



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

Volume IX Number I

January 2010



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

At the time of this letter I pray that you all had a wonderful Christmas and Happy New Year. I look forward to a bigger and better year than last year.

All members need to look around and find people that are interested in the Confederate History. Most people do not even know of our existence. Make it a point to let people know where we meet and our cause.

Hope to see everyone at our next meeting on January 12, 2010. Come early enough to socialize.

*In the Bonds of the Old South,
Jim Floyd
Commander*



They had to fight in the cold and snow!
General Nathan Bedford Forrest leading the charge!

Honoring the Gray
Editor

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Camp Meeting

Tuesday, January 12th 2010

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

Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The guest speaker for January will be Jack Marlar.

He will be speaking about Great Artillery Actions of the WBTS

Jack E. Marlar

Fountain Inn, S.C.
864-616-0042

Compatriot Marlar is a 32 yr. member of the SCV and the first Field Representative. A life long resident of the Palmetto state, Jack was a production supervisor for the last 11 years and purchasing agent for a machine manufacturer for the previous 16 years. He also has been an instructor for Piedmont Tech. College. Recently Marlar has led several tours to historic sights in Charleston, Columbia and Washington, Ga. with all the proceeds benefiting the 16th SCV Museum, Greenville, S. C. or the Friends of the Hunley.

A deacon and Sunday school teacher at Beulah Baptist Church, Jack is married, has one daughter and two granddaughters. All of the Marlar family is active in numerous Southern heritage organizations.

Past S. C. Div. Judge Advocate Gen. & Past Brigade Commander

Past Com. of the 16th Regt. S. C. Volunteers Camp, in Greenville, S.C.

Past Com. South Carolina Div. Of SCV for six years and Past Com. of ANV

Recipient of the national Robert E. Lee Gold Award.

Serves as Chief Technical Advisor to the Hunley Commission.

Past member of the Board of Directors of the Confed. Museum in Greenville, SC. Founder and Past Com. of the celebrated Palmetto Light Artillery reenactors.

Marlar has worked extensively with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology building tooling to disarm and restore the 4 Conf. Artillery pieces found in Chester, S.C. One of which was sleeved and made an active shooter.

Jack has built numerous WBTS artillery cannon and carriages, including a full scale 12lb. Conf. Coehorn Mortars. The Palmetto Light Artillery has been engaged in several live fire demonstrations with their field guns and mortars. This unit is well known for giving extensive displays of the "Art of the Artilleryman" and how the fusing was timed for shells.

In keeping with strict Southern allegiance, Jack drives the only real sports car made in the Confederacy, the Corvette Stingray. When not working for the Cause or firing cannon, you will find him either restoring or racing Corvettes against the numerous foreign invaders in the Sports Car Club of America

Programs By Jack E. Marlar

All are HA (Historically Accurate) and designed to inspire pride in our fore Fathers.

1. "The Hunley – Southern Ingenuity, Technological Innovations, & Engineering Advances" Very little is known of the great skills and manufacturing that was incorporated in the world's FIRST successful submarine. This feat was not done again until 50 yrs. later in 1914 during WW I. You will learn many things not told on any TV channels about the greatness of the Southern intellect creativity! These facts were learned as I have worked with the Hunley Commission at many of their meetings and from knowing many of the Archaeologists that are involved from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. This program given about 400 times!

2. "Artillery Projectiles & Fuse Systems" Several shells and fuses are displayed explaining the complexities and functions of the "Long Arm of Lee". Everyone, even ladies, are impressed with the technology and knowledge that utilized by the artillerymen during the WBTS. This program has been given over 400 times!

3. "Great Artillery Actions of the WBTS" A brief overview of 4 battles is given that includes two that were so dramatically brilliant Southern victories hardly no one know of them! One is the single most destructive shots of the WBTS. When and where was it? Another is the most one sided victory of all the WBTS and it is also holds the record for being the most costly in material of all WBTS battles!!! And why does no one hardily know of this great So. victories? Answer – they are so embarrassing for the dyanks we don't even know our great heritage of the Confederacy. Given over 200 times

4. "How the Europeans Viewed the WBTS" Very few know how the South was viewed as Right by the nations of Europe. (the dyanks won is why) Lincum was not popular across the pond and I give quotes to show it.

