, Lincoln was widely criticized in the North as a “bloody tyrant” and a “dictator” for his “arbitrary arrests, the suspension of habeas corpus, and the suppression of newspapers . . .” More specifically, imprisoning tens of thousands of Northern civilians without due process for verbally opposing his policies; shutting down over 300 opposition newspapers; deporting an opposing member of Congress; confiscating firearms and other forms of private property; intimidating and threatening to imprison federal judges; invoking military conscription, income taxation, an internal revenue bureaucracy, and huge public debt; and ordering the murder of hundreds of draft protesters in the streets of New York City in July of 1863 are all good reasons why Lincoln was so widely despised.

Tagg quotes the abolitionist Wendell Phillips as saying that Lincoln was “a first-rate second-rate man.” Historian George Bankroft called him “ignorant, self-willed, and is surrounded by men some of whom are almost as ignorant as himself.” The Lacrosse, Wisconsin Democrat newspaper editorialized in November of 1864 that “If Abraham Lincoln should be reelected for another term of four years of such wretched administration, we hope that a bold hand will be found to plunge the dagger into the tyrant’s heart for the public welfare.” In May of 1864 the *New York Times* said this of Lincoln:

No living man was ever charged with political crimes of such multiplicity and such enormity as Abraham Lincoln. He has been denounced without end as a perjurer, a usurper, a tyrant, a subverter of the Constitution, a destroyer of the liberties of his

country, a reckless desperado, a heartless trifler over the last agonies of an expiring nation. Had that which has been said of him been true there is no circle in Dante’s *Inferno* full enough of torment to expiate his iniquities.

The inside cover of *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln* claims that it is the first book ever written on how unpopular Lincoln really was. Well, not really. “Mainstream” Lincoln scholar David Donald remarked in *Lincoln Reconsidered* that Lincoln was wildly unpopular in his own time. Edgar Lee Masters wrote of the near universal hatred of Lincoln by his contemporaries in *Lincoln the Man*, *Lincoln’s Critics: The Copperheads of the North*, spent a career researching and writing about Lincoln’s Northern critics. *Freedom Under Lincoln* by Dean Sprague and *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln* by James Randall also discuss the critics of Lincoln’s tyrannical and dictatorial behavior, although these authors do their best to whitewash it all.

The most interesting chapter of *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln* is the final Epilogue entitled “The Sudden Saint.” Here Mr. Tagg explains how the Republican Party, with the aid of the Northern Yankee or neo-Puritan clergy, created out of thin air the myth of the “sainted” and “beloved” Abraham Lincoln. In order to understand why the role of the neo-Puritan, New England clergy was so important, one must understand that it was their neo-Puritanical religious fanaticism that fueled the war-making ideology of the North during the war. In his essay, “America’s Two Just Wars: 1775 and 1861,” Murray Rothbard accurately described it as “a fanatical and emotional neo-Puritanism driven by a fervent ‘postmillennialism’ which held that, as a precondition for the Second Advent of Jesus Christ, man must set up a thousand-year Kingdom of God on Earth.” Moreover, this “kingdom” is “to be a perfect society . . . free of sin,” especially slavery, alcohol, and Catholicism.

Thus, the Northern “war against slavery” was not so much motivated by the injustice of slavery and the plight of the slaves, but the desire to use the military force of government to create a perfect society, a Kingdom of God on Earth. That’s why peaceful emancipation, which is what occurred in all the Northern states that ended slavery, was out of the question. (There were still slaves in New York City as late as 1853, and in parts of New England into the early 1860s). Instead, explains Rothbard:

The Northern war against slavery partook of fanatical millennialist fervor, of a cheerful willingness to uproot institutions, to commit mayhem and mass murder, to plunder and loot and destroy, all in the name of high moral principle and the birth of a perfect world.

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How the Lincoln Myth Was Hatched (continued)

This is why the quintessential Yankee religious fanatic, Julia Ward Howe, referred to all the mass murder, burning and plundering of cities, and destruction of the war as “the glory of the coming of the Lord” in her “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” To Julia Ward Howe, the death of more than 600,000 Americans was “glorious.”

So it should not be surprising that the Yankee clergy teamed up with the Republican Party after Lincoln’s death to deify him. Lincoln’s assassination was a miracle of luck as far as they were concerned, for it put in their lap an opportunity to deify their Big Government political agenda along with Lincoln himself. As Larry Tagg explains, the Republican Party “saw that his death was a propaganda windfall – Lincoln could be made to stand for the North, for freedom . . . “

As for the Republican Party, they knew that they were all complicit in war crimes for having intentionally waged war on Southern civilians for four years, and continued Lincoln’s political tactic of invoking Scripture to attempt to “justify” their war crimes. (Unlike Lincoln, many other Republicans were actually Christians.) Thus, after Lincoln was assassinated and died on Good Friday, “pastors across America rewrote their Easter sermons,” writes Tagg, “to include a new, exalted view of Lincoln as an American Moses, a leader out of slavery, a national savior who was not allowed to cross over into the Promised Land.”

