



Jeff Davis Legion



The Official Publication of the Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

Fall Issue 2011

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MY LAST DAYS AS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

by G. L. Tonnoffski

I was a member of Company I, 17th North Carolina Troops, and courier to Gen. W. W. Kirkland, who commanded General Martin's old brigade, composed of the 17th, 42d, 50th, and 66th North Carolina Regiments, the 50th being detached. I was captured at the fight known as the Three Days' Battles of Wise's Fork, some six or eight miles below Kinston, N. C.

On March 8, 1865, Gen. R. F. Hoke, commanding a division composed of Kirkland's and Clingman's North Carolina Brigades (as I now recall), Hagood's South Carolina, and Colquitt's Georgia, was sent to the rear of the enemy's line by flank movements on the right. We were to some extent successful. We drove the enemy from his strong fortifications, and kept up the fight until very late that afternoon. We captured a large number of prisoners and guns. During the day, about twelve or one o'clock, in a maneuver the 17th North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Sharp, by some means became detached from the brigade; and General Kirkland on discovering this fact directed me to go in search of the regiment. Remembering where I had last seen it, I made for the point as well as I could locate it through the heavy timbered section in which we had been fighting. I rode to within one hundred yards of the enemy's line. While crossing a country road I was in full view of the enemy. This time, as throughout all my service when the weather required it, I wore a deep-blue overcoat (not army fashion), my gray pants always in my long boots, and a dark slouch hat; and so I must have been taken for a Union officer, as I was not fired upon. It was while crossing the road that I discovered my nearness to the enemy. I then changed my course, and soon found Colonel Sharp and piloted him

to the brigade.

An incident of this day's doings I shall report. After finding Colonel Sharp and on our return, riding at the head of the regiment, we found a large pile of knapsacks which the enemy in falling back had left near a house,



Portrait of an unknown Confederate soldier from North Carolina
<http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist->

presumably not having time after the attack to gather them up. I dismounted and made for them. After carefully examining the weight and condition of the knapsacks, I selected one with a new blanket and rubber. I strapped it all on my shoulders and remounted, carrying this heavy stuff the whole afternoon and until about dark. When hostilities for the day were over, I examined my treasure. Imagine how mad I was to find only an old underskirt, a much-worn cap, an old pair of shoes, and a large number of rifle and small cannon balls, with several pieces of shell!

On March 9 we made another feint movement, but were not so successful as the day before, and we fell back to our own main line and made arrangements for the next day. Early on that morning we took up our march, being piloted by Colonel Neathercutt, of the 66th North Carolina (Kirkland's) Brigade, which was on the extreme right of our division.

We soon learned that an effort was to be made to get in the rear of the left wing of the enemy's line. After traveling some distance, we were halted and ordered to flank and attack the enemy. However, we soon found that a swamp of great width had divided our line, and we were in front of the enemy. General Kirkland called me to him, saying: "Go and see if you can cross the swamp and tell Colquitt that we have driven in the picket line of the enemy and can hear nothing from him. See what is the trouble." I made for the swamp and rode until I came to a path, upon reaching which I stopped and took a survey of

Continued on page 5

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Mississippi Division SCV
Sesquicentennial for the Cause of Southern Independence web-
site

<http://mscivilwar150.homestead.com/Home.html>

Check it out and visit it often for updates



Combined Boards of Beauvoir Meetings

Rick Forte, Chairman of the Combined Boards of Beauvoir has announced that the next meeting of the Boards will be on **November 5th, 2011 at 10 AM** at Beauvoir. The meetings are open to members of the Division but seating capacity is limited.

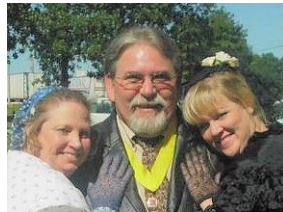


From the Commander:

Gentlemen of the Mississippi Division

I hope this issue of the JDL finds all of you in good health and spirits. There are many events that have taken place or are in the planning stages around our state and I encourage all of you to participate as much as possible. We have been successful in recruiting new members to our organization lately but as always retention is the main concern. Encourage your fellow members to renew their membership so that we may continue with all of our programs and obligations. Every member is important, those that can participate physically, and those that cannot because of work, or infirmity's, it takes us all to get the job done.

