

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

**Volume XI Number X**

**October 2012**



# *Honoring the Gray*

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## Commander's Comments

October is upon us and that means that the B.G. Micah Jenkins Camp will be setting up a tent along with the local Order of Confederate Rose Chapter of York County at Historic Brattonsville at the end of the month.

The event will be held on October 27th-28th 2012, and we will be looking for volunteers to help out this year. So please mark your calendars, and then come spend the day sharing in good times and camaraderie with your fellow compatriots.

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

The first Tuesday in November will be a special point for all Americans. Our Country is in a mess right now. As we look forward into the next four years, where do we want to go? If we look at what is happening today, the news is not too good. Libya, Iran, Afghanistan, the Deficit, Medicare, Social Security, the Economy, Lost Jobs, China, Washington Stalemate, Mortgage Foreclosures. The picture for our future is not bright right now.

"The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to insuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved."

The above quote is from the SCV National web site. And indeed, the SCV is a non-political organization. As members of the SCV, we can not express political views, but we can express personal views as to which candidate will be the best for our country for the next four years by going to the polls and voting in this critical presidential election.

I urge each member to decide who they think will be best for our country, our children, our grandchildren and our heritage and VOTE.

*Jerry Brown  
2nd Lt Commander*

## **Camp Meeting Tuesday, October 9<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Tom Elmore will be our special guest speaker for October.  
His topic will be "The Burning of Columbia".**

## **1st Lt Commander's Comments**

### **The Commander's Visit**

I am sure we were all thoroughly educated by our South Carolina Division Commander's visit. Here is some research related to his presentation.

When Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation he wasn't actually freeing all slaves, he was only freeing the slaves in the rebellious states. It's interesting that he chose to free the slaves in those states that he had the least power to do so. It did, however, serve a political purpose by allowing blacks to join the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war as many as 200,000 blacks had fought for the Union. His main purpose, however, was that he wanted blacks to be uneasy and restless in the Confederacy and hopefully to rebel.

At the beginning of the war, the four exporting Southern states paid \$90,000,000 of the \$116,000,000 used to run the Federal Government. That means Abraham Lincoln lost over 77% of his government's income when the South seceded. A lot of people today believe that 150 years ago a war was fought over slavery, yet today we elect Presidents primarily based on the economy. What an irony.

During the War, more men died from disease than died from actual combat. It is estimated that total deaths were over 600,000 for both sides combined. Of that number, just over 200,000 were from combat and the rest were from disease and other causes. More Americans died in the War of Northern Aggression than all other American wars combined.

*Bucky Sutton  
1st Lt Commander*



<http://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.

The Camp history section has now been updated. If you wish to have your personal information updated, please send to Jerry Brown at [jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com](mailto:jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com). Typical information is: name, address, phone #'s, email address, Camp offices held, awards and ancestor information.

The information in this section is voluntary and password protected.



### **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.
- 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 keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. His back problems seem to be better for now.
- Please continue to keep Frankie Wade's family in your prayer list. She recently passed away.
- 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 October 1862

**Oct 1** Major General John Pemberton replaces Earl van Dorn at the head of the reorganized Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Federal General David Dixon Porter is given command of the Mississippi Squadron.

**Oct 3 - 4** At the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi Confederate Generals Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price attack William Rosecrans' northern perimeter, driving it back to a reinforced line. Rosecrans successfully defends the city.

**Oct 4** Richard Hawes is inaugurated as Confederate governor of Kentucky. Braxton Bragg attends.

**Oct 5** At the Battle of Metamora, Edward Ord discovers Confederates retreating from Corinth. When Ord was severely wounded fighting paused as command passed to Stephen Hurlbut. Sterling Price was able to escape.

**Oct 7** The Battle of Lavernge, Tennessee

**Oct 8** At the Battle of Perryville. Braxton Bragg and Don Carlos Buell fight the largest battle on Kentucky soil. The battle is generally regarded as a draw, although Buell claimed victory. Less than half of Buell's men participated because he did not know a major battle was taking place less than 2 miles from his headquarters.

**Oct 9 - 12** J. E. B. Stuart "rides around McClellan's Army" for a second time.

**Oct 10** Battle of Harrodsburg, Kentucky

**Oct 16** Major General Ulysses S. Grant is given command of the Department of Tennessee. Sometimes listed as Oct. 17.

**Oct 18** Battle of Lexington, Kentucky John Hunt Morgan's raiders captured a federal garrison before moving to the southwest.

