



Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569
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Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

Recently the subject of re-enacting became a topic of discussion during my lunch break. Sherri, a young black lady with whom I work with was sitting in the break room with me. Sherri was interested in knowing why I enjoyed re-enacting the War Between the States. My reply was that I always had a fascination with American History particularly the 1861-1865 time period. I also stated that it was a good way for me to burn off any pinned up frustration.

Jokingly she asked which side I like to portray. I stated "the good guys of course", meaning a Confederate Soldier. Sherri looked confused by my answer. The next question I was asked is why I would portray a soldier that supported the institution of slavery. I then replied that the war was an economic war and not one fought over the issue of slavery. She stated that she had always been taught that the war was fought over slavery.

Sherri is originally from South Carolina, so I asked her if she had ever heard of a gentleman by the name of William Ellison Jr. Her reply was no. She had a few days off so I gave her a homework assignment to learn about Mr. Ellison and tell me a little more about him the next time she was scheduled to work.

A few days later, she came running up to me, saying that she had done her research and was surprised by the answer that she had found. She explained that William Ellison was one of the largest slave owners in the state of South Carolina during the antebellum period.

What the significance is of that fact was, William Ellison Jr. (or April Ellison) was black and had been born into slavery himself. Shortly before the war in 1860 he lived in Sumter District, and he owned more than 60 slaves. His wealth outdistanced 90 percent of his white neighbors in Sumter District.

In the entire state, only five percent owned as much real estate as Ellison. His wealth was 15 times greater than that of the state's average for whites. And Ellison owned more slaves than 99 percent of the South's slaveholders. Also two of his own grandsons, (both considered a free person of color) had enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in the artillery. Just some useful information to ponder on.....

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

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, November 13th 2012

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

**Daniel Korn will be our special guest speaker for November.
 His topic will be Blue and Brown Water Navies.**

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Yankee Prison Camp: Alton, Illinois

I recently had the opportunity to visit a site where the Missouri River ends its journey and flows into the mighty Mississippi. There near its banks is the Alton Prison, a Yankee prison established on February 9, 1862. The prison was set up from an abandoned Illinois State Penitentiary built in 1831.

The prison was in the style of a fortress, made of stone with walls 30 feet high. Initially the prison held only 24 cells. Overcrowding! Through recent archeology digs, the size of these cells has been determined to be 4 feet wide by 7 feet 4 inches long. During the 3 years of use during the War, almost 12,000 Confederate soldiers were incarcerated at Alton Prison, with 3 men in each cell!

Disease, scurvy, fever and general malnutrition plagued the prisoners. During a smallpox outbreak, between 6-10 prisoners died each day. The smallpox epidemic became so bad that prisoners were sent to a quarantine hospital on an island across the Mississippi River.

The exact death toll is not known but reports estimate 1500-2200 Confederate soldiers died within the walls of this infamous military prison. (This means that at least 12½%, and perhaps as many as 18.3%, of the prisoners held there died there). No one cared to mark the graves, and today all the graves of those who died at Alton Prison are unidentified. A single monument, erected by the U.S. Government, has bronze plaques with engraved names and military units of all known Confederates buried at Alton.

I was so saddened to stand looking at the only remains of the prison, a section of the prison wall, and think just how badly our comrades were treated. We should never forget, never forget.

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

bgmicahjenkins.org

If you haven't checked out the Micah Jenkins Camp web site recently, now is a good time. Our Web Master, Chris Brown, has done a great job and redesigned it. It is still a work in process and will always be to keep it updated.



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed and those who benefits are running out.
- Please pray for our country. We are in troubling times.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. He is still not doing well.
- Please keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah on your prayer list. She has been in the hospital.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. His back problems seem to be better for now.
- Please add Wayne Cummings, a new member recently transferred from a Florida Camp, to your prayer list. He was in a bad motorcycle wreck and was just released from Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Larry Gregory*

From the Chaplain

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

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.

Time Line November 1862

Nov 2nd – The first naval assault on Ft. McAllister, Georgia ended with the withdrawal of the Union gun boat. Ulysses S. Grant begins the First Vicksburg Campaign.

Nov 4th - Moving south, east of the Mississippi, Ulysses S. Grant enters La Grange and Grand Junction, Tennessee. For the first time since the party was founded, Republicans lose seats in Congress.

