



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume X Number X October 2011



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

The Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp #1569, Sons of Confederate Veterans was chartered on July 9th, 1991 with 11 members. Bill Tiller who became the first commander was in large measure responsible for the organization of this camp. He called an organization meeting at Quincy's in the spring of 1991, as well as subsequent meeting, until the camp was officially chartered in October.

Twenty years later, the members of the Brigadier Micah Jenkins Camp #1569, carry on the legacy & traditions set forth by the original members back in 1991. The camp continues to strive today with the charge given to us by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, then commander general of the United Confederate Veterans, who issued this challenge:

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

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

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, October 11th 2011

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

David Rutledge will be our speaker for October.

He is one speaker you will NOT want to miss.
He will speak on “Micah Jenkins and the Micah Jenkins' Family”.

Honoring the Gray
Editor

Jerry Brown
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jenkinsscv@yahoo.com

David J Rutledge (honorary member of the Micah Jenkins SCV Camp) is an attorney in Greenville, SC and a direct decendent of Brigadier General Micah Jenkins. Micah Jenkins is Mr Rutledge's great-great grandfather. In 1856, Micah married Caroline Harper Jamison. Caroline is the daughter of General Flavel Jamison, one of the founders of the Citadel and President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. Mr Rutledge was a guest speaker on the Ordinance of Secession held last December in Columbia.

1st Lt Commander's Comments

British Support for the War?

Charles Dickens, the great English writer, was an occasional visitor to the United States and a supporter of the South during the War for Southern Independence. He wrote "A Tale of Two Cities" in 1859 and "Great Expectations" in 1861, both just prior to the War.

Most of us now agree that the War was not fought over slavery, but over money. Cold, hard cash. Here is more proof.

Why were business and political leaders in the North so intent on keeping the Southern states in the Union? It was, to paraphrase Charles Dickens, solely a fiscal matter. The principal source of tax revenue for the federal government before the War was a tariff on imports. There was no income tax, except for one declared unconstitutional after its enactment during the War. Tariffs imposed by the federal government not only accounted for most of the federal budget, they also raised the price of imported goods to a level where the less efficient manufacturers of the Northeast could be competitive.

In March 1861, the New York Evening Post printed "given the serious financial difficulties the Union would face if the Southern states were a separate republic on its border engaging in duty-free trade with Britain, ... (the Union) is urged to hold on to its custom houses in the Southern ports and have them continue to collect duty".

We are going to ask one of our compatriots at each meeting to talk about one of their ancestors who fought in the War. I saw this done over at the States Rights Gist camp, and it was well received.

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

Honoring the Gray

Needs your input each month.

Do you have an article you would like to see in the the newsletter?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscv@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.



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed. The economy does not seem to be getting any better.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list. Vernon was recently diagnosed with having a heart attack while at the Manassas re-enactment in July. He is now doing fine after a heart catheterization.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Claude Sinclair (Colonel of the Palmetto Battalion) on your prayer list. He had a heart attack probably caused by two blockages. The doctors put in two stents. Keep him and Martha (his wife) in your prayers.
- Please keep Lindsay Waldrop to your prayers. He is still having back problems.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister (a member of the 6th SCVI) in your prayers. He was involved in a head-on collision and is in really bad shape. Josh was recently able to go home from the hospital, but still has a long way to go to full recovery. He has had several surgeries and may have to have more, but he is determined to get back to re-enacting. He plans on being at Brattonsville in October.
- Please keep Leland Summers in your prayers. Leland has been having some additional problems stemming from the accident he had a year ago.
- 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.

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Lindsay Waldrop. Lindsay can be contacted by phone (803-329-5921) or by email (lindsayw@comporium.net).

Time Line October 1861

Oct 1st – President Davis and Generals Johnson, Beauregard and Johnson meet in Centreville, Va to discuss the Southern offensive in Virginia.

Oct 3rd - Battle of Greenbriar River, also known as the Battle of Camp Bartow, took place in Pocahontas County, Va (now West Virginia). The result of the battle was inconclusive.

Oct 4th – Confederate government signs treaties with the Cherokee, Shawnee and Seneca Indians. Southern forces attack Federal troops near the Hatteras Inlet forts in a failed attempt to retake those bases from the Union.

Oct 5th - Major papers in London reflect the division in Britton over the War. In an editorial, the London Post backs an independent Southern Nation. Previously, the London Times had backed the Union. In California, Federal troops carry out an expedition to Oak Grove and Temecula Ranch to reveal the position of pro-Confederates in the state.

Oct 8th - General William Tecumseh Sherman replaces General Robert Anderson as commander of the Department of the Cumberland. Anderson had suffered a severe mental breakdown.

