

The



# Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

\* Volume LIII \* \* PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 \* \* March 2024 \* \* Number 3\*



## April Meeting Holt Collier and the 9th Texas Cavalry

Dan Duggan reports that the April program will feature Minor Buchanan speaking on Holt Collier and his exploits with the 9th Texas Cavalry during the war.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When:** April 22, 2024, 6:00 pm.  
**Where:** Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS



*I will praise thee, O LORD, with my whole heart; I will shew forth all thy marvellous works.*

*I will be glad and rejoice in thee: I will sing praise to thy name, O thou most High.*

*When mine enemies are turned back, they shall fall and perish at thy presence.*

*For thou hast maintained my right and my cause; thou satest in the throne judging right.*

*Thou hast rebuked the heathen, thou hast destroyed the wicked, thou hast put out their name for ever and ever.*

*O thou enemy, destructions are come to a perpetual end: and thou hast destroyed cities; their memorial is perished with them.*

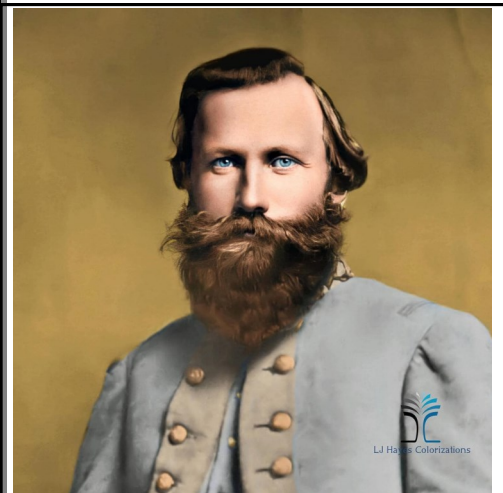
*But the LORD shall endure for ever: he hath prepared his throne for judgment.*

*Psalm 9:1-7  
(KJV)*

## March Report

### Grady Howell

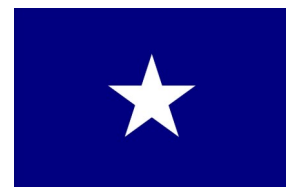
Grady Howell presented a program entitled "Writing History, a Pauper's Tale."



"I regard the Christian ministry as the noblest work in which any human being can engage." J.E.B. Stuart

Colorization by LJ Hayes Colorization of Southern American History

Shared by DTH from a posting by the Virginia Flaggers



## Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

I write this column on the eve of Appomattox Day, the day that showed the character of Robert E. Lee more than all his genius during the war. Every year I go back and re-read the gripping and moving account Douglas Southall Freeman wrote about that day in his epic series "R. E. Lee." Each time I do, another incident of the event takes its place in my memory, so I bring that incident to your attention now.

After he returned from his meeting with Grant, General Lee stood around his tent with a few old personal friends, as man after man came up and demanded to see the General. As man after man came by with warm words of praise, the old leader's eyes filled with tears as he, in broken phrases, he told them to go home and be good citizens. One private, obviously well educated for all his ragged, dirty appearance shook General Lee's hand and said:

"General, I have had the honor of serving in this army since you took command. If I thought I were to blame for what has occurred today, I could not look you in the face, but I always tried to do my duty. I hope to have the honor of serving under you again. Good-bye General. God bless you."

What a measure of the man, that the men he had been required to order into the face of death so many times, would ask to bear that burden again. Would to God that in these present times this country had leaders of the caliber of General Robert E. Lee.

While we can argue about why we lost the great battle in Pennsylvania in July, 1863, I think we can all agree that General Lee was not well served by his subordinates. From General Stuart--for whatever reason--being absent for so long, to one movement after another not being made in a timely manner, the plan that General Lee envisioned was not the plan that was carried out.

In looking at this issue for a talk recently made at our MOSB meeting--a talk that was greeted with thunderous applause--I took a look at the discussion that took place in the papers of the Southern Historical Society in 1877. Many of the contentions the various Confederate officers advanced are familiar to all of us, but one line of information was new to me.

For whatever reason, the attack Longstreet was supposed to make on July 2 did not occur early in the morning, as General Lee had planned, but took place late in the afternoon. By the Union army was much stronger in the sector the attack took place.

Another assault was planned for July 3, to be led by the division of General Pickett. Once more Longstreet opposed this move, but I was not aware of the extent of his failure to cooperate until I read some of the Society papers. E. P.

