



**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, November 11th 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.**

Dr. Terry lee Rude will be our speaker for November. Dr Rude's presentation will be on the Battle of Franklin.

Terry Lee Rude was born in 1946 and is a native of California. He is married and has three children, two sons and a daughter.

Dr. Rude holds a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree in Mathematics from California Polytechnic State University. He holds a lifetime secondary teaching credential in Mathematics and Physics from that state and a secondary certificate in Mathematics from South Carolina. He was invited to join *Phi Kappa Phi*, a national academic honor society, and is a lifetime member of *Kappa Mu Epsilon*, a national honorary Mathematics society. He served two years as assistant professor of Mathematics at Cal Poly.

Dr. Rude also holds a Master of Divinity and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina. He taught there as professor of Hebrew and Old Testament interpretation, instructing in both the Seminary and the undergraduate school, from 1972 to 2001.

He has been a contributing author to four secondary Bible textbooks, served as consultant editor for three secondary Mathematics textbooks, and contributed regularly to *Biblical Viewpoint*, the University's theological journal.

Dr. Rude completed his profession by serving as a Mathematics instructor in the Greenville County Public School System and is currently retired after a teaching career of 40 years.

His interest in the War Between the States began in his youth and has led him to extensive study and research. He has served as the Field Chaplain, Sergeant at Arms, 2nd and 1st Lieutenant Commander, and Commander of the 16th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Camp #36, Sons of Confederate Veterans. His special interest is the religious aspect of the War. He has served as chaplain for the Army of Northern Virginia, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and has served three terms as the state chaplain for the South Carolina Division.

He has traveled for several years, holding Bible conferences in numerous states, including Hawaii, and has frequently lectured on the War Between the States and the Great Revival that took place in the Confederate Army.

Commander's Comments

Our Purpose

We all dedicate a lot of time and energy to the SCV. Whether it is regular meeting attendance, participating in reenactments or standing behind a table at a festival, it takes our time and our dedication to do these things.

My great-great grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Sutton, served in the War and fought for the Confederacy. He fought to preserve freedom. He viewed the oppression of the Federal Government serious enough to risk not only his property but his life to fight against it. He never owned slaves.

Some people are so determined to make the War a fight over slavery. It was not. There is no factual evidence that the Confederacy fought to preserve slavery. Consider that both the Southern states and the Northern states had slaves. Then the question becomes who fought to preserve slavery? The North or the South?

Quite simply, the War was fought over power and economic might. The great "emancipator" himself said "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He was, however, faced with losing the majority of the Federal Government's income as the first five states seceded from the Union. Let's make that the argument to those who believe our ancestors were traitors and racist.

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.



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 add Jim Floyd to your prayer list. Jim recently fell while hunting and broke his femur.
- 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.
- John O'Brien recently passed. Please add his family in your prayers.
- Please keep Micky Parris on your prayer list. He falling issues are getting worse.
- Please keep Nancy Brewer (she was our guest speaker in May). Nancy is doing much better.
- 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 November 1864

Nov 4th & 5th – At the Battle of Johnsonville, Tennessee Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry and two captured Union boats move up the Tennessee River to Johnsonville and attacked the Union supply depot there causing major damage.

Nov 8th - Republican Abraham Lincoln defeats Democrat George McClellan to serve a second term as President of the United States. Andrew Johnson, a unionist from Tennessee is his Vice President.

Nov 10th - the movement may be said to have fairly begun, General Sherman in his memoirs regarding the “March to the Sea”.

Nov 11th – At the Battle of Bull’s Gap. Confederate forces under General John C. Breckinridge temporarily force Federal troops from Bull’s Gap on the Tennessee & Virginia Railroad.

Nov 12th - General Sherman in Cartersville sends his last message to General Thomas in Nashville, Tennessee. He will be out of communication with the North until December 13.

Nov 14th - Sherman enters Atlanta and divides his 60,000 men into a Left Wing and Right Wing.

Nov 16th - Some historians use this date as the start of the March to the Sea. By this time Sherman had marched almost 100 miles, destroyed all or part of Rome, Cartersville and Marietta, Georgia and torn up all the Western and Atlanta track between Dalton and Atlanta.

Nov 22nd – At the Battle of Griswoldville, Georgia. Union troops drive Confederate forces beyond Griswoldville and endure a counterattack at Duncan’s Farm, holding that position.

Iredell Jones CoC

The Iredell Jones Children of the Confederacy Chapter 85 is starting a new year of projects and goals. We need your children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews and neighbors!

Please consider the opportunity to be part of this hard working group of young people. We are teaching them the true history of the south. They are proudly sharing their heritage.

