

**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, May 14th 2013

**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.**

**Daryl Hardwick is the speaker scheduled for our next meeting,
May 14. He is a seasoned SCV speaker and will talk about "Fe-
male Spies During the War". This should be a great presentation.
He is a graduate of Latta (SC) High School and Francis Marion
University. He is employed by the SC Dept. Of Transportation for
23 years and is currently the Pee Dee Region Right of Way Admin-
istrator. His responsibility includes purchasing the right of way
when roads are improved.**

**Mr. Hardwick is a charter member and the Adjutant of the Col.
E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576 in Latta, SC, and the 7th Brigade Lt.
Commander. He has been an SCV member for over 10 years.**



Commander's Comments

In observance of Confederate Memorial Day on May 10th, I thought I would share with you this quote from J.W. Pearson from Confederate Veteran magazine July 1914;

“To me, the old Confederate soldier is the most unique character the world has yet produced. It took sixty centuries to make him and when the supreme hour came he made good and taught the whole wide world a lesson it will never forget. No higher record of martial glory will ever appear. There will never be another Lee, Jackson or Pickett. We will do well to cherish the spirit that our soldiers exhibited and to preserve the traditions and chivalry of our Southland.”

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

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Weather, Whether or Not

We seem to be in an unusually cool period for this time of year. My heating bills have been higher than normal for the last couple months. So let's talk about the weather 150 years ago.

Weather conditions at Gettysburg for the period of the Confederate invasion from June 25 to July 4 were recorded by Rev. Dr. Michael Jacobs, a college teacher and amateur meteorologist.

“The entire period of the invasion is remarkable for being one of clouds, and, for that season of the year, of low temperature. From June 15th until July 22nd, 1863, there was not an entirely clear day.”

“On the evening of June 25th at 8 PM a rain began and ended with 1.3 inches.” This made for slushy conditions which, because of the mild temperatures and lack of sunshine, just seemed to never dry out.

The days of the battle were also mild. There was a very gentle warm southern breeze with the highs about 80.

There was never a severe rain shower nor was there ever a serious threat of lightning. However, on July 3 the sky was covered with cumulo-stratus clouds, and about 6 that night there was a thunderstorm in the neighborhood. The thunder seemed tame, after the artillery firing of the afternoon. As the battle ceased on the 4th of July, rain showers moved in washing away some of the blood from the fields. Perhaps the 1.4 inches covering the fields was heavens way of washing away the turmoil of the day.



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders - they seem to have lost all concern for the people. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please continue keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having back problems.
- Please add Jeanette Floyd to your prayers. She tripped and fell while helping Jim get the onions and severely injured her wrist and arm.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing better, but still needs your prayers.
- Also please keep Wayne Conner to your list. Wayne recently had knee replacement surgery.
- Please continue to pray for 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).

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

Congressional Support for Confederate Soldiers

At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a move in the North was made to reconcile with Southerners. President William McKinley was instrumental in this movement. When the Spanish-American War concluded successfully in December 1898, President McKinley used this as an opportunity to “mend the fences.”

On December 14 1898, he gave a speech in which he urged reconciliation based on the outstanding service of Southerners during the recent war with Spain. Remember, as part of the conciliation, several former Confederate officers were commissioned as generals to include former Confederate cavalry general, Wheeler. This is what McKinley said:

“...every soldier’s grave made during our unfortunate civil war [sic] is a tribute to American valor [my emphasis]... And the time has now come... when in the spirit of fraternity we should share in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers...The cordial feeling now happily existing between the North and South prompts this gracious act and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of those heroic dead.”

The response from Congress to this plea was magnanimous and resulted in the Appropriations Act of FY 1901 (below).

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congress passed an act of appropriations for \$2,500 that enabled the “Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about 128 Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers Home near Washington, D.C., and the bodies of about 136 Confederate soldiers now buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.”

Remarks: More important than the amount (worth substantially more in 1900 than in 2000) is the move to support reconciliation by Congressional act. In 1906, Confederate Battle flags were ordered to be returned to the states from whence they originated. Some states refused to return the flags. Wisconsin still has at least one flag it refuses to return.

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

(P.L. 38, 59th Congress, Chap. 631-34 Stat. 56)

Authorized the furnishing of headstones for the graves of Confederates who died, primarily in Union prison camps and were buried in Federal cemeteries.