*(Continued on page 3)*

Visit the camp web site at:

<http://www.scvcamp635.org>

**Send changes in e-mail addresses to: [csa4ever@att.net](mailto:csa4ever@att.net)  
Include changes to physical (mail) addresses and telephone numbers as well.**

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**May 27, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**July 22, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**August 26, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**September 23, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**October 28, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**November 25, 2024**

Plans to be determined

**December 9?, 2024**

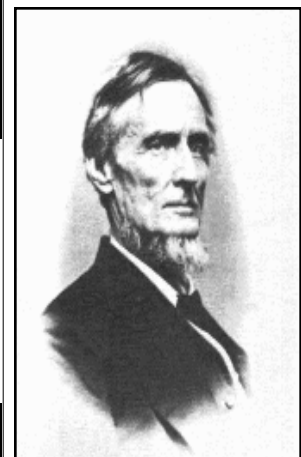
Plans to be determined

**January 27, 2025**

Plans to be determined

**February 24, 2025**

Plans to be determined



## Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

### A House Divided

The book, A House Divided, was written by Bruce Catton. I received a copy as a teenager! In this book was the surrender at Appomattox Court House where General Grant memoirs mentioned about General Lee!

"General Lee remarked that he remembered me very well in the old army and I told him that I remembered him PERFECTLY!"

The next morning after the surrender, General Grant wanted to see General Lee again.

"I rode out beyond our lines toward his headquarters preceded by a bugler and a staff officer carrying a white flag. General Lee mounted his horse and we had a very pleasant conversation of over half an hour!"

I see a verse from the Bible (Ephesians 4:32), "Be kind to one another, tender hearted forgiving one another..."!!

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows  
Chaplain

*(Continued from page 2)*

Alexander was a colonel in the artillery attached to Longstreet's corps, commanding a battalion of six batteries. Before dawn on July 3 he was ordered to post his guns and all the corp artillery in position to support an assault on Cemetery Hill, and he assembled some 75 guns to support the assault. About 11 o'clock that morning Alexander got a note from General Longstreet that is so singular that I quote it in full:

"Colonel: If the artillery fire does not have the effect to drive off the enemy or greatly demoralize him so as to make our efforts pretty certain, I would prefer that you should not advise General Pickett to make the charge. I shall rely a great deal on your good judgment to determine the matter, and shall expect you to let General Pickett know when the moment offers."

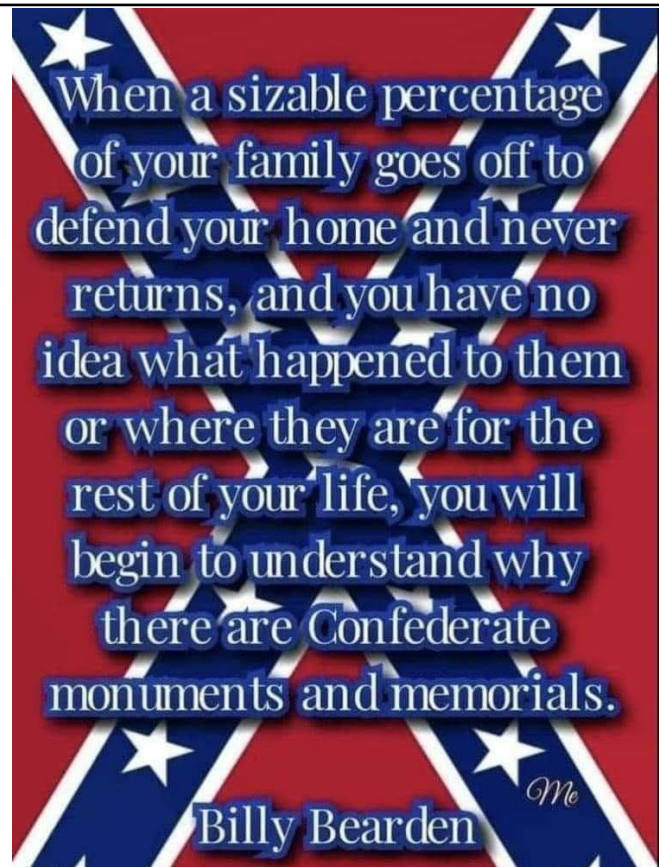
As Alexander wrote in 1877, the note suggested there was some alternative to the attack "and placed on me the responsibility of deciding the question." Longstreet's note sure did--telling an

artillery colonel to decide whether or not the attack General Lee had ordered would in fact be made.

Alexander still had the original of the note from Longstreet when Alexander wrote his article in 1877. He did not have his reply to Longstreet, but summarized it by saying he told Longstreet that if there were some alternative to the attack it should be "carefully considered" as there was precious little ammunition left to support the attack.

Longstreet's extraordinary attempt to shift the responsibility for halting an attack--one he did not want made--to the back of a minor officer says all that needs to be said about Longstreet's performance at Gettysburg. General Lee deserved better.