You may contact me for more information. God Bless Dixie!

Renee Gallien

Nov 28th – At the Battle of Buckhead Creek, Georgia. Confederate forces attack a Federal camp, but Federal rearguard action inflicts around 600 Confederate casualties.

Nov 29th – At the Battle of Spring Hill, Tennessee. Union forces repel piecemeal Confederate attacks as Union forces move through the area to Franklin. John Bell Hood misses a good chance to contain and destroy the Union army.

Nov 30th - Battle of Franklin, Tennessee

Nov 30th – At the Battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina. A Federal raid to cut the Charleston & Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo is decisively stopped and forced to retreat.

Famous Quotes

Abram Piatt angered Lincoln by promoting policies that agitated Maryland citizens in 1864. According to Piatt, his own behavior in recruiting black slaves for the Union Army caused President Lincoln to lose his temper – a rare occurrence for the chief magistrate.

“Lincoln’s low estimate of humanity blinded him to the South. He could not understand that men would fight for an idea. He thought the South’s movement a sort of political game of bluff.”

Brigadier General Abram S. Piatt



General William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea

General Grant arranged two campaigns for the year 1864. One, under his own immediate direction, was for the seizure of Richmond, the Confederate capital; the other was for the seizure of Atlanta, Ga., the focus of several converging railways. The latter expedition was led by General Sherman. His army numbered nearly 100,000 men, comprising the Army of the Cumberland, led by Gen. George H. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Gen. J. R. McPherson; and the Army of the Ohio, led by Gen. J. M. Schofield.

When, on May 6, 1864, Sherman began to move southward from the vicinity of Chattanooga, his army was confronted by a Confederate force of 55,000 men, led by confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, and arranged in three corps, commanded respectively by Generals Hardee, John Hood, and Polk. This army then lay at Dalton, at the parting of the ways — one leading into east Tennessee and the other into west Tennessee.

To strike that position in front was, at least, perilous; so Sherman began a series of successful flanking movements. When he flanked the Confederates at Dalton, they fell back to Resaca Station, on the Oostenaula River, on the line of the railway between Chattanooga and Atlanta. There a sharp battle was fought on May 15. Joseph Johnston took his next position at Allatoona Pass, and Sherman massed his troops at Dallas, westward of that post, where a severe battle was fought May 25. Johnston finally pressed on to Marietta and Atlanta, where, towards the middle of July, he was succeeded by Hood.

Atlanta was captured by Sherman, who entered it Sept. 2, 1864. Late in October Sherman prepared for a march through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah. When he resolved to march through the heart of Georgia from Atlanta to the sea, he delegated to General Thomas full power over all the troops under his (Sherman's) command excepting four corps. He also gave him command of two divisions of A. J. Smith's, then returning from the expulsion of Price from Missouri, also of the garrisons in Tennessee, and all the cavalry of the military division excepting a division under Kilpatrick, which he reserved for operations in Georgia.

General Wilson had just arrived from Petersburg to take command of the cavalry of the army. He was sent to Nashville to gather up all the Union cavalry in Kentucky and Tennessee, and report to Thomas. It was believed that Thomas now had strength sufficient to keep General John Bell Hood out of Tennessee, whose force then was about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. When, on Nov. 1, Hood was laying a pontoon bridge over the Tennessee at Florence for the invasion of Tennessee, Sherman, who had pursued him, turned his forces towards Atlanta, his troops destroying all the mills and foundries at Rome,

and dismantling the railway from the Etowah River to the Chattahoochee. The railways around Atlanta were destroyed, and on Nov. 14 the forces destined for the great march were concentrated around the doomed city.

Those forces were composed of four army corps, the right wing commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and the left wing by Gen. H. W. Slocum. Howard's right was composed of the corps of Generals Osterhaus and Blair, and the left of the corps of Gen. J. C. Davis and A. S. Williams. General Kilpatrick commanded the cavalry, consisting of one division.

Sherman's entire force numbered 60,000 infantry and artillery and 5,500 cavalry. On Nov. 11 Sherman cut the telegraph wires that connected Atlanta with Washington, and his army became an isolated column in the heart of an enemy's country. It began its march for the sea on the morning of the 14th, when the entire city of Atlanta, excepting its courthouse, churches, and dwellings was committed to the flames.

The buildings in the heart of the city, covering 200 acres of ground, formed a great conflagration; and, while the fire was raging, the bands played, and the soldiers chanted the stirring air and words, "John Brown's soul goes marching on!"