I would like to take a moment to make a report to the division that I think you will appreciate. Many years ago now there was an organization known as the 'STATES RIGHTS BRIGADE', headed by Nathan Dobbs. The Dobbs boys were members of this division as well as head of the largest ever reenactment group in the state. For several years they raised money for a Shiloh monument fund which grew to some thirty thousand dollars. Toward the end of the life of the brigade, politics as always became involved, feelings were hurt, and accusations of wrong doing in regards to the thirty thousand dollars were flying. The rumors were not true! That money was placed by them in the care of the State Archives, and I am happy to say that I received



a call from the Chairman of the Mississippi Monuments Commission this week to confirm that the money has been moved to the State Shiloh Monument Fund. This money greatly boosts the North East Mississippi's efforts to erect a monument to Mississippi troops at Shiloh. We lost men from the Mississippi division when the brigade broke up and it was in a large part due to a rumor that was untrue. We must always remember to treat each other as we would be treated, rumors are the worst kind of attack because you never know for sure where they started and you know as well as I that every time it is told it grows in scope and viciousness. Rumors have destroyed reputations and even started wars, and we must as an organization representing "honor" as something we hold dear be most honorable with each other, we should expect no less from each other nor tolerate it. I would rather have a man come at me with a sword than a rumor, the sword I can defend against with my .380 if necessary, the rumor may destroy me before I even know it was thrust at me.

Once again I would like to mention that we will be hosting the National Heritage Rally at Beauvoir in 2013. It will most likely be in Feb or March of that year, and it could bring a lot of recognition and needed revenue to Beauvoir. Make plans to attend because there will be members there from all over the confederation as well as the entire GEC. This year of course was at Montgomery, Al, and next year it will be at Richmond along Confederate Avenue ending at the Davis monument. Beauvoir will be the culmination of remembrance of Jefferson Davis and will also coincide with the grand dedication of his Presidential Library (second dedication).

Of course within a few months after this event will be the National Reunion at Vicksburg! Every camp in Mississippi should be represented at Vicksburg and we should have the largest turnout ever from Mississippians.

This will be the first National reunion to be held in Mississippi in 29 years come 2013. It will also be the first ever in Vicksburg, not to mention it will be the 150th anniversary of the siege. Make your plans next year for 2013, we should outnumber all other delegates combined!

I enjoy seeing you at different events across the state and if I haven't been to your area yet, give me time and I will come. I am encouraged by all the events planned throughout our state and look forward to attending all of them I possibly can. Please don't let disappointment with me keep you from participating, I am but human and very apt to make mistakes. We are not a perfect organization because we are made up of imperfect souls, but let's be kind to each other by giving each other the benefit of the doubt, and continue to work toward the greater cause for which we all do what we do, and dedicate so much of ourselves to accomplish.

God bless the bond that keeps us strong in southern brotherhood

Sincerely
Alan Palmer
Cmdr Ms Div SCV

RE-ELECT LARRY McCLUNEY

Over a year ago, I asked for your support when I decided to run for the office of Army of Tennessee Councilman. Once again I ask for your support as I announce my candidacy to run for Re-Election. Please show your support by sending endorsements to my site (linked below) so I can send it out Nationally. I hope I have lived up to your expectations in representing our Division, our Army, and our Confederation. Thank you for your support in the past and I hope I can count on it in the future.

Respectfully,
Larry McCluney, AOT Councilman
<http://mccluney2012.homestead.com/McCluney2012.html>

DIVISION CAMP NEWS

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP #868



Davis Bridge near Pocahtonas, TN, was the subject of the Tippah Tigers SCV Camp meeting December 2. Gen. Van Dorn and his Confederate forces were retreating northeast from a defeat at Corinth, MS. Union Gen. Rosecrans was pursuing and Union Gen. Ord coming from the west were attempting to trap the Confederates between them. The armies clashed on October 5, 1862 at Davis Bridge as the Confederates attempted to cross the Hatchie River. The Confederates managed to escape the trap after suffering 400 casualties. The Union forces lost an estimated 500.

