



Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569
Volume XII Number X **October 2013**



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting **Tuesday, October 8th 2013**

**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.**

**Bucky will be our speaker for October. He will do a
special presentation about a person he greatly admires:
one of our War heros.**

Commander's Comments

Camp Elections for 2014 (Section 3-Camp Bylaws Article 7-
Officers)

Concerning camp elections, these are the guidelines for any
camp member wishing to serve as an officer of the camp;

a) The Officers of the Camp shall be: **Commander, First Lieutenant Commander, Second Lieutenant Commander, Adjutant-Treasurer, Chaplain, Color Sergeant-Quartermaster and Historian.** All Officers except those of the Executive Committee, shall be elected by a majority vote of the members in good standing present at the annual meeting.

b) The Camp Commander may appoint a camp member in good standing, either regular or associate, to the following positions, **Communications Officer, Camp Grave Registration Officer, Newsletter Editor, OCR Representative, & Webmaster.**

c) Camp Officer nominations will be held in November, with the installation of new camp officers being sworn in at the December meeting. Camp Officers will be elected by membership to a **two-year term during even numbered years.**

d) Officers elected at the annual meeting shall take office on the first day of January following their elections.

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

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Outside the Micah Jenkins Camp

It appears from the discussion at the last meeting that most of us would like to do something other than just attend our regular Camp meetings.

One of the thoughts brought out was going on a trip to Gettysburg. This seems to be a quite popular idea since there were 14 hands raised when asked who was interested. The trip is about 475 miles and 8 hours driving time, but spending a day or two, experiencing the landscape and history where our ancestors fought and died, would certainly be worth the time and effort. Jack Morton and Vernon Terry are getting the information together.

Another discussion was about attending the Division meeting to be held on Friday and Saturday, March 28-29, 2014, in Florence, SC. Vernon Terry was asked to bring his cannon to the event and set it up for all to see. We are excited that the Camp has a member who can showcase an authentic cannon. I have attended three Division meetings and always come away with a better understanding of the history of the War my ancestors fought. Friday night is a fish fry (\$20), and Saturday is the meeting and lunch (\$55). There is a Division medal given to early registrants.

We also have an opportunity to participate in a memorial service which Laddie Parrish was asked to organize. This will be discussed again at our next meeting.

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

Elections Are Coming

We will be holding nominations in November for new camp officers for 2014-2015. These include Camp Commander, 1st Lt. Commander, 2nd Lt. Commander, Adjutant, Chaplain, Camp Historian and Color Sergeant. If you know of anyone who wishes to serve, please feel free to nominate them or you would like to serve the camp as an officer, please nominate yourself or have a friend nominate you.



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times. The evening news is rarely about anything good.
- Please add Collie Fox's family to your prayers. Collie, a long time member, recently passed away.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having back problems.
- Please continue to keep Jeanette Floyd on your list. She tripped and fell while helping Jim get the onions and severely injured her wrist and arm.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better. He has lost a lot of weight and is on a strict special diet.
- Please add Larry Gregory's 9 year old grandson to your list. While visiting the Grand Canyon with his family, he fell and broke his femur and had surgery to put in screws and plates.
- Please continue to pray for 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).

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

Time Line October 1863

Oct 5th - Joe Wheeler cuts the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga at Stones River. The loss is a major blow to the besieged Army of the Cumberland.

Oct 5th - A torpedo attack on the USS New Ironsides by the CSS David in Charleston Harbor damages the ship, but the New Ironsides remains on duty, without repair until May, 1864.

Oct 6th - President Davis heads south from Richmond on a trip to South Carolina and North Georgia.

Oct 8th - President Davis speaks in Atlanta

Oct 9th - President Davis speaks in Marietta, Georgia

Oct 9th - Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Rapidan in an attempt to outflank the Army of the Potomac.

Oct 10th - George Meade withdraws to the Rappahannock River.

Oct 11th - Heavy skirmishing breaks out across a wide front in Virginia as the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac clash between the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers.