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Camp Growth, Stability And Member Retention

1. It is imperative that **name, address and phone number** are written when recruiting at festivals, fairs, etc. Do not wear Conf. uniforms when recruiting! Remember the public doesn't know who we are and think we are a reenactment group! Giving "interested" prospects a brochure are very ineffective. A newsletter **and phone call** from a camp officer is **mandatory** to get them to a meeting. The most effective way to get new members is to bring them to the meeting. When you invite people it is too easy for them to back out. Very few will stand you up however if you tell them you will pick them up and bring them to a meeting, they most always will be ready. Bring friends from work, church, neighbors, cousins. Bring a hunting buddy, golf friend etc.

2. The two most important things you can do to keep people interested is: **A. a friendly atmosphere and B. have interesting programs.** We all like people that are congenial and enjoy informative, interesting and educational programs.

A. Never have a meeting without two or more people **printing** "hello my Name is _____", i.e. name tags, with a **magic marker** so it can be easily read. Do NOT let member script their name with an ink pen, you just can't read them as the writing is usually unreadable and too small to see.

B. Finding speakers should be the easiest task of any camp. While many Brigade Commanders are developing a speakers list, simply calling neighboring camps will yield some speakers that are interesting and close by. Better yet, visit other camps and see what is working and not so you can build on shared programs, ideas, projects, events, etc.

Successful camps have members that are:

A. Informed Made aware of projects, duties through newsletter & personal contact

B. Interested

C. Involved Members that are involved, attend meetings, and help with projects.

3. Nearly all organizations from churches, Lions, Jaycees, etc. experience nearly a 50% loss of what new members were for the year and the SCV is no different. Camps that have high retention always do one thing. **Delinquent members are personally called.** Usually a couple of notes that dues are past due will get most, but every year you there are some that just have to be personally called! This has worked time after time.

4. Let people know that we are a Historical Honor Society, not just a club, group or some organization. We certainly are historical, it is a honor to be a descendant of a Conf. veteran and we are a society.

The SCV has an image problem thanks, to the distortions of the news media. The most important thing we can do about that is always have your camp officers wear a tie! If the leaders do not portray the proper respect to their ancestors' image, how can we expect anyone else to do so?

5. Let all become informed that the SCV is about two things Education and Preservation. We have always been about preservation of our monuments, graves, etc. and always will be. But we are educational even more so. Our duty is to tell others the truth about the WBTS. This is through our meetings, displays, school visits and the Sam Davis Youth Camp.

Jack E. Marlar, 2161 Greenpond Rd., Fountain Inn, SC 29644 Field Rep.
Cell 864-616-0042 Home 864-862-3946

Programs By Jack E. Marlar (continued)

5. "The Grandeur of the Old South" Things not told about the great, advanced culture that was indicative of the antebellum Southern states! No one tells on the great architecture, things designed in that were common before we lost the WBTS and our truly great society.

6. "Christmas in Confederacy vs. north" A revealing account of the way we celebrated Christmas in Dixie and how the *Scrooge* version was the norm in the northern land of profiteering! A great program for Nov. & Dec. meetings with the ladies. Ever wonder where the first department store for shopping was? Who used Christmas trees extensively? Where was Christmas banned?

Wade Hampton III

March 28, 1818 - April 11, 1902

Wade Hampton III was a Confederate cavalry leader during the American Civil War and afterwards a politician from South Carolina, serving as its governor and as a U.S. Senator.