Oh, by the way, the man for whom I am named was a captain in the 42nd Mississippi, and made that little trip with Pickett that day. My great great grandfather was wounded, but recovered and came back to the army, serving to the end. Two months ago a man from Houston sent me an email and asked me if I was related to Captain Smith; I replied that I was. This man too was a great great grandson and we exchanged information about Captain Smith. Imagine my excitement and delight when my new friend said he was sending me a picture of Captain Smith! I had no idea that one existed. The picture was duly sent and has helped solve the puzzle about from where I get so much of my natural beauty.



## WADE HAMPTON LEARNS HIS TROOPS HAVE BEEN SURRENDERED

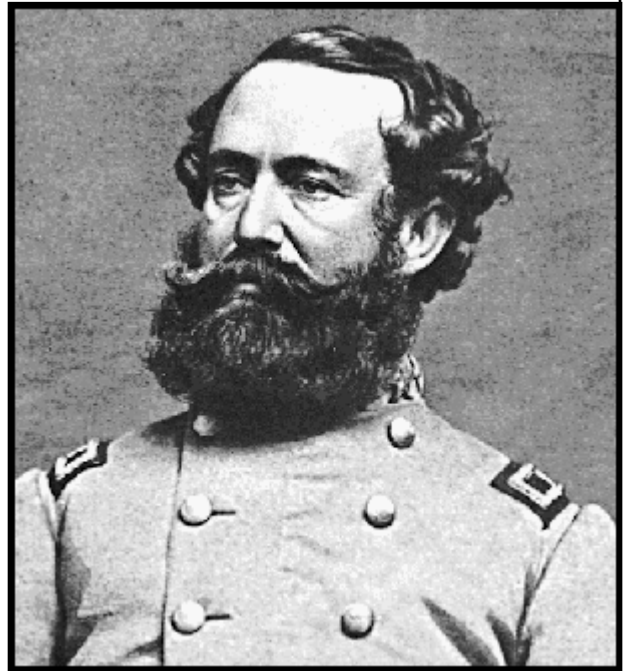
Each man in his own time had to face that dreadful realization that the war had come to an end. In this passage found in "From These Ashes", the last desperate moment had come for General Wade Hampton. Here is a glimpse of the anguish he faced when he had to share the terrible news with his men:

On April 26th Hampton received a wire from President Davis requesting that he join him at once with a small detachment. Wheeler joined Hampton to see the President. Not as enthusiastic as Hampton to continue the contest, Wheeler shared his opinion with Davis, advising him that Johnson believed the war was over. However, he promised to stand by him in whatever new endeavors he desired. President Davis gave Wheeler command of Hampton's cavalry and gave Hampton an order to gather a large escort for their march across the Mississippi.

It was eleven o'clock that night when Hampton reported back to Johnson. Upon his arrival, General Johnson announced to Hampton, "The army was surrendered earlier today. This time the terms were generous. The same as Grant offered Lee and they've been accepted."

"Why, Sir!" General Hampton argued, "I have not been included in your surrender. I've been in the company of the President himself and our Commander-in-Chief has given me much different orders."

"Perhaps for you that is true," Johnson said. "However, your cavalry that remained here in camp has been surrendered and sworn out of service."



Their heated discussion heard though out the camp, spread like wildfire. Around the fire, the veterans of Butler's and Young's Brigades angrily disagreed with General Johnson's decision. They decided that they were not bound by the surrender anymore than General Hampton and rode out of camp that night on horseback.

As soon as General Hampton left Johnson's headquarters, he was advised of their actions. Immediately he sent a courier to catch up with them. When the courier overtook the veterans of Butler's and Young's Brigades, he told them that General Hampton was commanding them to halt and wait there. They reluctantly obeyed. It was during the early morning when General Hampton galloped up on his big bay.

They listened intently to General Hampton words, "My brave, brave boys. I know your hearts for I share the same feelings as you do and I cannot begin to tell you how much I appreciate each and every one of you, who after so much hardship and deprivation are still so willing to share my fate. But, I cannot allow you to do this in a way in which would dishonor all your previous endeavors. You have been surrendered with the army. It is very different for me. Once asked by President Davis to relinquish my command to Wheeler, under which you now serve, I no longer am attached to his army as you are. You are not acting under the orders of our Commander-in-Chief as I. Therefore, I cannot allow you to leave as deserters. You must follow the orders of your commander."

The great General's eyes filled with tears and his voice trembled as he looked over his war-hardened veterans. Tears began to fill the soldiers' eyes too. They couldn't keep them from running down their cheeks. They all like children wept unashamed. The sobs General Hampton heard from his men tore through his heart. How he loved these men. Finishing what he had to say, he continued, "So I urge you, my brave boys to return, as the gentlemen you are, and obey my last command to you as soldiers." The words trembled in his throat, "You are ordered to assemble in Greensboro tomorrow and surrender."