Nov 5th - Lincoln orders McClellan to be relieved of command because he did not pursue Lee following the Confederate loss at Sharpsburg.

Nov 6th - Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens are elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Confederate States of America. James Longstreet and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson are promoted to Lieutenant General.

Nov 7th - Braxton Bragg reorganizes the Department of Mississippi, creating two corps, one under William Hardee and one under Leonidas Polk. Ambrose E. Burnside assumes command of the Army of the Potomac, relieving George B. McClellan.

Nov 8th – Federal General Benjamin Butler is relieved of duty in New Orleans because of his total disregard of the civilian population. Nathaniel Banks is chosen to replace him. Butler closes all breweries and distilleries to retaliate against civilians.

Nov 14th - Ambrose Burnside reorganizes the Army of the Potomac command structure into three Grand Divisions with the Right Grand Division under Major Edwin Vose Sumner, Central Grand Division under Joe Hooker and the Left Grand Division under William B. Franklin.

Nov 15th - Confederate Secretary of War George Randolph resigns over President Jefferson Davis’s control of the War Department.

Nov 17th - Burnside’s Right Grand Division, under the command of Edwin Vose Sumner arrives north of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Nov 19th – The naval assault on Ft. McAllister resumes and ends again with the withdrawal of the Union forces.

Nov 20th - The Army of Mississippi is renamed The Army of Tennessee.

Nov 21st - James Seddon becomes Confederate Secretary of War.

Nov 24th - Joseph E. Johnston assumes command of a reorganized Department of the West with two armies under him, Bragg’s Army of Tennessee and Pemberton’s Army of Mississippi.

Nov 28th – At the Battle of Cane Hill in Arkansas, Federal Gen James Blunt’s forces rally to defeat John Marmaduke.

Nov 29th - John Magruder assumes command of Confederate forces in Texas.

Brattonsville Reenactment

I wish to thank all the Camp and OCR members that helped out at the Brattonsville Reenactment October 27th and 28th. The weather for the weekend turned out to be quite nice with a good turnout of members and spectators.

Needless to say, I got a good razzin from the members for wearing Federal blue. Sorry folks but I had no choice. As a member of the host unit, the 6th South Carolina Volunteers, Laddie and I were both required to be Federals for the weekend. Like I tell people, having a reenactment in South Carolina, everyone wants to be Confederate, but you can’t have 100 Confederates and 5 Yankees – especially if the Yankees are supposed to win.

I did manage to die on both days. On Saturday, I actually tripped as I was getting up after “taking” a hit as the Confederates were advancing and got overrun and got “bashed” in the head and died. On Sunday, I was advancing on the Confederate flank and decided, “What the heck” and charged and of course, I died. I was later told, I “died” quite well.

If you didn’t make it to Brattonsville this year, be sure to come next year and you’ll get to see me in Blue again and probably die.

*Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*

Civil War Pensions (continued on page 7)

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States government began administering a limited pension system to soldiers wounded during active military service or veterans and their widows pleading dire Poverty. It was not until the 1830's and the advent of universal suffrage for white male and patronage democracy, however, that military pensions became available to all veterans or their widows. Despite these initial expansions, the early U.S. military pension system was minuscule compared to what it became as a result of the Civil War.

Beginning in 1861, the U.S. government generously attended to the need of its soldiers and sailors or their dependents. Because the Federal government did not implement conscription until 1863, these first Civil War benefits in many ways were an attempt to induce men to volunteer. Although altered somewhat over the years, the 1862 statute remained the foundation of the Federal pension system until the 1890s. It stipulated that only those soldiers whose disability was "incurred as a direct consequence of . . . Military duty" or developed after combat "from causes which can be directly traced to injuries received or diseases contracted while in military service" could collect pension benefits. The amount of each pension depended upon the veteran's military rank and level of disability. Pensions given to widows, orphans, and other dependents of deceased soldiers were always figured at the rate of total disability according to the military rank of their deceased husband or father. By 1873 widows could also receive extra benefits for each dependent child in their care.

In 1890 the most notable revision in the Federal pension law occurred: the Dependent Pension Act. A result of the intense lobbying effort of the veterans' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, this statute removed the link between pensions and service-related injuries, allowing any veteran who had served honorably to qualify for a pension if at some time he became disabled for manual labor. By 1906 old age alone became sufficient justification to receive a pension.

