



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

Volume XIII Number V

May 2014



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, May 13th 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.**

**Nancy Brewer will be the speaker for May. She will be talking
about her book, "Carolina Rain", a fictional, historically accurate
account of pre-war South Carolina through the war.**

She dresses the part as well.



Commander's Comments

The 2014 Division Reunion

The South Carolina Division 2014 reunion has come and gone. And what a reunion it was! The Camp had a record number of compatriots attending and the Camp received more awards than any time in recent memory. Those attending the reunion included Vernon Terry, Jack and Connie Morton, Mike Short, Renee and Billy Gallien, and Bucky and Linda Sutton.

As the attendees entered into the convention hall, they were greeted by Vernon Terry and the authentic Confederate gun that he had refurbished. Jack Morton helped open the ceremony by bringing in the Micah Jenkins Camp flag. One of the highlights was a presentation by Billy Gallien talking about the Children of the Confederacy.

And the Micah Jenkins Camp received more than its fair share of awards. After years of receiving 2nd place for the electronic version of our newsletter, *Honoring the Gray*, Micah Jenkins Camp received top honors for the publication and a ribbon to go onto our camp flag. Congratulations to Jerry Brown, editor, and thanks for all his hard work.

The camp entered a scrap book into the competition this year and received honorable mention. The record is a history of our activities for 2013 and we especially appreciate Jim Floyd serving as the Camp's historian.

Back in November, Micah Jenkins Camp joined other camps in the 3rd Brigade and participated in the Blackstock cemetery cleanup. The Camp was awarded 1st place and a ribbon for the project. This was a significant effort and a project well accomplished by several camp members along with the OCR ladies.

Perhaps the best award was the recognition Jack Morton received for top honors in the Lt. General Wade Hampton Meritorious Service Award competition. As Jack's name was called, the audience erupted in applause recognizing him for his dedication, his service and his devotion to our Confederate ancestors.

At election time, the reunion chose Leland Summers as Commander of the South Carolina Division to lead us for the next four years. Ken Thrasher was re-elected as the Lt. Commander. One of Commander Summers first acts was to select two of the Micah Jenkins Camp members to help lead the Division: Mike Short is the Division Chaplain and Bucky Sutton is the Heritage Defense Chairman.



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).

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

Time Line May 1864

May 1st - Federal troops return to Alexandria. Heavy skirmishing will continue for days.

May 4th - The final Spring Campaign of the War began as the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan River in Virginia and three smaller armys (Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland) pushed deeper into Georgia.

May 4th - The radical Wade-Davis Reconstruction Act passes in the U. S. House.

May 5th - 7th - At the Battle of the Wilderness Ulysses S. Grant is badly beaten on the field by Robert E. Lee but rather than retreat, Grant advances to Spotsylvania Court House.

May 5th - The Army of the James under Federal General Benjamin Butler lands at Bermuda Hundred and City Point, east of Petersburg. The Army is comprised of two corps totaling nearly 40,000 men.

May 6th - B.G Micah Jenkins killed by friendly fire at the Battle of the Wilderness and General Longstreet wounded.

May 6th - A half-hearted attack by the Army of the James on the Southside Railroad is repulsed by George Pickett.

May 6th - In the first engagement of the Atlanta Campaign, a division from the Army of the Cumberland strikes a Confederate regiment at Tunnel Hill and easily overpowers the outnumbered Confederates.

May 7th - 11th - Battle of Rocky Face Ridge (Dalton) Battle of Dug Gap, Georgia

May 7th - The Army of the James briefly siezes the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad before retiring.

May 8th - 19th - At the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, in an inconclusive battle, General Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee battle for days southwest of Fredericksburg.

May 9th - General John Sedgwick is killed by a Confederate sharpshooter during the battle of Spotsylvania. He is replaced by Horatio Wright.

May 9th - Coming out of Snake Creek Gap, General James McPherson runs into a Confederate force at Resaca that was stronger than expected. He returns to the gap rather than attack.

May 9th - Stephen D. Lee is ordered to take command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, but there is little to command.