Rex Brotherton (R) described the battle and Herbert Woods (L) discussed ongoing efforts to preserve and improve the Davis Bridge battlefield. Camp commander, Marty Hubbard, introduced the speakers. Camp members enjoyed their new meeting location in the New Life Pentecostal Church Fellowship Hall on West Cooper Street in Ripley.

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP #868 and JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS CAMP #227



Recently Tippah Tiger Member Bill Latham (Pictured on right) and Don P. Green, Jr. (on the left) 5th Brigade Councilman meet while working Flood Recovery in Minot North Dakota. Bill read and email notice from Don that mentioned that he was in North Dakota. Glad to know a fellow compatriot was also in the area he called Don and they linked up. One part of their conversation was how many of the responders (well over half) were from the South. They look forward to meeting again at some future events.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. MARTIN CAMP #590



Cmdr. Allen Terrell presents Brad LeMay, M. D., his SCV membership certificate. Brad joined the SCV on his ancestor, Pvt. John Merriman. Pvt. Merriman was from St Francisville, LA and served in Company G, Hunter's Rifles, 4th Louisiana Infantry. He first joined the Confederate army by enlisting with the Co. A, 27th Louisiana Infantry in March 1862 at Clinton, Louisiana. He was captured in Aug. 1864 near Atlanta and was subsequently interred at Camp Chase, Ohio.

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS CAMP #227



Pictured above is 5th Brigade Councilman Don Green, a member of the Jones County Rosin Heels Camp #227. He was a participant at the Historical Marker dedication to the Hancock Rebels. The marker was placed at the Pearl River County Welcome Center on I-59 at Picayune. The marker honors Picayune's only Confederate military unit, the Hancock Rebels aka Co. C, 38th Mississippi Mounted Infantry.

Our government is an agency of delegated and strictly limited powers. Its founders did not look to its preservation by force; but the chain they wove to bind these States together was one of love and mutual good offices ... – Jefferson Davis

The Last Roll Call

updated since the last newsletter

Joseph Barney Pickett
July 19, 2011
Captain C.B. Vance Camp #1669

Bob Neill
July 25, 2011
Jones County Rosin Heels Camp #227

Charles Clifton Fleming, Jr
August 08, 2011
Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #1649

George W Hall, Jr. Life Member
August 12, 2011
Sam Davis Camp #596

Jack Batton
September 9, 2011
Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #1649

Irlan J. Rudisill
September 20, 2011
Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp #590

May these Compatriots be remembered fondly and their services to the Cause emulated.

Lest we forget!

Roll Calls from the Past

After a long illness, E. B. Gordon died at his home, in Brownwood, Tex. He was born in Lauderdale County, Miss. in 1845. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862 as a member of Company C, Mississippi Cavalry, Armstrong's Brigade, serving on the borders of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi under Joseph E. Johnston and through the Georgia campaign until the fall of Atlanta. After the battle of Jonesboro, his command went to Tennessee with Hood and was with him in all that campaign. He was then in the fight at Selma, Ala., and was paroled at Gainesville, Ala.



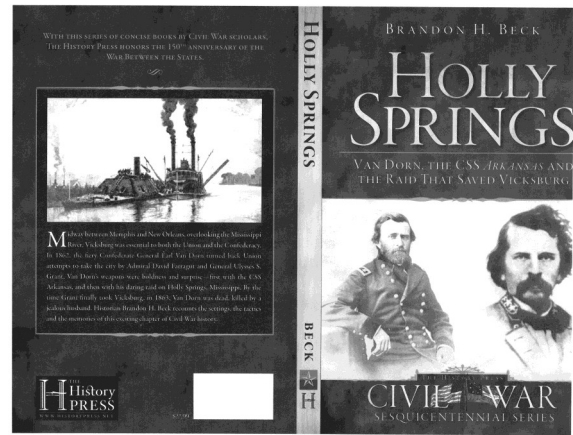
E. B. GORDON.

Comrade Gordon was appointed color bearer of his regiment for gallantry during the fight at Manning's Mill. He was never wounded, but had many narrow escapes during the many engagements in which he participated. After the battle of Selma, Ala., his company never entered any regular engagements, but kept up a continual skirmish until forced to surrender with the mere skeleton of Forrest's once great command.

