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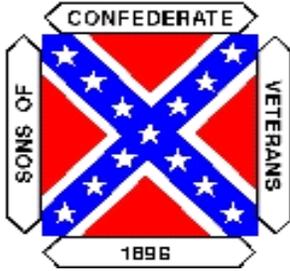
Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans

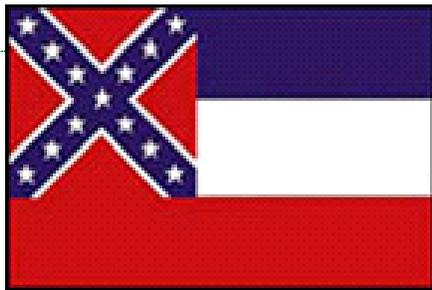
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume XLIX * * PO Box 16945, Jackson, MS 39236 * * August 2020 * * Number 8 *



**August Meeting
Cancelled**

Neither Ron Stowers nor I have heard of any plans from Commander Jackson for a meeting in August so we presume there will be none since the COVID-19 cautions are still in place. If and when a decision is made to resume meeting, I will notify everyone.



For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be.

And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened.

Then if any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not.

For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect.

Behold, I have told you before.

Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, he is in the desert; go not forth: behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not.

*Matthew 24:21-26
(KJV)*

July Meeting Report

No Meeting

In conformance with the recommendations on corona virus avoidance, Commander Jackson announced cancellation of the June meeting.

Camp Web Site: Current Status & Possible Future Issues

After almost two years of computer problems, web site hosting issues, and internet ups and downs, I have finally gotten the web site updated (as best I can considering COVID-19 cancellations) and back up and available for viewing. Some old info in the camp description still needs updating.

Future site updates may prove more challenging than they've been before due to the site host being bought out and the new owner having a different way of managing web files. The new methods are being applied to groups of sites over time so that managing a site today may change by next week.

Rebel Ramblings

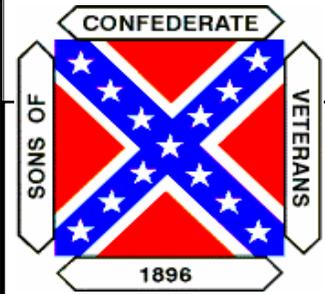
by Robert Murphree

Well, we buried Shelton Ward Calhoun, Jr. last month in Meridian, and while it was a sad day for his family and friends, it was a sadder day for Confederate heritage. For if the memory of the Confederate soldier had a stronger or more dedicated friend, I have yet to meet that person. I have written before of what pleasure I have derived from my association with the men of this camp--outside of our shared common interest in our Confederate heritage--and when I make this statement it is men like Ward that I have in mind. I know I sound selfish, but it was Ward I was counting on for advice and action in the campaign to change the monument law to protect the monuments in reality, instead of the theory the current Mississippi law provides.

His obituary said that Ward was 82 years old, which surprised me, as Ward always demonstrated the energy and activity of a much younger person. He was always ready to help on any worthwhile project to promote the good reputation of the Confederate soldier. The very soul of courtesy and good manners, that tired old phrase "Southern gentleman" applied to Ward if it ever applied to anyone. He had that easy charm and natural friendliness that is so endearing to other people, and which made every contact I ever had with Ward a pleasure. We were so fortunate to have him come to our camp several times the last few years. Peace to the soul of Ward Calhoun, and may we live our lives to fulfill the hope of the Resurrection so we can meet people like Ward again when we cross the river.

The challenges to Confederate heritage come often these days, but this latest one I find especially outrageous. Buried in a 727 bill passed by the democrats in the House of Representatives to fund the Department of the Interior, the State Department, the Agriculture Department and the EPA, is a short provision that is devastating to history in general, and Confederate history in particular. The bill as passed by the House requires the Interior Department to remove all Confederate monuments, statues and markers from national military parks. I guess if this becomes law the Union soldiers will have fought themselves. The only hope is the Senate will not go along with this nonsense, but we all must contact our senators to protest against this absurdity. I wrote both Senator Wicker and Senator Hyde-Smith some weeks ago asking them what they in-

(Continued on page 3)



