

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

Volume XII Number XI November 2013



Honoring the Gray

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Micah Jenkins Camp Meeting Tuesday, November 12th 2013

**Regularly scheduled meeting will be at 7:00 PM at the
Mayflower Seafood Restaurant at 2124 Celanese Rd, Rock Hill, SC
Come early join the fellowship and eat.**

**Our Camp speaker for November is Bill Lockridge on the
subject of "Selma & the War in the Trans-Chattahoochee". He will
have copies of his book on Selma, and he also offers for sale black
powder pistols or rifles. He has asked that those who are inter-
ested to let him know ahead of time so he can be certain to bring
the right stuff.**



Bill Lockridge

1st Lt Commander's Comments

Selma, Alabama, a Remembrance

Our Camp speaker for November is Bill Lockridge on the subject of "Selma & the War in the Trans-Chattahoochee". I worked down in Selma for several years, and found it to be a most interesting part of the Country.

Selma, Alabama, was one of the Confederacy's main military manufacturing centers, producing tons of supplies and munitions, and turning out warships. The Selma Ordnance and Naval Foundry complex included a naval foundry, shipyard, army arsenal, and gunpowder works.

By 1863, most materiel was manufactured in Selma, employing at least ten thousand people.

There were several attempts to capture Selma, but none succeeded until near the end of the War. On the afternoon of April 1, 1865, after skirmishing all morning, Yankee Major General James H. Wilson's advanced guard ran into Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest's line of battle. Here Forrest had hoped to bring his entire force to bear on Wilson, but delays caused by flooding plus earlier contact with the enemy enabled Forrest to muster less than 2,000 men, mostly old men and young boys. The outnumbered and outgunned Confederates fought bravely for more than an hour as more Union cavalry and artillery deployed on the field. Forrest himself was wounded by a saber-wielding Union captain whom he killed with his revolver. Finally, a Union cavalry charge with carbines blazing broke the Confederate militia causing Forrest to be flanked on his right.

The Southern artillery, in one of the many ironies of the Civil War, only had solid shot on hand, while just a short distance away was an arsenal which produced tons of canister, a highly effective anti-personnel ammunition.

To the west, many Confederate soldiers fought the pursuing Union soldiers all the way down to the eastern side of Valley Creek. They escaped in the darkness by swimming across the Alabama River near the mouth of Valley Creek (where the present day Battle of Selma Reenactment is held.)

The Union soldiers looted the city that night while many businesses and private residences were burned. They spent the next week destroying the arsenal and naval foundry. Then they left Selma heading to Montgomery.

*1st Lt Commander
Bucky Sutton*



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. Continue to pray for our country. We are in very troubling times. The evening news is rarely about anything good.
- Please add Collie Fox's family to your prayers. Collie, a long time member, recently passed away.
- Please continue to keep Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list.
- Please continue to keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having back problems.
- Please continue to keep Jeanette Floyd on your list. She tripped and fell while helping Jim get the onions and severely injured her wrist and arm.
- Please keep Ray Baker on your prayer list. Ray is doing much better. He has lost a lot of weight and is on a strict special diet.
- Please add Larry Gregory's 9 year old grandson to your list. While visiting the Grand Canyon with his family, he fell and broke his femur and had surgery to put in screws and plates.
- Please continue to pray for the SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Larry Gregory*

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Larry Gregory. Larry can be contacted by phone (803-324-7438) or by email (poppyg@comporium.net).

**Visit the Micah Jenkins Camp website at:
<http://bgmicahjenkins.org/>**

Time Line November 1863

Nov 4th - Braxton Bragg orders James Longstreet to Knoxville to operate against Ambrose Burnside. Longstreet is the last of the generals that complained to Jefferson Davis about Bragg.

Nov 6th - At the Battle of Droop Mountain in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, Union General William Averill defeats General John Echols.

Nov 7th - At the Battle of Rappahannock Station Battle of Kelly's Ford George Meade, re-armed and re-supplied, crosses the Rappahannock and begins advancing on the Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 7th - Fort Sumter again falls under heavy shelling. It will last until Nov 10.

Nov 8th - Bragg appoints Major General John Breckinridge to command Harvey Hill's corps.

Nov 12th - In response to former Louisiana Congressman Benjamin Flanders, Lincoln states "...the act of secession is legally nothing and needs no repealing."

Nov 12th - Following a couple of quiet days, federal shelling of Fort Sumter resumes.

Nov 15th - Moving east from the Mississippi, General William Tecumseh Sherman arrives in Stevenson, Alabama with four divisions. Sherman then confers with Grant in Chattanooga.