Hampton was born in Charleston, South Carolina, the eldest son of Wade Hampton II (1791–1858), known as “Colonel Wade Hampton”, one of the wealthiest planters in the South (and the owner of the largest number of slaves), an officer of dragoons in the War of 1812, and an aide to General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He was grandson of Wade Hampton (1754–1835), lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the American War of Independence, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and brigadier general in the War of 1812. His uncle, James Henry Hammond, was a member of both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, as well as a Governor of South Carolina.

Hampton grew up in a wealthy family, receiving private instruction. He had an active outdoor life, riding horses and hunting, especially at his father’s North Carolina summer retreat, High Hampton. He was known for taking hunting trips alone into the woods, hunting bears with only a knife. Some accounts credit him with killing as many as 80 bears. In 1836 he graduated from South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), and was trained for the law, although he never practiced. He devoted himself, instead, to the management of his great plantations in South Carolina and Mississippi, and took part in state politics. He was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1852 and served as a Senator from 1858 to 1861. Hampton’s father died in 1858 and the son inherited a vast fortune, the plantations, and one of the largest collections of slaves in the South.

Although his views were conservative concerning the issues of secession and slavery, and he had opposed the division of the Union as a legislator, at the start of the Civil War, Hampton was loyal to his home state. He resigned from the Senate and enlisted as a private in the South Carolina Militia; however, the governor of South Carolina insisted that Hampton accept a colonel’s commission, even though he had no military experience at all. Hampton organized and partially financed the unit known as “Hampton’s Legion”, which consisted of six companies of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. He personally financed all of the weapons for the Legion.

Despite his lack of military experience and his relatively advanced age of 42, Hampton was a natural cavalryman — brave, audacious, and a superb horseman. He merely lacked some of the flamboyance of his contemporaries, such as his eventual commander, J.E.B. Stuart, age 30. He was one of only two officers (the other being Nathan Bedford Forrest) to achieve the rank of lieutenant general in the cavalry service of the Confederacy.

Hampton first saw combat in July 1861, at the First Battle of Bull Run, where he deployed his Legion at a decisive moment, giving the brigade of Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson time to reach the field. Hampton was wounded for the first of five times during the war when he led a charge against a federal artillery position, and a bullet creased his forehead.

Hampton was promoted to brigadier general on May 23, 1862, while commanding a brigade in Stonewall Jackson’s division in the Army of Northern Virginia. In the Peninsula Campaign, at the Battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, he was severely wounded in the foot, but remained on his horse while it was being treated, still under fire. Hampton returned to duty in time to lead a brigade at the end of the Seven Days Battles, although the brigade was not significantly engaged.

After the Peninsula Campaign, General Robert E. Lee reorganized his cavalry forces as a division under the command of J.E.B. Stuart, who selected Hampton as his senior subordinate, to command one of two cavalry brigades. During the winter of 1862, around the Battle of Fredericksburg, Hampton led a series of cavalry raids behind enemy lines and captured numerous prisoners and supplies without suffering any casualties, earning a commendation from General Lee. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, Hampton’s brigade was stationed south of the James River, so saw no action.

In the Gettysburg Campaign, Hampton was slightly wounded in the Battle of Brandy Station, the war’s largest cavalry battle. His brigade then participated in Stuart’s wild adventure to the northeast, swinging around the Union army and losing contact with Lee. Stuart and Hampton reached the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, late on July 2, 1863. While just outside of town, Hampton was confronted by a Union cavalryman pointing a rifle at him from 200 yards. Hampton

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Wade Hampton III

(continued)

charged the trooper before he could fire his rifle, but another trooper blindsided Hampton with a saber cut to the back of his head. On July 3, Hampton led the cavalry attack to the east of Gettysburg, attempting to disrupt the Union rear areas, but colliding with Union cavalry. He received two more saber cuts to the front of his head, but continued fighting until he was wounded again with a piece of shrapnel to the hip. He was carried back to Virginia in the same ambulance as General John Bell Hood.

