



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume X Number VIII August 2011



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

Hopefully your 4th July with family & friends were enjoyable. Camp activities have slowed down a little due to the long summer recess. The only item on the camp's schedule for the next few months will be Summerfest in downtown York. The festival is planned for August 27th.

Also the camp is still in need of volunteers to help with the Homecoming Committee for planning our 20th Anniversary in October. If any camp members are interested in helping please feel free to contact me either by email or phone.

I will be taking several days of vacation at the end of the month, to participate in the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of 1st Manassas in Virginia. If there are any concerns please feel free to contact Bucky Sutton our 1st Lt. Commander or our PIC Jim Floyd while I'm away.

See ya'll in the field.....

*Your Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*



The 1st NC Battalion (from Washington Times website). The 13th NC is on the right. This was from the battle Sunday at the Manassas 150th Anniversary Re-enactment

Honoring the Gray
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**Camp Meeting
Tuesday, August 9th 2011**

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The Speaker for August is Vernon Terry. His subject is the 150th Anniversary of Fort Sumter.



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 continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Lindsay Waldrop in your prayers. Lindsay is having back problems.
- Also, please add Colie Fox and family. His wife recently passed away.
- 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).

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,
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Send to: jenkinsscvc@yahoo.com

Slavery in North

'Complicity' uncovers North's ties to slavery

Book Review "The Boston Globe"

By Jan Gardner, Globe Staff

October 25, 2005

Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited From Slavery, By Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, and Jenifer Frank, Ballantine, 255 pp., \$25.95

A startling new history exposes the plantations, slave ships, and rebellions in the North, upending the notion that slavery was a peculiarly Southern institution.

In 1641, Massachusetts became the first colony to recognize slavery by statute. Four years later, a Boston ship made one of the earliest known slave voyages from New England to Africa.

By the late 1700s, tens of thousands of blacks were living as slaves in the North. "Complicity" shows just how integral slavery was to the region's economy.

While the authors are careful to say that slavery was never as widespread in the North as it was in the South, the scope of the North's involvement with slavery is staggering to anyone raised with the notion that slavery was limited to the South.

In the mid-1800s, Charles Sumner, a Bay State abolitionist, railed against the unholy alliance "between the cotton-planters and flesh-mongers of Louisiana and Mississippi and the cotton spinners and traffickers of New England — between the lords of the lash and the lords of the loom." In 1861, the mayor of New York suggested the city — long a hub of illegal slave trade — secede from the Union in large part so cotton trade with the South could continue.

"Complicity" grew out of The Hartford Courant's investigation of slavery throughout Connecticut. The reporters discovered that more than 5,000 Africans were enslaved in Connecticut during the year before the American Revolution. Now three Courant veterans have produced a rich history of slavery in the North that adds new dimensions to what you might have learned in school.

The successful voyage of a slave ship was 10 times as profitable as an ordinary trading voyage from New England to the West Indies. Rhode Island entered the slave trade in a big way, shipping nearly 50,000 slaves in less than 20 years. By the mid-18th century, plantations in the Narragansett area matched the plantations of Virginia's Tidewater region in acreage and numbers of slaves.

For more than a century, Ivoryton and Deep River, Conn., were an international center for milling elephant tusks into piano keys. As many as 2 million enslaved Africans carried tusks hundreds of miles to the coast so the tusks could be shipped to America. Two industry leaders were abolitionists who

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Slavery in North

'Complicity' uncovers North's ties to slavery

ignored the contradiction between their business and their politics.

"Complicity" joins a number of books published over the past year that have taken a closer look at slavery. "Runaway America: Benjamin Franklin, Slavery, and the American Revolution" by David Waldstreicher analyzes Franklin's history as an indentured servant and, later in life, a slaveholder. "New York Burning: Liberty, Slavery, and Conspiracy in Eighteenth-Century Manhattan" by Jill Lepore examines the fires of New York City in 1741 to which "Complicity" devotes a chapter. The fires were thought to be a slave rebellion and 30 slaves were executed.

Unlike the tighter focus of those two books, "Complicity" ranges across a wide swath of territory and time. This is the book's weakness as well as its strength. Each chapter moves to a new place and another facet of the North's entanglement with slavery. A reader can be forgiven for feeling that this is history for the fast-paced MTV generation.