**Oct 19 - 23** Bragg moves south through the Cumberland Gap, essentially escaping the Army of the Ohio.

**Oct 24** Don Carlos Buell is relieved of command from the Army of the Ohio for his failure to pursue Bragg following the Battle of Perryville. William Starke Rosecrans is ordered to replace him.

**Oct 25** Major General Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the 13th Army Corps and the Department of Tennessee

**Oct 26** Major General Samuel Heintzelman is put in command of Union forces protecting Washington D. C., replacing Nathaniel Banks

**Oct 30** Major General William Rosecrans assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland.

## Abolition and Religion in the War

In its religious aspects the abolition movement had wide ramifications. The subject inevitably found its way into meetings of official church bodies, thus putting a stamp upon religious denominations as a whole. In England antislavery enthusiasm among evangelical sects had presented a striking contrast to the comparative indifference of the Episcopal Church.

The established church had shown a friendliness to slavery interests which harmonized with its traditional support of the existing social and economic regime of which it was the beneficiary. Anglican bishops resisted abolitionist reform, which found ready acceptance in dissenting circles. In parliamentary struggles over the slavery question an analysis of the votes by shires shows that where dissent was weakest, abolition votes were fewest.

For Americans no easy generalization fits the case as to the relation of the churches to abolitionism. In the South the religious defense of slavery was vigorous and widespread. What is not so generally recognized, however, is that slavery found many defenders in the North particularly in the colleges and churches. To a large extent antislavery agitation in the North was either an extra-church movement, or, as in the case of Weld and Finney, it was more

associated with evangelism and a variety of propagandist efforts than with regular and normal church activity. Furthermore, the undoubted religious emphasis of Theodore Weld and Charles Finney does not mean that they captured the Churches. There were notable defenses of slavery written by Northern religious writers, while the antislavery resolutions passed in church assemblies tended often to be perfunctory or lukewarm.

An Analysis of Abolitionist leadership shows a heavy Congregational-Presbyterian and Quaker preponderance. Among the leaders there were many Methodists, some Baptists, but very few Unitarians, Episcopalians, or Catholics. Not all abolitionist spokesmen belonged to any organized religious group; in Garrison's case his antagonism toward the churches was conspicuous and well known. Probably no other sect was so unanimous in its support of abolitionism as the Quakers, but, torn between their hostility to slavery and their traditional preference for peaceful rather than violent reform, they did not produce the principal leaders of the movement.

In the case of the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians their general distribution North and South presented a factor of great difficulty whenever

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## The Chambersburg Raid (“Second ride around McClellan.”)

General JEB Stuart with 1800 troopers and General Pelgram’s Battery of two to four guns made their way to the Potomac River and on October 9th, 1862 crossed a ford near Clear Springs, Maryland. This raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania was made completely around General McClellan. This is known today as General Stuart’s “Second ride around McClellan.” General Stuart received orders from General Lee not to harm or seize any property in Maryland. General Stuart’s orders were to capture equipment that the Confederates needed, to disrupt communication lines, destroy parts of the C&O Canal and also take out parts of the B&O railroad at and near Chambersburg.

On October 11th, General Stuart made his way into Cashtown and was about seven miles away from Gettysburg. General Stuart and the five-mile long column then turned southeast taking the old Fairfield Road. At Fairfield, the Confederate cavalry traveled into Maryland where they reached Emmitsburg, Maryland at about sunset. Once his cavalry reached the Mason and Dixon Line Stuart ordered the men to close formations and stop collecting livestock.

General Alfred Pleasonton who was tracking the Confederate Cavalry received false intelligence of General Stuart’s whereabouts. He thought that General Stuart was retracing his footsteps back toward the Potomac River in the direction in which he came. General Pleasonton started to pursue the Confederate cavalry at Knoxville, Maryland on October 10-11 in the direction that intelligence report stated. Soon afterwards, he was ordered to proceed toward Emmitsburg and Mechanicstown.

This official report is one of many that show how Mechanicstown was being reinforced by Union Cavalry trying to cut General Stuart off as he made his way toward the Mason Dixon Line.

“Headquarter Army of the Potomac October 11, 1862—1 p. m.