At the same time that pension requirements were becoming more liberal, several Southern congressmen attempted to open up the Federal system to Confederate veterans. Proponents justified such a move by noting that Southerners had contributed to Federal pensions through indirect taxes since the end of the war. These proposals met with mixed responses in both North and the

South, but overwhelmingly, opposition came from those financially comfortable Confederate veterans and southern politicians who regarded such dependency on Federal assistance a dishonor to the Lost Cause. It should be noted that impoverished Southern veterans frequently were not averse to the prospect of receiving Federal pensions. In any event, no such law ever passed, and Confederate veterans and their widows never matriculated into the Federal pension system.

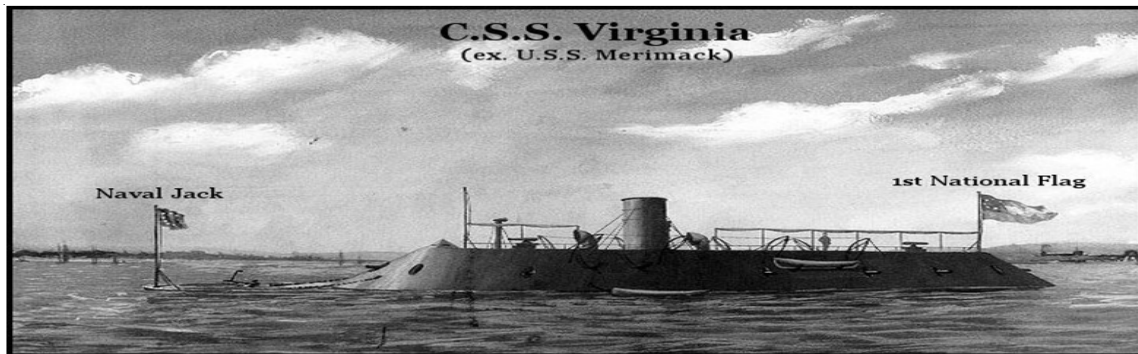
Although U.S. Civil War veterans had received pensions since 1862 and Southern state governments had provided their veterans with artificial limbs and veteran retirement homes since the end of the war, it was not until the 1880s and early 1890s that the eleven states of the former Confederacy enacted what can accurately be called pension systems. The economic devastation of the war and the political upheaval of Reconstruction best explain this long delay. When Southern pension systems did finally emerge, they generally resembled the pre-1890 U.S. system: eligibility depended upon service-related disability or death and indigence, and widows as well as other dependents of deceased soldiers could receive pensions.

Despite these similarities, however, there were striking differences. First, in the South widows collected pensions set at a specific rate for widows of deceased soldiers. These rates were generally lower than those to which their husbands would have been entitled should they have survived. Under the Federal system, there was no separate category for widows. Second, most Southern pension laws determined stipend amounts based only on the degree of disability. No regard was given to military rank. Third, there was never a Confederate equivalent to the 1890 U.S. Dependent Act. Although over time Confederate pension requirements became more liberalized, there was always an income and poverty limit-pensions were never given simply for service. Fourth, whereas indirect taxes funded Federal pensions, most Southern states financed their pension through a direct tax. And fifth, because Southern pension systems were on the state level only, they varied as to method and amount and were much less financially generous than U.S. pensions. Though the individual pensions of Southerners were minuscule compared to those of Federal veterans and war widows, as a percentage of state expenditures, Southern pension expenditures were monumental. Of all the former Confederate states, Georgia generally spent the most per year on pensions, Alabama ran a close second.

Flags of the Confederate States of America Confederate States Navy-Brad Blackmon

The practice of using primary and secondary naval flags after the British tradition was common practice for the Confederacy, linked as she was by both heritage and economy to the British Isles. The fledgling Confederate Navy therefore adopted and used jacks, battle ensigns, and small boat ensigns, as well as commissioning pennants, designating flags, and signal flags aboard its warships.

Confederate warships from 1861-63 flew the Stars And Bars/First National flag from the stern while at sea, and the First Naval Jack while in port. This was the blue canton of the First National with the stars in a circle.