Of course, they all knew that in his first inaugural address Lincoln supported a constitutional amendment that would have explicitly enshrined slavery in the Constitution; that he wrote a public letter to Horace Greeley explaining that his sole objective in the war was “to save the union” and not to disturb slavery; and that his real “last best hope” was “colonization, “ or the deportation of all black people from America. This all had to be forgotten, and history rewritten. And it was. Senator James Grimes of Iowa immediately recognized that the deification of Lincoln by the Yankee clergy and the Republican Party “has made it impossible to speak the truth of Abraham Lincoln hereafter.”

Tagg explains how it was Secretary of War Edwin Stanton who decided to use Lincoln’s funeral as a massive propaganda tool as he “made the martyr’s corpse a traveling exhibit of Southern wickedness.” The funeral procession took a 1600-mile route, and Stanton prohibited anyone to obscure the damage done by the assassin’s bullet so that the corpse would appear as gruesome as possible. The Yankee preachers joined in the political scheme to deify Lincoln, a man many of them had condemned just months earlier. One such hypocrite was Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, New York, the “greatest preacher of the

age” according to Tagg. (Presumably, only Northern preachers can compete for such a title). Beecher “had attacked the President through the previous four years,” writes Tagg, but now he “heaped only praise on Lincoln.” “Beecher and the Radicals [i.e., Republicans] soon saw that all their [political] enemies would fall before the sword that Lincoln’s death had put in their hands, and they widened its swath to wound the Democratic press,” says Tagg.

It wasn’t just the religious rhetoric of the Yankee preachers that intimidated all critics of the Republican Party regime, which would enjoy monopoly rule for the next several generations. The Republican Party supplied the requisite violence and intimidation. “The Democratic papers quickly realized that if they didn’t repent their opposition to Lincoln, they risked ruin by mobs like the ones that had gutted their offices in the first summer of the war.”

Tagg refers here to how the Lincoln administration organized Republican Party goon squads to roam the country and literally destroy the printing presses of opposition newspapers while soldiers often imprisoned (without due process) the editors and owners of many of the newspapers. This is all described in the above-mentioned books, *Freedom Under Lincoln* and *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln*.

Mistakenly believing that once the war was over, free speech had been restored in the North, one observer of the Lincoln funeral “sent up a cheer for Jefferson Davis” and “was set upon by mourners and nearly torn to pieces.” A Chicago man said of Lincoln’s assassination in the lobby of a hotel, “it served him right.” He was shot to death in front of dozens of witnesses, but “there was no arrest, no one would have arrested the man,” writes Tagg.

Americans were imprisoned all over the North for making similar statements. “The doors of local jails rattled shut behind men in every city who were herd exulting the news of Lincoln’s death”. The editor of a Maryland newspaper was “killed by a mob after he had published criticism of Lincoln.” Such mobs traveled from one paper after another that was supportive of the Democratic Party and “emptied their contents into the street amid the applause of an immense crowd” while warning other Democratic newspapers of similar treatment.

Media opposition to the Republican Party, which was the federal government for the next several generations, was rendered prostrate. The South was under military occupation for twelve years after the war. Consequently, ministers there were ordered to deliver sermons deifying Lincoln while many Southern newspapers were forced to do the same. These editors were “installed by Union armies” in the

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Third National Flag

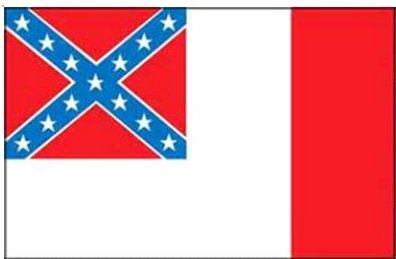
The third national flag (also called “the Blood Stained Banner”) was adopted March 4, 1865. The red vertical bar was proposed by Major Arthur L. Rogers, who argued that the pure white field of the Second National flag could be mistaken as a flag of truce: when hanging limp in no wind, the flag’s Southern Cross canton could accidentally stay hidden, so the flag could mistakenly appear all white.

Rogers lobbied successfully to have this alteration introduced in the Confederate Senate. He defended his redesign as having “as little as possible of the Yankee blue”, and described it as symbolizing the primary origins of the people of the South, with the cross of England and the red bar from the flag of France.