Captain W. P. Sanders, Commanding Sixth Cavalry:

Sir: The commanding general directs that you move with your regiment, immediately on receipt of this, to Mechanicstown, passing through the

Shookstown Gap to the turnpike leading from Frederick to Mechanicstown, and along the latter. On your arrival you will report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton, waiting for him if he has not reached there, and following him if he has left there. If you reach Mechanicstown before General Pleasonton, you will at once send out scouts, citizens if you can get them, in the direction of Gettysburg, and collect all the information you can of the enemy.

Yours, respectfully, R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff.”

Outside of Emmitsburg, General Stuart ordered his command to turn east at Rocky Ridge, Maryland and travel toward the Woodsboro Road two miles away. At around 9 P.M., the advance guard reached Rocky Ridge; they met a scouting party of General Pleasonton’s Federal Cavalry, which turned immediately toward Mechanicstown. A half past 10 P.M. a company of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry observed the march of General Stuart’s column through Woodsboro. This information of General Stuart’s location was dispatched to Colonel Rush and to General Pleasonton only few miles away at Mechanicstown. Although this information only had to go from Rocky Ridge to Mechanicstown, it took three hours to relay. General Pleasonton received word on General Stuart’s location past midnight.

General Pleasonton wrote in his official report: “On Saturday morning October 11 About 1.30 P.M, I received orders to move to Mechanicstown, via Cavetown and Harman’s Gap, sending patrols to Emmitsburg and Gettysburg to obtain information of the enemy. I executed these orders, and arrived at Mechanicstown about 8.30 p. m., from which point I sent out scouts in the direction of Emmitsburg, Taneytown, Middleburg, and Graceham, and picketing all the roads in that vicinity.

At 12.30 a. m. my scouts in the direction of Middleburg (Rocky Ridge) reported that the rebel cavalry, under Stuart had passed through a small town, some 5 miles to the east of Mechanicstown, one hour before that time, taking a private road to Woodsborough, to which place said they were going, and from thence to Liberty, on the road to the Monocacy.”



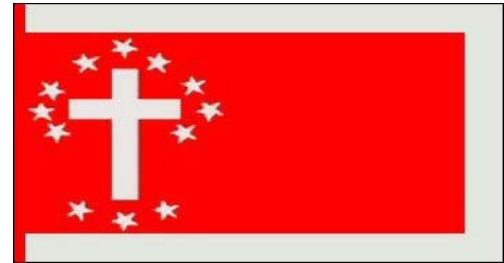
## Flags of the Confederate States of America Miscellaneous Battle Flags - Brad Blackmon

Department of East Tennessee & Southwest Virginia, this 1862 flag incorporated the St. Andrew's cross and was used by Confederate General E. Kirby Smith's forces. Seeing significant fighting this flag was quickly superseded by the more dominant Corps designs of the Army of Tennessee. These flags were somewhat crudely made and marked. This flag was seen as late as December 1862 at the battle Murfreesboro.



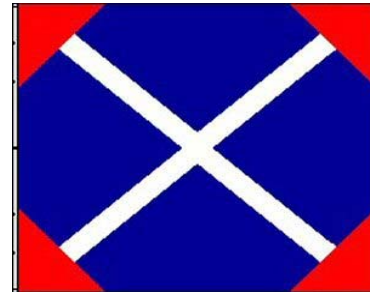
Dept. Of E. Tennessee & S.W. Virginia

General Dabney Maury's Headquarters, this flag was used for a time by General Maury, Department of the Gulf, at his headquarters in Mobile, AL from around 1863- the capture of the city in late in the war. Another example of the Christian theme and principles emulated by the Confederate Armies.



Dept. of the Gulf - Gen Dabney Maury's HQ's

McCown Battle Flag, Major-General John P. McCown was appointed to the command of a division of the Confederate Army of the West in March 1862. His troops, organized in two brigades, came from Texas and Arkansas. McCown was of Scottish descent, which probably explains the design of the battle flags of his division: Scotland's Cross of St. Andrew, a white saltire on a blue field.



Army of the West - McCown Battle Flag

These flags were made up by regimental tailors; thus they varied considerably in materials, dimensions and details. Most were about 3 feet at the hoist and made of bunting. Some were furnished with pole sleeves and some with eyelets. The McCown Battle Flag continued in service with his division until 1863, even though McCown himself had been promoted to a higher command in the summer of 1862.

