



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

Volume VIII Number III

March 2009



Honoring the Gray

Camp Officers

Commander
Jim Floyd
803-324-3532

1st Lt. Commander
Brad Blackmon
803-325-2472

2nd Lt. Commander
Davis Timmerman
803-547-5797

Camp Adjutant
Chris Sims
803-981-7560

Chaplain
Dan Sipe
803-684-9446

Color Sergeant
Ray Baker
803-329-2257

Camp Historian
Lindsay Waldrop
803-329-5921

Honoring the Gray
Editor
Jerry Brown
803-327-2834

Commander's Comments

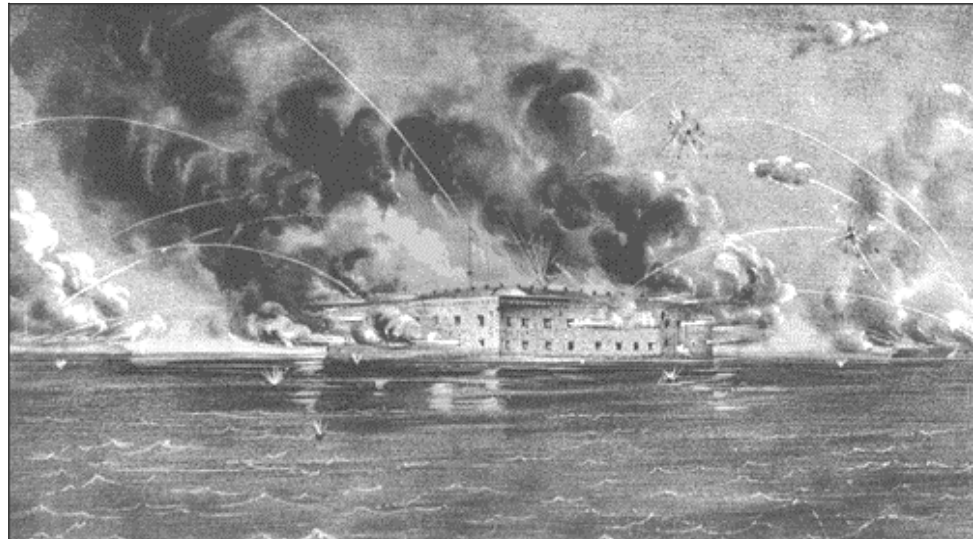
I hope this letter finds all well and prosperous at this time.

Some of our members have noticed an advertisement in the Coffee News (a paper printed each week supported by local advertisements). The owner and publisher has promised to give our camp some exposure space provided. This paper is free at several restaurants and businesses around town. We need to try to get as much exposure to the public as possible.

Hope to see all members March 10th at the Mayflower.

"Recruit, Retain, and Relate"

Confederately yours,
Jim Floyd - Commander



Camp Meeting Tuesday, March 10th 2009

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Our guest speaker will be Daniel F. Korn. He is the author of Dawn's Gray Steel and will be speaking on the Battle of Shiloh. He will have copies of his book available to purchase at the meeting.

Chaplain's Comments - March 2009

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

Dear Compatriots,
I hope this newsletter finds you doing well.

In his book entitled, Faith and Freedom-The Christian Roots of American Liberty by Benjamin Hart director of freedom Alliance in Washington D.C. is a fresh reminder that our nation was formed by men with Godly Christian thoughts in mind; believing in the authority of the Bible over men; and by men searching for the free expression of religion, life, liberty, speech and the pursuit of happiness. Included in this would be the protection of property, guns, searches in homes, trial by jury and freedom of religion. In fact, about all government was to do was protect the country nationally from foreign invaders, internal threats to lives, liberty and property of law abiding people.

When George Washington was inaugurated in New York April 30, 1789 on the balcony of Federal Hall, he placed his hand on the Bible before thousands of American cheering patriots and made plain the centrality of God in the creation of America: "It would be improper to omit in this official act my fervent supplication to that Almighty Being, who rules the universe, who presides in the council of nations, and whoseaid can supply every human defect, that His benediction may concentrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States....Every step by which they have advanced seems to have been distinguished by some providential agency. We ought to be no less persuaded that the smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained." The problems in American government can all be traced back to the forgetfulness of the Bible as it's authority and men not dedicated to the cause of Christ. A sharp turn from Washington's speech isn't it? While government was designed to protect, it was in fact made up of men who are sinners like we all are in Gods sight. The dilemma faced by this arrangement is to understand that power is the enemy of liberty and yet power required by government through human authority is required to preserve freedom. It is one of the prices we pay for "sin". The American political architects had no illusions that their

government so formed would be morally correct and virtuous. Today we have an America in a fast self-destruct cycle from the basis of its founding fathers intent. Property is freely taken by courts. Christianity is shunned and laughed at by the Supreme Court and politicians. Parents cannot discipline children for fear of government intrusion. Teachers have become umpires in the classroom without authority and respect. Homosexuality is now considered an acceptable condition you dare not challenge. Marriage recognition of like sex is gaining momentum. The liberals of America are using the ACLU to force most anything moral away from mankind and replacing it with a deadly multicultural "any thing goes" philosophy. The church cannot express itself in clear terms against he government for fear of federal crimes and takeover. The moral America we knew in the 1940's is gone for now.