After the adoption of the Second National flag in May, 1863, which had the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag as its canton, the Naval Jack changed to the rectangular version of that canton - a version of the Southern Cross. The Second National then replaced the First National flag for the stern.

The First Confederate Navy Jack in use from 1861 to 1863, consisted of a circle of seven to fifteen 5-pointed white stars against a field of light to medium blue. It was flown forward aboard all Confederate warships while they were anchored in port. One 7-star jack still exists today (from the captured ironclad CSS Atlanta) that is actually a dark blue color.



The Second Confederate Navy Jack was a rectangular precursor of the Confederate Army's battle flag and was in use from 1863 until 1865. It existed in a variety of dimensions and sizes, despite the CSN's detailed naval regulations. The blue color of the diagonal saltire's Southern Cross was much lighter than the dark blue of the battle flag.



John Sappington Marmaduke (March 14, 1833 – December 28, 1887)

Born on March 14, 1833, near Arrow Rock, Mo., John Sappington Marmaduke is the only Missouri governor whose father held the same position. Son of Meredith Miles Marmaduke and grandson of Dr. John S. Sappington, John grew up in one of Missouri's most famous political families.

Young Marmaduke attended local subscription schools in Saline County, Masonic College in nearby Lexington, and in 1850 went to New Haven, Conn., for schooling at Yale. In 1852, he moved to Cambridge, Mass., where he attended classes at Harvard for a year. Finally, his father, through Congressman John S. Phelps, a longtime political friend in southwest Missouri, managed to gain an appointment for Marmaduke to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He remained there until his graduation in 1857. The young second lieutenant soon saw action in the Far West, including service in Utah during the Mormon War and duty in New Mexico.

In 1861, Marmaduke returned home to his family in Saline County to consider his choice in the upcoming war. His father supported the Union, but John and brothers Vincent and Henry chose to serve the Confederacy. Marmaduke resigned his commission with the United States Army and accepted another as colonel in the Missouri State Guard. Against Marmaduke's advice, his superiors ordered him to take a stand at Boonville in June 1861. With poorly armed troops facing fully outfitted Unionists, Marmaduke and the State Guard suffered quick defeat. The retreat of Marmaduke's militia became known as the "Boonville Races," and the humiliated Col. Marmaduke angrily resigned from his uncle Claiborne Fox Jackson's State Guard. The disillusioned soldier returned home, consulted with his father, and left for his father's homeland in Virginia where he received a commission as a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate Army.

Marmaduke became known as a duty-bound and capable officer in Arkansas and Tennessee. He survived a wound at Shiloh and received a promotion to brigadier general. In 1862, the military transferred him to the trans-Mississippi theater where he commanded troops in Arkansas and Missouri.

In Arkansas in 1863, a growing dispute between Marmaduke and Gen. Lucien Walker resulted in the most notable Civil War duel between Confederate officers. Commanding officer Gen. Sterling Price was informed of the impending duel and sent orders to Marmaduke to remain at headquarters. He ignored the order, and mortally wounded Walker. Gen. Price placed Marmaduke under arrest, but pressing needs on the battlefield led to his release. No charges were ever brought against him.

Marmaduke commanded an important part of Gen. Price's forces Confederate invasion of southeast Missouri in the fall 1864. Marmaduke advanced through several towns, including Pilot Knob, before reaching Hermann, where his forces inflicted considerable damage. Then his troops joined a general westward retreat from Union forces. At Westport, Marmaduke miraculously survived after two horses were shot from under him, but Unionists captured him during retreat in a rear guard fight. He spent the rest of the war in prison at Fort Warren, Mass., where he remained until his release in August 1865. While incarcerated, Confederate officials raised his rank to major general, making him the last Confederate soldier to achieve such distinction. The promotion acknowledged his earlier leadership and valor in Arkansas.

Given his freedom, the 32-year-old former Confederate took a six-month tour of Europe before returning to St. Louis in the spring of 1866. He successively established a commission house, entered the insurance business, edited an agricultural journal for three years, and served as secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in 1873–1874.

In 1875, Missouri created the state railroad commission and Gov. Charles Henry Hardin appointed Marmaduke as a commissioner. He served five years, later using his experience and interest in railroad regulation to good advantage as governor. In 1880, Marmaduke's friends belatedly backed him for the gubernatorial nomination, but Thomas Theodore Crittenden easily became the Democratic choice. Gen. Joseph Orville Shelby and other influential former Confederates continued to push for Marmaduke's election.