The men rode solemnly back to camp to wait for the next day to dawn. There was a morbid stillness in camp that night. It was as though they were at a wake. And in many ways they were. The stillness that prevailed

*(Continued on page 10)*

## James Lawson Kemper Confederate General and Governor of Virginia

This is a remembrance of Virginia Governor and CSA Gen. James Lawson Kemper, on the anniversary of his death, April 7, 1895.



"Major-General James Lawson Kemper was born in Madison county, Va., June 11, 1823, of a family descended from John Kemper, of Oldenburg, who settled in Virginia in 1714, in the "Palatinate Colony. " He was educated at the Virginia military institute and Washington college, where he took the degree of master of arts, and his subsequent study of the law was pursued at Charleston, Kanawha county. In 1847 he was commissioned captain in the volunteer army by President Polk, and he joined General Taylor's army after the battle of Buena Vista. Subsequently he became prominent in the political life of the State, and served ten years as a member of the house of delegates, two years as speaker, and for a number of years as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was also president of the board of visitors of the Virginia military institute.

On May 2, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of Virginia volunteers and assigned to the command of the Seventh regiment of infantry. Joining his regiment at Manassas he rendered efficient special service to General Beauregard in procuring him 200 wagons. He was in battle at Blackburn's ford, and on July 21st, assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. Jubal A. Early, he aided in striking the final blow on the extreme left of the Federal line, which immediately preceded the rout of McDowell's forces. Three days after this battle his regiment was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Longstreet, and

subsequently by A. P. Hill, under whom Colonel Kemper, with the Seventh regiment, was in the hottest of the fight at Williamsburg. Immediately after this he was given command of the brigade which had been successively under Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill, and he fought his regiments with distinguished skill and courage during the first day at Seven Pines and throughout the Seven Days' fighting before Richmond. At Frayser's he made a gallant advance over difficult ground, broke the enemy's line and captured a battery. With Longstreet's corps he reached the scene of battle at Manassas, August 29, 1862, and in the subsequent fighting served in command of a division consisting of his own, Jenkins', Pickett's and N. G. Evans' brigades.

At South mountain he commanded his brigade, and in conjunction with Garnett, the two commands not exceeding 800 men, met Hatch's force of 3,500 before Turner's Gap. This little force of Confederates performed prodigies of valor, causing General Doubleday to report that he had engaged 4,000 or 5,000 men under the immediate command of Pickett, and Hooker reported that Hatch, after a "violent and protracted struggle" in which he was "outnumbered and sorely pressed," was reinforced by Christian's brigade, in spite of which the resistance of the enemy was continued until after dark. It was by such self-sacrificing bravery that McClellan's army was delayed until Lee could concentrate at Sharpsburg. In the latter battle he commanded his brigade, also at Fredericksburg, his brigade meanwhile having been assigned to Pickett's division of Virginians.

Before the battle of Chancellorsville he was detailed to operate near New Bern, N. C., where he rendered efficient service but fought no important battles. He rejoined Pickett before Suffolk, and marched with him into Pennsylvania. On the third day of the fighting at Gettysburg he led his brigade in the heroic charge upon Cemetery hill. As the division concentrated in making the final assault, Kemper fell desperately wounded, his brother brigadiers, Garnett and Armistead, being killed a few moments later. He was brought off the field, but subsequently fell into the hands of the Federals. After three months' imprisonment and when it seemed unlikely that he would recover, he was exchanged for General Graham, of the United States army. His injuries prevented further service in the field, but his gallant deeds were rewarded by promotion to major-general, and he was given command of the reserve forces of Virginia, until the close of the war.

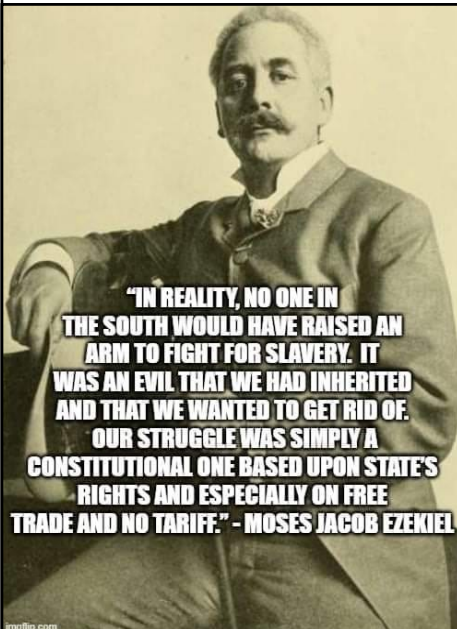
He then returned to Madison county, cultivated his land and resumed the practice of law, also taking an active part in the political movement which" resulted in the formation of the Conservative party in Virginia, which he