May 9th - Battle of Cloyd's Mountain

May 11th - At the Battle of Yellow Tavern J. E. B. Stuart is mortally wounded in losing to Phillip Sheridan.

May 13th - The first soldier is interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

May 13th - 15th - Battle of Resaca, Georgia

May 15th - At the Battle of New Market Major General John Breckinridge, using a ragtag force that included VMI cadets attacked Franz Sigel's line near the north fork of the Shenandoah River. Sigel eventually withdrew to Strasburg.

May 17th - Battle of Adairsville, Georgia

May 18th - Skirmish at Woodlands (Barnsley Gardens and Resort), Georgia

May 25th - At the Battle of New Hope Church "Fighting Joe" Hooker runs into John Bell Hood's entrenched line in Paulding County, Georgia.

May 27th - Battle of Picketts Mill, Georgia

May 31st - Jun 12th - At the Battle of Cold Harbor Robert E. Lee defeats General Ulysses S. Grant and General George Meade.



Longstreet and Jenkins wounded at the Wilderness

Famous Quotes

"This is our last goodbye. I had a dream. I shall ride into the next battle but, I shall not ride out." - Brigadier General Micah Jenkins (last words to his wife, a few days before he was killed at the Wilderness May 6th, 1864)



**News from
Caroline Jamison Jenkins
OCR chapter 7**

Welcome to a new member, Angela Varnedore, who started off with a bang as she helped us with the "Homeless Veterans" project.

Billy and Renee Gallien, Connie Morton and Linda Sutton represented Chapter 7 at the 2014 South Carolina OCR reunion in Florence. The guest speaker, Nancy Brewer, gave a dramatization from one of her books which was well received.

The Caroline Jamison Jenkins OCR chapter received several awards. Renee Gallien received the "First Lady of the Confederacy Rose of the Year", and the chapter won 1st place in the Rose Greenhow Historical Event of the Year category. The chapter also entered the Scrapbook for State competition compiled by Renee Gallien and came away with 2nd place. Billy Gallien was awarded the "David G. Keller Memorial" during the SCV awards ceremony by the SCOOCR president, Lisa Graham.

In addition, Billy Gallien was also awarded the "Eddie Reeves Community Commitment Scholarship" from the Family Trust Credit Union \$1,000 Community Service and Volunteerism program.

**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.

You are cordially invited to join us for

Confederate Memorial Day

Saturday, May 10, 2014

Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church
3087 Fishing Creek Church Road
Chester, South Carolina 29706

Living History Demonstrations and Historical Group
Displays

Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Grounds
9:00am until 11:00am
(Cannon demonstrations, Historic Church Tours,
Rifle demonstrations, etc...)

Remembrance Service
Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Sanctuary
11:00am

Memorial Service
Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Lunch on the Grounds
Noon
(Please bring a covered dish or dessert to share)

Sponsored by

Ann White Chapter #123, UDC
Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins Camp #1569
Lucy Holcombe Pickens Chapter #2700, UDC
Sixth SC Volunteers, Co. C, Palmetto Battalion
Living History Group
Caroline Jamison Jenkins #7, OCR
Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Historical
Committee

For more information, contact:
Kimberly Herndon, breezeins@hotmail.com or
803.230.2146





**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.

Children of the Confederacy Update

SC Division Children of the Confederacy Division President, Billy Gallien’s theme this past year has been “From Our Past, Comes Our Future.” He has done a fantastic job. As Children’s Chapter Reports are coming in, I can see that his leadership has encouraged the children to accomplish their many goals. Membership is up and the work our children are doing is unbelievable.

Our Children of the Confederacy, South Carolina Division, have participated in six Monument Rededication Services and two Iron Cross Ceremonies this past year.

SC Division President, Billy Gallien, has represented our South Carolina Children at more events than I can name. Not only has he spoken to school groups, SCV camps, UDC Chapters and other groups, he has led other CofC members to do the same. I personally know of 8 presentations that have been made to groups by our children.