Oct 11th – Federal General William S. Rosecrans assumes command of the Federal Department of Western Virginia

Oct 12th - The Theodora leaves Charleston Harbor for Havana Cuba. On board are the Confederate States of America commissioners to England (James Mason) and France (John Slidell), this leading up to the Trent Affair.

Oct 14th – President Lincoln orders General Winfield Scott to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Scott is given the authority to implement suspension from Maine to Washington.

Oct 16th – Lexington, Missouri is taken over by Federal forces.

Oct 18th – Lincoln meets with his cabinet to discuss General Winfield Scott's military future.

Oct 19th - President Davis tries to quell an on-going dispute between Generals Johnston and Beauregard.

Oct 20th - George McClellan orders a demonstration in the area of Ball's Bluff, Virginia

Oct 21st - Battle of Leesburg (also known as the Battle of Harrison's Island) by the Confederates or the Battle of Ball's Bluff (by the Federals) was fought in Loudoun County, Va. While a minor engagement in comparison with the battles that would take place in years to follow, it was the second largest battle of the Eastern Theater in 1861, and in its aftermath had repercussions in the Union chain of command structure and raised separation of powers issues under the United States Constitution during the war. Confederate General Nathan Evans defeats Federal General Charles Stone. Oregon Senator Edward Baker, field commander, becomes the first (and only) sitting senator to die in battle.

Oct 22nd - The Army of the Potomac (Confederate) is placed under the Department of Northern Virginia.

Oct 23rd – The writ of habeas corpus is suspended in the District of Columbia for all military cases.

Oct 24th - Western Union completes the final segment of the transcontinental telegraph from Denver to Sacramento. The people of West Virginia vote overwhelmingly in favor of creating a new state as spelled out by the Wheeling Convention.

Oct 31st - Winfield Scott convinces Lincoln to grant his retirement request and is succeeded by General McClellan.

Dues are Due!!

Please send in your annual dues to Chris Sims as soon as possible. The annual dues for 2011-2012 of \$50.00 were due by August.

The dues can be sent to Chris at:
Chris Sims
5266 Bay Rd.
Rock Hill, SC 29732



All Slavery Wasn't In the Land of Cotton By Al Benson Jr.

As we move into the first year of the sesqui-centennial of the War of Northern Aggression don't be surprised at some of the rank propaganda you will hear about that conflict and the reasons for it. Everyone knows, they will tell you, that the war was fought over slavery, that all Southerners owned slaves on big plantations which they all whipped promptly at 7 a.m. every morning, after which they herded them out to the cotton fields for a twenty-hour workday. How do they know all this? Well, they saw "Roots" on television or they read some "news" article written by someone in the NAACP that said it was so. With unassailable sources like these you surely can't doubt it, can you?

Should you mention slavery in the North these instant experts will inform you that no such thing ever existed in this country. It was all the "peculiar institution" of the South and only the South. Anyone swallowing this cultural fertilizer deserves to be hoodwinked, or at least to get cultural indigestion, which is all this stuff is capable of passing along.

Lorenzo Johnston Greene wrote a book called "The Negro in Colonial New England, 1620-1776" and on page 319 he wrote: "The effects of the New England slave trade were momentous. It was one of the foundations of New England's economic structure; it created a wealthy class of slave-trading merchants, while the profits derived from this commerce stimulated cultural development and philanthropy." Mind you, he is here talking about slave-trading merchants in New England, not in South Carolina.

Writer Douglas Harper, writing on <http://www.earlyamerica.com> back in 2004 noted quite forthrightly that: "Boston and Newport were the chief slave ports. But nearly all the New England towns—Salem, Providence, Middletown, New London—had a hand in it. In 1740 slaving interests in Newport owned or managed 150 vessels engaged in all manner of trading. In Rhode Island colony, as much as two-thirds of the merchant fleet and a similar fraction of sailors were engaged in slave traffic." And Mr. Harper observed, further into his article that: "On the eve of the Revolution, the slave trade 'formed the very basis of the economic life of New England.' It wove itself into the entire regional economy of New England. The Massachusetts slave trade gave work to coopers, tanners, sail-makers, and rope makers.. Countless agents, insurers, lawyers, clerks, and scribes handled the paperwork for slave merchants." Harper commented that, even to this day, "it's difficult to find an old North institution of any antiquity that isn't tainted by slavery." He noted that

Ezra Stiles was importing slaves while president of Yale and that Brown University's founders had their hands in the slave trade also. I could go on and on. There is lots of material out there about all this, but you get the idea. How much of this have you ever read about in your "history" books? Not much, I'll wager. If it is ever dealt with it is usually done with a cursory sentence or two at most and then you move onto now bad Southern slavery was—and there's lots more than a sentence or two about that.