Yet the sheer volume of numbers and narratives from Northern states brings home the extent to which slavery was a part of everyday life in a region largely defined by its antipathy toward the institution. Much of what's in "Complicity" was gleaned from old newspapers and more than 100 period drawings, photos, and documents bring a sense of immediacy to the storytelling. This is history at its best, a story not only of the government officials who made front-page news, but a story of the fugitive slaves for whom a bounty was offered in the classified ads.

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Editor's note:

The complete title of this book is:

**How the NORTH
Promoted, Prolonged
and Profited from
Slavery
Complicity**

The authors Anne Farrow, Joel Lang and Jenifer Frank are all from the North and on the staff of The Hartford Courant (Hartford, Connecticut)

The following quote is from the "Preface" of the book and by the authors:

"We are journalists, not scholars, and want to share what surprised, and even shocked the three of us. We have all grown up, attended schools, and worked in Northern states, from Maine to Maryland. We thought we knew our home. We thought we knew our country.

We were wrong."

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Let's Share our Opportunities

It is quite remarkable the opportunities that we have as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Our educational benefits are better than taking a college course about the War. No organization anywhere has the weapons, uniforms, flags, and the numerous learning materials that we see and hold as we learn. The variety of our educational experience is wide and diverse.

Where else can we sit next to and shake hands with those who share the same life's interests that we have in the Micah Jenkins Camp? At our next meeting just look around at those who reenact the battles fought 150 years ago, those who have a passion for knowing how our great grandparents lived.

Let's expand these opportunities to others. At our next meeting I am going to bring a business card, one for each one of you, just one, and ask that you pass that card along to someone who just might become our next member. There are people looking to share what we have. They just don't know how to find us.

--Bucky Sutton



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.bgmichajenkins.org

Time Line August 1861

August 1st - Tennessee votes to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. Captain John Baylor claims most of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico for the Confederacy after he routs a Union force at Fort Fillmore in southern New Mexico.

August 3rd - Off the coast of Virginia a Union naval officer ascends in a tethered balloon to look at Confederate controlled Hampton Roads. It is the first balloon ascent from a ship in naval history

August 5th - Abraham Lincoln approves a wide variety of bills passed during a special session of Congress including a new issue of bonds, tariff increase and the first direct income and real estate tax.

August 6th - First Confiscation Act or The Confiscation Act of 1861 allows federals to seize property used. Lt. Bull Nelson of the U. S. Navy is ordered to build a camp where Kentucky residents can train for service in the Kentucky militia.

August 7th - John Bankhead Magruder burns the village of Hampton, near Fort Monroe. General Benjamin Butler had been planning to use it to house "contraband." (Butler's word for slaves). The Maryland legislature adjourns without seceding, but votes to reconvene in September.

August 10th - Battle of Wilson's Creek MO: Wilson's Creek was the first major Civil War battle fought west of the Mississippi River, and the scene of the death of Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general killed in combat.

August 15th - General George McClellan assumes command of the Army of the Potomac. The Department of Kentucky and the Department of the Cumberland are combined under General Robert Anderson

August 17th - George Thomas appointed brigadier general of volunteers, Army of the Cumberland.

August 19th - Henry Halleck promoted to Major General

August 20th - The pro-Union Second Wheeling Convention calls for the creation of the state of Kanawha. George McClellan assumes command of the Potomac.

August 24th - President Davis names James M. Mason as commissioner to Great Britain and John Slidell as commissioner to France.

August 26th - Battle of (Kessler's) Cross Lanes, Brigadier General John Floyd, commanding Confederate forces in the Kanawha Valley, crossed the Gauley River to attack Col. Erastus Tyler's 7th Ohio Regiment encamped at Kessler's Cross Lanes. The Union forces were surprised and routed. Floyd then withdrew to the river and took up a defensive position at Carnifex Ferry.

August 26th - General Benjamin Butler leads a successful amphibious landing on Cape Hatteras.

August 26th - King Kamehameha IV proclaimed the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands during the Civil War.

August 27th - Union forces take fortifications on Cape Hatteras.

August 28th - Ulysses S. Grant is given command of federal forces in Southern Illinois and Southeastern Missouri.

August 30th - John C. Fremont declares martial law in Missouri and frees slaves of Missouri Confederates.

August 31st - Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard are promoted to full general.