Plans for the May 16-17, 2014, South Carolina Division CofC Convention have been made. Our Business Meeting will be held at the McCelvey Center in York, SC. We will have our Memorial Service in the Historic Rose Hill Cemetery. We will also have a Flag Retirement Ceremony and a Flag Dedication Ceremony at our President’s Evening. The Convention Call is attached. Be sure to join us. We appreciate your support.

Two years ago our membership was 92. By the time reports are in, we should stand at 125! Wow!

The South Carolina Children are absolutely great. They are learning from their past, but moving into their future.

Thank you again for your support and love.



Billy Gallien

George S. Patton, Sr. (1833-1864)

General George S. Patton's grandparents were Colonel George Smith Patton and Susan Thornton Glassell. His grandfather, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, graduated from Virginia Military Institute (VMI), Class of 1852, second in a class of 24.

After graduation, George Smith Patton studied law and practiced in Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia). When the WBTS broke out, he served in the 22nd Virginia Infantry of the Confederate States of America. Colonel George S. Patton was killed during the Third Battle of Winchester (Battle of Opequon). The Confederate Congress had promoted Colonel Patton to brigadier general; however, at the time, he had already died of battle wounds, so that promotion was never official.



George S. Patton, Sr.



George S. Patton, Jr.

Robert Augustus Toombs (July 2, 1810 – December 15, 1885)

Robert Augustus Toombs was an American political leader, United States Senator from Georgia, 1st Secretary of State of the Confederacy, and a Confederate general in the War.

Born near Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, Robert Augustus Toombs was the fifth child of Catherine Huling and Robert Toombs. His father died when he was five, and he entered Franklin College at the University of Georgia in Athens when he was just fourteen. During his time at Franklin College he was a member of the Demosthenian Literary Society, which honors him as one of its most legendary alumni to this day. After the university chastised him for unbecoming conduct in a card-playing incident, Toombs continued his education at Union College, in Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1828. Toombs went on to study law at the University of Virginia Law School in Charlottesville. Shortly after his admission to the Georgia bar, he married his childhood sweetheart, Julia A. Dubose, with whom he had three children.

Toombs was admitted to the bar in 1830, and served in the Georgia House of Representatives (1838, 1840–1841, and 1843–1844). His genial character, proclivity for entertainment, and unqualified success on the legal circuit earned Toombs the growing attention and admiration of his fellow Georgians. On the wave of his growing popularity, Toombs won a seat to the United States House of Representatives (1844–1853), and joined his close friend and fellow representative Alexander H. Stephens from Crawfordville, Georgia. Their friendship forged a powerful personal and political bond that effectively defined and articulated Georgia's position on national issues in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Toombs, like Stephens, emerged as a states' rights partisan, became a national Whig, and once the Whig Party dissolved, aided in the creation of the short-lived Constitutional Union Party in the early 1850s.

Toombs stood with most Whigs regarding the status of Texas as the 28th state. Historian William Y. Thompson writes that Toombs was "prepared to vote all necessary supplies to repel invasion. But he did not agree that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers was a part of Texas. He declared the movement of American forces to the Rio Grande at President Polk's command 'was contrary to the laws of this country, a usurpation on the rights of this House, and an aggression on the rights of Mexico.'" From 1853 to 1861 Toombs served in the United States Senate, only reluctantly joining the Democratic Party when lack of interest among other states doomed the Constitutional Union Party.

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s, Toombs fought to reconcile national policies with sectional interests. He had opposed the Annexation of Texas but vowed to defend the new state once it was annexed

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Robert Augustus Toombs (July 2, 1810 – December 15, 1885)

late in 1845. He also opposed the Mexican-American War, President Polk's Oregon policy, the Walker Tariff of 1846 and the Wilmot Proviso, first introduced in 1846. In common with Alexander H. Stephens and Howell Cobb, he defended Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 against southerners who advocated secession from the Union as the only solution to sectional tensions over slavery. He denounced the Nashville Convention, opposed the secessionists in Georgia, and helped to frame the famous Georgia platform (1850). His position and that of Southern Unionists during the decade 1850–1860 has often been misunderstood. They disapproved of secession, not because they considered it wrong in principle, but because they considered it inexpedient.