Back in 2004 there was a story in the "Daily Herald" from Arlington Heights, Illinois about an old black man, Uncle Bob Wilson, who died at the age of 112 back in 1948. Columnist Tom O'Konowitz has written: "Slipping away, too, is memory of the most storied part of Uncle Bob's life—a major part that didn't make it into his obituary. A lamentable part that one downstate historian wants to ensure no longer is absent from Illinois history...In an upcoming book, historian Jon Musgrave of downstate Marion will advance the theory that Uncle Bob was a 'stud slave' who was forced by his masters to impregnate slaves at plantations in several states, including Illinois. It's a story out of sync with the Land of Lincoln, home of the Great Emancipator."

Naturally, some historians remain skeptical of this account but Musgrave has insisted that "historic accounts passed down over the years and interviews with some who knew Uncle Bob convince him its true. Musgrave said that "In terms of Illinois, in terms of Springfield, this is one of the stories they don't want told—this is slavery in the Land of Lincoln." Musgrave feels we need to learn from our history "the good and the bad." I agree. Don't expect the spin doctors that today call themselves historians, however, to agree for the most part.

Historian, journalist, and lecturer Douglas Harper made the revealing comment that: "I had written one book on Pennsylvania history and was starting a second before I learned that William Penn had been a slave owner. The historian Joanne Pope Melish, who has written a perceptive book on race relations in ante-bellum New England, recalls how it was possible to read American history textbooks at the high school level and never know that there was such a thing as a slave north of the Mason-Dixon Line:"

Although, in the next generation after the War for Independence, slavery started to disappear in most areas of the North, it did not disappear completely. In regard to the state of New Jersey, slavery

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All Slavery Wasn't In the Land of Cotton By Al Benson Jr.

managed to keep a toe-hold there until the War of Northern Aggression. New Jersey reported 236 slaves in that state as of 1850 and there were still 18 there as late as 1860. Now, admittedly, that may not be all that many, but the thing is you still had at least token slavery in the North until 1860 and how many history books will ever report that? It seems to me that if the North really went to war to emancipate slaves, they should have taken care of their own states first—and where were John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison and all the rest of those fiery Northern abolitionists when the slaves in New Jersey needed them?

It seems to me that if the Northern spin doctors who fashion themselves as “historians” are going to start to ram the slavery question down our throats even more starting this year, we should take the trouble to learn how to rebut their specious arguments with facts. If we are going to be realistic then let's spread the blame for slavery into every corner of the country where it belongs and not just the South. If we are going to deal with this, then let's start telling the whole truth, not just the part that the Yankee/Marxists want us to believe.

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On The Web: <http://www.cakewalkblogs.com/antiestablishmenthistory/all-slavery-wasnt-land-cotton.aspx>

Help save your SCV Camp money!!

Do you have internet and email?
Are you still receiving *Honoring the Gray*
by US Mail?

Take a try at getting *Honoring the Gray*
by email.

Send me your email address and
I'll send you the newsletter by email.
If you are not happy with receiving by email,
you can always switch back to “snail mail”.

Send to: jenkinsscv@yahoo.com



Micah Jenkins' Coat

The Camp is entering the Social Media Scene

I would just like to let you know that the Micah Jenkins Camp now has a presence on both Facebook and Twitter. I have taken steps to make these available to the camp, so that we can get a presence in the social media scene much like the other SCV camps are doing in hopes of attracting new members. On Facebook, I will be posting little tidbits of Confederate history, a link to our newsletter, and any events that we might have. Also this page provides a forum type-setting so that the members can leave messages or questions.

I however, need your help! Currently you need to go to Facebook and search for Micah Jenkins to get to the Jenkins Facebook page. I need you if you have a Facebook account, to go to the search bar and type Brigadier General Micah Jenkins SCV and the Camp's page will pop up. Once you get there “Like” us so that we can get to the 25 like's mark. By getting 25 like's the Micah Jenkins Facebook account will be easier to access by googling and make it more accessible to anyone doing a Google search.

*Thank you,
Christopher K. Brown, Webmaster*

Brattonsville Civil War Reenactment October 22-23, 2011



Hosted By The Sixth South Carolina
and
Culture & Heritage Museums

You're invited to attend this Civil War Reenactment
at Historic Brattonsville near McConnells, SC

Please visit the Event Website below for more information.
www.6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm

"Back In The Days" 20th Anniversary Event Broad River Basin Historical Society October 8, 2011 Sharon, South Carolina

9:30 Parade - From Museum on Woodlawn St. to intersection of Warmouth St.

10:00 Opening Ceremony - Woodlawn St/York St

10:00 - 4:00 All Exhibits Open

10:30 - Museum Open

Book Signing - **Jerry West** - "Fifty Ways to Die", "Reconstruction: The Ku Klu Klan in Western York County"

Charles Reid Griffin - Children's Stories, "The Magic Hoe", "Runt and The Roses"

Becky Chambers - Diary of Mary Davis Brown, "Oil in Our Lamp", 1854-1901

2:00 Pound Cake Contest - Mason's Lodge

Brattonsville Rev. War Militia Camp - Bell Ave

6th SCVI Regiment - Field in front of Rainey House

Continous Activity - Tours, bake sale, food vendors, crafts area, wood carver, lap quilting, basket weaving, etc.

