



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

Volume VIII Number IV

April 2009



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

Now that Spring is here we will have to plan for our Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony. Usually we will have a ceremony the weekend after Confederate Memorial Day celebration in Columbia which this year will be May 2nd. Ours will be May 9th. Last year we had a real good turn out in Fort Mill.

I have made arrangements to have anyone's shirt embroidered if you all bring your shirt to the meeting on April 14th at the Mayflower. I will need at least ten shirts to have them do this for us. The cost will be \$16.05 per shirt.

Hope to see **you all** at the meeting.

"Recruit, Retain, and Relate"

Confederately yours,
Jim Floyd - Commander

Prayer Closet: April 2009

- Pray for all those people out of work during our national economic crisis.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our children.
- Pray for our service men and women protecting our freedom and for their families.

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, April 14th 2009

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Our guest speaker will be Past NC Division Commander, Kenny Brotherton.

He will speak on "Stoneman's Raid"

Chaplain's Comments April 2009

“Forget not the ancient landmarks thy fathers have set...” Proverbs 22:28

Dear Compatriots,

Well spring has finally arrived for 2009 and thus spring had somewhat of a surprise challenge to the resurrection of Jesus from the grave by the recent documentary by the history channel called, *The Lost Tomb of Jesus*.

I know Easter has passed when you receive this article but still I think it important to address this issue for you now. **If there is ONE building block to the Christian faith it is certainly the fact of the resurrection.** The apostle Paul speaks of this in 1Cor15:3ff: “Christ died for our sins...was buried...rose again the third day according to the scriptures. ...was seen of Cephas then the twelve...was seen of five hundred brethren at once...seen of James then all the apostles. Last of all he was seen of me also. If Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?”

It's not new that the world has gone mad again with speculations that Jesus was not who he claimed to be. The above documentary was an old attempt using old information to speak against the real truths of the resurrection of Jesus. You see the boxes of bones used were discovered in 1980 by earlier archeologists who at the time declared these are not the bones of Jesus or Mary or Joseph. All the names mentioned were the most popular names during the first century. Joseph was the most popular with Mary being the most popular female name of the time. Dr Gary Habermas, the distinguished profess of theology and chairman of the Dept of Philosophy and Theology at Liberty University told the student body in March this year “Every fourth person was named Mary”.

Did you know we have more factual resurrection related documents on Jesus and the resurrection than we do on the life Julius Caesar or Plato or Socrates or Pilate, or Alexander the Great or Constantine to name a few. These documents are from the just before and during the first century. The earlier the dating the more reliable the documents are in history.

The key facts of Jesus' life are (1) He was an undeniable historical figure (2) He was both God and man. (3) He died on the cross. (4) Jesus was bodily raised from the dead and appeared to hundreds of people. (5) He is the reason of the changed lives of his apostles and the spread of Christianity by their powerful and bold preaching.

The documentary makes good TV but involves a bad critical reading of history! Basically this was old news with a new secular and near atheistic interpretation. It was much to do about nothing. If you stick with the truth of Gods word on the resurrection you will see that it will set you free, change lives and cause men at some future point to bow before a mighty Savior and declare **Jesus is Lord** of all.

Application:

As I think about it this is no surprise spring at all.

Man has always tried to twist and spin truth to make it look like a lie. Today as members of the Sons Of Confederate Veterans we know the schools clearly will not teach the truth of the War Of Northern Aggression waged against the South. Our liberal and politically correct society will uphold the Yankee version of the war but after all the victors write the history as some say. This does not make their version of history the truth just as this documentary glossed over tons of supporting evidence on the resurrection.

One day the truth will come out on our cause. In the meantime we need to be civil and organized with truth being our foundation. Thousands of confederate soldiers went into battle knowing Jesus and the power of His resurrection. He had no fear of death because while his body might be destroyed, his soul would live for eternity. It also gives some explanation of how we overcame the 4 to 1 odds against the South and that more Federal troops were killed than Southern ones.

“YOU SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE”—FROM THE MOUTH JESUS!!!!