In 1868, at Cameron, La., Comrade Gordon was married to Miss Sallie A. Durr. In 1877, he moved to Texas, and in 1886, he located in Brown County, where he since resided. He spent his life in quiet business pursuit and was a man loved and respected. Surviving him are his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

From: *Confederate Veteran*, February, 1914, Vol. XXII, No. 2

New Book to be Released



Compatriot Brandon Beck, Lt. Cmdr. of the Lt. Gen. Stephen D Lee Caledonia Rifles Camp #2140 will have a new and interesting book released around November 9th according to Amazon.com. The book tells of the exploits of Gen. Van Dorn leading up to and including the raid on Union supplies in Holly Springs, Mississippi. The price of the book should be around \$20. You can pre-order it on Amazon now.

If you haven't purchased his previous book, *The Battle of Okolona: Defending the Mississippi Prairie*, you may want to pick that one up also. It received a three and one half star rating on Amazon. The story begins by recounting the general situation of the war in 1864 and focuses on the Mississippi prairie and its importance to the Confederate war effort. Each of the opposing forces is examined along with their respective commanders and explains what their objectives were and as well as the obstacles they faced.

Dr. Beck is a retired professor of Civil War history at Shenandoah University in Virginia. While there he founded the McCormick Civil War Institute.

Clip out the form or photocopy and send to the address below for your Ancestral Brick to place around the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate at Beauvoir.

Bricks for Beauvoir Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary.

(See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____
(First and Last Name)

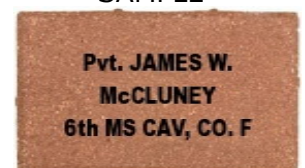
Line 2: _____
(Rank)

Line 3: _____
(Unit)

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: **Bricks for Beauvoir**
C/O Larry McCluney
1412 North Park Drive
Greenwood, MS 38930

SAMPLE



the surroundings. In looking through a dense, thick growth I found that we were in line with the enemy and not in his rear, and that our brigade was in front of a masked battery of several guns, and so entrenched and formidable the works that our entire army could not have taken it. About this time I heard the sharpshooters of Colquitt's Brigade firing. I retraced my steps and reported the facts to General Kirkland, when he said: "You go and find Colquitt and deliver my message."

I again rode up the swamp to the path, and just as I turned my horse to enter it I found the picket line of the enemy in front of Colquitt's, retreating through the path. Upon discovering me about twenty of them leveled their guns at me and commanded me to surrender, which I did most gracefully. At the same time, under their further command, I dismounted and was taken to the headquarters of a general whose name I have now forgotten. There I found an old Raleigh boy, whom I knew well, who had gone through the lines and who was then courier to the said general. In going to these headquarters I was more impressed than ever with the impossibility of success for our troops that day.

I had not been at the aforesaid headquarters more than an hour before the captured of our brigade were brought in by the scores, until the number reached over three hundred. Among them was Maj. L. J. Johnson, of the 17th North Carolina Regiment; also Lieutenant Stoddard, aid-de-camp to General Kirkland. And from them I learned that nearly our whole brigade was taken.

After remaining in the rear of the army for three days almost without food, on the morning of the 14th I, with the rest, was ordered to march to the railroad, some four or five miles distant, to be taken to New Bern for disposition as prisoners. About twelve o'clock we arrived at New Bern, where we were furnished with dinner. Late in the afternoon we were marched on board a cattle steamer, and after two or three days' travel we landed at Fortress Monroe, and there we were given dinner. We were then put on board a steamer for Point Lookout, where we arrived about three the next afternoon. The prisoners were landed and then lined up and marched up to Major Brady's office (he being in command of this post) for enrollment and delivery to him of such relics and valuables that we might have for safe-keeping. We were then marched to our quarters, called the "bull pen," covering several acres and overlooking Chesapeake Bay. I was assigned to a little fly tent as my future prison.

On my first day in prison I found an old schoolmate and friend, Rufus Smith, who, after his exchange and the surrender of Raleigh, became one of that town's successful butchers, doing business in the City Market until his death, several years ago. After discussing army movements, prison life, etc., I remarked to Rufus that I had been in this prison only a few hours, that I was weary of it, and that I thought I would make an effort to escape even if I had to swim the bay. He told me that if I would go up to a certain quarter of the bull pen, and take a view of the poor prisoners shackled with ball and chains for trying to escape, I would soon banish such thought from my mind. I said I did not care for that; that I was going to watch for an opportunity, and if one came I would take advantage of it.

