

May \_\_\_\_\_ 1815



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**THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations"*



**PRAYER REQUESTS:**

**PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.**

E-mail: [jay\\_b\\_good@msn.com](mailto:jay_b_good@msn.com) or [csaford@hotmail.com](mailto:csaford@hotmail.com)  
 call 601-649 -1867 or call Joe Cospers at 601-649-7060.



**Breaking News:**

Commander Douglas Jefcoat has reluctantly resigned his post effective immediately, citing personal and professional obligations. 2LT Commander Irvin Gatlin has agreed to assume command.

At our next meeting, the 28<sup>th</sup> of May, we will need to accept nominations for 2Lt Commander to replace Irvin. Following this an election will be held at the next meeting in June (More nominations can be accepted then).

If Commander Gatlin does not wish to serve out the remainder of Doug's term, then we will entertain nominations for a new commander at the May meeting.



## UPCOMING EVENTS:

Date unknown: Presentation of original copy of the 1860's map showing Davis County and Leesburg to the Mississippi Department of Archives in Jackson. According to the gift agreement the Camp will retain the copyright and has not transferred to the Archives the rights to make copies of the map.

This will enable us to continue to sell copies of the Mississippi portion as a fund-raising effort.

The event will be photographed and a state-wide news release will go out about the donation.

May 24<sup>th</sup>: The Rosin Heels Color Guard has once again been asked to assist at the Memorial Day Ceremonies at the Veterans Museum in Laurel.

May 28<sup>th</sup>, Camp Meeting: At this time, meeting place is unknown, you will be notified by special Dispatch when it is confirmed.

June 5 - 7 120th Mississippi Division, SCV Reunion. Columbus, MS for more information and registration form go to: [www.genbarksdale.org](http://www.genbarksdale.org)



### **BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR**

This effort has been endorsed by the  
General Executive Council  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

#### **EXAMPLE:**

Pvt. James W.  
McCluney  
6<sup>th</sup> MS CAV. CO. F

Make checks in the order of \$50.00 per brick to:  
Mississippi Division, SCV  
in memo area: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund

Mail to:  
Mississippi Division SCV  
c/o Larry McCluney, MS Div AOT Councilman  
1412 North Park Drive  
Greenwood, MS 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier at Beauvoir.



### **THE BATTLE AT COFFEEVILLE**

*"The bullets rained about me like hail!"*<sup>1</sup>

In November, 1862, Union Major General U. S. Grant began a movement south from Grand Junction, Tennessee, along the Mississippi Central Railroad. The object of this expedition, known as the Mississippi Central Campaign, was the defeat of Confederate General John C. Pemberton's forces

and, ultimately, the capture of Vicksburg.

As Grant's campaign began, the Confederate defenders were positioned behind extensive fortifications along the Tallahatchie River north of Oxford. As the Federal advance reached Holly Springs, Lumpkin's Mills (present day Wall Doxey State Park) and Waterford, Pemberton ordered a retreat south through Oxford, Water Valley and Coffeeville to a new defensive line on the south bank of the Yalobusha river with Grenada as the Confederate HQ.

As Pemberton pulled his forces back to the line of the Yalobusha, Grant followed. At the head of the pursuit was Union cavalry commanded by Grant's chief of cavalry, Colonel Theophilus Lyle Dickey. Pressing the Confederate rear guard, Dickey's troopers moved along the railroad through Water Valley crossing the O'tuckalofa creek south of town and approached Coffeeville on December 5.

Waiting in ambush for them however, were Confederate troops under the command of General Mansfield Lovell, positioned in the thick woods about one mile northeast of town. As many of Lovell's men had been prisoners in the north after surrendering at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and had only recently returned south, there were particularly anxious to fight the bluecoats.

To aid to their firepower, Generals Lovell and Lloyd Tilghman positioned artillery from the Point Coupee Louisiana battery and Hedden's Kentucky battery on small hills that allowed them to fire over the Confederate troops lying hidden in the woods. The Confederates arrayed at Coffeeville included men from the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry, the 9<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry, the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry, and the 7<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry and the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee cavalry were held in reserve.

Late in the afternoon, the Union forces, composed of cavalry from the 7<sup>th</sup> Kansas, 5<sup>th</sup> Ohio, 2<sup>nd</sup> Iowa, 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan, 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Illinois and Battery G, 2<sup>nd</sup> Illinois Artillery, were moving slowly down the road, toward the waiting Confederates.