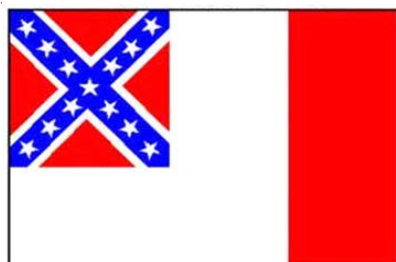
The Flag Act of 1865 by the Confederate States Congress near the very end of the War, describes the flag in the following language:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it; to have the ground red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

Despite the passage of the Flag Act of 1865, very few third national flags were actually manufactured and used in the field. Moreover, the ones made by the Richmond Clothing Depot used the square canton of the second national flag rather than the slightly rectangular one specified by the law.



Third national flag (after March 4, 1865)



Third national flag as commonly manufactured, with a square canton

South Carolina Division Children of the Confederacy Iredell Jones #85 Rock Hill, SC

Our CofC children have been busy with lots of food and coat drives since the weather has been extremely cold. They have been collecting and delivering items for our homeless Veterans too. With your help, we will be able to complete our projects and reach our goals in 2015. Please encourage your children, grandchildren and others to join our chapter. It would be great to have them be a part of sharing our Southern history. We have a great group of young people and they stay busy in school and community service projects. Boys and girls from birth to age eighteen who have a direct Confederate ancestor are eligible for membership.

Please contact me with any questions about our CofC. *God Bless Dixie! Call me at 803 222-2443 or email me at rgbfhist@bellsouth.net*

God Bless the South!

Renee Gallien

Director Iredell Jones Chapter #85

South Carolina Division

Children of the Confederacy

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

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 or you can call them at: 864-834-7024.

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

Thomas Lanier Clingman (July 27, 1812 - November 3, 1897)

Thomas Lanier Clingman, born in Huntsville, NC on July 27, 1812, was the son of Jacob and Jane Clingman. He received his education from Iredell County public schools and private tutoring before enrolling at the University of North Carolina. He graduated from the University in 1832 and began to study law. Clingman finished his studies in 1834 and returned to Huntsville. Admitted to the bar, he set up his own practice. Thomas became a member of the N. C. House in 1835 before moving to Asheville in 1836. After serving in the N. C. Senate, he won election in 1843 to the U. S. House of Representatives. He lost re-election in 1845 but in 1847 returned to the U. S. House. Winning subsequent elections enabled him to serve continuously until May 7, 1858 when he replaced Senator Asa Biggs, who resigned. Winning this seat a second time, led to his expulsion due to his support of the Confederacy.

Clingman campaigned for the development of western North Carolina and performed geological studies of the area. Clingman got into a long dispute with Elijah Mitchell over what the tallest peak in the Black Mountain Range was. In 1857, Mitchell died in an accident while attempting to prove that his peak was taller than Clingman's. In 1880, the U. S. Geological Department proved that Mount Mitchell was taller than Clingman's Dome.

At the onset of the Civil War, Thomas Clingman commanded the 25th N. C. Infantry in the Peninsula Campaign. He received a promotion to brigadier general in May of 1862. He served with the Army of Northern Virginia until August when he received orders to North Carolina to help in the defense of the state.

How the Lincoln Myth Was Hatched (continued)

occupied South, as Tagg explains. Southern journalists were made to understand that the penalty for challenging the newly-invented Lincoln mythology was the "terror of confiscation and imprisonment." Not surprisingly, there were "sudden proclamations of Lincoln's nobility" all throughout the South as well as the North. Thus were born the myths and superstitions about America's most reviled president.

Thomas J. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of *The Real Lincoln; Lincoln Unmasked: What You're Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe and How Capitalism Saved America*.

Clingman led his brigade in actions around Goldsboro. He, also, led them in an unsuccessful attempt to re-take New Bern, NC under George E. Pickett in 1864. May 16, 1864 saw Clingman and his brigade at Drewry's Bluff under P. G. T. Beauregard in defense of Richmond. He fought again with the Army of Northern Virginia at Cold Harbor on May 31, 1864 where he received slight wounds in the head. In a battle for the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Clingman received a severe wound to the leg and had to return to North Carolina to recover. He rejoined his brigade in April 1865 which was under the command of Joseph E. Johnston. General Clingman ended his part in the war with the surrender of General Johnston on April 26, 1865 to Gen. William T. Sherman.

Upon the end of hostilities, Thomas L. Clingman returned to Asheville and the practice of law. In 1875, he served on the Democratic National Convention. He never ran for elected office again. Thomas Clingman never married. He died in Morganton, NC on November 3, 1897. His body rests in the Riverside Cemetery in Asheville, NC.

QUICK FACTS (TLC)

Name: Thomas Lanier Clingman

Rank: Brigadier General

Education: University of North Carolina

Birth Date: July 27, 1812

Birth Place: Huntsville, NC

Death Date: November 3, 1897

Death Place: Morganton, NC

Written by Craig Phippen, SCV Camp 2205, Stem, NC

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Thomas Lanier Clingman (July 27, 1812 - November 3, 1897)