About ten o'clock next day my friend Smith came to my tent and asked me if I was in earnest about trying to escape. "For," said he, "there is going to be an exchange of prisoners today, and I have known men to get out by assuming the names of others. Since we parted yesterday afternoon I have seen a prisoner whose parents live in Illinois. He does not intend going back South, but means to take the oath of allegiance. He says he will allow you to use his name for one dollar and a plug of tobacco." Rufus said that he had both and would lend the same to me to be paid when I reached home, if I succeeded. Accepting the terms, Rufus went and saw the party, gave him the dollar and plug of tobacco, and obtained from him all the particulars of his capture, when and where. As

I remember now, he was at Fisher's Hill and was a member of Stuart's Cavalry. I at once began making my arrangements. At twelve o'clock sharp the calling of the roll of those to be exchanged began, and the prisoner's name that I had assumed was called. I answered, was passed, marched out, and took position in the line before an office in which the names were again called. I had to go into this office and sign the roll, entering all the particulars, together with age, place of birth, etc., about which of course, I had been fully posted by the party through my friend Rufus. After various other formalities, in which I kept carefully to my assumed personality, we boarded a gunboat, and early the next morning we reached City Point, where we disembarked and took up a tramp to Richmond, passing through Chapin's farm and near the line where our brigade had been stationed the fall before.

When I reached and climbed over the breastworks at this farm, a relief came over me which I had never experienced before; for I must confess that from the time my assumed name was called until crossing the work the ball and chains to which my friend Rufus first called my attention were constantly before me. When we reached Richmond we were marched to the old Libby Prison, where we were given dinner. Some time after this we took up our march for Camp Lee, where we were to get our paroles and order for transportation to our respective homes.

Here a most serious question confronted me. Being an escaped prisoner, my name did not appear on the roll, and to take a parole under my assumed name would do me no good. Yet fortune favored me, for when we reached Camp Lee all the offices were closed. As we were waiting for some one to come to issue the proper papers, an officer rode up to the building, dismounted, and remarked that if there was one in the crowd that could write a good legible hand, and would come in and assist him for a while, he would get his parole and order first and could go about his business. I was soon sitting down at a desk making out paroles and orders for transportation from the list given me. When I had finished, the officer asked me if I had made out mine, to which question I replied. "Yes," for I had inserted my own name for the assumed one. He signed it and told me I could go, and so I did, taking in Richmond that afternoon and reaching Raleigh the second day after.

When I related my story to General Kirkland, he said: "Well, you know by the rules of war you are an escaped prisoner and should report for duty; but I shall not require it of you, for anybody who would take all the risk that you have taken and be fortunate enough to obtain a genuine parole in the end deserves it and should have it."

I remained at Raleigh for a few days and returned home, being there on the day Raleigh surrendered, the 13th of April, 1865. I have now in my possession five attached five-cent shinplasters (so-called) cut from a sheet which is supposed to be the first piece of money spent in the city of Raleigh on that memorable day.

From *Confederate Veteran*, February 1914, Vol. XXII, No. 2; pages 68 - 69



If centralism is ultimately to prevail; if our entire system of free Institutions as established by our common ancestors is to be subverted, and an Empire is to be established in their stead; if that is to be the last scene of the great tragic drama now being enacted: then, be assured, that we of the South will be acquitted, not only in our own consciences, but in the judgment of mankind, of all responsibility for so terrible a catastrophe, and from all guilt of so great a crime against humanity. - *Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America*

DIXIE BATTERY AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Atlanta, Ga., August 27th, 1887.

Gen'l James Longstreet,
Gainesville, Ga.

Dear Gen'l.

I have long thought of asking you as a matter of justice to the officers and men of my battery of Dixie Artillery, from Page Co., Va.), as well as to myself and for the truth of history, to set aright the matter as to whose battery it was that broke up the charge of Fitz John Porter's corps at the second battle of Manassas—just twenty-five years ago.

For some unaccountable reason, history does not give the name of the battle referred to in the official reports of yourself and Gen'l C. M. Wilcox, as the one which first opened fire under your immediate eye, in front of Whiting's brigade of Hood's division, on the left of the Gainesville and Alexandria turnpike, at 3:30 P. M, on the 30th August, 1862.