As the Federal cavalry advanced on foot in line of battle, Confederate skirmishers retreated toward their lines as the Federal artillery lobbed shells in the direction of the Confederates to hurry their retreat. After one of these shells narrowly missed killing a group of Confederate officers, including Lovell, Tilghman and Col W. H. "Red" Jackson of the 7<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry, Lovell ordered the two Confederate batteries to open fire.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Kansas was in the center of the Union line and slightly in advance when the Confederate cannoners opened up. Caught by surprise, the Jayhawkers quickly retreated to the main Federal line. With both sides exchanging fire, the Confederates charged. Forming their line of a ridge, the Federals were soon flanked and broken. Seeing that he was

outflanked by the charging Confederates however, Col. Albert Lee of the 7<sup>th</sup> Kansas, ordered his men to fall back.

Attempting to slow the Confederate advance and allow the rest of the Union cavalry to escape, Lt. Col. William McCullough<sup>2</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup> Illinois led a detachment to form a rearguard. Unfortunately for McCullough, the 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry, under the command of Major Washington Lafayette Doss, had slipped up a valley and appeared suddenly on the left flank of the Illinois troopers. As they turned to face the new threat on their flank, McCullough was wounded. Dismounting his horse, he was quickly hit twice more and died on the spot. In addition, several of McCullough's men and their horses were killed, wounded or captured in the final action which occurred well after dark under the light of a full moon.

Casualties for the battle are difficult to determine. Of the approximately 5,000 men engaged, the Federals lost an estimated 125 killed, wounded or missing, while the Confederates probably lost about 50 men.

The victory at Coffeerville was important for the Confederates as the action forced the Federal army to fall back through Water Valley, which they put to the torch in their anger, and gave Pemberton time to pull all of his forces into the defenses south of the Yalobusha river at Grenada.

This, coupled with the successful raid by Nathan Bedford Forest and Earl Van Dorn on Grant's extended supply line and base at Holly Springs, forced Grant to retreat to Grand Junction and abandon his overland attempt to capture Vicksburg.

Note: Puts your little soiré at "Rocky Creek" in the shade don't it!

Source:

<http://andspeakingofwhich.blogspot.com/2012/12/the-bullets-rained-about-me-llike-hail.html>

Notes:

1. Fletcher Pomeroy, Company D, 7<sup>th</sup> Kansas Cavalry.
2. Born in Flemingsburg, KY 1811, William McCullough was a veteran of the black Hawk War. In 1840, McCullough's right arm was torn off by a threshing machine. According to an eyewitness account of the incident, the remainder of his arm was amputated without anesthetics, after which McCullough sat up and calmly smoked a cigar! The same year, he was elected sheriff of McLean County, Illinois and later served several terms as Circuit Clerk. In that capacity, he became friends with a young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln. Due to his association with Lincoln he was immediately promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 4<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry at the outbreak of the war, despite having one arm and a bad eye!



OPINION:

Kudos to Greg Stewart who, by all reports, is

doing an outstanding job in restoring Jefferson Davis' last home to profitability.

According to Don Green head of maintenance (and many other jobs!) A lot has been done to attract more people and its working.

One of the items has been the establishment of a "petting zoo" which is attractive to kids and is in keeping with the fact that Beauvoir was a working farm, not just a sea-side villa!

Included in the animals for the children to enjoy is a camel. And here is where your interim editor and the "forces that be" at Beauvoir part company.

Jefferson Davis was, as Secretary of War under James Buchanan, a proponent of the use of camels as beasts of burden in the dry arid wastes of the American west which was taking a toll on the horses and mules then being used.

That's OK.

However, the management of Beauvoir left the naming of the new camel up to individuals who may or may not have knowledge of Jefferson Davis' innovative measures or any other area of the history of the war.

Allow me a moment while the following is presented for those of you unfamiliar with "*Douglas the Camel*":

Douglas, was a domesticated dromedary used by Company "A" of the 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and because of this the 43rd became known as the "*Camel Regiment*."

Douglas was originally part of a US War Department program, initiated by Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, which aimed to experiment with camels as a possible alternative to horses and mules which were dying of dehydration in vast numbers in their service out west.

Although the exact details are unknown, Douglas somehow made his way to Mississippi. He was initially given to Colonel W. H. Moore by 1st Lt. William Hargrove. Besides being a mascot, Douglas was assigned to the Regimental Band, carrying instruments and knapsacks.

