



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

Volume VIII Number V

May 2009



Honoring the Gray

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Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

At the time of the arrival of this newsletter, I hope each member and their family are all in good health.

For those that gave me shirts to be embroidered, I will have them Monday, April 27th. You can call me after them if you want yours sooner than May 9th at our Confederate Memorial Day service in Fort Mill which will be held at Confederate Park in Fort Mill at 10 am. I would hope all members could be present for this service. If not, I will have your shirt at our monthly meeting May 12th at the Mayflower.

The State Confederate Memorial Day Service was held in Columbia at 10 am May 2nd at Elmwood Cemetery and continued at the capital. I hope you were attend this service as well.

*Deo Vindice
Jim Floyd, Commander*



Camp Meeting

Tuesday, May 12th 2009

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

This month we will have a 50 minute documentary on the Battle of Chancellorsville
(War between the States combat)

Chaplain's Comments - May 2009

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

Dear Compatriots of the "Southern Cause": I hope this writing finds you and yours doing well. I am in Germany as you read this article. I pray the Confederate Memorial Day service was good. It was a large effort of all camp members and many other people.

Comments:

I'm reminded of the great apostle Paul's comments in Romans 8:28, "And we know **all** things work together **for good** to them that **love God**, to them **who are called** according to His purpose." We have to look at all the previously remembered matters of good and bad through the binoculars of Holy Scripture. We certainly have a God of providence who knows and cares for us in the here and now, as free moral agents we make some unwise and harmful decisions at times don't we? I'm glad we are not as puppets attached with strings to our mighty God but I am also glad he is our safety net in life. He is not a co-pilot but The Pilot of all of life.

Application to the Confederate Cause:

Can you imagine that untold thousands of injured Confederate soldiers suffered well beyond human reasoning we have addressed here in this article? They did it with pride and faith to defend their homes and lives from Northern tyranny and invasion. It is well known of the great revival that took place in the Southern armies during the war. Soldiers were so glad to get a Bible to read and hungered after Christ in their station of life. One favorite scripture was Romans 8:28. His word crosses the years of time from then to now and each time brings us peace that passes all understanding.

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*

Confederate Memorial Day
in Columbia



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.

Prayer Closet: May 2009

- Pray for your friends and families in these pressing economic times.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our children as they go through the trials of today that they may make the right decisions.
- Pray for our service men and women protecting our freedom.
- Pray for the families of our troops.



Romans 1:9

"For God is my witness, whom I serve with my spirit in the gospel of His Son, That without ceasing I make mentions of you always in my prayers."

Battle of Chancellorsville (April 30-May 6, 1863)

On April 27, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker led the V, XI, and XII Corps on a campaign to turn the Confederate left flank by crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers above Fredericksburg. Passing the Rapidan via Germanna and Ely's Fords, the Federals concentrated near Chancellorsville on April 30 and May 1. The III Corps was ordered to join the army via United States Ford. Sedgwick's VI Corps and Gibbon's division remained to demonstrate against the Confederates at Fredericksburg. In the meantime, Lee left a covering force under Maj. Gen. Jubal Early in Fredericksburg and marched with the rest of the army to confront the Federals.

As Hooker's army moved toward Fredericksburg on the Orange Turnpike, they encountered increasing Confederate resistance. Hearing reports of overwhelming Confederate force, Hooker ordered his army to suspend the advance and to concentrate again at Chancellorsville. Pressed closely by Lee's advance, Hooker adopted a defensive posture, thus giving Lee the initiative. On the morning of May 2, Lt. Gen. T.J. Jackson directed his corps on a march against the Federal left flank, which was reported to be "hanging in the air." Fighting was sporadic on other portions of the field throughout the day, as Jackson's column reached its jump-off point. At 5:20 pm, Jackson's line surged forward in an overwhelming attack that crushed the Union XI Corps. Federal troops rallied, resisted the advance, and counterattacked. Disorganization on both sides and darkness ended the fighting.

While making a night reconnaissance, Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men and carried from the field. J.E.B. Stuart took temporary command of Jackson's Corps. On May 3, the Confederates attacked with both wings of the army and massed their artillery at Hazel Grove. This finally broke the Federal line at Chancellorsville. Hooker withdrew a mile and entrenched in a defensive "U" with his back to the river at United States Ford. Union generals Berry and Whipple and Confederate general Paxton were killed; Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. On the night of May 5-6, after Union reverses at Salem Church, Hooker re-crossed to the north bank of the Rappahannock. This battle was considered by many historians to be Lee's greatest victory.



May 2, 1863 9:00 p.m. - While reconnoitering with members of his staff, Jackson was accidentally fired upon by his own troops. The 18th North Carolina Infantry Regiment was responsible for the "friendly fire" incident. Jackson was struck by three .57 caliber bullets. He was taken to a field hospital near the battlefield, where his left arm was amputated. Following the amputation of his arm, he died eight days later on May 10, 1863, from pneumonia.



Major John D. Barry 18th Regiment NC Troops gave the order to fire on the evening of May 2nd 1863 that fatally wounded Lt. General Thomas J. Jackson.

Account of Private John O'Neill Frink
(Co. H 18th Regiment N.C. Troops)
How Jackson Met Death:

"Then came the Battle of Chancellorsville, where our idol, "Stonewall" Jackson was wounded and finally died. It was his orders that caused his death by my regiment, the Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry. We were advancing in a heavy timbered country and was ordered to fire on any advance of the enemy. "Stonewall" Jackson and General A.P. Hill were out in front of the lines, reconnoitering to see the position of the enemy and got too far out and were fired upon by the enemy pickets. They came loping back and my regiment, the 18th North Carolina, fired at them, wounding Jackson and killing several of his staff. One horse fell within three feet of me."