Remarks: This act formally reaffirmed Confederate soldiers as military combatants with legal

standing. It granted recognition to deceased Confederate soldiers commensurate with the status of deceased Union soldiers.

[Editor’s Note: I might also add here that the opening ceremonies of every Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion always include a welcoming address by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic descendent organization...jim dean]

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 17th Congress 26 February 1929

(45 Stat 1307 – Currently on the books as 38 U.S. Code, Sec. 2306)

This law, passed by the U.S. Congress, authorized the “Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Confederate Army and to direct him to preserve in the records of the War Department the names and places of burial of all soldiers for whom such headstones shall have been erected.”

Remarks: This act broadened the scope of recognition further for all Confederate soldiers to receive burial benefits equivalent to Union soldiers. It authorized the use of U.S. government (public) funds to mark Confederate graves and record their locations.

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Famous Quotes

“Oh what a battle must have been raging in Heaven, when the Archangel of the Lord needed the services of Stonewall Jackson.”

-A Confederate Mourner



Time Line May 1863

May 1st – 4th – At the Battle of Chancellorsville General “Fighting Joe” Hooker’s Army of the Potomac is defeated by Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia as it crosses the Rappahannock on the way to Richmond

May 1st - “Stainless Banner” becomes the second Confederate Flag

May 1st & 2nd - Battle of Chalk Bluff, Arkansas - Brig. Gen. William Vandever, commanding the 2nd Division of the Union Army of the Frontier, was repulsed in an attempt to prevent Confederate cavalry under Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke from crossing the St. Francis River

May 1st - Skirmishing increased in eastern Alabama as Col. Abel Streight moved towards Rome, Georgia.

May 1st - In a rally intended to be a reaction to Burnside’s General Order 38, Clement Vallandigham criticizes Abraham Lincoln for not ending the War, which he characterized as “wicked and cruel.”

May 2nd - General Stonewall Jackson is shot 3 times in a friendly fire incident, Virginia

May 3rd - Nathan Bedford Forrest ends Abel Streight’s Raid on Rome, Georgia, in heavy skirmishing at Cedar Bluffs, Alabama

May 3rd – At the Second Battle of Fredericksburg John Sedgwick drives Jubal Early south past the city of Fredericksburg. The following day, as Early prepares to counterattack he finds the city empty. Sedgwick had followed the river west to aid the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville, Virginia

May 3rd – 4th – At the Battle of Salem Church Wilcox’s Brigade of Early’s Division stops the Union IV Army Corps with a position around rural Salem Church. Sedgwick decided to withdraw to the north when Lee reinforces Wilcox with two divisions and Early moves on Sedgwick’s rear. Virginia

May 3rd - Frederick Steele returns to Little Rock, marking the end of the Red River Campaign. Arkansas

May 7th – Confederate Major General Earl van Dorn is killed by a jealous husband.

May 10th - Stonewall Jackson dies at a field hospital near Guiney Station, VA

May 12th – At the Battle of Raymond a Confederate brigade under General John Gregg attacks a Union division under Major General John Logan in the town of Raymond, between Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi

May 13th - General Robert E. Lee rides from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Virginia

May 14th – At the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, after a brief fight, McPherson and Sherman’s corps take Jackson, driving Joe Johnston off. Mississippi

May 14th – 18th - General Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and the Confederate Cabinet meet to discuss the “Summer Strategy” for 1863.

May 15th - A portion of the Tredegar Iron Works and a nearby flour mill burn.

May 15th - Joe Johnston orders John Pemberton to break out of Grant’s tightening noose. Pemberton refuses the order.

May 16th – At the Battle of Champion Hill, Pemberton agrees to attack the federal line with Johnston. The focal point of the attack, Champion Hill, will change hands three times, but the Confederate forces fail to meet. Pemberton withdraws to Vicksburg.

May 17th – At the Battle of Black River, Pemberton placed his men with their backs to the Black River. When the Federals attacked, Pemberton’s line broke with most of the men crossing the Black River before the bridge was set on fire.

May 17th - President Lincoln declares Judge Leavitt’s denial of motion for habeas corpus in the Vallandigham case the equivalent of 3 victories in the field.

May 19th - General Ulysses S. Grant makes contact with Rear Admiral David Porter, sailing north from New Orleans with supplies.

