



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

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Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

At this time of writing I hope all are in good spirits and good health.

We had a very good time at Summerfest in York this year. Thanks to all that helped in our presentations and sales. A lot of people were interested in our presentations. People just don't know what we stand for. One lady asked why we don't give the flag presentation at our schools. I told her if she could get us an invitation anytime or any day we would be more than happy to go to any school.

Remember it is our duty to present the true history to everyone.

If you have email and did not sign up last month to have your newsletter sent to you to save Jerry work and the camp money, please send your email address to jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com

Hope to see all members and guests at the September 8th meeting.

-- Jim Floyd, Commander

Starting this month's ***Honoring the Gray*** is being saved in a pdf format and emailed to members that request it. It can be read, printed or saved as desired. Thus far, 12 members have elected to receive ***Honoring the Gray*** each month by email.

Each month the newsletter is mailed out to the remaining camp members using first class mail. The annual cost for postage, printing ink and paper to mail the newsletter to each member runs well over \$300.00. Any member who requests can be removed from the mailing list and save a part of that cost for the camp.

Any member deciding to receive the newsletter by email only and removed from the mailing list can at any time change their request and again receive the newsletter by mail just by notifying me.

If you would like to receive ***Honoring the Gray*** each month by email, please send me your email address at jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com

Yours in the Cause,

*Jerry Brown,
editor, Honoring the Gray*

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, September 8th 2009

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Our guest speakers will be Ron Hamilton and Webster Jones from the Museum & Library of Confederate History in Greenville SC

Dixie - The Song

"Dixie", also known as "I Wish I Was in Dixie", "Dixie's Land", and other titles, is a popular American song. It is one of the most distinctively American musical products of the 19th century, and probably the best-known song to have come out of blackface minstrelsy. Although not a folk song at its creation, "Dixie" has since entered the American folk vernacular. The song likely cemented the word "Dixie" in the American vocabulary as a synonym for the Southern United States.

Most sources credit Ohio-born Daniel Decatur Emmett with the song's composition; however many other people have claimed to have composed "Dixie", even during Emmett's lifetime. Compounding the problem of definitively establishing the song's authorship are Emmett's own confused accounts of its writing, and his tardiness in registering the song's copyright. The latest challenge has come on behalf of the Snowden Family of Knox County, Ohio, who may have collaborated with Emmett to write "Dixie".

The song originated in the blackface minstrel show of the 1850s and quickly grew famous across the United States. Its lyrics, written in a comic, exaggerated version of African American Vernacular English, tell the story of a freed black slave pining for the plantation of his birth. During the War Between the States, "Dixie" was adopted as a de facto anthem of the Confederacy. New versions appeared at this time that more explicitly tied the song to the events of the Civil War. Since the advent of the American Civil Rights Movement, many have identified the lyrics of the song with the iconography and ideology of the Old South. Today, "Dixie" is sometimes considered offensive, and its critics link the act of singing it to sympathy for the concept of slavery in the American South. Its supporters, on the other hand, view it as a legitimate aspect of Southern culture and heritage and the campaigns against it as political correctness and even cultural genocide.

According to tradition, Ohio-born minstrel show composer Daniel Decatur Emmett wrote "Dixie" around 1859. Over his lifetime, Emmett often recounted the story of its composition, and details vary with each account. For example, in various versions of the story, Hays; this claimant attempted to prove his allegations through a Southern walkaround was billed as a "plantation song and dance". It was a runaway success, and the Bryants quickly made it their standard

closing number. "Dixie" quickly gained wide recognition and status as a minstrel standard, and it helped rekindle interest in plantation material from other troupes, particularly in the third act. It became a favorite of Abraham Lincoln's and was played during his campaign in 1860. The New York Clipper wrote that it was "one of the most popular compositions ever produced" and that it had "been sung, whistled, and played in every quarter of the globe. As the War Between the States broke out, one New Yorker wrote, "Dixie" has become an institution, an irrepressible institution in this section of the country . . . As a consequence, whenever "Dixie" is produced, the pen drops from the fingers of the plodding clerk, spectacles from the nose and the paper from the hands of the merchant, the needle from the nimble digits of the maid or matron, and all hands go hobbling, bobbling in time with the magical music of "Dixie." The song even added a new term to the American lexicon: "Whistling 'Dixie'" is a slang expression meaning "[engaging] in unrealistically rosy fantasizing". For example, "Don't just sit there whistling 'Dixie!'" is a reprimand against inaction, and "You ain't just whistling 'Dixie!'" indicates that the addressee is serious about the matter at hand.

