



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



Honoring the Gray

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Honoring the Gray
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Commander's Comments

I would like to take time to personally thank all the camp members who came out to volunteer their time at Summerfest this month. Your support has made the event a great success again this year.

Looking ahead for the month the 7th Annual Confederate Heritage Youth Day in York County will be held on September 24th 2011 from 9:00 AM-3:00 PM. The Pvt. Thomas Caldwell Camp No. 31, Moses Wood Camp No. 125 and the 3rd Brigade S.C. Division Sons of Confederate Veterans are sponsoring the event again this year.

The event will be held at 615 Woodland Park Road in Smyrna South Carolina. For those interested in participating please contact Kirk Carter-(704-806-2941), David Mullis-(803)448-4392, & Mark Sheppard-(864)936-9598 for more information.

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

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*

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, September 13th 2011

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The Speaker for September is Colleen Kaphengst.
Her subject is Women in the War Between the States.

1st Lt Commander's Comments

British Support for the War?

One of the issues during the War was to try to get British support for the Confederate States. I have always been interested in why the British did not support the Confederacy and, particularly, why one of the reasons given was slavery in the new nation.

I was reading the book The Covenant by James Michener which deals with the history of the southern part of Africa. In the 1590's, the Dutch from Holland were the first outsiders to trade and eventually settled in southern Africa in 1647. They began to take slaves for farming, and interestingly, most of the slaves did not want to leave since the life as a slave was preferred over being free and threatened by various African tribes.

The descendents of these Dutch called Boers were ultimately threatened by the English as the British Empire expanded into southern Africa. The British brought their form of religion and some mighty powerful preachers. A few of them strongly opposed slavery, even though it was legal in England. As they ended their tenure in Africa, they returned and told stories of slavery, mostly over exaggerated, in the African colonies. Some had powerful friends in the British Parliament. Thus, in 1807 slavery was abolished by the British.

When Jefferson Davis sent emissaries to England, they could not convince the English to support a new nation who thrived on slaves. Perhaps, just perhaps, things would have been different if the Dutch had fought off the English in southern Africa.

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

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

(Bio of Brad's ancestor on page 7)

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 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.



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 add Vernon Terry to 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 add Claude Sinclair (Colonel of the Palmetto Battalion) to your prayer list. He had a heart attack probably caused by two blockages. The doctors put in two stents. He should be home in a few days. Keep him and Martha (his wife) in your prayers.
- Please keep Lindsay Waldrop to your prayers. He is still having back problems.
- Please add Joshua Bannister (a member of the 6th SCVI). He was involved in a head-on collision and is in really bad shape. Josh will be having surgery to fix his nose and bones under his eyes also a plate needs to go in the chin. Doctors have been trying to fix his colon but thought it best to wait (his seat belt cut into his colon). May have to wait 6 months but they think there is a 90-95 percent chance the colon will be fixed.
- Please keep Frankie Wade (Dean Wade's wife) to your prayers. Frankie recently had back surgery
- 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 September 1861

Sept 2nd - Battle of the Mules / Dry Wood Creek in Missouri (considered the second major battle of the War) – The Confederates forced the Union cavalry to retire and captured their mules.

Sept 3rd - In response to a federal build-up in the West, Leonidas Polk orders Gideon Pillow to take Columbus, Kentucky on the Mississippi River and the move effectively terminates Kentucky's neutral status.

Sept 6th - Grant takes Paducah, Kentucky unopposed.

Sept 10th - Jefferson Davis places Albert Sidney Johnston in command of the Confederate West ("Department Number Two"). George Thomas ordered to relieve Bull Nelson at Camp Dick Robinson. Battle of Carnifax Ferry, Virginia - General William Rosecrans defeats General John Floyd.

Sept 11th - President Lincoln orders John C. Fremont to rescind his order freeing some slaves in Missouri and issue a new order conforming to the Confiscation Act passed by Congress. Abraham Lincoln has Secretary of War Simon Cameron order the arrest of Maryland legislators who are openly pro-South.