Though the men tried to treat Douglas like a horse, the camel was known to break free of any tether, and was eventually allowed to graze freely. Despite not being tied up, he never wandered far.

Douglas's first active service was with Gen. Price in the Iuka campaign and he also participated in the 1862 Battle of Corinth. He remained with the regiment until the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was killed by cowardly union sharpshooters.

Enraged at his cold-blooded murder by the yankees, the men swore to avenge him. Col. Bevier enlisted six of his own best sharpshooters, and successfully shot the culprit. Bevier reportedly said, "*I refused to hear his name, and was rejoiced to learn that he had been severely wounded.*"

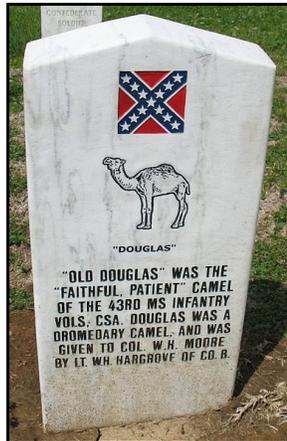
According to legend, after Douglas was shot, his

remains were carved up and eaten by either the yankees or Confederates (Douglas didn't mind, rations were short on the Southern side after all).

Douglas is currently honored with his own small memorial marker in Vicksburg's Cedar Hill Cemetery.

He, along with other camels used during the war, is not overlooked by historians, nor by Civil War Re-enactors. There is currently a group called the Texas Camel Corps, whose mission is to promote the stories of camels, like Douglas, used during the war.

The camel at Beauvoir should be named Douglas (Or Douglas Jr./Douglas II).



This may be a repeat but it needs to be repeated:

In this column is the topic of how chief justice John Marshall subverted the Constitution.

John Marshall was appointed chief justice of the United States by President John Adams and served in that capacity from March 3, 1801, until his death in 1835. He greatly admired Alexander Hamilton and as stated by biographer Ron Chernow, "*Marshall once observed that next to the former treasury secretary he felt like a mere candle to 'the sun at noonday.'*"

When the Federalists failed at the Constitution Convention into making a national government, they shifted their attention to one of *subverting* the Constitution through the judicial system.

President John Adams appointed dozens of "*judges*" to the federal judiciary just before leaving office.

This was done so the party faithful as stated in DiLorenzo's book *Hamilton's Curse*, could continue to effectively rewrite (and subvert) the *federal* system of government that was created by the Constitution. Of course, his biggest accomplishment was in appointing John Marshall to the Supreme Court.

Marshall's future decisions were almost verbatim

copies of Hamilton's own arguments. Marshall rarely depended upon the Constitution in making decisions. He would cite *The Federalists Papers*, which were predominantly written by Hamilton and what his views of the Constitution should look like. By the way, his views had already been rejected by the convention. However, Marshall worked diligently for thirty five years to replace the Constitution with "*law*" which is different from and often has nothing to do with the Constitution at all.

As stated in *Hamilton's Curse*, Marshall's "*law*" went a long way toward helping the Hamiltonian nationalists surreptitiously alter the form of government in America from Jeffersonian federalism to Hamiltonian nationalism and governmental consolidation. Why would the Founding Fathers go to the effort of fighting a revolution for liberty and write a constitution that would put that liberty in the hands of five government lawyers for life?

Then in addition to that, give the central government the right of being the sole arbiter of the limits of its own powers by granting it the right to interpret the constitutionality of legislation through its own court system.

It would soon be found that there would be no limits to its powers. In his book *Tyranny Unmasked*, John Taylor wrote, for example, that since constitutional government was "(the) *essential principle for preserving liberty*," the Constitution "*could have designed to destroy it [liberty], by investing five or six men [Supreme Court justices], installed for life, with a power of regulating the constitutional rights of all political departments.*"

In *Hamilton's Curse*, it states that another Virginian, Henry St. George Tucker, expressed a similar opinion in his *View of the Constitution of the United States*, a book that, during the early nineteenth century, was considered to be an expression of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the Constitution.

Tucker taught law at William and Mary College, was the adoptive father of John Randolph of Roanoke, and authored one of the very first plans for the peaceful abolition of slavery in 1796.

In his book he wrote that if the "*authority*" of the central government were ever to extend so far as to change the Constitution itself through judicial fiat, then "*government, whatever be its form,*" would become "*despotic.*"

As DiLorenzo states, that is exactly where America stands today, and no one is more responsible for this state of affairs than Chief Justice John Marshall, the original champion of the Hamiltonian interpretation of the Constitution. Americans are truly living in a "*country*" (of lawyers). Here is something interesting that Marshall did soon after taking his position on the Supreme Court. This decision was one that put the courts in charge instead of the elected Congress.