On 18 February 1861, the song took on something of the air of national anthem when it was played at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, arranged as a quickstep by Hermann Arnold, and possibly for the first time as a band arrangement. Emmett himself reportedly told a fellow minstrel that year that "If I had known to what use they were going to put my song, I will be damned if I'd have written it.

Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Continue to pray for our children as they head back to school.
- Pray for those traveling over the Labor Day weekend.
- Pray for our service men and women protecting our freedom.
- Pray for the families of our troops.

Museum and Library of Confederate History in Greenville S.C.

Located in downtown Greenville's Pettigru Historic District near the BI-LO Center, the museum houses a collection of Confederate relics and artifacts, both military and personal, as well as a research library and gift shop. A gift shop is on site. The museum is sponsored by 16th South Carolina Volunteers, Camp 36, Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Museum and Library of Confederate History in Greenville seeks to preserve the memory, history and artifacts that are vital to the cultural heritage of the South and its contribution to the greatness of our United States.

The museum houses memorabilia from the time that war took place between our states. It specifically includes a collection of firearms, photographs, flags, edged weapons, currency, clothing, letters, newspapers, and history books, including videos and books on tape. All accessible resources presently fill an entire room for the use of researchers and genealogists.

The museum is a national and state treasure for visitors, school groups, writers and families seeking information. Organized clubs, such as the UDC, reenacting groups, in-service training for upstate history teachers, the Greenville County History Consortium and citizens of all 50 states and foreign countries looking for definitive American history information, utilize the museum.

Over 8,000 people annually use the 1700 square foot facility located at 15 Boyce Avenue in the heart of the Pettigru Historic District, near the heart of downtown Greenville. It is not unusual to have tours ongoing while researchers are using the library and individuals are walking through the museum at the same time.

Visit our Website at:
www.confederatemuseum.org.
Contact Information: 15 Boyce Ave Greenville, SC 29601
(864) 421-9039

Do you have an article for *Honoring the Gray?*

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 to one page for mailing purposes.



Ambrose Powell Hill (November 9, 1825 - April 2, 1865)

AP Hill was a Confederate General during the War. He gained early fame as the commander of "Hill's Light Division," becoming one of Stonewall Jackson's ablest subordinates. He later commanded a corps under Robert E. Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia before his death in battle just prior to the end of the war.

A.P. Hill, known to his soldiers as Little Powell, was born in Culpeper, Virginia, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1847, ranking 15th in a class of 38 graduates. He was appointed to the 1st U.S. Artillery as a second lieutenant. He served in the Mexican-American War and Seminole Wars and was promoted to first lieutenant in September 1851. From 1855 to 1860, Hill was employed on the United States' coast survey. In 1859, he married Kitty Morgan McClung, a young widow, thus becoming the brother-in-law of future Confederate cavalry generals John Hunt Morgan and Basil W. Duke.

In March 1861, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, Hill resigned his U.S. Army commission. When Virginia seceded, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Virginia Infantry Regiment and distinguished himself on the field of First Bull Run. He was promoted to brigadier general and command of a brigade in the (Confederate) Army of the Potomac the following February. In the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, he gained further promotion following his performance at the Battle of Williamsburg, and as a major general, Hill was one of the most prominent and successful division commanders of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Hill's Light Division (which was actually one of the largest in the army) distinguished itself in the Seven Days Battles, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. His division formed part of Stonewall Jackson's corps; after Jackson was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville in May 1863, Hill briefly took command of the corps and was wounded himself.

After Jackson's death, Hill was promoted to lieutenant general and placed in command of the newly created Third Corps of Lee's army, which he led in the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, the autumn campaign of the same year, and the Overland Campaign and Petersburg siege of 1864-65. He once said he had no desire to live to see the collapse of the Confederacy, and on April 2, 1865 (just seven days before Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House), he was killed by a Union soldier, Corporal John W. Mauck of the 138th Pennsylvania, as he rode to the front of the

Petersburg lines, accompanied by a lone staff officer.