## JOHNSON SURRENDERS



**That night a heavy grief of soul and spirit hung over the camp. Their hearts saw no future only the past; a past of loss, a past of hunger and suffering, a past of seeing their homeland laid waste, their women defiled and their children terrorized. How would they be able to put down their arms and swear an allegiance to a country that had never considered their needs even in peace? Wasn't this the very reason they had taken up arms in the first place? How would any of them put this in their past? It was impossible.**

Travis [><]



**"IN REALITY, NO ONE IN THE SOUTH WOULD HAVE RAISED AN ARM TO FIGHT FOR SLAVERY. IT WAS AN EVIL THAT WE HAD INHERITED AND THAT WE WANTED TO GET RID OF. OUR STRUGGLE WAS SIMPLY A CONSTITUTIONAL ONE BASED UPON STATE'S RIGHTS AND ESPECIALLY ON FREE TRADE AND NO TARIFF." - MOSES JACOB EZEKIEL**

Moses Jacob Ezekiel

Ezekiel was a Confederate soldier, sculptor, and the first Jewish cadet at VMI. He considered the Confederate memorial at Arlington National Cemetery to be his greatest work and is buried at the base of it.

Posted to Facebook by The Confederate Daughters Of Dixie.

## ROGER A. PRYOR

Upon becoming the only Confederate general to resign and reenlist as a private; General Roger A. Pryor made this statement in August 1863, as he joined the cavalry of General Fitzhugh Lee.

"I had something to do with bringing on this war. I must give myself to Virginia. She needs the help of all her sons. If there are too many brigadier generals in the service-it may be so-certain it is that there are not enough private soldiers. "



Soon after Sumter he was assigned as colonel to the command of the Third Virginia regiment, stationed at Portsmouth and vicinity, and later in the year was elected a member of the First Confederate congress, in which he served with prominence as a member of the military committee.

Continuing in military command, he moved his regiment to Yorktown in March, 1862, and engaged in battle at Yorktown and Williamsburg, after which he was promoted brigadier-general. In this rank he participated in the battle of Seven Pines, and was particularly distinguished, his men fighting bravely and with heavy loss, in the victories won at Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm.

With Longstreet's corps he took part in the second battle of Manassas, and shared the distinction won by Anderson's corps at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. In November General Lee requested Pryor to return to Richmond and organize a brigade to operate south of the James River. He rendered valuable services in that field until his resignation, August 26, 1863. In 1864 he was captured by the federal troops and for a time confined at Fort Lafayette.

DTH

## STORY FROM THE SURRENDER CENTENNIAL EVENT

This is a true story from the Centennial of Lee's Surrender at Appomattox:

Robert E. Lee, IV was to be on hand for the surrender event. Shortly after leaving Richmond, and headed toward Appomattox, Lee was pulled over by a Virginia State Trooper. Addressing Mr. Lee, the trooper asked, "Are you Robert E. Lee, IV?"

"Yes sir, why, was I speeding?" responded Lee. "No, sir" answered the trooper.

The trooper then asked, "Are you headed to Appomattox for the surrender event?"

"Why, yes, I am. Why do you ask?"

"I just wanted to give you some advice."

"What's that?" inquired Lee.

"Whatever you do, don't sign anything."

And with that, the trooper saluted and returned to his cruiser.

Photo: Robert E Lee IV and Ulysses S Grant III, Appomattox, 1965

Shared from the Virginia Flaggers page by DTH.



THE VIRGINIA FLAGGERS

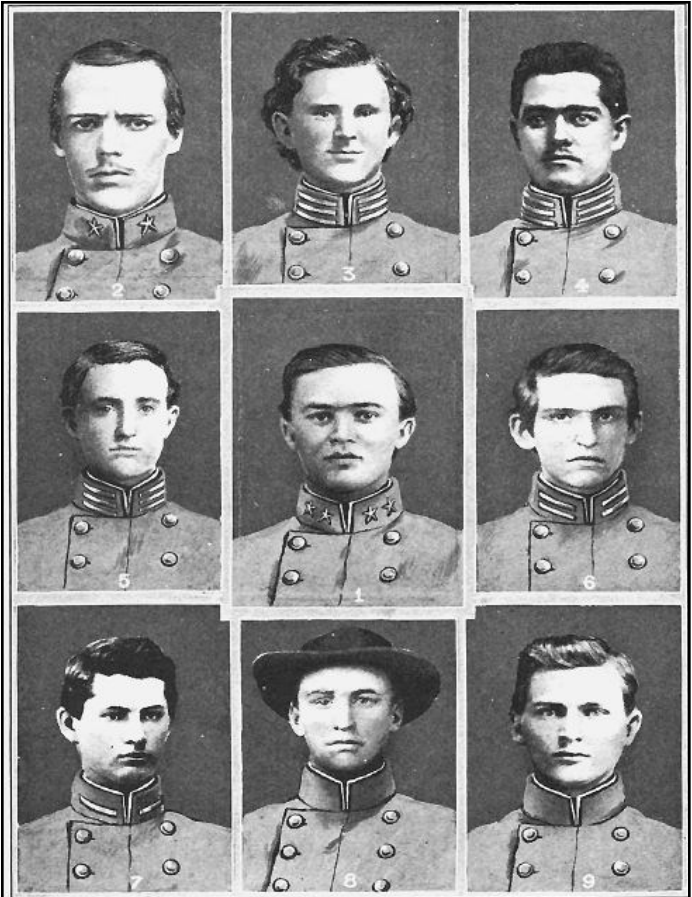
## WHAT WERE THE JUNIOR RESERVES?