September 28, 2020
Plans to be determined

October 26, 2020
Plans to be determined

November 23, 2020
Plans to be determined

December ? 2020
Plans to be determined

January 25, 2021
Plans to be determined

February 22, 2021
Plans to be determined

March 29, 2021
Plans to be determined

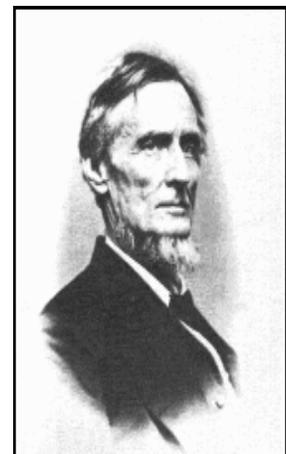
April 26 2021
Plans to be determined

Visit the camp web site at:

<http://www.scvcamp635.org>

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

DISCLAIMER: The views and opinions expressed by contributors to this newsletter are not necessarily the views or opinions of this editor, the Jefferson Davis Camp 635, or any member thereof.



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

Things Are Worse Than They've Ever Been!!

Statements from soldiers in Civil War, WWI, WWII, and now Corona 19 have said these words! Two things that we need to be reminded of: One is to keep our eyes fixed on the Lord. Second is to stay faithful doing what Jesus has asked us to do. When we do, this may be a difficult time, but we can experience the wonders and the glow and the glory of God amid it all. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life"! Revelation 2:10 NKJV

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain



UNION GENERAL ADMITS THE TRUTH

"The true story of the late war has not yet been told. It probably never will be told. It is not flattering to our people; unpalatable truths seldom find their way into history." Gen. Piatt (U. S. Army) 1887.

Source: Acts of the Republican Party as seen by History, By C. GARDNER, 1906.

Link to free e-book: <https://archive.org/details/actsofrepublican00gard>

Photo used: General Abram S. Piatt

DTH

(Continued from page 2)

tended to do about this matter, but to date neither has bothered to reply. The more contact from us the better our chances of getting this language taken out. Go on line to each senator's web site and e mail them, or call their office.

In 1858, Senator James Hammond from South Carolina made a speech in the Senate in which he said that if the North made war on the South, "without drawing a sword we could bring the whole world to our feet." This prophet went on to say "you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon it. Cotton is king." Well, a few short years later the North DID dare to make war on cotton, and the South suffered a great deal because of its reliance upon sentiments similar to those Mr. Hammond uttered. Hammond did no more than give voice to the feelings of many Southern politicians in this regard, and he was not the only prominent Southern leader to be badly mistaken on this point.

Timing is key in so much of what we do in life, and timing was bad. The 1860 cotton crop was a bumper crop, and most of it had been shipped to England when the war began. So far from begging for cotton, England was awash in cotton for some time. In addition, new sources of cotton were appearing in India and Egypt, not enough to replace the South, but enough to lessen the blow of the loss of Southern cotton. Enough to make the Davis government hope for English recognition and aid an illusion.



Was Southern Secession an Act of Treason?

One of the "justifications" given by Confederate monument defacers and destroyers is that monuments should not honor men who committed treason. I wonder what they'd think about the opinion of two of the leaders in the fight against the South?

"The right of revolution is an inherent one. When people are oppressed by their government, it is a natural right they enjoy to relieve themselves of oppression, if they are strong enough, whether by withdrawal from it, or by overthrowing it and substituting a government more acceptable." - General Ulysses S. Grant - Personal Memoirs

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember it or overthrow it." Abe Lincoln - 1st inaugural address

THE SOUTH WAS RIGHT

Taken in part from DTH

Secession is Not Treason—More Proof



At the 1787 Constitutional Convention, James Madison rejected a proposal that would allow the federal government to suppress a seceding state.