May 19th - William Tecumseh Sherman launches a full scale frontal assault against Confederate lines in Vicksburg. He is repulsed with heavy losses, especially near the Stockade Redan.

May 22th - Massive Union assaults on Fortress Vicksburg fail.

May 22th - Abraham Lincoln offers command of the Army of the Potomac to Darius Couch. Couch refuses, but recommends George Meade.

May 25th - Major General Richard Ewell’s returns to the Army of Northern Virginia following the amputation of his leg after the battle of Groveton (Second Bull Run)

May 26th - Confederate Naval flag introduced by Secretary of the Navy Stephen Russell Mallory

May 27th - The Siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana begins. After attempting to storm the walls of Port Hudson, Nathaniel Banks digs in for a siege.

May 29th - Ambrose Burnside offers his resignation over the Vallandigham affair. Lincoln refuses.

May 30th - Robert E. Lee completes the restructuring of the Army of Northern Virginia, creating three corps under James Longstreet, Richard Ewell and A. P. Hill.

Honoring the Gray

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.

Civil War All Stars (Baseball Analogy)

Union All Stars

Manager - U.S. Grant. Has good success with the two-platoon system; has developed well-balanced team. Possibly a bit lax in enforcing training rules.

First Base - "Cump" Sherman. Watch this boy burn up the base paths. Reminds old timers of the "Georgia Peach" Good at digging them out of the dirt; consistent hitter. Not popular with all fans.

Second Base - George Meade. Good pivot man. Team captain. Always dangerous at the plate. Would attract more attention with a favorable press.

Third Base - "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Whiffs a lot since he was beamed at Chancellorsville. Plenty of natural ability; sometimes clutches under pressure. Good power, but a sucker for an outside curve.

Shortstop - "Phil" Sheridan. Larcenous base runner. Able to go from either side. Real sparkplug of team's offense. Dangerous in the clutch.

Right Field - "Speedy" Burnside. a real "wall climber," which led to injuries last season at Fredericksburg. Has developed a rifle arm. Led the league in strike-outs last season.

Center Field - Jim Wilson. One of the least publicized players in the league. A strong arm and plenty of speed. A good pull hitter. Candidate for rookie of the year.

Left Field - George McClellan. Plenty of natural ability, but slow on the base paths. Probably brought up from the minors too soon.

Catcher - "Rocky" Thomas. Real key to team defense. Good arm; plenty of power. Base runners don't take chances with this one.

Pitcher - "Win" Hancock. Fireballer; tough with runners on base. The best of a weak staff.

Pitcher - Bill Rosecrans. Has good stuff, but experiences difficulty staying ahead of the batter.

Pitcher - "Chief" Custer. Rookie of the year his first full season in the majors. Hasn't been the same since the last series with the Indians!

Middle Relief - "Come to Papa" John Buford. Good with the changeup, continually has batters chasing the Seminary Sinker Ball, a favorite of his.

Closer - Joshua Chamberlain. Calls his overpowering fast ball the swinging gate. Been known to use the inside portion of the plate with great advantage, some cases beaming opposing hitters.

Confederate All Stars

Manager - Robert E. Lee. Aggressive; not afraid to take risks. Lee gets along well with both the players and the front office, but who was it that said "Nice guys don't finish first?"

First Base - "Frenchie" Beauregard. Slick fielder. Has tendency to swing at bad pitches. Has never quite lived up to preseason notices.

Second Base - "Joe Johnston. Good field, no hit. Can make the double play. Has been peddled to several clubs because of his uncertain temperament.

Third Base - "Texas John" Hood. Good at the hot corner; hangs tough at the plate. Provides plenty of batting muscle when not on disabled list.

Shortstop - "Jeb" Stuart. Can play any position, best at short. Good range, often hits for the circuit. A real crowd pleaser.

Right Field - "Ranger" Mosby. Hits well to all fields; excels at hit and run. Really shines when playing in his own field.

Center Field - "Wizard" Forrest. A tough competitor. Covers lots of ground in center. Can hit the long ball. An umpire baiter.

Left Field - "Bill" Hardee. A real student of the game. Dangerous at the plate. One of the most underrated players in either league.

Catcher - "Pete" Longstreet. A steady influence. Plenty of power at the plate a tough competitor and a good pull hitter. Seems to have trouble hitting in Yankee Stadium.