"After the battle of Bentonville, General Johnston retired his army to Smithfield, where he remained confronting the enemy for three weeks. There were in this army, remnants of commands and also regiments of Junior Reserves, who emulated the heroism of their veteran comrades, and who on the battlefields of Kinston and Bentonville had shown they were of the same mettle as their sires and deserving of imperishable record in the history of their country. When Major Reece was captured near Fort Fisher the night of 25 December, 1864 his brave but inexperienced boys, stoutly refused to be surrendered and saved themselves.

The Confederate Congress on 17 February 1864 passed a law placing in the "Reserves" those between the ages of 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50. Junior Reserves from North Carolina served in South Carolina and Virginia and our Senior Reserves fought in South Carolina and Georgia, though the bulk of the seniors relieved other troops to go to the front by taking their places in preserving internal order, arresting deserters, forwarding conscripts, guarding bridges on the great railway lines (over which passed the supplies and recruits for our armies) and guarding the prisoners at Salisbury.

Photo: 2 NC Junior Reserves: William F. Beasley, Nathaniel A. Gregory, D.E. McKinne, J.Q. Holland, William H. Overman, B.F. Rogers, R.M. Furman, M.P.A. Ludwig, J.W. Denmark

DTH



### SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. W. F. Beasley, Lieut.-Colonel. | 5. Wm. H. Overman, Captain, Co. B.  |
| 2. N. A. Gregory, Major.          | 6. B. F. Rogers, 2d Lieut., Co. E.  |
| 3. D. E. McKinne, Captain, Co. A. | 7. R. M. Furman, 2d Lieut., Co. B.  |
| 4. J. Q. Holland, Captain, Co. C. | 8. M. P. A. Ludwig, Drummer, Co. F. |
|                                   | 9. J. W. Denmark, Drummer, Co. A.   |

## FOUND ON THE INTERNET:

### Interesting Item from the WBTS' Centennial

I was in high school and college during the 60s and listened to all the popular music of the day. Late in the decade the Bee Gees became one of my favorite groups, well after the song of interest here.