Gen'l Long, in his "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," in writing of this battle says, on page 198, "At the critical moment when the fate of Jackson's corps was trembling in the balance, Col. Lee dashed with his artillery into a position that enfiladed the Federal right wing and hurled upon it a storm of shot and shell. At the same moment Longstreet's infantry rushed like a tempest against Pope's left, driving everything before it. This assault was irresistible and speedily decided the fortune of the day. Pope's left wing gave way before it at every point and his right, being assailed in flank and threatened in rear, relaxed its efforts and began to retire."

In the painting by Phillipitean of this battle, which has been on exhibition at the "Cyclorama of the Second Battle of Manassas," in Washington, D. C, for twelve months, it is there represented that the artillery commanded by Col. S, D. Lee opened the attack on and broke up the charge of Fitz John Porter's corps, from a position on the left of Wilcox's division, while the battery referred to by yourself and Gen'l Wilcox is not represented, and the positions from which it fired is left a blank on the canvas, as far as batteries are concerned. In your report published in "Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol XII, part II, page 565, you say : "At 3 130 o'clock in the afternoon, I rode to the front for the purpose of completing arrangements for making a diversion in favor of a flank movement then under contemplation. Just after reaching my front line I received a message for reinforcements for General Jackson, who was said to be severely pressed. From an eminence nearby, one portion of the enemy's masses attacking Jackson were immediately within my view and within easy range of batteries in that position. It gave me an advantage that I had not expected to have, and I made haste to use it. Two batteries were ordered for the purpose, and one placed in position immediately and opened. Just as this fire began I received a message from the Commanding General, informing me of General Jackson's condition and his wants. As it was evident that the attack against General Jackson could not be continued ten minutes under the fire of these batteries, I made no movement with my troops. Before the second battery could be placed in position the enemy began to retire, and in less than ten minutes the ranks were broken and that portion of his army put to flight. A fair opportunity was offered me and the intended diversion was changed into an attack. My whole line was rushed forward at a charge. The troops sprang to their work, and moved forward with all the steadiness and firmness that characterized war-worn veterans. The batteries continuing their play upon the confused masses, completed the route of this portion of the enemy's line, and my attack was therefore made against the forces in my front. * * *"

In the report of Gen'l C. M. Wilcox, published in the same volume, page 559, he says : "About 3 :30 P. M., the enemy's infantry were seen emerging from a road, upon an open field in line of battle, the wood and field being in front of Jackson's extreme right and to the left and near Featherston's brigade, this

field about 500 yards wide, terminating 150 yards from Jackson's line, the ground here rising rather steeply for a short distance and then back to the railroad, behind the embankment of which, at this point, were Jackson's men. Seeing this advance of the enemy, I repaired at once to the interval between Pryor's and Featherstone's brigades. From this point there was an excellent view of the field and not more than 400 yards distant. The first line of the enemy advanced in fine style across the open field. There was but little to oppose them. They were fired upon by our pickets and skirmishers, but they continued to advance, and, ascending the rise above referred to, came within full view of Jackson's line, and were here received with a terrific fire of musketry at short range. They hesitated for an instant, recoiling slightly, and then advanced to near the embankment. Twice did I see this line advance and retire, exposed to a close and deadly fire of musketry. Seeing a second line issuing from the woods upon the field, I was in the act of ordering a battery to be placed in position to fire upon them, when a battery was directed by the major-general commanding to fire upon them, this battery being near the turnpike in an excellent and commanding position. The fire of this battery was most opportunely delivered upon this advancing line of the enemy. They were caught in the open field. The effect of every shot could be seen. A rapid fire of shot, shell and spherical case, delivered with admirable precision, checked their advance. As shells and spherical case would burst over, in front and near them, their ranks would break, hesitate and scatter. This artillery fire alone broke regiment after regiment and drove them hack into the woods. * * *"

I will relate incidents connected with this matter which you will probably remember:

Between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the evening of the 30th I had ridden to the position occupied by Featherstone's brigade, to which brigade I had been assigned for this campaign, and while at the highest point occupied by it, we could see the enemy's infantry, about a mile distant, moving in large bodies to the left and disappearing in a body of woods in front of Jackson's right wing. I hurried back to my battery, which was on the left of the turnpike, about fifty yards from it, and immediately behind Hood's division. I had only reached there a few minutes when I saw you, accompanied by some of your staff and orderlies, passing along the turnpike to the front. Believing that if you passed through the skirt of woods in front of us you would discover these movements of the enemy and need batteries, I directed my men and drivers to be ready to move. My recollection is that hardly five minutes had elapsed before a messenger, whom I took to be Col. Manning, came back at full speed, saying that Gen'l Longstreet wanted batteries. Being ready, we moved instantly, and at a gallop, soon reached the point where you were, on the left of the turnpike, fifty or one hundred yards from it. and in front of Whiting's brigade of Hood's division. We went into position where you indicated and commenced firing at a heavily massed body of infantry on our left, not more than 400 yards distant. You remained several minutes watching the effect of the shots and asked me if I had any grape shot. I fired from this position until their ranks were broken and driven back and I moved toward Groveton and took a position in an old apple orchard, from which we fired at the retreating infantry about thirty minutes and afterwards changed to positions at and beyond Groveton. The firing from their batteries at us while in the orchard was terrific 'while there the horse I was riding had both hind legs carried away by a cannon ball, and while at Groveton the second one was killed by a shell which exploded in front of me.

I would thank you to make such an endorsement upon this letter as you deem proper in the interest of the truth of history and in justice to the officers and men of my battery.

Very respectfully,
W. H. Chapman,
Late Capt. Dixie Artillery.

**General Longstreet's Indorsement.
Gainesville, GA., 28th Aug., 1887.**

10.08.11 Executive Council Meeting

The statements herein made are true and correctly narrated. As I rode to his front on the occasion referred to, I recognized Riley's battery of six guns. Upon seeing the opportunity of opening with artillery an enfilade and reverse fire upon the Federal masses attacking Jackson, orders were given Colonel Manning, of the staff, to send me two or three batteries as soon as possible, and included in the order Riley's, who had six guns, as I now remember. Without noting the particular battery first reporting, I was left under the impression that it was Riley's and have so stated on several occasions. This is clearly a mistake and it is equally as clear that Chapman's was the first battery to open on the Federal lines, in the awkward position in which they were exposed, and this battery, by its fire alone, broke up the attack on Jackson, which at the moment, was about to break through Jackson's position. The field of vision and of fire was so clear there is no room for claims of others to the credit of this part of the fight. After the attack was broken and the Federals were retiring and attempting to reform, they came in view of other batteries, those sent in addition to Chapman's, as well as those in position, between the right and left wings of the army, when all joined in the fire against the retiring foe.

Very respectfully.
James Longstreet,
Lieut-General C. S. A.



**IMPORTANT
IRS FILING REMINDER**

This is from the Division Adjutant to remind all camps that they must file an 990N (or a 990EZ if gross income is > \$50k) with the IRS before December 15. Failure to do so could result in us losing our tax free status.

The instructions recently published by national were not updated to conform to recent IRS revisions, when I notified them (with links to IRS site) I was told "we will update our records" no correction has yet been published.

The correct instructions as paraphrased (not quite plagiarized) from the IRS site are posted on website <<http://www.mississippiscv.org/news.html#IRS>>. The major changes are: [1] amount is changed from \$25k to \$50k (this will affect Division and perhaps 2 to 4 camps) and [2] if you have registered in previous years you do not have to register again.



Stolen Civil War flag heading back to LA museum
The Associated Press October 5, 2011 RICHMOND, VA

A stolen Civil War battle flag recovered by the FBI is heading back home to a Louisiana museum.

The FBI says agents from the Richmond division recovered the stolen 14th Louisiana Infantry Regiment Confederate Battle Flag in late September.

Officials say the flag was stolen in the 1980s by a former volunteer at the Confederate Memorial Hall Museum in New Orleans. An investigation found that a collector purchased the item in 2004 without knowledge of it being stolen and voluntarily turned the item over to the FBI.