Oct 13th - President Davis approves Braxton Bragg's request to relieve Major General Daniel Harvey Hill of duty.

Oct 14th - At the Battle of Bristol Station, A. P. Hill strikes George Meade as he withdraws to the Rappahannock River. Meade had strongly fortified his rear guard defenses, easily repelling Hill's corps.

Oct 17th - As Ulysses S. Grant travels to Louisville, KY, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton boards the train in Indianapolis, IN with orders for him to assume command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Oct 19th - In an all-cavalry battle, J. E. B. Stuart routed Judson Kilpatrick in the battle of Buckland Mills (sometimes called the Buckland Races) in Virginia.

Oct 19th - William Rosecrans is relieved of duty. General Grant replaces him as commander of the Army of the Cumberland with George Thomas.

Oct 21st - Ulysses S. Grant leaves Bridgeport, AL to assume command of the troops in Chattanooga.

Oct 23rd - Ulysses S. Grant arrives in Chattanooga, Tennessee and immediately begins working on securing a better supply line to the city.

Oct 23rd - Leonidas Polk is relieved of duty by President Davis

Oct 24th - General Grant, in Chattanooga, approves the plan of "Baldy" Smith to open a "Cracker Line" between Chattanooga and the railhead at Stevenson, Alabama.

Oct 25th - Battle of Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Oct 27th - At the Battle of Brown's Ferry, troops under Federal General William Hazen secured a beachhead on the southern bank of the Tennessee River. "Baldy" Smith built a pontoon bridge over the river and Joseph Hooker took the Little Tennessee Valley.

Oct 27th - The second major bombardment of Fort Sumter began. The three days of pounding artillery will be the heaviest in the siege of Charleston.

Oct 28th - 29th - At the Battle of Wauhatchie, just west of Lookout Mountain, Bragg ordered Longstreet to drive away the new Union force. Noting that a wagon train had stopped near Wauhatchie, Longstreet determined to crush Geary's force. He ordered Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins's division, including the 6th South Carolina to mount a night attack on the Union forces.

Oct 28th - General O. O. Howard reaches Brown's Ferry, Tennessee from Stevenson, AL, opening the famous Cracker Line.

Oct 29th - First supplies along the Cracker Line reach Chattanooga

Oct 29th - Jefferson Davis grants Nathan Bedford Forrest's request for an independent command in north Mississippi and west Tennessee. This frees him from Braxton Bragg.

Famous Quotes

"But the mass of respectable Northerners, though they may be willing to pay, do not very naturally feel themselves called upon to give their blood in a war of aggression, ambition, and conquest; for this war is essentially a war of conquest."-Lt. Colonel Arthur J. L. Fremantle (touring British officer)



Influence of Napoleon on Civil War Tactics and Strategy

By Kelly Snell

At the onset of the War both North and South scrambled to establish powerful armies to support their causes. The military leaders on both sides, however, all shared the same basic military training as well as the basic concept of how an army should be built and how a war should be fought. The military training as well as tactics of the civil war was geared towards emulating the grand armies created by Napoleon.

The campaigns of Napoleon formed the bases of formal military education throughout the western world. At the start of the War European observers were anxious to see to what extent the American campaigns would conform to the accepted doctrines of Napoleonic warfare. All of the military thinking of the day was influenced by Napoleon. These lessons learned from the "Great Corsican" were relayed through the writings of Antoine Henri Jomini. Through his writings an emphasis was put on the Napoleonic strategy. Keenly aware of the dominance of French military arms many civil war leaders looked back to the Napoleonic method of waging war for enlightenment.

One of the lessons learned from Napoleon was his concept of concentration, as well as the rules of concentration. It was Napoleons strategy that when 2 armies begin a campaign to conquer a territory they should converge at a place away from the enemy to prevent the opposing army from destroying the approaching armies piecemeal. This tactic was seen so often in the War that a compilation of examples would seem endless here. Among the many other maxims of Napoleon that found their way onto the American battle fields were the call for Skirmishers. When his army was on the move he would deploy advanced guards and flanking parties. This tactic became the standard operating procedure for armies on the move during the War, and even today. When not on the move encamped armies established picket lines, the same technique only stationary. Entrenching was also a Napoleonic device for the encamped armies to maximize its strength in order to hold off a superior force.