Nov 16th - At the Battle of Campbell's Station, Knoxville Ambrose Burnside withdraws following an attack by James Longstreet.

Nov 17 - Dec 4 - The Siege of Knoxville.

Nov 18th - President Abraham Lincoln, William Seward and Frank Blair, along with diplomats, foreign visitors, a military guard and a Marine band leave Washington D. C. on a "special" 4-car train organized by the B&O Railroad Pennsylvania

Nov 19th - At the dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg President Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address. Immediately following the speech he calls it a "flat failure."

Nov 20th - Federals began heavy bombardment of Fort Sumter. It will continue, off and on, through December 4.

Nov 22nd - Completely unaware of the federal build-up in Chattanooga, Braxton Bragg detaches Buckner's Corps and orders him to join Longstreet in Knoxville.

Nov 23rd - Action at Orchard Knob, Chattanooga.

Nov 24th - At the Battle of Lookout Mountain Battle Above the Clouds Joseph Hooker engages forces under Carter Stevenson on the slopes of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee

Nov 25th - At the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga three Union armies attacked the Army of Tennessee atop Missionary Ridge, east of downtown Chattanooga. Patrick Cleburne stopped William Tecumseh Sherman from the north, although outnumbered 10 to 1. Joe Hooker was seriously delayed by burnt bridges and failed to hit the southern end of Bragg's line near Rossville,

Georgia. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland struck the center, breaking Bragg's line and forcing a retreat. Sheridan, ordered to pursue, was stopped dead in his tracks by William Hardee's rear guard action.

Nov 26th - At the Battle of Ringgold Gap Patrick Cleburne's rear guard action against Joseph Hooker following the defeat at Missionary Ridge gives Braxton Bragg time to establish a line in Dalton, GA.

Nov 26th - George Meade crosses the Rapidan River attempting to turn Lee's right flank, starting the Mine Run Campaign.

Nov 27th - General John Hunt Morgan escapes from the Ohio State Penitentiary

Nov 27th - General William French 5th Corps is attacked by Edward Johnson and his Confederate division near Payne Farm in Virginia.

Nov 28th - In Dalton, Georgia, Braxton Bragg telegraphs his resignation to President Davis.

Nov 28th - Ulysses S. Grant orders William Tecumseh Sherman to advance on Knoxville and relieve Ambrose Burnside.

Nov 29th - The Battle of Fort Sanders (earlier known as Ft. Loudon or Loudoun).

Nov 29th - General G. K. Warren, ordered to move to Lee's right flank, arrives at his position late and decides to dig in and wait until morning.

Nov 30th - President Davis accepts Bragg's resignation and appoints William Hardee in temporary command of the Army of Tennessee.

Nov 30th - G. K. Warren decides not to attack the reinforced Confederate line near Mine Run.

Famous Quotes

"Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate dead; see to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you."
- Robert Lewis Dabney, Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson



As my tenure as camp commander is coming to an end, I would like to leave you with these words from Rod Gragg "The Illustrated Confederate Reader" pg. 243

"They were the war's young men grown old, the thin gray line of Confederate Veterans. Most were united by a futile dream of Southern nationhood, an abiding love for the South, and the common experiences of soldiers who had worn Confederate gray. Southerners did not neglect them or forget them. As they grew older and their numbers fewer, their deeds and sacrifices glowed brighter and dearer to their children and grandchildren. They were memorialized in monuments and verse; honored at reunions; feted and eulogized on Confederate memorial Day; respected by former foes, and revered by the last generation of Southerners to know them."



*Again it has been an honor & privilege to serve as your camp commander.....
Your Humble & Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*

2014-2015 Elections

We will be holding nominations in November for new camp officers for 2014-2015. These include Camp Commander, 1st Lt. Commander, 2nd Lt. Commander, Adjutant, Chaplain, Camp Historian and Color Sergeant. If you know of anyone who wishes to serve, please feel free to nominate them or if you would like to serve the camp as an officer, please nominate yourself or have a friend nominate you.

Current Nominations for Camp Officers for 2014-2015

Commander: Bucky Sutton
1st Lt. Commander: Chip Adams
2nd Lt. Commander: Jim Floyd
Adjutant: Chris Sims
Chaplain: Mike Short
Quartermaster: Jack Morton
Historian: None

If you have any further nominations, please bring to November's meeting.

Lowrys' Christmas Parade

Lowrys parade is coming again next month. Now is the time to prepare. For those that have attended before, you know you can not have too much candy.

A five gallon bucket is a good start. Last year I brought two five gallon buckets and still ran out!!