Washington was right in saying, "We ought to be no less persuaded that the smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained." You know, I believe Lincoln might have been the start of all the abuse of American democracy? What do you think?

BETTER CLOSE FOR NOW BUT PLEASE
COME EARLY TUESDAY TO PATRONIZE OUR
MEETING PLACE BY EATING THERE. THEN ENJOY
FELLOWSHIP WITH OTHER DIXIE BOYS FOL-
LOWED BY OUR GENERAL SESSION MEETING
AND SPEAKER.

*Dan Sipe,
Chaplain*

Prayer Closet: March 2009

- Pray for the family of James Glenn.
- 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.
- Pray for the families of our troops.



James Heyward Trapier (November 24, 1815 – December 21, 1865)

Was a career United States Army officer who fought during the Mexican–American War. He also served as a Confederate general during the American Civil War, dying shortly after its conclusion.

Trapier was born in 1815 at a plantation called “Windsor” located along the Black River near the city of Georgetown, South Carolina. In 1834 he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated four years later standing third out of 45 cadets. P.G.T. Beauregard, whom Trapier would serve under later in life, placed second in this same class. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Artillery on July 1, 1838. Six days later Trapier transferred to the Engineer Corps, and he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on July 1, 1839.

In his work for the Engineers, Trapier helped in the construction of defenses on the coastline of the United States. He also served in the Mexican–American War from 1846–1848, and he would resign his commission on February 28, 1848. After tendering his resignation, Trapier moved back to his plantation in South Carolina and became a planter. He also was active in the South Carolina State Militia, rising to the rank of colonel and serving as the militia’s aide-de-camp. As the chief of ordnance of South Carolina, Trapier “ensured that the state was well-armed.

At the start of the American Civil War in 1861, Trapier chose to follow his home state and the Confederate cause. He entered the Confederate Army in January, assigned as a captain in the Engineers as well as aide-de-camp to South Carolina’s Governor Francis W. Pickens. He then began his service under Brig. Gen. Beauregard, becoming part of his staff in April and Chief Engineer of the newly formed Department of South Carolina until November. While there he aided Beauregard in the construction of artillery batteries within Charleston Harbor, and on June 19 he was promoted to major and was assigned assistant quartermaster.

Trapier was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on October 21, 1861. He was given command the District of Middle and Eastern Florida from November 5 until March 14 of the following year. He then was ordered to the Western Theater and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston’s Army of Mississippi, with Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan taking over his district command in April. Trapier was assigned to lead the 4th Brigade of the 2nd Division in Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg’s II Corps in March, and the His Brigade arrived at Corinth shortly after the Battle of Shiloh.

Trapier was then promoted to command the 1st Division of the I Corps on April 14. Gen. Beauregard was given command of the Army of Mississippi upon Johnston’s death at Shiloh and led it during the First Battle of Corinth in late April. Trapier’s performance during the Union victory at Corinth was highly criticized and Bragg, now the army commander, ordered him relieved of command and sent him home for duty in South Carolina. Trapier would lead minor sub-districts in South Carolina for the rest of the war, performing administrative and other non-combat duties only. His last command in the Confederacy lasted until May 10, 1865, and there was no record of his parole from the U.S. Government. After the end of the war, Trapier returned to farming in South Carolina. He died at the age of 50 during the winter of 1865 at the home of a friend in Georgetown. He was buried there in the cemetery of St. George Winyah Churchyard.

The Victor's Write the History Books, Our History Is Being Forgotten

In this year 2009 we are celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of the sixteen president of the United States, Abe Lincoln. There are new shows about him, books coming out almost one a month, and large celebrations planned thru out the year. However last year when it was the bicentennial of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the one and only President of the Confederacy the only people that knew it were the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This is because we lost our valiant cause for Southern Independence and with that the honor of writing the history books went to the union victors.