Many of the General officers on both sides of the War had received their military training at West Point. At West Point all cadets studied tactics under Mahan, the professor of engineering and the art of war from 1830-1871. One of the texts used by Mahan's student was "Traite des Grandes Operations Militaire" by Jomini, a Swiss aid of Napoleons. Jomini was intrigued by Napoleons strategies and sought to systematize his methods. Jomini emphasized the necessity of good internal lines of operations.

Another concept, was concentrating a superior force against an inferior one. This is easily said, but Jomini laid out Napoleons blue print for achieving this. This action could be carried out through effec-

tive establishment and exploitation of strong interior lines. Unfortunately the lesson was not long enough and found to be too short to adequately translate the Corsicans methods. To better impart the Great tacticians knowledge upon his students Mahan established the "Napoleon Club." Through this club cadets could study the campaigns and histories of the Great Corsican. Once war finally broke out this study did not cease.

Sherman required that all of his officers study up on Napoleon through the works of Jomini. Union General George B McClellan was another student of Napoleon, often referred to as "the young Napoleon". McClellan saw through his study of Napoleon that freedom of movement was essential. McClellan not only implemented these ideas in his marches but also in the design of his uniforms. On the other side of the War was one of the country's greatest tacticians, Robert E. Lee. At West Point the first book Lee ever checked out was a study of Napoleons campaigns, one which he became very familiar with while at the academy. Latter Lee became a master at using Napoleonic tactics of concentrating his armies against a weaker portion of the North's.

Napoleon emphasized the importance of turning movements. Napoleon developed the turning movement to effectively attack an enemy flank. The effect was that the enemy being turned would be forced to adjust, either through a retreat or reinforce the flank, exposing another area of its defense. What this tactic essentially did is forced an attacking or defending army to scrap its battle orders and attempt to make quick adjustments in the midst of battle. In the War this was the goal of all Generals, to effectively execute turning movements against their enemies.

Examples set by Napoleon did not only appear on the battle field. A larger unit of army organization was introduced, the division. The division was a part of an army commanded by a General officer and was strong enough to engage an enemy successfully until other divisions arrived. No longer would one see large armies forming massive single line formations. This also enabled American Generals the flexibility to move rapidly across the battle field and take full advantage of the terrain. This new technique also enabled armies to remain engaged for days before finally being forced from the field. In the South the Napoleonic concept of exploiting interior lines was greatly applied to all battle orders. Generals were reluctant to stretch their lines of communication too far. This influenced greatly Lee's strategy of drawing out the enemy.

One of the wars greatest examples of Napoleonic influence can be found in P.G.T. Beauregard. Being fluent in French Beauregard was able to study the

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Influence of Napoleon on Civil War Tactics and Strategy (continued)

By Kelly Snell

works of Jomini and other French histories of Napoleons campaigns. While Beauregard was always ready with elaborate Napoleonic battle orders, his green army was not quite up to the task. At Blackburns Ford Beauregard proposed an effective, in theory, strategy of tacking the offensive against the Federal invaders. He proposed that the valley army of Johnston move in two columns. One army was to come by rail to Manassas, exploiting their interior lines, while the other would cross the mountains to the North and in effect come in to the Federals rear. This was truly a Napoleonic battle order, but it had only one major flaw, Johnston's army was too "green" and small to undertake such an expedition.

Unfortunately not all of the implemented tactics of Napoleon had practical application on the battlefield. Due to the inaccuracy of the earlier muskets close order formation was essential for maximizing firepower. With the advent of the new rifled musket accuracy, and there for lethality, was now greatly improved. While many of the Napoleonic tactics helped Generals, on both sides, to victory this one out of date tactic imposed a high cost on victory. This tactic is the main cause for the ranking of the Civil war casualties as the highest in the history of American conflict. Napoleon warned not to allow gaps to develop in battle formation. Napoleon spoke of the inaccuracy of muskets. He preached that linear formations should only be two rows deep as the first line would be in danger of being struck by the third line. Though this tactic was essential to battlefield success prior to the Civil War, it was now disastrous.