It was presented to board members from the Confederate Memorial Hall in Louisiana at a ceremony Wednesday at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. <http://hamptonroads.com/2011/10/stolen-civil-war-flag-heading-back-la-museum>

The Mississippi Division SCV Executive Council met on Oct. 8th, 2011 in Pearl, Mississippi. Officers present were: Cmdr. Alan Palmer, 1Lt. Cmdr. Allen Terrell, 2Lt. Cmdr. Louis Foley, Adj. Dan McCaskill, Chief-of-Staff Andrew McCaskill, Combined Boards of Beauvoir Chairman Rick Forte, 1st Brigade Cmdr. Jon Rawl, 2nd Brigade Cmdr. Buddy Ellis, 2nd Brigade Councilman Steven Rutherford, 3rd Brigade Cmdr. Mike Webb, 3rd Brigade Councilman Joe Abbott, 4th Brigade Cmdr. "Boo" White, 4th Brigade Councilman Ben Gaddis, and 5th Brigade Cmdr. Jim Everitt.

The following motions were **passed** by the Council.

1. to adopt the Bolivar Troops flag as the next flag marked for conservation by the Department of Archives and History.
2. To produce 1,000 cups for sale to Save the Battle flags. The designs will be of the 46th Mississippi and the Bolivar Troops flag.
3. To accept the fidelity bonding proposal presented by Cmdr. Palmer. The bond will cover any Division SCV member that is conducting a Division project. For more information you can contact Cmdr. Palmer or Adj. Dan McCaskill. Their contact information is located at the end of this report.
4. To present a resolution to the General Executive Council of the national organization requesting funding to installation of a wheelchair lift and restoration work on the windows at the Gen. Stephen D. Lee home in Columbus.
5. To not support or give monetary assistance to the South Carolina commemorative coin project.

Compatriot Tim Cupit gave a report on the 2012 Division Annual Reunion and stated that all officer reports must be submitted by the middle of April, 2012 to be included in the Annual Meeting booklet.

Compatriot Chuck Terrell presented a report and request on the Gen. Mark Perrin Lowery mural project. For more information on the project you can go to <http://chuck-patriotprinciples.blogspot.com/>.

Combined Boards of Beauvoir Chairman Rick Forte stated that the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum is about 80% complete and he is hoping for an early 2012 opening.

Please go to the Division website to see the complete minutes of this meeting, www.mississippiscv.org.

Contact Information:

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Mailing Notice about the Confederate Veteran

Gentlemen,

To ensure that your Confederate Veteran magazine is correctly delivered in a timely manner, please visit this link below to check if GHQ has your correct mailing address on file:

<http://www.scv.org/checkData.php>

To check your data at this link, you will need your SCV ID Number. You will find it printed above your name on the mailing label of the Confederate Veteran magazine.

Changes of address can be made on this link, reported by emailing Bryan Sharp at membership@scv.org, or by calling GHQ at 1-800-380-1896 ext. 201.



The Jeff Davis Legion
PO Box 2841
Columbus, MS 39704-2841

Upcoming Events

Nov. 4-6, 2011 --- A living history event hosted by the Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp #712 will be held at Grand Gulf Military Monument Park off of Hwy. 61 South just north of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

Nov. 5, 2011 --- The 3rd Brigade Annual Picnic will be held at Grand Gulf Military Monument Park with guest speaker Donald Kennedy. The event will begin around 10 AM with lunch at noon. The event is potluck so bring a dish and enjoy the fellowship. For more information contact 3rd Brigade Commander Mike Webb at webbyjoe@aol.com.

Nov. 5, 2011 --- The Combined Boards of Beauvoir will hold its meeting at 10 AM at Beauvoir. The meeting is open to all members but sitting is limited and on a first come first served basis.

Nov. 12-13, 2011 --- Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams Raid reenactment at Historic Jefferson College in Washington, Mississippi.

Nov. 19-20, 2011 --- Reenactment at Camp Moore in Tangipahoa, Louisiana on Hwy. 51 below Kentwood, La. Sutlers, vendors, and museum tour. Battles on Saturday and Sunday. There is a small entry charge to help with the upkeep of Camp Moore.

Dec. 10, 2011 --- The Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp #590 will host a memorial service honoring the eight companies from

Natchez and Adams County that mustered into Confederate service in 1861. The event will begin at 1 PM beside the U. D. C. monument on the grounds of Adams County Courthouse. For more information contact Cmdr. Allen Terrell at scvcamp590@yahoo.com.