The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America was engraved in 1864, by the late Joseph S. Wyon, of London, England, predecessor of Messrs J. S. and A. B. Wyon, chief engravers of Her British Majesty's seals, etc., and reached Richmond not long before the evacuation of the city, April 3, 1865. It was of silver, and in diameter measured nearly four inches. At the evacuation it was overlooked by the Confederate authorities, and subsequently fell into the possession of the late genial and accomplished Colonel John T. Pickett, of Washington, D.C., who, after having a number of electrotype copies in copper, silver and gold plating made from it, presented the original to Colonel William E. Earle, of Washington, D.C. This last gentleman, on December 27th, 1888, formally presented it to the State of South Carolina. The announcement of the gift elicited from the *Picayune*, in its issue of January 6, 1889, the interesting report of an interview, by one of its representatives, held with Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans, which follows:

"Mr. Semmes said it always afforded him pleasure to converse on the events of the war, particularly the transactions of the Confederate Senate. He was attorney-general of Louisiana in 1861. When it became necessary to elect to the Confederate Senate, organized under the new constitution, Mr. Semmes and General Edward T. Sparrow were chosen senators from this State. In drawing for terms he drew that for four years, while General Sparrow drew that for six years. This was at Richmond, Va., in February, 1862.

"In speaking of his services in the Senate, Mr. Semmes said he was appointed a member of the finance committee in

conjunction with Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Hon. Robert Barnwell, of South Carolina and a member of the judiciary committee, of which Hon. B. H. Hill was chairman. He was also chairman of the joint committee on the flag and seal of the Confederate States. He drafted, under the direction of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the 'tax in kind' bill, which practically supported the Confederacy during the last two years of the war.

"As member of the finance committee, he advocated the sealing and calling in of the outstanding Confederate currency, on the ground that the purchasing power of the new currency to be issued in exchange would be greater than the total amount of the outstanding currency in its then depreciated condition. He made a report from the judiciary committee adverse to martial law.

"Upon being questioned as to the seal which he had designed, Mr. Semmes said it was a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the capitol square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath, composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy, and having around its margin the words: 'Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862,' with the motto, '*Deo vindice.*'

"In the latter part of April, 1864, quite an interesting debate was had on the adoption of the motto. The House resolutions fixing the motto as '*Deo Duce Vincemus*' being considered, Mr. Semmes moved to substitute '*Deo vindice majores aemulamur.*' The motto had been suggested by Professor Alexander Dimitry. Mr. Semmes thought '*Deo vindice*' sufficient and preferred it. He was finally triumphant."

The History of Confederate Memorial Day

By the end of the Civil War, Americans came to realize the most devastating event in the history of the United States. It is estimated some 620,000 Americans were killed. Nearly everyone in the country had known someone that was killed during the war. While the Union side came to be known as the victor, both sides came away feeling devastated.

Memorial Day was originally conceived as a day to memorialize the soldiers who lost their lives in the Civil War. It was first called "Decoration Day", in reference to the decorations that were laid on tombstones, and hung from buildings. The first time Decoration Day was first started is not exactly known. Officially, the date is known as May 30, 1868. However, the practice of memorializing Civil War dead and decorating their graves goes back earlier.

The earliest known evidence of such observance goes back to various women's auxiliary groups in the North and South, when ladies organized events to honor their war dead by decorating graves. The earliest recorded event took place on April 25, 1866 in Columbus, Mississippi when a group of women formed an association to decorate the graves of civil war soldiers, starting with those who died in the Battle of Shiloh.

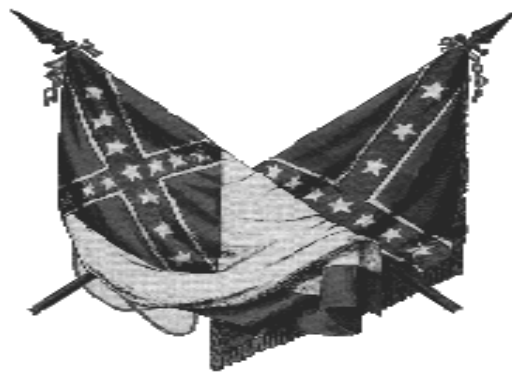
The founder of the Federal Memorial Day, Gen. John A. Logan (Commander in Chief of

the Grand Army of the Republic), was so impressed with the way the South honored their dead with a special day, he became convinced that such a day must be created to honor Union dead. The battlefield graves all around Richmond could be seen "marked with little white flags, faded wreaths of laurel" where family and friends of Confederate soldiers had placed them.

Logan is reported to have been "deeply touched" and said "it was most fitting; that the ancients, especially the Greeks, had honored their dead, particularly their heroes, by chaplets of laurel and flowers, and that he intended to issue an order designating a day for decorating the grave of every soldier in this land, and if he could he would have made it a holiday." This of course was done at a later date, thus our National Memorial Day.

The Confederate Memorial Day is observed on April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; on May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; on May 30 in Virginia; and on June 3 in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

North & South Carolina celebrate Confederate Memorial Day on May 10th to remember the death of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson in 1863 and the capture of Confederate president Jefferson Davis in 1865.



"Least We Forget May 10th is Confederate Memorial Day in South Carolina"



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Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (May 28, 1818 - February 20, 1893)
Ordered the first shots fired from nearby Fort Johnson onto Fort Sumter April 14th, 1861