### Brattonsville Reenactment

The Annual Brattonsville Reenactment will be held October 27 & 28 at the Brattonsville Homestead in McConnells, SC. The Micah Jenkins Camp and the Caroline Jenkins Order of Confederate Rose Chapter will setup an information booth. Camp members wishing to help at the information booth and with spectator parking should be there by 8:30 to help setup as the Reenactment will be open to the public by 10:00 AM.

### Confederate Heritage Youth Day

On Saturday, September 29<sup>th</sup> the 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Confederate Heritage Youth Day was held on Lake Wylie Rd in York/Clover. The event was well attended with approximately 130 kids ranging from 3 to 18 years old. Some members of the Micah Jenkins Camp as well as the Caroline Jenkins Order of Confederate Rose also attended the event.

There were several "stations" setup where the kids went from station to station to learn about weapons, artillery, drilling, flags and other information regarding our Confederate Heritage. Admission was free and each child was given a t-shirt and a "goody" bag at the end of the event. Lunch was also provided. The event ended with a short "battle"; which of course, the Confederates won.

The events started around 9:00 AM and ended around 3:00 PM and the day went well with only light rain during the day.

## **Fitzhugh Lee (November 19, 1835 – April 28, 1905)**

Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Robert E. Lee, was a Confederate cavalry general during the War, the 40th Governor of Virginia, diplomat, and United States Army general in the Spanish-American War.

Lee was born at Clermont in Fairfax County, Virginia. He was the grandson of “Light Horse Harry” Lee, a nephew of Robert E. Lee and Samuel Cooper, and cousin of George Washington Custis Lee, W.H.F. “Rooney” Lee, and Robert E. Lee, Jr. His father, Sydney Smith Lee, was a fleet captain under Commodore Perry in Japanese waters and rose to the rank of Commodore; his mother, Anna Maria Mason Lee, was a granddaughter of George Mason and the sister of James Murray Mason.

Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1856, Lee was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry Regiment (later redesignated the 5th Cavalry Regiment), which was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, and in which his uncle, Robert E. Lee, was lieutenant colonel. As a cavalry subaltern, he distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in actions against the Comanches in Texas, and was severely wounded in a fight in Nescutunga, Texas, in 1859. In May 1860, he was appointed instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, but resigned his commission upon the secession of Virginia.

Lee joined the Confederate States Army as a lieutenant of cavalry and served at first as a staff officer to Brig. Gen. Richard S. Ewell at the First Battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 1st Virginia Cavalry in August 1861, serving under Colonel J.E.B. Stuart. Lee became colonel of the regiment in March 1862 and was promoted to brigadier general on July 24, 1862. During the Northern Virginia Campaign, Lee received notoriety by arriving late for a concentration of cavalry, which allowed Federal cavalry to raid Stuart’s headquarters and capture his famous plumed hat and cape. However, during the subsequent Confederate raid on Catlett’s Station, he captured the headquarters tent and dress uniform of Union Maj. Gen. John Pope. Lee gave Pope’s coat to Stuart as compensation for the hat he had lost.

Lee performed well in the Maryland Campaign of 1862, covering the Confederate infantry’s withdrawal from South Mountain, delaying the Union Army advance to Sharpsburg, Maryland, before the Battle of Antietam, and covering his army’s recrossing of the Potomac River into Virginia. He conducted the cavalry action of Kelly’s Ford (March 17, 1863) with skill and success, where his 400 troopers captured 150 men and horses with a loss of only 14 men. In the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, Lee’s

reconnaissance found that the Union Army’s right flank was “in the air”, which allowed the successful flanking attack by Maj. Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, a movement led by Lee’s cavalry.

After Chancellorsville, Lee was incapacitated by inflammatory rheumatism, missing a month of action, which included the significant cavalry operations at the Battle of Brandy Station. He recovered in time to lead a brigade in Jeb Stuart’s ride around the Union Army in the early days of the Gettysburg Campaign, with his most significant contribution being at the Battle of Carlisle. During the Battle of Gettysburg, his brigade fought unsuccessfully in the action at East Cavalry Field. Stuart’s report singled out no officer in his command for praise except Fitz Lee, who he said was “one of the finest cavalry leaders on the continent, and richly [entitled] to promotion.” Lee was promoted to major general on August 3, 1863.