Now the reason I titled the article this way is because we are coming to a crucial time, as the War Between the States becomes more and more a part of our distant past it is becoming increasing harder to get the true history of our cause out there. This is bad for us, as the UDC and SCV are both dying organizations. Both organizations with many thousands of members are now slowing beginning to thin out because as the members are getting older and we are not attracting new members. I am 25 years old and my generation is growing up in a time where cell phones are must have, video games attract kids attentions more than books and things that happened over a hundred years ago are of no importance. If it wasn't for the love of my father and the teachings of my uncle who is a history professor, I would likely be

the same way. My biggest fear is that all today's youth are learning about the War Between the States is that it was fought between 1861 and 1865 and the South started it because we wanted to keep our slaves (which covers about 6 pages in a high school history book) and is what future generations are going accept as the truth.

I have taken the job of becoming the webmaster or our camp's website because I feel if I can make a great website it will help attract younger members and both the organizations can continue to live on. I am so excited for the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States because maybe with the celebrations that are being planned for it that a renewed interest in why it happened and our Cause for going to war will come back into the spotlight. The Southern Confederacy was not a racist government that went to war to keep people in bondage, but a government formed to make sure that the rights that were given to us by the founding fathers in 1776 was kept true and that a government would not become too powerful.

If you have any suggestions on the website please feel free to contact me. My email is: cgenjackson@yahoo.com.

*Deo Vindice,
Christopher K. Brown*

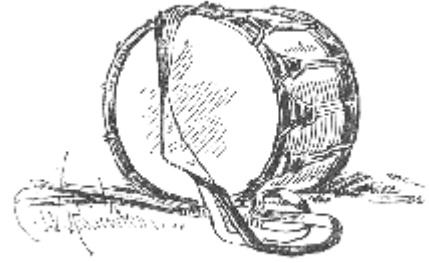
Do you have an article for Honoring the Gray?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at boston96@comporium.net 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.

Stop the Wilderness Walmart

Walmart is planning on building a 141,000 sq. ft. Superstore next to the Wilderness and Chancellorsville Battlefields. If you want to help preserve the site Micah Jenkins was killed please contact the Civil War Preservation Trust at www.civilwar.org.





Roll of Honor

This month we honor Bill Young's Confederate Ancestor Cpl Thomas G. Hewitt of
Co. G 26th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Residence Darlington County SC;
Enlisted as a Corporal (date unknown)

He also had service in:
"G" Co. SC 26th Infantry

Engagements:

Jackson Siege MS
Charleston Harbor SC
Bermuda Hundred VA
Petersburg Siege VA
The Crater, VA
Ft. Stedman VA
Lewis Farm VA
Gravelly Run VA
Five Forks VA
Sayler's Creek VA
Appomattox Court House VA

History of the 26th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry

The 26th was made up from a consolidation of the 6th and 9th Infantry Battalions in late 1862 because the two battalions were essentially wiped out in that first summer of fighting in Virginia.

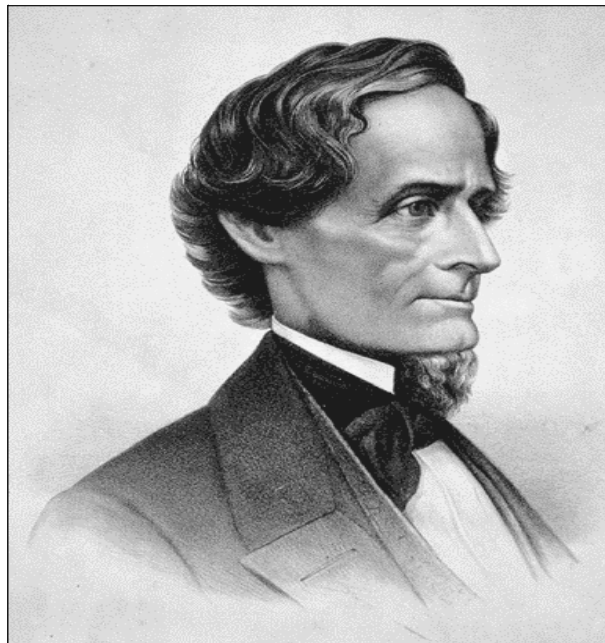
The 26th Infantry Regiment was organized at Charleston, South Carolina, in September, 1862. After serving in South Carolina it moved to Mississippi, was placed in N.G. Evans' Brigade, and confronted the Federals at Jackson. Later the regiment returned to Charleston, then in the spring of 1864 was sent to Virginia. Here it was assigned to Elliott's and Wallace's Brigade. It participated in the long Petersburg siege south and north of the James River and ended the war at Appomattox. In October, 1863, there were 343 men present for duty. The 26th suffered their greatest single battle loss at the Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864 when they lost 72 men. They lost many more at Sayler's Creek, and surrendered with 8 officers and 113 men.

Sources:

- Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records
(c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com
-The Civil War in South Carolina
<http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/unit159.htm>



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



Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America