Hill did not escape controversy during the war. He had a frail physique and suffered from frequent illnesses that reduced his effectiveness at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. (Some historians believe he suffered from complications of venereal disease, possibly gonorrhoea, contracted as a West Point cadet. Academy hospital records show that he was admitted for treatment on September 9, 1844, "with Gonorrhoea contracted on furlough.") Historian Larry Tagg described Hill as "always emotional ... so high strung before battle that he had an increasing tendency to become unwell when the fighting was about to commence." This tendency was to some extent balanced by the implied swagger and combative attitude that he displayed. He often donned a red wool hunting shirt, which he called his "battle shirt," when a battle was about to commence, and the men under his command would pass the word, "Little Powell's got on his battle shirt!" and begin to check their weapons.

Wherever the headquarters flag of A.P. Hill floated, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, a division, or a corps, in camp or on the battle-field, it floated with a pace and a confidence born of skill, ability and courage, which infused its confidence and courage into the hearts of all who followed it.

-- Confederate General James A. Walker

Hill was affectionate with the rank-and-file soldiers and one officer called him "the most lovable of all Lee's generals." Although it was said that "his manner [was] so courteous as almost to lack decision," his actions were often impetuous, and did not lack decision, but judgment. At Gettysburg, his actions precipitating the battle on July 1, 1863, before Lee's full army was concentrated, have been widely criticized.

Nevertheless, Hill was one of the war's most highly regarded generals on either side. When Hill was a major general, Robert E. Lee wrote that he was the best at that grade in the Army. He had a reputation for arriving on battlefields (such as Antietam, Cedar Mountain, and Second Bull Run) just in time to prove decisive and achieve victory. Stonewall Jackson on his deathbed deliriously called for A.P. Hill to "prepare for action;" some histories have recorded that Lee also called for

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North Carolina UDC Guilford Chapter 301, Greensboro

Real Daughter Mattie Clyburn Rice of High Point, NC, became a member of Guilford Chapter 301 on January 28, 2009. She shared with Chapter members the amazing journey of her father, Weary Clyburn, who served in the War Between the States as a black Confederate soldier.

Weary Clyburn was born around 1841 on the plantation of Thomas Clyburn in Lancaster, South Carolina. Thomas Clyburn's son Frank was a couple years younger than Weary, and the two boys grew up together as the best of friends.

When the War Between the States broke out, Frank Clyburn joined as a commissioned officer. Weary also joined and served with him in combat until the War ended. On two occasions during the War Weary saved the life of his friend by carrying his wounded body from the battlefield under fire, once near Charleston, SC and again near Petersburg, VA. Together they served under the command of General Robert E Lee. Weary named one of his sons Lee.

Weary was in his seventies when Mattie, his only surviving daughter was born. Her mother was thirty-two. He shared his life stories with his adoring daughter. The doors of the livery stable are still standing to this day where Weary would tell Mattie of his life growing up in South Carolina and of the years in the War.

Knowing of her father's history and armed with only a photograph of him wearing a Confederate medal, she spent some fifty years seeking information to verify that her father was a Confederate soldier. She had help from many different sources and was finally successful. She remembers her father as a talented man who loved to play the violin. She cherishes the picture she has of her father playing the violin.

This article appeared in the September 2009 edition of UDC Magazine

Editor's note: on July 18th 2008, myself, my wife, members of the 6th SCV (Rock Hill) and other Reenactor groups from NC, SC, MD and VA

attended the Weary Clyburn Memorial in Monroe NC. The Memorial was sponsored by the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans, James Miller Camp 2116 in cooperation with the City of Monroe, NC. July 18, 2008 was proclaimed "Weary Clyburn Day" in Monroe, NC by the Mayor, Bobby G. Kilgore.

Ambrose Powell Hill (continued)

Hill in his final moments ("Tell Hill he must come up."), although current medical opinions believe that Lee was unable to speak during his last illness.

In Richmond, Virginia, known as the City of Monuments, in the Hermitage Road Historic District district, the A.P. Hill Monument is located in the center of the intersection of Laburnum Avenue and Hermitage Road. This monument is the only one of its type in Richmond under which the subject individual is actually interred. Fort A.P. Hill, named after Hill, is located in Caroline County, Virginia, about halfway between Washington, D.C., and Richmond. During World War II, the United States Navy named a Liberty Ship the SS A. P. Hill in his honor. His sword is on display at the Chesterfield County Museum in Chesterfield, Virginia.

Hill was depicted in both of Ronald F. Maxwell's Civil War films, *Gettysburg* (1993) and *Gods and Generals* (2003), although played by different actors. In the former, he was portrayed by historian and Civil War reenactor Patrick Falci; in the latter, by character actor William Sanderson.



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Ambrose Powell (A P) Hill
November 9, 1825 - April 2, 1865