Sept 12th – 15th - Battle of Cheat Mountain General Joseph Reynolds defeats General Robert E. Lee. Lee, directed his first offensive of the war, devised a strategy which included a two-pronged simultaneous attack against Colonel Nathan Kimball's fortress on the summit of Cheat Mountain and against 'entrenchments at Elk Water on the Tygart Valley River.

Sept 13th - 20th - The First Battle of Lexington also known as the Battle of the Hemp Bales, occurred

in Lexington, Missouri this battle bolstered the already-considerable Southern sentiment in the area, and briefly consolidated Confederate control of the Missouri Valley

Sept 13th - Entering Confederate-controlled Pensacola harbor, Federal Lt. John Henry Russell destroys the privateer Judah, marking the first naval action of the War.

Sept 16th - Committee of Naval Constructors recommends three plans for building ironclads, Galena, Ironsides, and Monitor

Sept 18th - A publication, the Louisville, Kentucky, Courier, is prevented from using the postal service. The newspaper has indicated an alleged hostility to the Union cause and several employees are arrested by Federal officials when the headquarters of the Courier are seized.

Sept 19th - Crossing into Kentucky through the Cumberland Pass, Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer disperses a small federal garrison at Barboursville.

Sept 23rd - Federal General Fremont's sensitivity to criticism provokes him to close the offices of the St Louis Evening News and arrest the editor of the publication.

Sept 24th – 25th - The Battle of Canada Alamosa was a skirmish that took place on the late evening and morning of September 24 and 25, 1861. Several small battles occurred in Confederate Arizona near the border with Union New Mexico Territory, this one being the largest

Sept 25th - Minor clashes occur between Federal and Confederate forces near the Cumberland River in Kentucky and near Lewinsville, Virginia.

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

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: jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com

America has lost Southern Values

by James W. King

This article appeared in The Albany Herald on 2 October 2006 as a feature editorial.

America was founded as a Constitutional Federal Republic composed of a Limited Federal Government and Sovereign States. Nations must evolve to survive. However the problem is they always evolve too much. All change is not for the better. World history records the death of every former empire. Nations evolve to the point that they stray from the foundations that they were built upon and decline until they cease to exist. America has evolved too far and is following the same path to destruction that the Roman Empire followed 2000 years ago. The only anomaly is the South's fight during 1861-1865 to retain Constitutional Government. The Confederate States of America fell battling under the banner of "States Rights". Confederate principles are 1. Limited Constitutional Federal Government 2. States Rights 3. Christian-Judaic values. Excess immigration (excess numbers of slaves) and destruction of family values destroyed the Roman Empire and immigration (illegal and excess legal) and destruction of family values are destroying the American Empire. Wal-Mart's recent decision to join and support homosexuals as part of their diversity program underscores the decline of family values. They refuse to adopt Confederate principles and values as part of that diversity program.

Southern Senators and Congressmen voted against the destructive bills that were voted into law by the other sections of the country. Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell and Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina were two of the most stalwart. Southern "common sense" has almost ceased to exist in American Government. The Northern Socialists who own Hollywood and the mass media actually control America. Through movies and TV the American public are unknowingly brainwashed. They believe they are watching harmless fictional entertainment. Research proves that young people develop and form values, opinions, and beliefs while watching such "harmless entertainment". They are being indoctrinated for the coming "New World Order"—A Socialist Godless "One World Government" under the United Nations. Hitler and Gobbels understood the power of propaganda and the Northern Socialists that control America do also. They want Americans to eat Big Macs, watch TV programs like Seinfeld and vote in sham elections and be proud to be Americans. We should be proud to be Americans but we need to realize what is happening behind the veil of propaganda.