Get you candy now. Take advantage of the discount prices after halloween and come out and join us.

More details to come next month.

Charles Quintard - Chaplain for the Confederate Army

Medical Doctor Charles T. Quintard (1824-1898) was the second Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. With other prominent citizens of Columbia, Tennessee, including Bishop Leonidas Polk, Quintard founded an early Tennessee school for young women, the Columbia Female Academy. Quintard was rector of the Church of the Advent in Nashville in the years leading up to the Civil War.

He was born in Connecticut to a Huguenot family, studied medicine at University Medical College, New York University and Bellevue Hospital, and moved to Memphis to teach physiology and pathological anatomy at Memphis Medical College. Under the influence of Bishop James Hervey Otey, Quintard studied for holy orders and entered the priesthood in the 1850s.

After the outbreak of the War, Quintard was nominated by soldiers in the Confederate 1st Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, to serve as their chaplain. He accepted this invitation, despite his initial pro-Union stance, and also served as a regimental surgeon.

After the war, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South, serving alongside several other former Confederate officers including Josiah Gorgas, who had been Chief of Ordnance, and General Edmund Kirby Smith. His mission was to make the Episcopal Church in Tennessee “a refuge for all—the lame, halt and blind as well as the rich.” Hoping that the Episcopal Church would also expand its evangelistic work among African Americans, he opposed plans to segregate the black congregations of the denomination, and he assisted in the founding of Hoffman Hall, a seminary for African Americans adjacent to Fisk University in Nashville.



On October 19, 2013, Billy Gallien was awarded the highest honor given to Scouts, the Eagle Scout Badge. Billy has many, many merit badges, but the effort that stands apart is his Eagle Project to clean up and repair the Lewis Family Cemetery.

He cleaned, weeded, removed dead trees, bushes and saplings, repaired and repainted the Confederate Iron Crosses, replaced the tattered flag, dug up the buried broken tombstones, placed a new sign marking the cemetery, and organized a Confederate Memorial Service honoring the Veterans and their families.

The Micah Jenkins Camp extends a hearty ‘well done’ to Billy and a note of appreciation for his work to honor our Confederate ancestors.

Bucky Sutton



**Victoria Burrell,
Iredell Jones CofC Chapter President
and
Billy Gallien, SC Division CofC President**

Recent CofC Meeting

The Iredell Jones Chapter #85, Children of the Confederacy, met on October 26 and 27, 2013, at the WBTS Reenactment at Brattonsville. We had a wonderful weekend and the children enjoyed portraying young people during the War.

Our Chapter will be taking part in another Monument Rededication on November 24, 2013, at 3pm. The Surrender Monument in Columbia, SC, will be 100 years old this year and, as is the custom, the children will rededicate it. We invite you to join us. A flier is attached.

We will meet next at the Veteran's Parade in Lancaster, SC. Line up is at 11am and step off is at noon. Come out to this wonderful local event to honor our veterans with us.

Any child with a Confederate Ancestor is invited to join our Chapter. We have many volunteers who will assist with applications. To join us at the Veteran's Parade, please call Judy McCardle at 803/493-6530.

We also invite you to assist us with our programs. At our Parade Meeting, the children will be asked to bring books for children of our active military. The deployed parent will read the book and the reading will be made into a video. The child will receive the book and a copy of the video from the parent who is deployed. If you wish to donate to this worthy project, please bring children's books to your next meeting and Iredell Jones Chapter will distribute them.

We will also have a collection jar for you to pass at your meeting. Please make donations of pennies and \$5 bills or other monetary donations for our "Make Lincoln Work for the Confederacy" project to donate to Division and General Officers Projects. We also collect cancelled postage stamps for the Wounded Warrior Project; aluminum pop tops for Ronald McDonald House; miniature and full sized toiletries for Tenderhearts and Safe Passage; box tops and labels for education; and used greeting cards for St. Jude's Hospital. Just bring them to your next Camp Meeting and we will be happy to pick them up. We thank you for your support of the CofC and their projects.

God Save the South!
Judy McCardle



The Children of the South Carolina Division Children of the Confederacy

Invite you to Attend a 100 Year
Dedication Ceremony
Of the Surrender Marker
Columbia, South Carolina

Sunday
November 24, 2013
3pm

Directions

From the intersection of Elmwood Avenue and Main Street in Columbia, drive north on Main Street for .5 Miles. Turn left onto River Drive for .3 Miles. The marker is on the southwest corner of River Drive and Beaufort Street.