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.

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 are due by August.

The dues can be sent to Chris at:
Chris Sims
5266 Bay Rd.
Rock Hill, SC 29732



Above

Jim Floyd & Bucky Sutton presented 5 books to Director Colleen Kaphengst of the York County Library, Rock Hill.



Left

Myria McCant accepted the J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Award for her son York County Sheriff Deputy James Brent McCant who was killed in the line of duty.

Joseph Wheeler September 10, 1836 – January 25, 1906

Joseph Wheeler served as the commander of cavalry for the Confederate Army of Tennessee during the War, then went on to a career as a member of Congress from Alabama before returning to the military during the Spanish-American War. Promoted to major general at age 26, he became the only Confederate corps commander to later hold the same position in the U.S. Army. His small stature and sometimes eccentric behavior made him a colorful figure, but it was his record on the battlefield that won him the nickname, "Fightin' Joe Wheeler." His home, Pond Spring, in Hillsboro, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is maintained by the Alabama Historical Commission.

Born on September 10, 1836, in Augusta, Georgia, to parents originally from New England, Wheeler seemed destined for a career as a merchant like his father Joseph Wheeler Sr., who was a banker, cotton broker, and real estate speculator before being ruined in the depression that followed the Panic of 1837. When his wife Julia Hull died, the elder Wheeler returned home to Connecticut with his children. A few years later, further financial setbacks forced him to move Joseph Wheeler, ca. 1855 back to Georgia, but his youngest son stayed with relatives in Connecticut to continue his education at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire. Later, the younger Wheeler moved to New York to live with an older sister who had married a prominent businessman. Rather than become a businessman himself, Wheeler chose a career as a soldier and was admitted to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1854 at the age of 17. He graduated near the bottom of his class in 1859 and was posted to the cavalry school at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. A few months later, second lieutenant Wheeler moved to New Mexico as an officer in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles at Fort Craig. Sent to accompany a wagon train from Missouri to Santa Fe, Wheeler saw his first action in a skirmish against a small force of Native Americans.

When secession came in the aftermath of Abraham Lincoln's election as president in 1860, Wheeler resigned his commission in the U.S. Army. Despite his New England roots and time spent in the North, his loyalty lay with Georgia. His brother, William, wrote to Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown offering the cavalry officer's services to the state, and Joe Wheeler became a lieutenant first in the Georgia militia and then the Confederate Army.

Assigned to help construct coastal defenses at Pensacola Bay, Wheeler soon attracted the attention of General Braxton Bragg, his commander in the region. Wheeler's performance brought a promotion

from lieutenant to colonel while he helped build forts, place batteries, and train recruits. Bragg's pride and somewhat prickly personality led to many difficulties with his officers, but Wheeler's unassuming manner and professional conduct won him Bragg's trust and loyalty. When Bragg took command of the Army of Tennessee, Wheeler became one of his most reliable subordinates.

Initially given command of the Nineteenth Alabama Infantry Regiment, Wheeler demonstrated his abilities as an officer at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862. Although his troops played a supporting role in the early part of the engagement, Wheeler's regiment fought well, despite losing one third of its number as casualties. When the tide of the battle turned against the Confederates, Wheeler was given command of the rear guard that covered the army's retreat. During Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in the summer of 1862, Wheeler again performed well, this time as a brigade commander. In August, he was shifted to the cavalry, the role for which he had been trained and where his talents and passion lay. In October 1862, he was made chief of cavalry for the Army of Tennessee and soon after received a promotion to brigadier general.

Wheeler excelled in cooperating with, and supporting, the main army. He displayed his greatest skills in screening the army's movements, supporting the infantry during battles, and especially in covering retreats, a skill that earned him the rank of major general. A professional to the core, he carried out his orders to the letter and carefully followed regulations. In fact, he authored several military manuals, including *Cavalry Tactics* in 1863, which became the standard for Confederate cavalry operations. In it, Wheeler outlined a modern approach to the cavalry, as he fully adopted the model of the mounted infantry. Unlike heavy cavalry or dragoons, both of which fought as horsemen, the mounted infantry combined the speed and scouting abilities of the cavalry with the firepower of the infantry. Using horses enabled them to move quickly into a position, where they then dismounted and fought as infantry. This combination proved ideal for operations in the heavily wooded and mountainous regions of the South and remained the American model for decades afterward. Although Wheeler did not create the mounted infantry model, he did recognize its effectiveness and did his best to both promote and implement it in the field.