Pitcher - "Stonewall" Jackson. Best righthander in the league. Blazing fast ball. Uses dust-off pitches. Can usually go the route. Chances for a successful year may well rest on Jackson's arm.

Pitcher - "Brax" Bragg. Control pitcher; good for a couple of innings. Would probably work better on a different club.

Pitcher - A. S. "Mormon" Johnston. Master of the curve ball, but sometimes has trouble with control.

Middle Relief - A.P. "Red" Hill. Good set-up man when his temper doesn't get in his way. Refuses to pitch when Longstreet is catching. Sometimes feuds with other pitchers.

Closer - "Baldy Ewell" Capable fast baller. Has trouble reading signals, sometimes has problems with power hitters.

From the August 1965 issue of Civil War Times by Jay Luvaas

Congressional Support for Confederate Soldiers (continued)

U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958

(US Statutes at Large Volume 72, Part 1, Page 133-134)

The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such person under the laws in effect on December 31, 1957, if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Remarks: While this was only a gesture since the last Confederate veteran died in 1958, it is meaningful in that only forty-five years ago (from 2003), the Congress of the United States saw fit to consider Confederate soldiers as equivalent to U.S. soldiers for service benefits. This final act of reconciliation was made almost one hundred years after the beginning of the war and was meant as symbolism more than substantive reward.

Re: Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900 (from page 3)

Sandy and I recently made a trip to Washington, DC where we made a point to visit Arlington Cemetery, specifically the Confederate section and the statue there.

The Battle of New Market has a special place for us. It is one of the first reenactments we ever attended, as spectators and as reenactors. The link between the cadets of VMI and the May 15th ceremony at VMI and the monument at the Confederate Cemetery at Arlington hold a common thread.

The Battle of New Market took place on May 15, 1864. One of the cadets that fought in the battle was Moses Ezekiel. Moses later became a famous sculptor and created several statues commemorating the Confederacy. One of these statues (pictured) is at the Confederate Cemetery at Arlington. A second statue is located on the campus of VMI is called "Virginia Mourning Her Dead", commemorating the cadets that were killed at the Battle of New Market.

Even as a cadet, Ezekiel's artistic talent was apparent and during his final year at VMI, Robert E. Lee, serving as President of nearby Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), encouraged him to pursue this calling.



Additional Note by the Critical History: Under current U.S. Federal Code, Confederate Veterans are equivalent to Union Veterans.

-U.S. Code Title 38 – Veterans' Benefits, Part II – General Benefits, Chapter 15 – Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service, Subchapter I – General, § 1501. Definitions: (3) The term "Civil War veteran" includes a person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and the term "active military or naval service" includes active service in those forces.

-Researched by: Tim Renick, Combined Arms Library Staff, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Member: Brigadier General William Steele SCV Camp 1857.

-Edited By: Lt. Col. (Retired) Edwin L. Kennedy, Jr. Member: Brigadier General William Steele SCV Camp 1857.

-Originally published on Thursday April 11th 2011 in Military & Foreign Affairs Journal (Veterans Today) by: Jim W. Dean.

Ezekiel died in Rome in 1917, but the violence of World War I prevented the return of his body to the United States until 1921. In 1921, he was buried at the foot of his Confederate Memorial in Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery. His funeral service was the first ever to be held in the Memorial Amphitheater, one of only a handful so held. The inscription on his grave reads "Moses J. Ezekiel Sergeant of Company C Battalion of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute."

--Jerry Brown



Statue at Confederate Cemetery - Arlington

John Gregg (September 28, 1828 – October 7, 1864)

John Gregg was an American judge, politician, and general in the Confederate States Army during the War. He was killed in action during the Siege of Petersburg.

Gregg was born in Lawrenceville, Alabama, to Nathan Gregg and Sarah Pearsall Camp. He graduated from LaGrange College (now the University of North Alabama) in 1847, where he was subsequently employed as a professor of mathematics. He later studied law in Tusculum, Alabama.

Gregg relocated to Freestone County, Texas, in 1852 and settled in the town of Fairfield, Texas. He was elected as a district judge and served in that position from 1855 until 1860. In 1858, Gregg married Mary Francis Garth from Alabama, daughter of Jesse Winston Garth, a Unionist who was willing to give up his hundreds of slaves if it meant saving the Union.

Gregg was one of the founders of the Freestone County Pioneer, the first newspaper in Freestone County. He used his paper and political clout to call for a secession convention following the election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860.