For thirty-six days that army moved through Georgia, with very little opposition, pillaging the countryside. It was a sort of military promenade, requiring very little military skill in the performance, and as little personal prowess, as well trained union troops were deployed against defenseless citizens. It was grand in conception, and easily executed. Yet on that march there were many deeds that tested the prowess and daring of the soldiers on both sides. Kilpatrick's first dash across the Flint River and against General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry, and then towards Macon, burning a train of cars and tearing up the railway, gave the Confederates a suspicion of Sherman's intentions. There was widespread consternation in Georgia and South Carolina, for the invader's destination was uncertain.

Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard was sent from the Appomattox to the Savannah to confront the Federals. He sent before him a manifesto in which he said, "Destroy all the roads in Sherman's front, flank, and rear," and, "be trustful in Providence." Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, in the Confederate Congress at Richmond wrote to the people of his State: "Every citizen with his gun and every negro with his spade and axe can do the work of a soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Be firm!" The representatives of Georgia in the Confederate Congress called upon their people to fly to arms.

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General William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea

"Remove your negroes, horses, cattle, and provisions from Sherman's army," they said, "and burn what you cannot carry away. Burn all bridges and block up the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear, by night and by day. Let him have no rest." And Governor Brown, before he fled from Milledgeville on the approach of the Nationals, issued a proclamation ordering a levy en masse of the whole white population of the State between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, and offering pardon to prisoners in the penitentiary if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. But the people did none of these things, and only about 100 convicts accepted the offer.

All confidence in President Davis and the Confederate government had disappeared in Georgia, and a great portion of the people were satisfied that it was, as they expressed it, "the rich man's war, and the poor man's fight," and would no longer lend themselves to the authorities at Richmond. The National army moved steadily forward. At Griswoldsville there was a sharp engagement (Nov. 22, 1864) with a portion of Hardee's troops sent up from Savannah, and several brigades of militia. The Confederates were repulsed with a loss of 2,500 men. Howard could have taken Macon after this blow upon its defenders, but such was not a part of Sherman's plan. The Federals were attacked at the Oconee River while laying a pontoon bridge, but the assailants, largely composed of Wheeler's cavalry, were defeated.

Kilpatrick made a feint towards Augusta to mislead the Confederates as to Sherman's destination, also to cover the passage of the army over the Ogeechee River, and, if possible, to release Union captives in the prison pen at Millen. Kilpatrick and Wheeler had several skirmishes, but no severe battles. On Nov. 30, Sherman's whole army, excepting one corps, had passed the Ogeechee. This was a most skilful maneuver; and then, having destroyed the principal railways in Georgia over long distances, Sherman was prepared to make a final conquest of the State.

Moving on seaward, the division of Hazen had a severe skirmish (Dec. 4, 1864) at Statesburg, south of the Ogeechee. The Confederates were dispersed. On the same day Kilpatrick fought Wheeler on the railway between Millen and Augusta, drove him from his barricades through Waynesboro, and pushed him 8 miles, while a supporting column of Union infantry under Baird were tearing up the railway and destroying bridges.

When Sherman reached Millen, the Union prisoners had been removed; and he pushed on, amid swamps and sands, with the city of Savannah, where Hardee was in command, as his chief object. Kilpatrick and Baird covered the rear of the wing columns between the Ogeechee and Savannah

rivers. There was some skirmishing, but no Confederates in force were seen until within 15 miles of Savannah. All the roads leading into that city were obstructed by felled trees, earthworks, and artillery. These were turned, and by Dec. 10, 1864 the Confederates were all driven within their lines, and Savannah was completely beleaguered; but the only approaches to it were by five narrow causeways. They had broken communications, so that no supplies could be received in Savannah. Sherman sought to make the Ogeechee an avenue of supply for his army, and to communicate with the Union fleet outside. The latter was soon effected. Fort McAllister, near the mouth of the Ogeechee, was in the way, and, on the 13th, Slocum ordered General Hazen to carry it by assault. It was a strong, enclosed redoubt, garrisoned by 200 men. It was carried, and this was the ending of the march from Atlanta to the sea.

It opened to Sherman's army a new base of supplies. Sherman communicated with the officers of the fleet, and, on Dec. 17, he summoned Hardee to surrender. Hardee refused. Perceiving the arrangements made to cut off his retreat to Charleston, Hardee secretly withdrew on the dark and stormy night of Dec. 20, 1864, and, with 15,000 men, escaped to that city. The Federal army took possession of Savannah on Dec. 22, 1864.