The fact that the Civil War soldier could now hit what he aimed at made all the soldiers on the field in formation "sitting Ducks". A good comparison to the effectiveness of the weaponry of the two eras can be seen in the following journal entries from soldiers of that time. An account from an American soldier in the Revolutionary War, "One of the soldiers, thinking he could do a bit of mischief by killing some of us kept firing at us as we passed along the bank. Several of his shots passed between our files, but we took little notice of him..." The weaponry advancement can be compared in the following excerpt of a similar scenario. An account from a Confederate soldier, "I had taken a rest for my gun by the side of a sapling... Finally we saw him sort o' peep round the tree... and bang! We saw the Yankee tumble out like a squirrel."

Two different wars, similar circumstance and different effects based on modern weaponry. The reason for the great slaughter during the War is based on the error of studying the use of linear formations. Though the original concept of the tactic was sound it was the creation of the .58 caliber rifle brought together with the Minnie ball that made it obsolete. Though many military thinkers were aware of the new improvements in weaponry they had no idea of how this would change tactical relations on the battle field. Since the foundation of virtually all military thought had deep roots in Napoleonic thinking it is no wonder that no one questioned this. It is with great ease that we now look back and condemn the use of Napoleons linear formations, but we must remember that to the Antebellum and Civil War mind there existed no imaginable alternative.

Editor's note: for space, this article has been condensed from the original.

Dear Brigadier Gen. Micah Jenkins SCV Camp,

The annual Historic Brattonsville War Between the States reenactment is scheduled to to place, Oct 26-27, 2013, at Hightower Hall Plantation. The event is hosted by the 6th Regt. SC Volunteers in conjunction with the Culture and Heritage Museums of York County.

On behalf of the 6th, I'd like to invite, once again, the Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins SCV Camp to come and take part along with us by setting up a presentation booth, meeting with the public, and discussing the uniqueness of your camp's history in regards to York County, the State of South Carolina, and all points north and south your namesake, and the men under his command, traveled and touched upon during the War.

I would also like to make a request for assistance from the members of your camp at again providing a group of volunteers, consisting of at least three people, who would help with the parking of spectator vehicles from 10 am to 2 pm, Saturday and Sunday. Over the many years of the event's existence, it's been nothing less than our fortune to have had such a reliable and respected history oriented group such as yours, willing to take on this important responsibility. It is our hope that this year we can count on having your group back again.

Please let us know if you can commit to this request, and if so, if there are any special concerns or needs you may have so that we can work diligently towards seeing they're sufficiently provided.

*Respectively Yours,
Gerald Goins, President, 6th SC Volunteers*

Deadlier Than the Male - Female Spies During the Civil War

The American Civil War coincided with the Victorian era, one of the most morally repressive eras in history for women. Everything from a woman's dress to her education were tightly constricted by societal mores that governed her every action.

These Victorian values that women of the Civil War era abided by were certainly not set aside with the coming of war; a woman's contribution to the war effort was supposed to begin - and usually end - at home. However, as the war dragged on and more and more men left their jobs, homes, and lives for the war effort, women found themselves taking over farms, working in shops, teaching in schools, and otherwise taking over for the men who'd gone to war.

Yet, many women refused to limit their assistance to their country to what could be accomplished close to home. These became nurses, worked to raise supplies for their troops, or even worked in armories. A number of these women supported their country in a more dangerous - and scandalous way - they became spies.

Espionage was considered a dishonorable pursuit for a man during the Civil War era. For a woman, spying was tantamount to prostitution. However, as the war escalated, women of both the North and South flaunted the Victorian morality of the time to provide their country the intelligence it needed to make tactical and practical decisions.