On August 3, 1863, Hampton was promoted to major general and received command of a cavalry division. His wounds from Gettysburg were slow in healing, so he did not actually return to duty until November. During the Overland Campaign of 1864, Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern and Hampton was given command of the Cavalry Corps on August 11, 1864. He distinguished himself in his new role at the bloody Battle of Trevilian Station, defeating Philip Sheridan's cavalry, and in fact, lost no cavalry battles for the remainder of the war. In September, Hampton conducted what became known as the "Beefsteak Raid", where his troopers captured over 2400 head of cattle and over 300 prisoners behind enemy lines.

While Lee's army was bottled up in the Siege of Petersburg, in January 1865, Hampton returned to South Carolina to recruit additional soldiers. He was promoted to lieutenant general on February 14, 1865, but eventually surrendered to the Union along with General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee at Bennett Place in Durham, North Carolina. Hampton was reluctant to surrender, and nearly got into a personal fight with Union Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick at the Bennett Farm. His boyhood home, Millwood, near Columbia, South Carolina, had been burned by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union soldiers, much of his fortune had been depleted supplying his soldiers, and his many slaves had been freed. Understandably bitter, Hampton was one of the original proponents, alongside General Jubal A. Early, of the Lost Cause movement, attempting to explain away the Confederacy's loss of the war. Hampton was especially angry upon the arrival of black Federal troops to occupy his home state.

Hampton was offered the nomination of governor in 1865, but refused because he felt that those in the North would be suspicious of a former Confederate General seeking political office only months after the end of the Civil War.

Despite his refusal, Hampton had to campaign for his supporters not to vote for him in the gubernatorial election. In 1868, Hampton became the chairman of the state Democratic Party central committee. He tried to limit the influence of the extremists in the party and promote a conciliatory policy towards the blacks, but it was to no avail as the Radical Republicans crushed the Democrats in the election. His role in the politics of the state ceased until 1876, although he tried to help Matthew Calbraith Butler in the Union Reform campaign of 1870.

Hampton, a Democrat, ran against Radical Republican incumbent governor Daniel Henry Chamberlain. Supporters of Hampton were called Red Shirts and were known to practice violence. Supporters of Chamberlain, mostly black militia members, were equally violent. Therefore, the 1876 South Carolina gubernatorial election is thought to be the bloodiest in the history of the state. The vote was very close, and both parties claimed victory. For over six months, there were two legislatures in the state, both claiming to be authentic. Eventually, the South Carolina Supreme Court ruled Hampton as the winner of the election.

After the election, Hampton became known as the "Savior of South Carolina." He was re-elected in 1878 to a second term, but two days after the election he was thrown from a mule while deer hunting and broke his right leg. Called the "Mule Fraud" by the New York Times, the newspaper claimed that it was a political trick planned by Hampton so that he would not have to sign election certificates even though the Governor of South Carolina does not sign such certificates. Several weeks later his right leg was amputated due to complications arising from this injury. Despite refusing to announce his candidacy for the Senate, Hampton was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly, albeit on the same day as the amputation of his leg. He resigned from the governorship in 1879 and served two terms in the Senate until 1891 after being denied a third term by the Tillmanites in the state elections of 1890.

In 1890, Hampton's niece Caroline, an operating room nurse, married the father of American surgery, William Halsted. It was because of her skin reaction to surgical sterilization chemicals that Halsted invented the surgical glove the previous year.

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Prayer Closet

- Continue to pray for our those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Continue to pray for renewed faith and fellowship during the new year.
- Pray for our service men and women protecting our freedom.
- Pray for the families of our troops.



Wade Hampton III

From 1893 to 1897, Hampton served as United States Railroad Commissioner, appointed by President Grover Cleveland. In 1899, his home in Columbia, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire. An elderly man, he had limited funds and limited means to find a new home. Over his strong protests, a group of friends raised enough funds to build him one.

Hampton died in Columbia and is buried there in Trinity Cathedral Churchyard. Statues of him were erected in the South Carolina State House building and the United States Capitol. An equestrian statue by Frederick W. Ruckstull was erected on the grounds of the South Carolina State House in 1906.