P.S. Commander Davis is mentioning our camp's annual memorial day celebration in his comments. Please begin to plan now to attend, to help out in the implementation on June 12th.

COME EARLY TUESDAY TO PATRONIZE OUR MEETING PLACE BY EATING THERE. THEN ENJOY FELLOWSHIP WITH OTHER DIXIE BOYS FOLLOWED BY OUR GENERAL SESSION MEETING AND SPEAKER.

Dan Sipe,
Chaplain and past Commander



Major General George Stoneman

**Stoneman's Raid
March 23 - April 26, 1865**

Union forces had thoroughly beaten the Rebel armies by the spring of 1865, but the Southern people had not yet admitted defeat. The Union practice of waging war not just against enemy soldiers but on civilians, farms, and factories that supported them - known today as "modern" or "total" warfare - had done much to demoralize the people of the Deep South and Virginia. And now it was North Carolina's turn to experience the wrath of the marauding Union cavalry. Six thousand troopers under the command of Gen. George Stoneman headed east from Mossy Creek, Tenn., on March 23, 1865, with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles."

Facing only scattered detachments of regular troops and a few home-guard units, the raiders moved through the state virtually unopposed. On March 28 they plundered the village of Boone, and the next day they captured Wilkesboro, where "they came in with a yell and ran completely through the place, frightening a small body of Confederates out of their wits and out of the place." On April 2 they turned north and crossed into Virginia, where they spent a week destroying 150 miles of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad.

Reentering North Carolina on April 9, they traveled south to the twin towns of Salem and Winston and then moved on to High Point. The local population remembered the Yankee raiders mostly as horse thieves, even though all factories and bridges encountered were burned, as were 1,700 bales of cotton found in High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, an important railroad hub and military depot and home to an infamous prison for captured Union soldiers. They were disappointed to find the prisoners had been evacuated, but the Yankee raiders set fire to the prison and millions of dollars worth of supplies. The fire was so immense that it could be seen 15 miles away. Traveling west, the blue troopers plundered the towns of Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville, and Asheville before reentering Tennessee on April 26. Stoneman's force traveled over 600 miles, captured 2,000 prisoners, and left behind "a destruction that promised a future resultant poverty, bitter indeed . . ."

Fascinating Fact: His roommate at the United States Military Academy at West Point was Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall"

First Battle of Charleston Harbor

The First Battle of Charleston Harbor was a naval engagement involving 9 Union warships that took place on April 7, 1863, in Charleston, South Carolina.

In April, Union forces were planning a joint army-navy operation to capture Charleston. Maj. Gen. David Hunter, commander of the Department of the South, prepared his land forces on Folly Island, Cole's Island, and North Edisto Island in cooperation with Rear Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont, who had assembled a naval force from the South Atlantic Squadron near North Edisto Island for a bombardment of Fort Sumter. Du Pont intended to attack the northeast corner of Fort Sumter then turn southward to attack Morris Island.

On April 7, the Federal naval forces commanded by Samuel Du Pont started the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the attack provoked both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie to retaliate with the Federal bombardment having little impact on the Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor. The seven Union Passaic class monitors, Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant, and two other ironclad warships Keokuk, and New Ironsides, participated in the bombardment. The USS Weehawken, the Passaic, the Montauk, the Nantucket and the Patapsco are all hit during the engage-

ment. The current slowed the ironclads and the Federals are unable to return the Confederate fire in any effective way, which made them easy targets for Confederate canons. The Keokuk, struck more than 90 times in only a half hour by the accurate Confederate fire, was severely damaged that day and sank the next day. Due to the damage suffered to the Union ships Du Pont retreated from Charleston harbor at dusk. The South reported seven dead, and the North reported two dead and 13 injured.

The failure of the Federal naval engagement determined the important port of Charleston could not be taken by naval action alone and would require the combined operation and army and navy forces. Only one of Hunter's brigades landed on Folly Island before the rest of the operations were cancelled.