Toombs objected to halting the spread of slavery into the territories of California and New Mexico and even the abolishment of what John C. Calhoun had called the "peculiar institution" in Washington, D.C. He took the view that the territories were the common property of all the people of the United States and that Congress must insure equal treatment to both slaveholder and non-slaveholder. If the rights of the South were violated, Toombs declared, "Let discord reign forever." Toombs favored the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and the English Bill (1858). However, his faith in the resiliency and effectiveness of the national government to resolve sectional conflicts waned as the 1850s drew to a close.

On June 24, 1856, Toombs introduced the Toombs Bill, which proposed a constitutional convention in Kansas under conditions which were acknowledged by various anti-slavery leaders as fair, and which mark the greatest concessions made by the pro-slavery senators during the Kansas struggle. The bill did not provide for the submission of the constitution to popular vote, and the silence on this point of the territorial law under which the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas was framed in 1857 was the crux of the Lecompton struggle.

Thompson refers to Toombs as "hardly a man of the people with his wealth and imperious manner. But his handsome imposing appearance, undoubted ability, and boldness of speech appealed to Georgians, who kept him in national office until the War brought him home."

In the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported John C. Breckinridge, and on December 22, soon after the election of Abraham Lincoln, sent a telegram to Georgia that asserted that "secession by the 4th of March next should be thundered forth from the ballot-box by the united voice of Georgia." He delivered a farewell address in the Senate (January 7, 1861) in which he said: "We want no negro equality, no negro citizenship; we want no negro race to degrade our own; and as one man [we] would meet you upon the border with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other." He returned to Georgia, and with Governor Joseph E. Brown led the fight for

secession against Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson (1812–1880). His influence was a most powerful factor in inducing the "old-line Whigs" to support immediate secession.

Unlike the crises of 1850, these events galvanized Toombs and energized ambitions for becoming the president of the new Confederate nation. The selection of Jefferson Davis as the new nation's chief executive not only dashed Toombs's highest hopes but also turned him into one of the most outspoken critics of the Confederate government and its policies. Nevertheless, Davis chose Toombs as his first Confederate States Secretary of State. Toombs was the only member of the Davis administration to voice reservations about the attack on Fort Sumter. After reading Lincoln's letter to the governor of South Carolina, Toombs said memorably: "Mr. President, at this time it is suicide, murder, and will lose us every friend at the North. You will wantonly strike a hornet's nest which extends from mountain to ocean, and legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary; it puts us in the wrong; it is fatal."

Within months of his appointment, a frustrated Toombs stepped down to join the Confederate States Army. He received a commission as a brigadier general on July 19, 1861, and served first as a brigade commander in the Confederate Army of the Potomac, and then in David R. Jones's division of the Army of Northern Virginia through the Peninsula Campaign, Seven Days Battles, Northern Virginia Campaign, and Maryland Campaign. He was wounded in the hand at the Battle of Sharpsburg. He resigned his commission on March 3, 1863, to become Colonel of the 3rd Cavalry of the Georgia Militia, and subsequently served as a brigadier general and adjutant and inspector-general of General Gustavus W. Smith's division of Georgia militia. Denied a military promotion, he resigned his commission and returned home to Washington, Georgia.

When the Confederacy finally collapsed in 1865, Toombs barely escaped arrest by Union troops and went into hiding until he fled to Cuba on November 4, and then to London and Paris. He returned to the United States via Canada in 1867. Because he refused to request a pardon from Congress, he never regained his American citizenship. He did restore his lucrative law practice as an "unreconstructed" southerner. In addition, he dominated the Georgia constitutional convention of 1877, where once again he demonstrated the political skill and temperament that earlier had earned him a reputation as one of Georgia's most effective leaders.

Georgia's Toombs County is named for Robert Toombs. So is the Georgia town of Toombsboro, though with a slightly altered spelling. His legacy also lives on in his hometown of Washington, Georgia. Visitors to Washington can tour the Robert Toombs House, a State Historic Site operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Robert Toombs Christian Academy in Lyons, Georgia was named in his honor.



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



Robert Augustus Toombs (July 2, 1810 – December 15, 1885)