Apparently in honor of the American Civil War Centennial, Barry Gibb (the oldest brother and leader of the group) wrote "The Battle of the Blue and Gray" and the brothers sang it on TV in 1963. They were all still very young at that time which may explain why the song lyrics show some basic ignorance of 19<sup>th</sup> Century warfare and of the character and personality of real people of the era. Here's the link to the YouTube video of the performance from the old TV program if you want to listen to it: <https://youtu.be/kKEt-9neDWA?si=abquv7CclpJzvr2l>



~~~WAYNE ANDERSON



## TO THOSE WHO WOULD DESECRATE OUR MONUMENTS

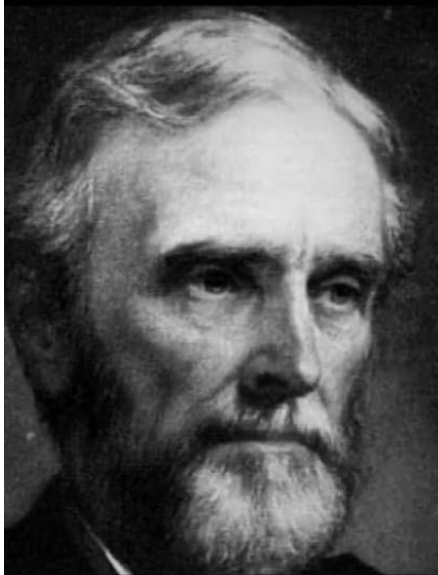


The Confederate monuments that salt the South were erected in the honor of the men and yes, boys, who never came home to be buried. The monuments serve as grave-stones for them, and they state right on them, OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD. Perhaps the outsiders need to be reminded that they are OUTSIDERS?!

How DARE an outsider remove the gravestones to our fathers in our South, our HOME? May God hold them accountable, personally.

Photo-Confederate drummer boy Charles F. Mosby who served with the Elliott Grays of the 6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment and Henderson's Heavy Artillery.

Posted to the Facebook page of Roy Butts, a faithful com-patriot from Georgia.



"Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southern man apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance."

– Jefferson Davis

*(Continued from page 4)*

paid respect to all of those who had died in vain. That night a heavy grief of soul and spirit hung over the camp. Their hearts saw no future only the past; a past of loss, a past of hunger and suffering, a past of seeing their homeland laid waste, their women defiled and their children terrorized. How would they be able to put down their arms and swear an allegiance to a country that had never considered their needs even in peace? Wasn't this the very reason they had taken up arms in the first place? How would any of them put this in their past? It was impossible.

Source: From These Ashes, by T.E. Reynolds copyright

DTH

*(Continued from page 5)*

earnestly aided by voice and pen. In this work he was so conspicuous as to be a candidate for elector-at-large for the State in 1872, and in the following year he was nominated and elected governor. He served in this honored position for four years from January 1, 1874. General Kemper died April 7, 1895."

-Confederate Military History  
<http://www.civilwarreference.com/>

Shared by DTH from a posting by the Virginia Flaggers.



## SURRENDER

This was posted on April 9, 2024, to the personal/professional Facebook page of Mort Kuntsler as a "this day in history" note: Surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

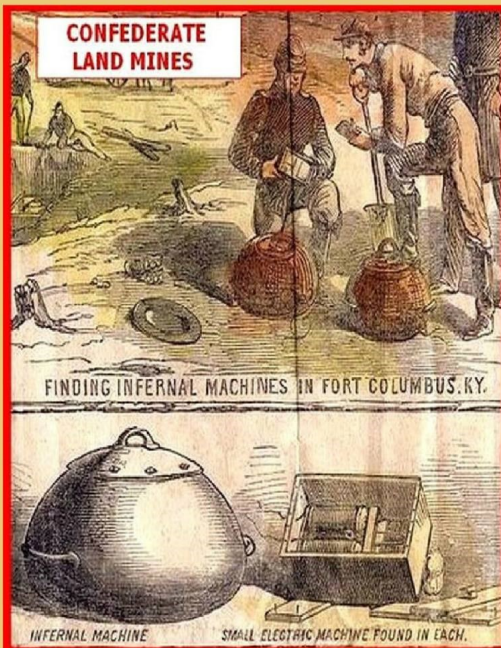