As stated in *Hamilton's Curse*, His (Marshall's opportunity came shortly after his first cousin, Jefferson, was inaugurated as president in March 1801. One of Adam's "judges" was a man named William Marbury, who had been appointed as a justice of the peace in Washington, D.C. He was appointed, but Adam's secretary of state - none other than John Marshall - neglected to deliver to him his actual commission, a legal document that would grant him judicial Powers.

When James Madison became secretary of state under the newly installed President Jefferson, he had no intention of delivering commissions to *any* of the *midnight judges*. Then Jefferson announced that he considered the commissions of the forty - two judges void.

Marbury sued the government for his commission, bringing his lawsuit directly to the U.S. Supreme Court. He wanted the Court to order Secretary of State Madison to deliver his commission to him. Marbury brought his suit to the Supreme Court because the Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Court jurisdiction in such cases.

After two years of legal wrangling the Court found that Congress had no constitutional right to assign such jurisdiction. That part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was therefore unconstitutional. Marbury lost the case and did not receive his commission. Jefferson was pleased. But so was John Marshall. Judge Andrew Napolitano, explains why the scheming Marshall, who wrote the Court's opinion, must have been so pleased: "*Marbury v. Madison is the most important court decision in American history because it created judicial review - the power of the Supreme Court, and eventually all federal courts, to examine a statute (and eventually the behavior of the president as well) and to declare it void if the court finds it to run counter to the Constitution.*"

This means that the "Supreme Court granted itself the authority to declare the will of the people ( as represented through Congress ) as null and void."

Now, does that not answer how the courts of this land, especially the Supreme Court, has such powers as to override or even ignore what the US Congress has passed as law, and the individual states that make this country don't even begin to figure into the process!

*"There were some things that were not surrendered at Appomattox: We did not surrender our rights in history, not was it one of the conditions of surrender that unfriendly lips should be suffered to tell the story of that war or unfriendly hands should write the epitaphs of the Confederate dead. We have a right to teach our children the true history of that war, the*

*causes that led up to it, and the principles involved."*  
Tennessee State Senator, Edward W. Carmack, 1903

In his essay, "*The Yankee Problem in American History*" Clyde Wilson pointed out that "by Yankee I do not mean everybody from north of the Potomac and Ohio. Lots of them have always been good folks."

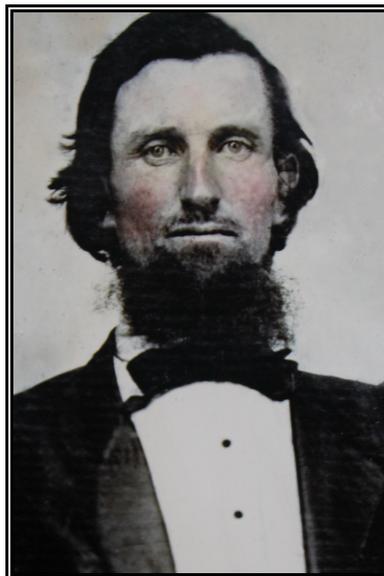
He, like others before him, used "the term [Yankee] historically to designate that peculiar ethnic group descended from New Englanders, who can be easily recognized by their arrogance, hypocrisy, greed, and lack of congeniality, [and] for ordering other people around . . . They are the chosen saints whose mission is to make America, and the world, into the perfection of their own image."

"Hillary Rodham Clinton," Clyde Wilson continues, "is a museum-quality specimen of the Yankee - self-righteous, ruthless, and self-aggrandizing."

Minutes: Camp Meeting, April 30<sup>th</sup> at Mauldin Center:

Compatriot John Parker provided a Crock Pot full of sausage simmering in BBQ sauce, along with buns, fixin's and soft drinks! Thanks John that was a good feed!

Our program was presented by Compatriot Daryl Gambrell who spoke on his ancestor Lawrence Wilson Gambrell of the 46<sup>th</sup> Miss. Vol. Inf. which was very involved throughout the war, and was one of the units surrendered at Vicksburg. Following exchange the 46<sup>th</sup> was involved in the defense of Atlanta and fought at Marietta, Kennesaw Mountain and Allatoona Pass.