In 1884, Marmaduke won the nomination and the governor's post amid great political turmoil in Missouri. With at least six parties or coalitions seeking power, he won a close election. The factionalism among Missourians soon manifested itself in the growing dissent over railroad management.

Marmaduke's term was marked by labor conflict in two railway strikes that seriously affected Missouri. In the early spring of 1885 and again in 1886, commerce on Missouri's rails was stalled. In 1885, Missouri Pacific workers launched a major strike over wages, affecting the traffic in Missouri and Kansas. The Missouri governor initiated arbitration among the dissenting parties that resulted in a bloodless, successful resolution permitting the resumption of rail operations.

continued on next page

John Marmaduke (continued)

In 1886, labor-related disputes closed rail traffic from Missouri to Texas. Violence erupted, with property damage and personal injury. Again, Marmaduke played a mediator's role, and after a modest show of force by the Missouri adjutant general, a few troops, and locally armed deputies, the rail trade resumed. The public clamored for legislative reform of rail rates, and the governor took the lead in securing new regulations to curtail collusion in establishing rates.

Marmaduke's experience with railroad strikes and consultations with the adjutant general about the state militia exposed the exceedingly poor condition of Missouri's militia. He and his adjutant general, James Jamison, bolstered morale in the militia through their efforts to enlist men rather than just officers, who then recruited troops. However, a basic problem was the absence of an appropriate budget for provisions and funds to pay soldiers when they were on duty in service of the state. Marmaduke unsuccessfully urged major legislative reform, but his efforts brought attention to the problems that the state addressed in future years. Local militias honored him in name with the Marmaduke Guards, the Marmaduke Rifles, Camp Marmaduke, and so on. Missouri folk musicians remember him in a favored melody, "Marmaduke's Hornpipe."

The governor visited several of Missouri's institutions, including the university, the school of mines, insane asylums, and the penitentiary in an attempt to understand their needs. During his administration, the state began the tradition of allocating one-third of the state general revenue for public education. He laid the groundwork for a new state hospital at Nevada, a juvenile reform school for boys at Boonville, and an industrial home for girls at Chillicothe. In the climate of a surging temperance movement, Marmaduke's administration passed a "local option" law in 1887. Dozens of counties and towns began to create "dry" districts throughout the state.

John Marmaduke, a bachelor who retained the services of two nieces as hostesses at the mansion, served three years of his term before dying of pneumonia in Jefferson City on Dec. 28, 1887. Lt. Gov. Albert Pickett Morehouse served the remainder of the term and promoted many of the same causes advocated by Marmaduke. The governor was a talented man who exhibited his father's interest in progressive agriculture, his grandfather's concern for education, and his family's interest in public service.

*Article by Lynn Morrow
From the Missouri Civil War Sesquicentennial Home Page*

Civil War Pensions (continued from page 5)

Both the Federal government and Southern state governments continued to provide pensions for Civil War veterans and their widows well into the middle of the twentieth century. In all, billions of dollars were expended by both sides in an effort to "reward" the survivors of America's costliest war. Because of the high rates of expansion in both the Federal and Confederate systems, critics frequently accused pensioners and officials alike of corruption and fraud. Those pensioners most often labeled as frauds were widows, especially young women who had married veterans much older than themselves, supposed "cowards," and, in the Federal system, black veterans. By the mid-twentieth century, both systems were generally considered devoid of original integrity.

Source: "Encyclopedia of the American Civil War" edited by David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, article by Jennifer L. Gross

November Camp Elections For 2013

Camp elections normally held in November will not be held this year.

A motion was passed last year to change Article 7 (Election of Camp Officers) of the camp by-laws for camp officers to serve at their posts for two years. Since both IHQ & Division officers serve a two year term, it was suggested our camp do the same.

Our current officers will continue in their elected office until 2014 when elections will be held in November of 2013 for the new camp officers.

It's not too early to be considering who you want for camp officers for 2014-2015. Also, for those members that have not served - be thinking about it. The camp always welcomes new blood and new ideas - get involved.

*Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*



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John Sappington Marmaduke (March 14, 1833 – December 28, 1887)