Agriculture Arena - Sheep shearing, horse shoeing, all about chickens, milk a cow, petting goats, bee keeping, etc.

4:00 - Closing

Nathan George “Shanks” Evans (February 3, 1824 – November 23, 1868)

Nathan George “Shanks” Evans was a captain in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry who became a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the War.

Evans was born in Marion County, South Carolina, February 6, 1824, the third son of Thomas Evans, who married Jane Beverly Daniel, of Granville, North Carolina. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College before he was eighteen, and at the United States Military Academy, which he entered by appointment of John C. Calhoun, in 1848. With a lieutenancy in the Second Dragoons, he was the first on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, whence he marched to the Rocky Mountains in 1849. In 1850 to 1853 he served in New Mexico, and began a famous career as an Indian fighter, which was continued in Texas and Indian Territory after his promotion to Captain in 1856, in various combats with the hostile Comanches. At the battle of Wachita Village, October 1, 1858, his command defeated a large body of the Comanches, and he killed two of their noted chieftains in a hand-to-hand fight. For this he was voted a handsome sword by the legislature of South Carolina.

While stationed at Camp Cooper, Evans learned of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union and promptly made his decision. He obtained a leave of absence on January 29, 1861 and left Camp Cooper never to return and submitted his resignation to the War Department in Washington and offered his services to Governor Pickens of South Carolina. He was commissioned a Major by Governor Pickens and served under General R.G.M. Dunovant during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

He was commissioned a colonel and commanded a small brigade at the First Battle of Manassas, where it was said his command went far toward saving the day for the South. During the thick of the fight, he was everywhere, closely followed by an aide carrying a “barrelito” (small barrel) of Evans’ favorite whiskey on his back.

A number of examples of Evans’ good tactical leadership and bravery in battle are recorded. However, his abrasive personality and his passion for intoxicating beverages led to his constant difficulties with colleagues and superiors. He was given command of a brigade of Mississippi and Virginia troops and assigned to guard the upper fords of the Potomac River, above Washington, D.C.. In October 1861, a Union force crossed the river near Leesburg, Virginia, and at the Battle of Ball’s Bluff Evans’ command drove the enemy into the Potomac River, inflicting great loss. Evans was promoted to brigadier general to be effective from the day of the battle.

He was then sent to assist in defending the coastal areas just south of Charleston. He was placed

in command of the First Military District which included Secessionville, just days before the battle there, but played little part in it. In July 1862, he was given command of a newly-formed brigade of South Carolina troops and led it to Richmond to join Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia.

Evans’ Brigade participated in the battles of Second Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam in 1862 and was then assigned to Eastern North Carolina to oppose a major Union raid on Kinston and Goldsboro. After this campaign, he was tried and acquitted for drunkenness during the Battle of Kinston.

In the summer of 1863, Evans’ Brigade was assigned to General Joseph E. Johnston’s army during the Vicksburg Campaign. After this campaign, the brigade returned to Charleston where Evans quarreled with General Roswell S. Ripley and was tried for disobedience of orders. Following Evans’ acquittal, General P.G.T. Beauregard still considered Evans incompetent and would not return him to command. He was finally reinstated to command in the spring of 1864, but was severely injured in a buggy accident in Charleston as he was preparing to take his brigade north to the Petersburg Campaign.

Although Evans recovered somewhat from his injury, he was never returned to command. He held a lesser position at the War Department for a time and fled Richmond with President Jefferson Davis. He and his brother-in-law, Brigadier General Martin W. Gary, accompanied the Davis party until it spent the night of May 1, 1865, at the Gary family home in Cokesbury, South Carolina.

After the war, Evans became a high school principal in Midway, Alabama, where he died in 1868 from lingering effects of a head wound received in battle. He was buried in Tabernacle Cemetery, Cokesbury, South Carolina. Soon after his death, it was discovered that he had five thousand dollars worth of insurance. This policy had been generously carried for several years by one of Evan’s former soldiers, who was an insurance agent, after Evans allowed the policy to lapse. The funds were turned over to General Martin Gary (Shanks brother-in-law), who was guardian for Evans’ children.

General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, once wrote of Evans: “Shanks’ Evans, as he was called, was a graduate of the military academy, a native South Carolinian, served in the celebrated old Second Dragoons, and was a good type of the rip-roaring, scorn all-care element which so largely abounded in that regiment. Evans had the honor of opening the fight (First Manassas), we might say fired the first gun of the war.”



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