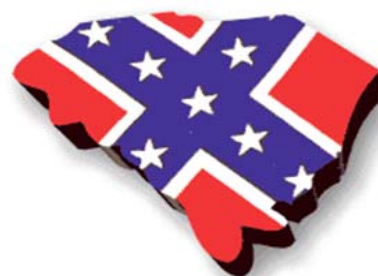
When the South lost the war in 1865 Confederate General Robert E. Lee told his men to go home and be good Americans. Southerners did this and have fought America's wars in larger numbers than

any other section of the country. Yet we are attacked by the media and made the nations whipping boy and the butt of jokes as "gratitude" for our contributions. Why? Because the South is the most Christian Conservative part of the nation. These liberal socialists have two goals for America 1. Destroy Christianity and replace it with Secular Humanism and 2. Replace what is left of Democracy with total Socialism. Once they destroy the white Christian conservative South the rest of America will fall in line like sheep behind Secular humanism and Socialism. That is the real reason they want to destroy Confederate principles and values. The infamous Communist Karl Marx said "a people separated from their heritage are easily persuaded". So under the "Moral High Ground" guise of black civil rights they have carried forth their propagandist campaign. They are using black activists to unknowingly do their "dirty work" for them. They also use what Vladimir Lenin called "useful idiots" to help accomplish their agenda. Those who are helping destroy Confederate heritage fit in this group— "white liberals with a guilt complex". Liberalism is all about "feelings" as opposed to "fact". These "useful idiots" also include Southern politicians who help remove Confederate flags which are a symbol of the principles and values America was founded upon.

The politically incorrect 752 page book "The South Under Siege 1830-2000" explains in detail what has happened and is currently happening in America. I contributed copies to two libraries in Albany and it is available from Amazon.com or from myself jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net

In the United States of America, there are only two directions left. Either we will reclaim our heritage, or we will surrender our Constitution and Sovereignty to the chains of slavery. The most compelling question that the people of the United States have always grappled with is how to build a government strong enough to preserve order and yet leave society free enough to prevent tyranny.

*James W. King
Commander SCV Camp 141
Albany, Georgia*



Richard Stoddert Ewell (February 8, 1817 – January 25, 1872)

Richard Stoddert Ewell was a career United States Army officer and a Confederate general during the War. He achieved fame as a senior commander under Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee and fought effectively through much of the war, but his legacy has been clouded by controversies over his actions at the Battle of Gettysburg and at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.

Ewell was born in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. He was raised in Prince William County, Virginia, from the age of 3, at an estate near Manassas known as "Stony Lonesome." He was the third son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth Stoddert Ewell, and was the grandson of Benjamin Stoddert, the first U.S. Secretary of the Navy, and the brother of Benjamin Stoddert Ewell. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1840, thirteenth in his class of 42 cadets. He was known to his friends as "Old Bald Head" or "Baldy." He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Dragoons and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1845. From 1843 to 1845 he served with Philip St. George Cooke and Stephen Watts Kearny on escort duty along the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails. In the Mexican-American War, serving under Winfield Scott, he was recognized and promoted to captain for his courage at Contreras and Churubusco. At Contreras, he conducted a nighttime reconnaissance with engineer Captain Robert E. Lee, his future commander.

Ewell served in the New Mexico Territory for some time, exploring the newly acquired Gadsden Purchase with Colonel Benjamin Bonneville. He was wounded in a skirmish with Apaches under Cochise in 1859. In 1860, while in command of Fort Buchanan, Arizona, illness compelled him to leave the West for Virginia to recuperate. He described his condition as "very ill with vertigo, nausea, etc., and now am excessively debilitated, having occasional attacks of the ague." Illnesses and injuries would cause difficulties for him throughout the upcoming War.

As the nation moved towards the War, Ewell had generally pro-Union sentiments, but when his home state of Virginia seceded, Ewell resigned his U.S. Army commission on May 7, 1861, to join the Virginia Provisional Army. He was appointed a colonel of cavalry on May 9 and was one of the first senior officers wounded in the war, at a May 31 skirmish at Fairfax Court House. He was promoted to brigadier general in the Confederate States Army on June 17 and commanded a brigade in the (Confederate) Army of the Potomac at the First Battle of Manassas, but saw little action.