Wheeler did not perform well as a raider, a skill that brought fame to many other cavalry commanders, including both Nathan Bedford Forrest and J. E.

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Joseph Wheeler September 10, 1836 – January 25, 1906

B. Stuart. His raids often ended disastrously, and he did not enjoy the notoriety that came in that area.

Later in the war, Wheeler's cavalry often put up the only defense the South could offer against the invading forces of William Tecumseh Sherman. Unsuccessful in stopping these Union forces, he nevertheless won many small battles along the way. Wheeler also volunteered to cover the retreat of Confederate president Jefferson Davis in the chaotic days at the end of the war. Although he could not prevent the capture of Davis, Wheeler accompanied him to prison and remained in solitary confinement until his release in the summer of 1865.

After the war, Wheeler married Daniella Jones Sherrod, a widow whom he had met while fighting in northern Alabama. She brought six children to the union. He tried his hand at business in New Orleans, working as a partner in a carriage and hardware operation. When that failed, he moved to Lawrence County, Alabama, where his wife had a home known as Pond Spring. There, with her family's help, he became a lawyer and planter. Wheeler struggled through the Reconstruction years, embracing change by investing in railroads but still holding on to tradition by becoming an active member of the so-called "Bourbons." The Bourbon Democrats wanted economic progress but also worked for the "Redemption" of the South by ending Reconstruction and returning power to the planter class and re-establishing white supremacy. Wheeler, like many Bourbons, tried to position himself as a moderate candidate between the Republicans and the Independent Democrats who foreshadowed the later Populists and were supported by many small farmers.

Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in a hotly contested race in 1880, Wheeler served most of the term only to have the results of the election overturned. His opponent, Col. William M. Lowe, a fiery leader of the Independent Democrats, took over the seat, but died soon after. Wheeler returned to Congress in 1885 to replace Lowe and served there until 1900. He served as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures and spent most of his congressional career on financial matters. He sought to heal the divisions between the North and South by promoting economic policies that would rebuild and expand the southern economy. This made him a ready ally of the proponents of the so-called New South such as Henry W. Grady.

In 1897, Wheeler became a crusader, pushing the United States toward war with Spain. He led a group of congressmen who wanted to intervene in

Cuba, arguing that the conflict would be a struggle for liberty and that it was America's duty to fight for freedom, Christianity, and civilization. His bellicose speeches resounded with rhetorical attacks on tyranny, couching the war against Spain in terms that echoed not only the American Revolution but also the Confederate cause. Wheeler's motivation for war fit easily within the notion that Americans did not fight for empire, but only for freedom. Such thinking helped him and others reconcile the Lost Cause of the Confederacy with American nationalism. In 1898, he volunteered for military service and rejoined the U.S. Army at the outset of the Spanish-American War. Initially a major general of volunteers, he earned a regular army commission as a brigadier general. Some former Union and Confederate officers noted the irony of Wheeler serving in the U.S. Army. Former Confederate general James Longstreet saw Wheeler in his U.S. uniform and could not help but comment on it. Longstreet reportedly said that he wanted to predecease Wheeler so he could hear Confederate general Jubal Early curse at him for wearing the blue uniform.

Although sick at the outset of the Battle for San Juan Hill in Cuba, the sound of battle proved irresistible, and Wheeler went to the front. The division he commanded included Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders and his orders led to the dramatic operations that resulted in the taking of the hill. Three of his six children had joined him in the war, his oldest son served on his staff, his daughter as a nurse, and his youngest boy in the navy. Wheeler himself fell ill while in Cuba and spent much of the conflict incapacitated.

Later, during the Philippine-American War, he served under Gen. Arthur MacArthur in the Philippines and supposedly dismounted and carried the pack of an infantryman who complained about being too tired to continue a march. Wheeler died in New York City in 1906, a symbol both of the Old South and the New South, but also of the Civil War, the Lost Cause, and Reconciliation and Reunion. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His home was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and was donated to the Alabama Historical Commission by his descendents in 1993.

*A. James Fuller
University of Indianapolis*

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Joseph Wheeler September 10, 1836 – January 25, 1906