Easily, the most infamous spy of the Civil War or the 19th Century, Belle Boyd. A Confederate spy, "La Belle Rebelle," as she came to be known, Boyd's espionage activities during the war - not to mention her ability to escape sticky situations unscathed - brought her fame and a modicum of fortune both during and after the war.

Born Marie Isabella Boyd, Belle Boyd began spying for the Confederacy when Union troops invaded her Martinsburg, Virginia home in 1861. When one of the Federal soldiers manhandled her mother, Boyd shot and killed him. Exonerated in the soldier's death, an emboldened Boyd managed to befriend the Union soldiers left to guard her, and used her slave, Eliza, to pass information confided in her by the soldiers along to Confederate officers. Boyd was caught at her first attempt at spying - and threatened with death - but she did not stop her

activities; rather, she vowed to find a better way.

Boyd's chance presented itself at her father's hotel. She eavesdropped on conversations the Union officers staying at the hotel conducted about military affairs, and learned enough to inform General Stonewall Jackson about their regiment and activities. This time, Boyd delivered her intelligence firsthand, moving through Union lines, and reportedly drawing close enough to the action to return with bullet holes in her skirts. The information she provided allowed the Confederate army to advance on Federal troops at Fort Royal.

However, Boyd's daring acts of espionage were drawn to a halt when a beau gave her up to Union authorities in 1862. She was held in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for a month, then released, but found herself in the hoosegow again shortly. Once again, she managed to be set free, and traveled to England, where she married a Union officer.

Boyd wasn't the only female spy operating in Virginia. In the Confederate capital of Richmond, Elizabeth Van Lew, known as "Crazy Bet," was providing the Union with intelligence while allowing her Confederate neighbors to consider her insane.

Van Lew, born to a wealthy and prominent Richmond family, was educated by Quakers in Philadelphia. She returned to Richmond an avowed abolitionist, going so far as to convince her mother to free the family's slaves.

Her espionage activity began soon after the start of the war. To the distress of her neighbors, she openly supported the Union; soon she concentrated her efforts on aiding Federal prisoners at the Libby Prison, taking them food, books, and paper. Soon she began smuggling information about Confederate activities from the prisoners to Union officers, including General Ulysses S. Grant.

To hide her activities from her Confederate neighbors, Van Lew behaved oddly - dressing in old clothes, talking to herself, refusing to comb her hair - oddly enough that people began to think she was insane, and to call her "Crazy Bet." Far from insane, Van Lew was hailed by Grant as the provider of some of the most important intelligence gathered during the war.

Steven Chabotte is a Civil War history buff, writing numerous articles on the topic.

History - Fact or Fiction

General Patrick Cleburne said it in 1864, "...It means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War...". What if Germany and Japan had won World War II - What would our children read in school books?

To learn about the reasons for the War, the best sources are what was documented before the War started, during the War and shortly after the War ended - before the North's version was being written and taught. There are literally tons of books written about the War after the War ended, but we must carefully consider the author's purpose in writing. Even articles found in "reliable" sources can be wrong. I had an article from an old edition of Confederate Veteran magazine, but after doing some research - I found the article to not be true.

When talking to someone about the War; especially a Yankee, try to present the fact(s) as accurate as possible. Try to be sure what you are saying is true. Remember, all you read on the internet is NOT factual. It is better to present a few good facts about the War, than to spout off a lot of "facts" that can be proven wrong. Once you are proven wrong, you will not be believed when you are right and you have now lost the chance to win someone over to our side.

John Wesley Frazer (January 6, 1827 – March 16, 1906)

John Wesley Frazer was an American soldier, planter, and businessman. He was a career officer in the United States Army, and then served as a Confederate general during the War. Frazer's most notable action during the War was when he surrendered the Cumberland Gap and was captured in the autumn of 1863. He was held as a prisoner of war until after hostilities ended in the spring of 1865, and then took up work in farming and business.