On January 24, 1862, Ewell was promoted to major general, and began serving under Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson during the Valley Campaign. Although the two generals worked together well, and

both were noted for their quixotic personal behavior, there were many stylistic differences between them. Jackson was stern and pious, whereas Ewell was witty and extremely profane. Jackson was flexible and intuitive on the battlefield, while Ewell, although brave and effective, required precise instructions to function effectively. Ewell was initially resentful about Jackson's tendency to keep his subordinates uninformed about his tactical plans, but Ewell eventually adjusted to Jackson's methods.

Ewell superbly commanded a division in Jackson's small army during the Valley Campaign, personally winning quite a few battles against the larger Union armies of Maj. Gens. John C. Frémont, Nathaniel P. Banks, and James Shields. Jackson's army was then recalled to Richmond to join Robert E. Lee in protecting the city against Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula Campaign. Ewell fought conspicuously at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. After Lee repelled the Union army in the Seven Days Battles, Union Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia threatened to attack from the north, so Jackson was sent to intercept him. Ewell defeated Banks again at the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9 and, returning to the old Manassas battlefield, he fought well at the Second Battle of Manassas, but was wounded during the battle of Groveton (or Brawner's Farm) on August 29, and his left leg was amputated below the knee.

While recovering from his injury, Ewell was nursed by his first cousin, Lizinka Campbell Brown, a wealthy widow from the Nashville area. Ewell had been attracted to Lizinka since his teenage years and they had earlier flirted with romance in 1861 and during the Valley Campaign, but now the close contact resulted in their wedding in Richmond on May 26, 1863.

After his long recovery, Ewell returned to Lee's Army of Northern Virginia after the Battle of Chancellorsville. After the mortal wounding of Jackson at that battle, on May 23 Ewell was promoted to lieutenant general and command of the Second Corps (now slightly smaller than Jackson's because units were subtracted to create a new Third Corps, under Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill, also one of Jackson's division commanders). Ewell was given a date of rank one day earlier than Hill's, so he became the third-highest-ranking general in the Army of Northern Virginia, after Lee and James Longstreet.

In the opening days of the Gettysburg Campaign, at the Second Battle of Winchester, Ewell performed superbly, capturing the Union garrison of 4,000 men and 23 cannons. He escaped serious injury there when he was hit in the chest with a spent bullet (the second such incident in his career, after Gaines' Mill). His corps took the lead in the invasion of

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Richard Stoddert Ewell (continued)

Pennsylvania and almost reached the state capital of Harrisburg before being recalled by Lee to concentrate at Gettysburg. These successes led to favorable comparisons with Jackson.

But at the Battle of Gettysburg, Ewell's military reputation started a long decline. On July 1, 1863, Ewell's corps approached Gettysburg from the north and smashed the Union XI Corps and part of the I Corps, driving them back through the town and forcing them to take up defensive positions on Cemetery Hill south of town. Lee had just arrived on the field and saw the importance of this position. He sent discretionary orders to Ewell that Cemetery Hill be taken "if practicable." Historian James M. McPherson wrote, "Had Jackson still lived, he undoubtedly would have found it practicable. But Ewell was not Jackson." Ewell chose not to attempt the assault.

Ewell had several possible reasons for not attacking. The orders from Lee contained an innate contradiction. He was "to carry the hill occupied by the enemy, if he found it practicable, but to avoid a general engagement until the arrival of the other divisions of the army." Lee also refused to provide assistance that Ewell requested from the corps of A.P. Hill. Ewell's men were fatigued from their lengthy marching and strenuous battle in the hot July afternoon and it would be difficult to reassemble them into battle formation and assault the hill through the narrow corridors afforded by the streets of Gettysburg. The fresh division under Maj. Gen. Edward "Allegheny" Johnson was just arriving, but Ewell also received intelligence that heavy Union reinforcements were arriving on the York Pike from the east, potentially threatening his flank. Ewell's normally aggressive subordinate, Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, concurred with his decision.

Lee's order has been criticized because it left too much discretion to Ewell. Historians such as McPherson have speculated on how the more aggressive Stonewall Jackson would have acted on this order if he had lived to command this wing of Lee's army, and how differently the second day of battle would have proceeded with Confederate possession of Culp's Hill or Cemetery Hill. Discretionary orders were customary for General Lee because Jackson and James Longstreet, his other principal subordinate, usually reacted to them very well and could use their initiative to respond to conditions and achieve the desired results. This failure of action on Ewell's part, whether justified or not, in all likelihood cost the Confederates the battle.