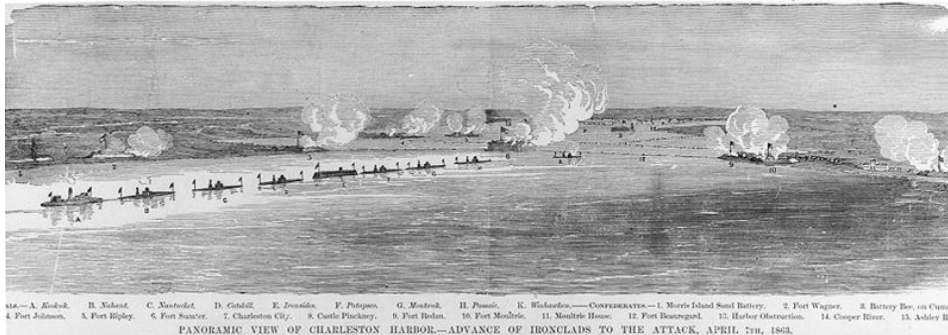
Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren replaced Du Pont and Brigadier General Quincy A.

Gillmore took over as commander of the Department of the South from Hunter.

References:

- *Chronicles of the Civil War, An Illustrated Almanac and Encyclopedia of America's Bloodiest War* by John Bowman, General Editor.
- *First Battle of Charleston Harbor* - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Photo # NH 59269 "Panoramic View of Charleston Harbor -- Advance of Ironclads to the Attack, April 7th 1863"

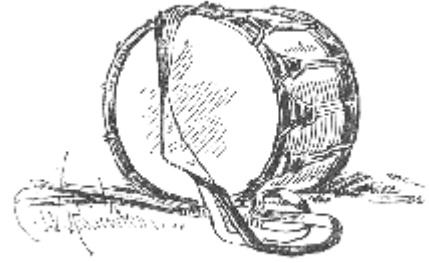


Honoring the Gray now on the internet.

Starting with March's *Honoring the Gray*, you can now read, print or save a copy of each month's newsletter. Check out the Micah Jenkins website:
www.MicahJenkins.Org

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.



Roll of Honor

This month we honor Chris & Jerry Brown's Confederate Ancestor Pvt. John Berry
Of Co. D 55th Tennessee Infantry Regiment (Brown's)

Residence Gibson County TN
Born 1832 Died 12/1872
Enlisted as a Private (date unknown)

He also had service in:
"D" Co. TN 55th Infantry

He was listed as:
*Captured Island No. #10 (4/8/1862)
Appears on a Roll of Prisoners at Camp Douglas, Ill (8/1/62)
Sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged (9/4/62)

Engagements:
New Madrid MO/Island #10, TN (4/8/62)
Murfreesboro, TN (12/31/62)
Atlanta, GA (7/28/64)
Franklin, TN (11/30/64)
Bentonville, NC (3/18/65)

Other Information

History of the 55th Tennessee Infantry Regiment (Also called 46th Tennessee Infantry)

Organized at Columbus, Kentucky, February 14, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862; field consolidation with 46th Tennessee Infantry, January, 1863; merged into 4th Consolidated Tennessee. 46th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Tennessee, in November, 1861, and went into camp at Union City during December. Later it moved to Island No. 10 where many of its members suffered from an outbreak of measles. In March, 1862, it reported 374 present for duty, but only 160 were armed. Then on April 8, nine of the ten companies were captured. After being exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to S.B. Maxey's and later Quarles' Brigade. During January, 1863, it was consolidated with the 55th (Brown's) Regiment. The 46th went to Port Hudson and to Jackson, then was stationed at Mobile until November, 1863. It now joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 46th/55th contained 270 men and 230 arms in December, 1863, and lost sixty percent of the 250 engaged at Lickskillet Road on July 28, 1864. It was reported that Companies D and E entered the Atlanta Campaign with 72 men but after the Battle of Nashville had only 1 officer and 2 men. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865.

Sources:
Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records
(c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com
Tennesseans in the Civil War
<http://www.tngenweb.org/civilwar/csainf/csa55.html>



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