LAWRENCE WILSON GAMBRELL  
1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Company "H," 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry  
(Post war Photograph)

Daryl also showed a copy of a most interesting map of Mississippi in 1819 when it only had 13 Counties all along the Southern part!

At the end of his presentation Daryl, in the spirit of Charles Mott, offered up a high resolution copy of his map for bids to aid the camp's coffers and the winning bid for \$75.00 was by Mike "deep pockets" Merritt!

Discussion was held about a new meeting place since "Simply Southern" has closed and Compatriot Sidney Parker suggested a building at Highland Baptist Church which has a meeting room and a small kitchen! Also a room at the Farm Bureau Building was suggested, Sidney is going to check on that and get back to us. In line with that compatriot Philip Brook's lovely better 2/3rds said she would fix a "supper" to eat at each meeting....WOW! She's a "keeper" Philip!

Doug read the Proclamation from the Governor making April "Confederate heritage Month" and presented BVT Cpl. John "Fearless Jack" Musgrove with a Certificate of Appreciation for producing and running on WIZK-AM several PSA's promoting the SCV and Confederate Heritage Month. Camp members under George Jaynes participated in memorials in Lauderdale and Meridian and Charles Mott brought copies of the papers which covered the ceremonies. Great color and B&W prints! Our boys looked good and Compatriot Carl Ford has great legs for a man his age!

Other discussions involved suggestions for Camp Programs and the need for people to suggest speakers etc., also the upcoming Southern Heritage Conference was discussed with a view to moving back to the Ramada Inn in 2016.

The Division Reunion in Columbus in June was brought up and the members were informed that the host hotel, the Courtyard Marriott, is now fully booked for that weekend. However Hyatt Place has reserved 10 rooms at a special SCV rate and can hold more if the demand exceeds that. But, if you are going, and as many members should attend as can, make your reservations NOW! Call the Hyatt at 662-370-1800 and tell them you're an SCV member. Rate for the Single King/Double Queen is \$99.00 a night, but if you're a "high roller" like Merritt you can get a Suite for \$129.00!

Coco Roberts presented an armorer's report and said that there is a good cushion of funds in the account and that while he is currently out of caps he will be ordering more and also ordering more powder in the near future.

"Cotton" Norris presented the monthly Adjutant's Report:  
**Balance Brought Forward** **\$2,467.28**

**Income:**  
 Dues 3 0.00  
 "Pass the hat" 77.00  
**Total Income:** 107.00

**Expenses:** Paid to Carl Ford (postage) 196.00

**Balance as of April 30, 2015** **\$2,378.28**

One last note, it was decided that the "Pass the Hat Income" would be offered to Mrs. Brooks to defray any expenses she would incur in preparing our simple repasts for the meetings should that go into effect. Members who eat are encouraged to put into the "hat" that which they would have spent on a meal before the meeting at "Simply Southern" or any other established eatery.

**St Stephen's Road:**

Compatriot Gambrell's 1819 map of Mississippi and comments about the location of the famous St Stephen's road brought to mind your interim editor's ongoing effort to complete his small book on the skirmish at Rocky Creek in June of 1863. In the information Daryl provided about the map it states:

"Significant roads or trails include General Jackson's military road that 'goes 'straight as an arrow' from Nashville, TN to Madisonville, LA' and the St. Stephens postal road from Natchez to Ft. St Stephens in Alabama, which follows 'roughly along the path of the present US Highway 84.'"

The ladies of the Historical organizations in Brookhaven and at Monticello have done extensive research in land records for their respective counties and have determined that the St. Stephens road was south of and quite distant from the current Highway 84. They have placed Historical Markers in both cities marking portions of the road.

After passing though Williamsburg (near the present city of Collins) the St. Stephens road trends southeastward and is the present Hwy 588 which, goes on to Ellisville. Thereby missing "Reddoch's Ferry" by many miles.

An examination of maps shows that it was the St. Stephens road on which the Deason Home in Ellisville is located and can be picked up on the eastern part of the city as the "Ellisville-Buckatunna" road of today.

There is a good illustration of General Jackson's road accessible on line and, while it indeed does not "meander," it is hardly "Straight as an arrow!"

This goes to show that the best manner of locating the actual position of roads of "yesteryear" is to look at deeds from the period which will sometimes indicate a road as a boundary for the property.



**ALERT!**

**Plans are being formulated to start a chapter of the "Order of the Confederate Rose" for Laurel/Jones County. If your wife/daughter/niece/daughter-in-law might be interested, please stay tuned for further developments!**