When Ewell's corps did attack these positions on July 2 and July 3, the Union had had time to fully occupy the heights and build impregnable defenses, resulting in heavy Confederate losses. Post-war proponents of the lost cause movement, particularly Jubal Early, but also Maj. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble, who

had been assigned to Ewell's staff during the battle, criticized him bitterly in attempts to deflect any blame for the loss of the battle on Robert E. Lee. Part of their argument was that the Union troops were completely demoralized by their defeat earlier in the day, but Ewell's men were also disorganized, and decisions such as they were propounding are far simpler to make in hindsight than in the heat of battle and fog of war.

On July 3, Ewell was once again wounded, but this time only in his wooden leg. He led his corps on an orderly retreat back to Virginia. His luck continued to be poor and he was wounded at Kelly's Ford, Virginia, in November. He was injured again in January 1864, when his horse fell over in the snow.

Ewell led his corps in the May 1864 Battle of the Wilderness and performed well, enjoying the rare circumstance of a slight numerical superiority over the Union corps that attacked him. In the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Lee felt compelled to lead the defense of the "Mule Shoe" on May 12 personally because of Ewell's indecision and inaction. At one point Ewell began hysterically berating some of his fleeing soldiers and beating them over the back with his sword. Lee reined in his enraged lieutenant, saying sharply, "General Ewell, you must restrain yourself; how can you expect to control these men when you have lost control of yourself? If you cannot repress your excitement, you had better retire." Ewell's behavior on this occasion undoubtedly was the source of a statement made by Lee to his secretary, William Allan, after the war that on May 12 he "found Ewell perfectly prostrated by the misfortune of the morning, and too much overwhelmed to be efficient." In the final combat at Spotsylvania, on May 19, 1864, Ewell ordered an attack on the Union left flank at the Harris Farm, which had little effect beyond delaying Grant for a day, at the cost of 900 casualties, about one-sixth of his remaining force.

Lee reasoned that Ewell's lingering injuries were the cause of his problems and he relieved him from corps command, reassigning him to command the garrison of the Department of Richmond, which was by no means an insignificant assignment, given the extreme pressure Union forces were applying to the Confederate capital. In April 1865, as Ewell and his troops were retreating a great many fires in Richmond were started, although it is unclear by whose orders the fires were started. Ewell blamed the plundering mobs of civilians for burning a tobacco warehouse, which was a significant source of the fire, but Nelson Lankford, author of *Richmond Burning*, wrote that "Ewell convinced few people that the great fire had nothing to do with his men or their deliberate demolition of the warehouses and bridges through military orders passed down the chain of command." These fires created The Great Conflagra-

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Richard Stoddert Ewell (continued)

tion of Richmond, which left a third of the city destroyed, including all of the business district.

Ewell and his troops were then surrounded and captured at Saylor's Creek. This was a few days before Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor until July 1865. While imprisoned, Ewell organized a group of sixteen former generals also at Fort Warren, including Edward "Allegheny" Johnson and Joseph B. Kershaw, and sent a letter to Ulysses S. Grant about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, for which they said no Southern man could feel anything other than "unqualified abhorrence and indignation" and insisting that the crime should not be connected to the South.

After his parole, Ewell retired to work as a "gentleman farmer" on his wife's farm near Spring Hill, Tennessee, which he helped to become profitable, and also leased a successful cotton plantation in Mississippi. He doted on Lizinka's children and grandchildren. He was president of the Columbia Female Academy's board of trustees, a communicant at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Columbia, and president of the Maury County Agricultural Society. He and his wife died of pneumonia within three days of each other. They are buried in Old City Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee. He is the posthumous author of *The Making of a Soldier*, published in 1935.