On the 26th Sherman wrote to President Lincoln: "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton." On his march Sherman had lived generously off the country, helping himself to the private property of Southern families. He appropriated to the use of the army 13,000 beehives, 160,000 bushels of corn, more than 5,000 tons of fodder, besides a large number of sheep, swine, fowls, and quantities of potatoes and rice. He forced into the service 5,000 horses and 4,000 mules. He captured 1,328 prisoners and 167 guns, and destroyed 20,000 bales of cotton. Fully 10,000 negroes followed the flag to Savannah, and many thousands more, chiefly women and children, were turned back at the crossings of rivers.

Sherman appointed Jan. 15, 1865, as the day for beginning his march northward from Savannah. The 17th Corps was sent by water to a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railway, where it seriously menaced Charleston. The left wing, under Slocum, accompanied by Kilpatrick's cavalry, was to have crossed the Savannah on a pontoon bridge at that city; but incessant rains had so flooded the swamps and raised the streams that the army was compelled to cross higher up, and did not effect the passage until the first week in February. Savannah and its dependencies were transferred to General Foster, then in command of the Department of the

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Yankee Atrocities - An Eye Witness Account

My thanks to Black Southerners. I would not be here but for the protection of a Black woman who put herself between a Yankee sergeant and my great grandmother. Here is the story handed down in my family:

My 2nd great grandfather was Lieutenant Eben Stenhouse of the Columbia Greys, Company C, 2nd South Carolina Volunteers, CSA. Eben's daughter Carolina, my great grandmother, when an older lady, told her granddaughter, my mom, that she remembered when the Yankees came through Columbia in 1865. She told my mom that smoke billowed up in all directions of the horizon during the day and at night. The sky glowed red in all directions from where the Yankees were robbing, looting, pillaging, and burning every thing they could possibly get their hands on. She said her family and some friends, like all their neighbors who had not fled were doing, were hiding in their home when a squad of Yankee cavalymen burst in the house.

The first thing they did was take their swords and slash, chop, and break or smash up every family portrait, picture, vase, china, crystal, dishware, etc., in the house. The Yankees laughed as they destroyed anything and everything of value in the house. What they did not stuff in pockets or in bags they toted. They deliberately destroyed. Throwing and breaking everything in the house against the walls and floor. They snatched jewelry from the persons of the women. The Stenhouses had a nice piano in the house, her mother, my great great grandmother, Janet Campbell (Barclay) Stenhouse, besides being a genteel Christian Southern Lady, was also a music teacher. The Yankees chopped their piano all to pieces too, just for pure wanton destruction and evil meanness.

The Yankees tried to make the family and black friends present (no, not all were slaves. Many free Blacks owned businesses too) tell where they had hidden all the rest of their money, silverware, jewelry and other valuables. Of course they did not. Then the Yankees got some infantry, and in the light of burning homes and buildings, lined them up with their bayonets fixed on their muskets and had them walk across the yard and garden in two lines, poking the ground trying to find buried valuables. They were unsuccessful, and the servants and slaves and free blacks alike they tried to make tell would not either, loyal to the last to their fellow Southerners.

The Yankees came back to the house angry. Carolina, "Caro" as she was called, my great grandmother, then only about 8 or 9 yrs old, started

shouting at the Yankees to leave her mother and home alone, and began singing some little child's song, which I have heard was something about, "Yankee Doodle Go Home". The Yankee sergeant angrily snatched his saber from its scabbard and raised it to strike her. A Black lady and friend, jumped in between them and told the Yankee sergeant, "Please don't hurt this child! Go find some men to pick on, and make war on men and soldiers, and leave all these women and children alone!" The Sergeant stared for a moment, like she was crazy or he could not fathom what she was doing or talking about, then laughed and gave orders to burn the house, which they did of course, and then they left.

I reckon he looked mighty tough and brave towering over a child with his drawn sword, ready to strike a child! Just typical Yankee scum to me! One of Sherman's war criminals. And you will never make me believe Sherman did not know and condone what was going on! But about the Black woman, I have this to say: It was handed down in my family, and I have heard and read many stories and episodes where Blacks, both slave and free alike, stood beside their friends and neighbors, to the very last during those horrid times. In many cases they hid whites from the invaders, saved and protected whites, their property, etc., even to the harm of themselves. Among the statues and monuments out there in America, there should be at least one in every Southern State and town to that loyal, poor ol' soul, the stout-hearted loyal black Southerner!

Anyway, that story was related to my mother by Carolina when she was older, and had become my mom's grandmother. She said the Yankees had whole wagon trains headed north loaded with nothing but personal property, valuables, silverware, chandeliers, chest of family heirlooms, ancient portraits and other artwork, etc., etc., that the Yankees had stolen from various citizens and homes. She said it was an absolutely horrifying night and a terrifying ordeal, a night of absolute terror! She said many women, especially Black women more so than white, free and slave alike, suffered terribly, being publicly humiliated, whipped, stripped and raped at the hands of those Yankees, sherman and his war criminals. I did not capitalize sherman's name because he does not deserve for his name to be capitalized! His name should live in infamy till judgment day! Growing up on the lore of the Old South, and hearing such stories all one's life, one can only imagine how my blood is boiling as I type this!!