Frazer (variously written as Fraser or Frazier) was born in 1827 in Hardin County, Tennessee. He was a brother of Charles W. Frazer, who also would serve as a Confederate general. In 1845 Frazer entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated four years later standing 34th out of 43 cadets. He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Infantry Regiment on July 1st, 1849. Frazer was promoted to second lieutenant on June 30th the following year, and to first lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Infantry on March 3rd, 1855. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of captain on May 1st.

Frazer had spent his U.S. Army career on "routine garrison duty at various points" across the United States, until resigning his commission, which was accepted on March 15th, 1861.

When the War began, Frazer chose to follow the Confederate cause. At the time he was likely living in Mississippi, the state that had appointed Frazer to West Point and to the Confederate Army in 1861. On March 16th Frazer was commissioned a captain in the Confederacy's regular army infantry. On April 5th was ordered to Louisiana to supervise the regular army recruiting for Baton Rouge and for New Orleans, Frazer's headquarters. On May 11th he was ordered to end his recruiting duties and proceed to Baton Rouge and directly command the city's barracks. On June 17th he was appointed to the provisional army in the 8th Alabama Infantry with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Frazer chose to resign from the Confederate Army in March 1862, but re-entered the service as colonel and commander of the 28th Alabama Infantry on November 2nd.

Following the Kentucky Campaign, Frazer again resigned from the Confederate Army in late 1862. His most notable military service occurred after he was appointed a brigadier general on May 19th, 1863, and given command of the 5th Brigade of the Army of Tennessee that July. His force consisted of about 2,300 men in three regiments and a battery of artillery, and was ordered to defend the Cumberland Gap "at all hazards" by area commander Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who was himself ordered to rejoin the Army of Tennessee just prior to the Battle of Chickamauga. Frazer began strengthening the fortifications already there to try to block any Federal advance into East Tennessee.

That fall, forces under Union Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside moved toward the Cumberland Gap. Burnside sent a brigade under Col. John F. DeCourcy to deal with Frazer's men, while the rest of the Union soldiers quickly marched on and captured Knoxville on September 2nd. DeCourcy threatened the Gap from the north, but Frazer did not think this force sufficient to remove him and held his position. On September 7th, Burnside sent another brigade led by Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, who approached Frazer's men from the south and demanded surrender of the Confederates, which Frazer again rejected. On September 8th, both DeCourcy and Shackelford sent messages requesting Frazer's surrender, and those too were rejected. The next day, Burnside himself along with yet another brigade (under Col. Samuel A. Gilbert) closed on Frazer's position. At about 10:00 a.m., Burnside demanded a surrender, saying he now had enough soldiers to assault and take the Confederate garrison. This was finally enough to convince Frazer to give up the Gap, which he did at about 3 p.m. on September 9th. No blood was shed in the three-day Battle of the Cumberland Gap.

Burnside had succeeded in deceiving Frazer, leading him to believe that the opposing Federals were much stronger than they appeared. Frazer thought his Confederates to be surrounded, outnumbered, and lacking enough provisions needed for a prolonged siege, and he unconditionally surrendered his garrison. The Confederate defeats at Vicksburg and Gettysburg earlier in July may also have affected Frazer's decision.

As they lined up, the Confederates were shocked to see the size of the force to which they had surrendered. Although around 100–300 men did escape through DeCourcy's lines just after the surrender, Frazer, his men and their weapons, and 14 guns were turned over to Burnside. This also gave the Union control of the Cumberland Gap, which it retained until the war's end.

Frazer was sent to join other captured Confederate officers at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, where he spent the rest of the war. During this time the Confederate Congress took up Frazer's nomination to brigadier general. Due to public and political criticism of his actions at the Cumberland Gap, Frazer's appointment was promptly rejected on February 16th, 1864. After the conflict ended he was finally released and paroled from Fort Warren on July 24th, 1865.

After the War, Frazer relocated to Arkansas, where he began operating a plantation. Several years later he moved to New York City, where he engaged successfully in business. Frazer died there from an accident in the spring of 1906, and was buried in Clifton Springs.



BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569
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John Wesley Frazer (January 6, 1827 – March 16, 1906)