After four terrible years of civil war, Generals Lee and Grant agreed to meet to discuss the terms of surrender. After completing the terms, Lee shook hands with Grant, bowed to the other officers, and left the room. Although feeling an overwhelming sense of relief that the war was over, no one that day took pleasure in Lee's personal defeat. Despite the circumstances that may have separated them, the soldiers who had fought so hard against one another shared a mutual respect that represented the first step toward reuniting the country.

Kuntslerr notes that copies of the print for the artwork are for sale.



“When a boy, he [Lincoln] showed no sign of that piety which his many biographers ascribe to his manhood. His stepmother—herself a Christian, and longing for the least sign of faith in him—could remember no circumstance that supported her hope. On the contrary, she recollected very well that he never went off into a corner, as has been said, to ponder the sacred writings, and to wet the page with his tears of penitence....When he went to church at all, he went to mock, and came away to mimic...” Ward H. Lamon, close friend of Lincoln

## TORPEDOES...



Mines—or “torpedoes,” as they were then known—were largely a Confederate weapon. Originally developed by General Gabriel J. Rains, these antipersonnel explosives were typically iron containers rigged with gunpowder, a fuse and a brass detonation cap. Rains first used the subterranean booby traps in 1862 during the Peninsula Campaign, and later buried thousands more around Richmond and in various parts of the Deep South.

They proved to be an intimidating method of psychological warfare and viewed by the enemy as an unethical form of combat. ... Their most vociferous critic was General William T. Sherman, who lost several troops to underground landmines during his famous March to the Sea. Decrying the use of mines as “not warfare, but murder,” Sherman reportedly forced his Confederate prisoners to march at the head of his column so that they might trigger any hidden “land torpedoes.”

### TORPEDOES

Posted by DTH.  
Source: [www.history.com](http://www.history.com)  
Meme photo taken from 3-29-1862  
HARPERS WEEKLY  
COLUMBUS, land mine

???

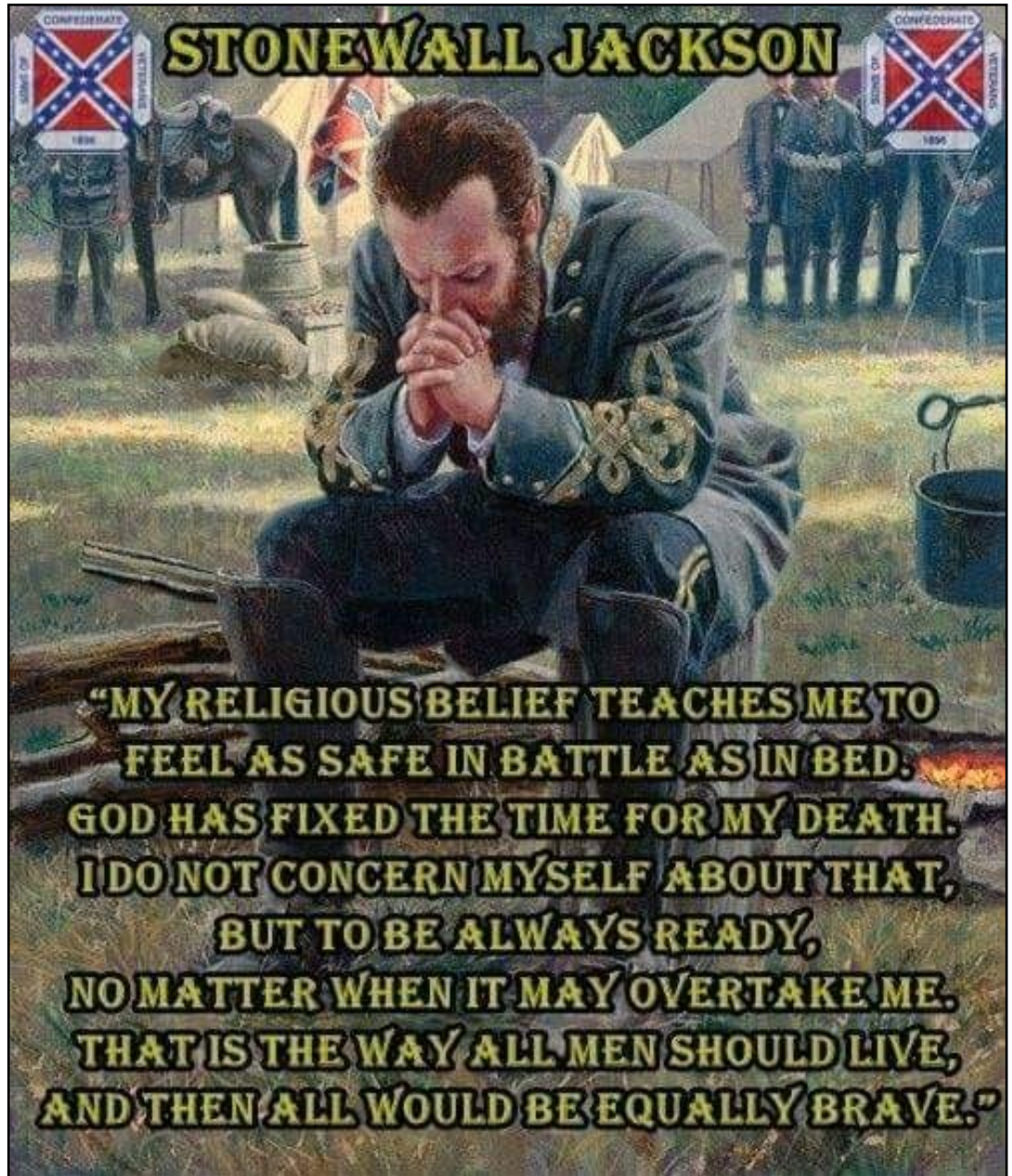
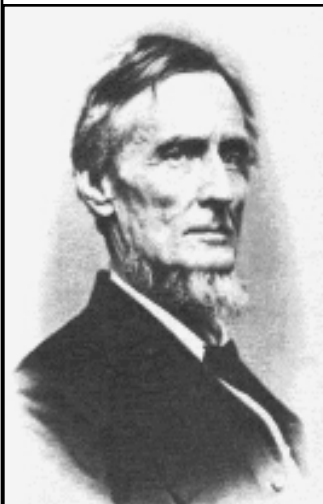
Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

Trivia Question:  
April's question asks:  
When Benjamin Grierson embarked on his raid through Mississippi, he was fearful of only one thing that could prevent his raid from being successful. What was that one thing and what action did he take to counter it.

March's question asked:  
Which battle field was there a blooming peach orchard central to the fighting?

The answer:  
Shiloh



Jefferson Davis Camp #635  
Sons of Confederate  
Veterans  
PO Box 16945  
Jackson, MS 39236-6945

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