Gregg served as a delegate to the Texas Secession Convention in Austin, in January 1861. The delegation issued the Ordinance of Secession on February 1, 1861. Gregg was one of six members of the convention that were elected to represent Texas in the Provisional Confederate Congress in Montgomery, Alabama, and later in Richmond, Virginia.

Gregg served in the Provisional Confederate Congress on February 15, 1861, from which he resigned in August 1861 to enter the Confederate Army. He returned to Texas and formed the 7th Texas Infantry, becoming its Colonel in September. Gregg and the 7th saw their first action at the Battle of Fort Donelson from February 12 to February 16, 1862, where they were captured along with most of the garrison. He was sent to Fort Warren in Boston, Massachusetts for confinement.

Gregg was exchanged on August 15, 1862 and was promoted to brigadier general on August 29. He was sent to Mississippi for service in the Western Theater of the American Civil War, and was assigned to 10th Brigade, 1st Division of the Army of Mississippi, from October 24, 1862 to March 1863. Gregg's 10th Brigade was then assigned to the 3rd District of the Department of Mississippi & Eastern Louisiana from March to May 1863.

His command, now styled Gregg's Brigade, was attached to William H. T. Walker's Division in the Department of the West on May 10, 1863. Gregg's first major action in Mississippi came at the Battle of Raymond, on May 12, 1863, where his 3000-man brigade fought a tough 6-hour battle against the XVII Corps, 10,000 strong, under the command of Union Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson. Gregg was forced to retreat back to Jackson, Mississippi after the battle, where he would be involved in the Battle of Jackson on May 14, 1863.

Gregg's Brigade formed part of the Reserve Corps of the Army of Tennessee briefly that September. During the Battle of Chickamauga he was assigned to Bushrod Johnson's Division, Third Corps in the Army of Tennessee on September 19. Gregg was severely wounded on September 20, when he was hit in the neck. After recovering from his wounds, Gregg was given command of the famous Hood's Texas Brigade in Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

Gregg and his brigade participated in the Eastern Campaigns of the spring of 1864, seeing action at the Battle of the Wilderness, the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, the Battle of Cold Harbor, and the Siege of Petersburg.

During the fighting in the Wilderness, Gregg was wounded on May 6, 1864, and then went with Lee's army to Petersburg until 1864.

Gregg was struck in the neck for a second time and killed in action near Richmond on October 7, 1864. He was shot while leading a counterattack at the Battle of Darbytown and New Market Roads.

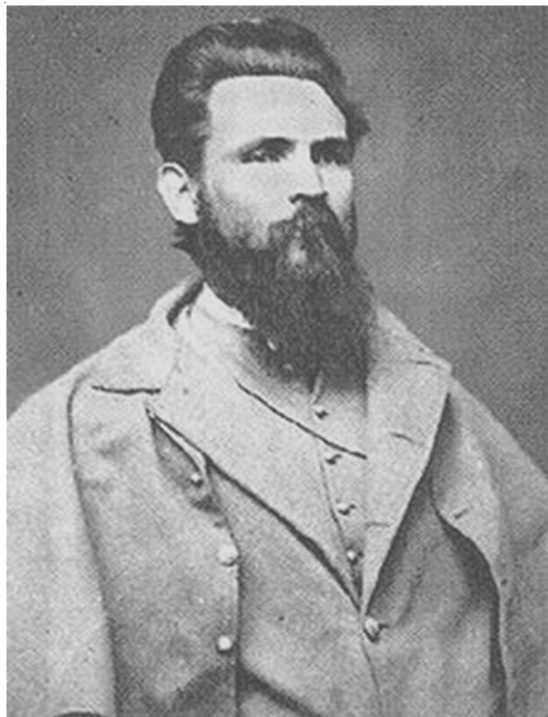
His widow, Mary, went in person by wagon through battle lines to Virginia to claim her husband's body. Later, she was among the women whose efforts began a Memorial Day observance. Gregg and his wife were buried at Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Gregg County, Texas, established in 1873, was named for General Gregg. It is one of eighteen Texas counties named for soldiers and statesmen of the Southern Confederacy.

A bust of General Gregg, who appears older than his thirty-six years, is at entrance to the courthouse at his namesake Gregg County in Longview, Texas.



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John Gregg (September 28, 1828 – October 7, 1864)