Member Handbook

The camp handbook is currently being updated. It will be available to download from the Micah Jenkins website when complete. If you need to update your personal information please let 1st Lt. Commander Brad Blackmon know.

Brad can be reached at home (803) 325-2472, cellphone(704) 806-8420, or by email at brblackmon@comporium.net.

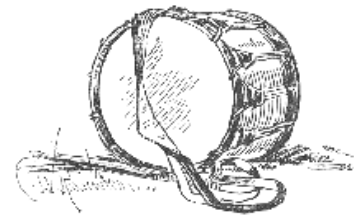
If you would like to receive ***Honoring the Gray*** each month by email, please send me your email address at jenkinsscv@yahoo.com.

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.

*Yours in the Cause,
Jerry Brown, editor, Honoring the Gray*

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 for mailing purposes.



Roll of Honor

This month we honor Bucky Sutton's Confederate Ancestor Pvt. B.W. Dees of Company A 48th Regiment NC Troops.

Residence Union County NC; a 36 year-old Farmer.
Enlisted on 3/17/1862 at Union County, NC as a Private.
On 4/19/1862 he mustered into "A" Co. NC 48th Infantry
(date and method of discharge not given)

He was listed as:

- * Wounded 5/5/1864 Wilderness, VA (Wounded in the side- estimated day)
- * POW 6/3/1864 Cold Harbor, VA
- * Confined 6/11/1864 Point Lookout, MD
- * Transferred 7/12/1864 Elmira, NY
- * Paroled 3/14/1865 Elmira, NY
- * Exchanged 3/18/1865 Boulware's Wharf, VA

Engagements:

Seven Days Battle VA
Battle of Gaines Mill VA
Battle of Malvern Hill VA
Battle of Sharpsburg MD
Battle of Fredericksburg VA
Stationed at Pocatigo, SC
Battle of Bristoe Station VA
Battle of the Wilderness VA
Spotsylvania Court House VA
Battle of Cold Harbor VA

Other Information:

Born in Union County, NC



History of the 48th Regiment North Carolina Troops

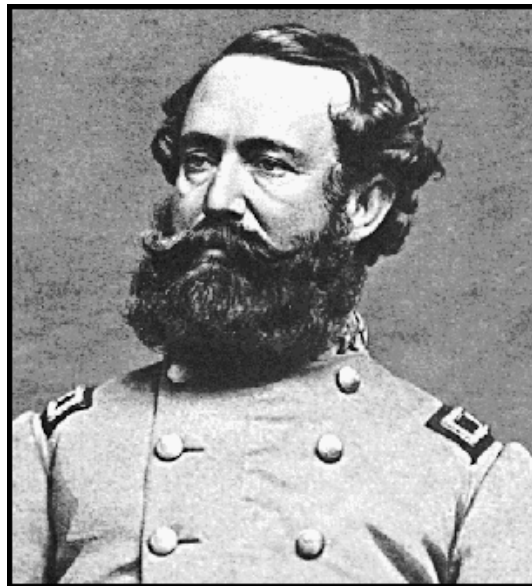
48th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in March, 1862, at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina. Men of this unit were recruited in the counties of Union, Davidson, Iredell, Moore, Chatham, and Forsyth. Ordered to Virginia, the regiment was assigned to General J.G. Walker's and Cooke's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Fredericksburg, then moved to Pocatigo, South Carolina, where it was stationed until August, 1863. Returning to Virginia, the 48th was involved in the conflicts at Bristoe Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. It then endured the hardships of the Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox operations. It reported 18 killed and 70 wounded at Oak Grove, lost over fifty percent of the 400 in the Maryland Campaign, and sustained 175 casualties at Fredericksburg and 123 at Bristoe Station. The unit surrendered with 12 officers and 87 men.

Sources:

- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster(c)
- Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com
- <http://www.researchonline.net/nccw/unit130.htm>



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Wade Hampton III
March 28, 1818 - April 11, 1902