In the Overland and Petersburg campaigns of 1864, he was constantly employed as a divisional commander under Stuart, and, after Stuart’s death, under Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton. Hampton, who had been Lee’s peer for much of the war, was promoted to replace Stuart due to his seniority and greater level of experience; some observers at the time had cynically expected Robert E. Lee’s nephew to receive the command. Despite Lee’s abilities, in 1864 he was unable to break through United States Colored Troops defense of Fort Pocohontas in Charles City County.

Lee took part in Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early’s campaign against Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Third Winchester (September 19, 1864) three horses were shot under him and he was severely wounded. When General Hampton was sent to assist General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina, the command of the whole of Robert E. Lee’s cavalry devolved upon Fitzhugh Lee on March 29, 1865, but the surrender at Appomattox followed quickly upon the opening of the campaign. Fitzhugh Lee himself led the last charge of the Confederates on April 9 that year at Farmville, Virginia]

After the war, Lee devoted himself to farming in Stafford County, Virginia, and was conspicuous in his efforts to reconcile the Southern people to the issue of the war, which he regarded as a final settlement of the questions at issue. In 1875, he attended the Battle of Bunker Hill centennial at Boston and delivered a remarkable address. In 1885, he was a member of the board of visitors of West Point, and from 1886 to 1890 was governor of Virginia.

*continued on next page*

## Fitzhugh Lee (continued)

Lee commanded the third division at both of President Grover Cleveland's inaugural parades in 1885 and 1893.

In April 1896, Lee was appointed consul-general at Havana by President Cleveland, with duties of a diplomatic and military character added to the usual consular business. In this post (in which he was retained by President William McKinley until 1898) he was from the first called upon to deal with a situation of great difficulty, which culminated with the destruction of the warship USS Maine. Upon the declaration of war between Spain and the United States, he re-entered the army.

He was one of three ex-Confederate general officers who were made major generals of United States Volunteers. Fitzhugh Lee commanded the VII Army Corps, but took no part in the actual operations in Cuba. He was military governor of Havana and Pinar del Río in 1899, subsequently commanded the Department of the Missouri, and retired in 1901 as a brigadier general, U.S. Army.

Lee was an early leader of the committee for the Jamestown Exposition, which was held at Sewell's Point on Hampton Roads in 1907. Lee died in Washington, D.C., and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.

Lee wrote the article about Robert E. Lee in the Great Commanders series (1894), General Lee, a wartime biography (1894), and Cuba's Struggle Against Spain (1899).



## Compatriots of the SC Division

It is time to mark your calendars for the annual SC Division Leadership Conference. The 2013 Conference will be held in Irmo, SC at Saluda Shoals Park at the River Center (same location as last year). The dates for this coming years Conference will be on the 9th of February. The event will begin at 8:00am and last until 4:00pm. Dinner will be served mid-day and the event is at no cost to current SC Division members. Plan to join us for a day of leadership building and camaraderie.

Below you will find a link to the registration form. Please fill out all of the information accurately as possible. Please make sure to list a good email address, this is how important details will be sent to the registered members.

More details of the days events and menu, along with a map and directions will be available closer to the event date.

I look forward to seeing a record number of compatriots at this years event.

**Please copy and paste this link in your web browser for the Registration Form**

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/viewform?formkey=dHk3Vl9sZTY3Q2F6TXc4ODAyUVpTMVE6MA#gid=0>

Dean Stevens  
SC Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Abolition and Religion in the War

(continued from page 3)

the slavery question came up in national gatherings.

When in 1844 the general conference of the Methodist Church passed a resolution requesting Bishop James O. Andrew of Georgia to desist from duties as bishop so long as he remained a slave owner, the result was the formation of a Southern general conference which effected the complete separation of Southern and Northern Methodists. In the same year there was formed a Southern Baptist Convention because of differences with Northern brethren who opposed the appointment of missionaries who held slaves.

That slavery should have been powerfully supported by the churches in the South should cause no surprise. The church exerted its spiritual leadership within the social order, not by advocating its overthrow. To contend for abolition in the South was to demand a specific concrete reform at home, with social consequences that were deemed revolutionary. To do so in the Northern church circles might arouse opposition at home among those who depreciated abolition as a disturbing factor; but it was also true that antislavery preaching did not threaten to undermine the very basis of the Northern social and economic order.

Source: "The Civil War and Reconstruction" by J. G. Randall and David Herbert Donald, Chapter 1, pages 25-26



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**Fitzhugh Lee (November 19, 1835 – April 28, 1905)**