*Sorry for the long rambling!
By David Middleton Edelen II*

James Conner (September 1, 1829 – June 26, 1883)

James Conner was a Confederate States Army brigadier-general during the War. He was a lawyer in South Carolina both before and after the war and was elected State attorney general of South Carolina in 1876.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina. After graduating from that state's College in 1849, he studied law and practiced it in Charleston. In 1856, he was appointed United States district attorney and served in this office until 1860. Conner authored *The History of a Suit at Law* (1857). He prosecuted the famous case against the slave ship *Echo*. He also prosecuted a member of William Walker's filibustering effort. Conner was a secessionist and supported the calling of a secessionist convention. Although he was a member of the convention, he did not vote on the ordinance of secession.

He participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter as a captain of the Montgomery Guards, a South Carolina militia unit. At the beginning of the Civil War, he declined an appointment as a district attorney for the Confederacy. Instead, he became a captain in the Hampton Legion and fought at the Battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas), taking temporary command of the legion after Colonel Wade Hampton was wounded. On July 21, 1861, Conner was appointed major of Hampton's Legion. After the Battle of Seven Pines during the Peninsula Campaign, he took command of the 22nd North Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment. During the Seven Days Battles, his leg was broken by a rifle ball during the Battle of Gaines Mill. After a two-month recovery

period, he returned to lead his regiment at the Battle of Chancellorsville and the Battle of Gettysburg.

He resigned his command on August 13, 1863 and became a member of the military court of the 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Returning to field command in 1864, Conner was promoted to brigadier-general on June 1, 1864. He temporarily commanded the brigades of Brigadier Generals Samuel McGowan and James H. Lane consecutively during the opening months of the Siege of Petersburg. He then led Major-General John B. Kershaw's former brigade during the Shenandoah Valley Campaigns of 1864. Six days before the main battle, Conner was severely wounded during a skirmish at Cedar Creek (Fisher's Hill) and he lost a leg to amputation. This effectively ended his Confederate States Army field service, although his service record shows an assignment to General Joseph E. Johnston's command on February 25, 1865. There is no record of his parole.

After the War, James Conner returned to his law practice in Charleston. In 1876, he was elected attorney general of South Carolina. In that office, he was able to obtain judicial confirmation of the election of former Confederate Major-General Wade Hampton as governor of the state.

James Conner died in Richmond, Virginia on June 26, 1883. He is buried in Magnolia Cemetery (Charleston, South Carolina). The *Letters of General James Conner, C.S.A.* was published posthumously in 1933.

Sherman's March (continued)

South, with instructions to cooperate with Sherman's inland movements by occupying, in succession, Charleston and other places. Sherman notified General Grant that it was his intention, after leaving Savannah, "to undertake, at one stride, to make Goldsboro an open communication with the sea by the Newbern Railway. Feints of attacks on Charleston kept Hardee from interfering with Sherman's inland march. Wheeler had been putting obstructions in his pathway to Columbia; but the movements of the Federals were so mysterious that it distracted the Confederates, who could not determine whether Sherman's objective was Charleston or Augusta. His invasion produced widespread alarm. Sherman's army steadily advanced in the face of every obstacle. They drove the Confederates from their position at Orangeburg and began destroying the railway there.

On Feb. 18 they began a march directly to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, driving the Confederates before them wherever they appeared. Sherman's march was so rapid that troops for the defense of the capital could not be gathered in time.

He was in front of Columbia before any adequate force for its defense appeared. Beauregard was in command there, and had promised much, but did little. On Feb. 17 the Federals entered Columbia; and on the same day Charleston, flanked, was evacuated by Hardee. The rear guard of the Confederates, under Wade Hampton, on retiring, set fire to cotton in the streets; and the high wind sent the burning fiber into the air, setting fire to the dwellings, and in the course of a few hours that beautiful city was in ruins. Sherman, after destroying the arsenal at Columbia, left the ruined city and pressed on with his forces to Fayetteville, N. C., his cavalry, under Kilpatrick, fighting the Confederate cavalry led by Wheeler many times on the way. He left a black path of desolation through the Carolinas 40 miles in width. Arriving at Fayetteville, Sherman opened communications with the National troops at Wilmington.

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James Conner (September 1, 1829 – June 26, 1883)