John Echols (March 20, 1823 – May 24, 1896)

Echols was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, Washington College and Harvard College. A tall imposing man, standing 6 feet 4 inches tall, Echols quickly became a leader among his peers. On becoming a lawyer in 1843 he settled in Union, Monroe County (now West Virginia). Echols represented Monroe County in the Virginia House of Delegates 1852–1853 and in the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861.

He offered his service to the state's army and was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel. On May 8, 1861, he was ordered by General Robert E. Lee to call out and muster in volunteer forces, not to exceed two regiments, to rendezvous at Staunton for Joseph E. Johnston's fledgling army. Echols was then assigned command of the 27th Virginia Infantry, leading the regiment in the fighting at the First Battle of Manassas under Stonewall Jackson. He was soon promoted to colonel, serving in the Valley Campaign. He was severely wounded on March 23, disabling him for several weeks. Echols was promoted to brigadier general on April 16, 1862 during his convalescence. Later in the year, he was assigned to command a brigade of the army of Western Virginia. He participated as a brigade commander in William W. Loring's occupation of the Kanawha Valley in September. After Loring withdrew to the mountains, Echols replaced him in command of the Department of Western Virginia. He promptly reoccupied Charleston, but was forced to retreat by a superior enemy force.

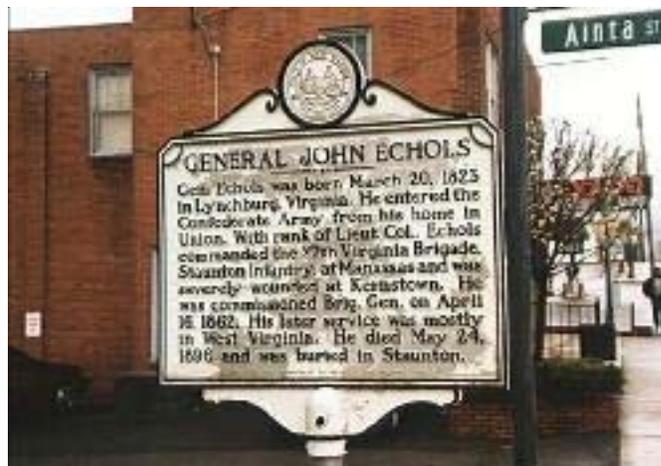
He resigned his departmental command in the spring of 1863, and, during the following summer, served upon the three-man court of inquiry held in Richmond to investigate the cause of the fall of Vicksburg. Later in the year, he commanded the Confederate forces in the Battle of Droop Mountain, stubbornly resisting a series of Federal attacks. In May 1864, he commanded John C. Breckinridge's right wing at the Battle of New Market in the Shenandoah Valley.

Echols' Brigade was recalled by Robert E. Lee to rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia near Cold Harbor during the Siege of Petersburg. On August 22, 1864, he was given charge of the District of Southwestern Virginia, and on March 29, 1865, Echols was assigned command of the western department of Virginia, relieving General Breckinridge, who had joined the staff of President Jefferson Davis. On April 2, Echols, with nearly 7,000 men, began a hasty march to unite with Lee. He reached Christiansburg, Virginia, on April 10, where he received a telegram announcing Lee's surrender at

Appomattox Courthouse. At a solemn council of war, Echols decided to march to unite with Johnston's army, and Echols led two brigades southward towards North Carolina. Subsequently, he accompanied President Davis to Augusta, Georgia.

After the war, Echols resumed the practice of law in Staunton. He helped select the members of the Committee of Nine, a group of state leaders who worked to ensure that the state be readmitted into the Union. Echols returned to the Virginia House of Delegates 1878–1881, representing Staunton and Augusta County; while there, he sided with the Funders against the Readjusters. He became President of the Staunton National Valley Bank, and Receiver and General Manager of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, living in Kentucky the last ten years of his life as he managed the railroad's affairs.

Echols was twice married, first to a sister of Senator Allen T. Caperton of West Virginia, and, after her death, to Mrs. Mary Cochrane Reid of New York. He died at the residence of his son, Edward Echols (later lieutenant governor of Virginia), at Staunton, where he is buried in Thornrose Cemetery.



Sign located at the intersection of Route 219 and Route 3

It reads: "Gen. Echols was born March 20, 1823 in Lynchburg, Virginia. He entered the Confederate Army from his home in Union. With rank of Lieut. Col., Echols commanded the 27th Virginia Brigade, Staunton Infantry, at Manassas and was severely wounded at Kernstown. He was commissioned Brig. Gen. on April 16, 1862. His later service was mostly in West Virginia. He died May 24, 1896 and was buried in Staunton."



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



John Echols (March 20, 1823 – May 24, 1896)