Ewell was portrayed by Tim Scott in the 1993 film *Gettysburg*, based on Michael Shaara's novel, *The Killer Angels*; he appears only in the credits and in the Director's Cut release. In that movie, Ewell is criticized for not "taking that hill". Ewell is the main character in the 1963 gospel film *Red Runs the River* and is portrayed by Bob Jones, Jr. The film, directed by Katherine Stenholm, details Ewell's relationship with Stonewall Jackson and Ewell's conversion to Christ following his wound at the Second Battle of Manassas.

Web Site Update:

If you haven't checked out the web site lately, please do soon. Our web master, Chris Brown, has done a lot of work and made several additions.

The web site now contains all the past newsletters from January 2009 to present and a list with all the articles has been added. The list gives the titles of each of the articles and what month and year the article appeared in.

A page has been added for our Chaplain and another page "Join Us" has been added with information on joining the Micah Jenkins Camp.

www.bgmicahjenkins.org

Bio of Brad Blackmon's Ancestor

James B. Blackmon, Private
Co. G 51st Regiment North Carolina Troops
Cook, 51st Regimental Hospital (63'-64'), survived the war.

Alpha Blackmon, Private
Co. H 51st Regiment North Carolina Troops

Columbus County, NC-OBITUARY of Atpa Blackman,-September 23, 1863

At the Hospital of the 51st Regiment N.C.T., at Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, S.C., on the 17th inst, of secondary hemorage, Private Alpha Blackman, of Company H, 51st Regiment N.C.T., aged 27 years. Said disease was cause by a severe fracture of the right arm, "which rendered amputation necessary," inflicted during the furious bombardment of Sullivan's Island, on the night of the 1st inst. (Article misspelled name, and has sever grammar errors)—Source: *The Daily Journal*, Wilmington N.C., Wednesday, September 23, 1863 Volume 13, Number 15.

Blackmon Family History
Regiment garrisoned at Sullivan's Island when Union Blockade begin firing on Charleston. Only casualty during the bombardment, Regiment finished 3 day rotation and were fired upon when in ranks readying to depart.

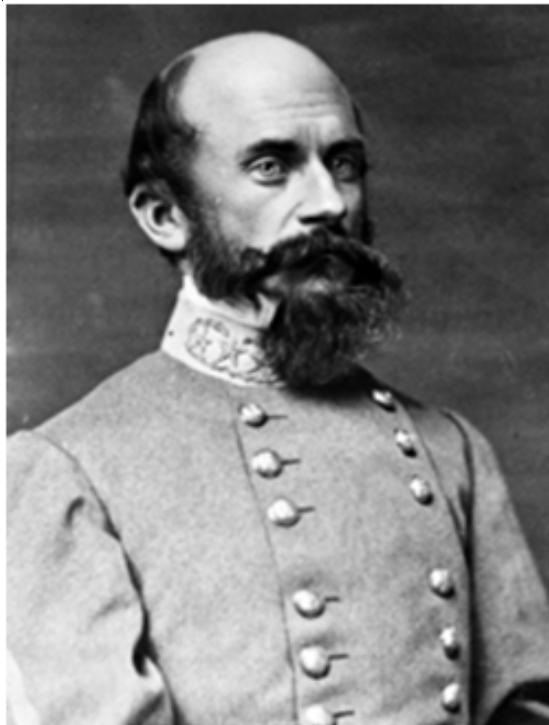
James M. Blackmon, Private
Co. G 51st Regiment North Carolina Troops

Blackmon Family History
McDaniel "Mack", as other Blackmon generations, was a 16 year old farm boy from Columbus County. His farming days were delayed when he became involved in the War Between the States. He was a Private in Co. "G" 51st Regiment North Carolina Troops and his Commanding Office was Captain James W. Lippett.

The war was not kind to McDaniel as he was wounded according to the book, *Roster of N.C. Troops in War Between the States*, Volume 3, page 461. Agnes Inman also stated he was wounded and when he returned home, his wife Emily Caroline put the bullet in a jar and kept it in the house as a reminder.



BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569
4240 Mt Gallant Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29732



Richard Stoddert Ewell (February 8, 1817 – January 25, 1872)