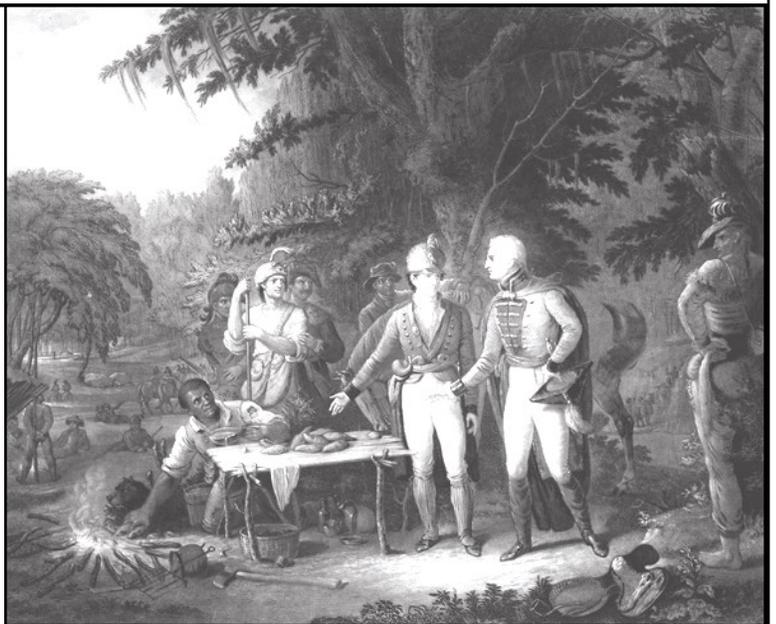
He said, "A Union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

DTH

Sweet Potato or Yam

Sweet potato v. yam... what does your Southern family call these? Joan Cashin, in her book "War Stuff," states that Southerners used the term "yams," while Federal soldiers called them "sweet potatoes." Yet in the 200 letters and diaries I used for Feeding the ANV, not one mention of "yams," but, 19 mentions of "sweet potatoes." (PS, the wood cut of Francis Marion sharing sweet potatoes with the British was on a 1861 Confederate \$10 note.)

From a Facebook post by Michael C. Hardy.



And another "justification" for defacing and destroying Confederate monuments is that the South was fighting to protect the practice of slavery. Oh, really?

NOT ABOUT SLAVERY

The following selection is from a book written by Lt. Randolph H. McKim after the War Between the States. As many times as I have searched the reason why the Southern soldier fought the war, time and time again, I find that they were not fighting for the preservation of slavery, but for their independence. We can either believe the lies we have been feed or we can believe what the men themselves have to say. I have chosen to believe the later. McKim's statement follows:

"But I am chiefly concerned to show that my comrades and brothers, of whom I write in these pages, did not draw their swords in defense of the institution of slavery. They were not thinking of their slaves when they cast all in the balance— their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor — and went forth to endure the hardships of the camp and the march and the perils of the battle field. They did not suffer, they did not fight, they did not die, for the privilege of holding their fellow men in bondage! No, it was for the sacred right of self-government that they fought. It was in defense of their homes and their firesides. It was to repel the invader, to resist a war of subjugation. It was in vindication of the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Only a very small minority of the men who fought in the Southern armies — not one in ten —were financially interested in the institution of slavery. We cared little or nothing about it. To establish our independence we would at any time have gladly surrendered it."



LIEUT. RANDOLPH H. MCKIM, 1862

My concern... what lies are we being feed about current events? It gets hard to believe someone that you know is a liar...Travis [><]

Source: "Soldiers Recollection: Leaves from the Diary of a Young Confederate" by Randolph H. McKim, pages 21-22, published 1910.

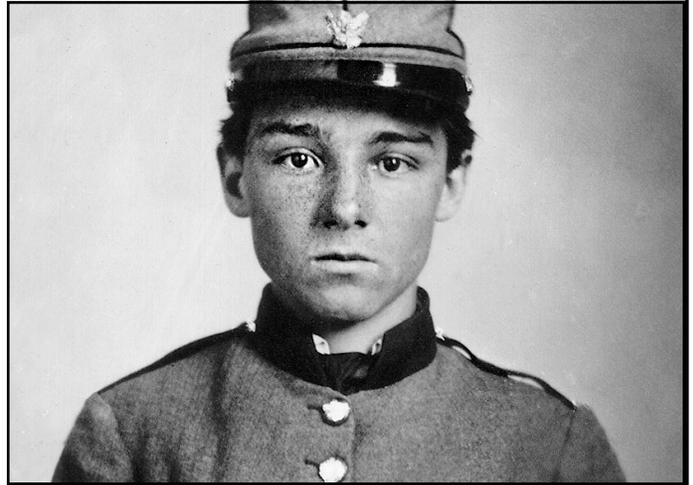
Link to free e-book: Link to free e-book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/mckim/menu.html>

DTH

War Violates the Order of Nature

"In peace sons bury fathers, but war violates the order of nature, and fathers bury sons." - Herodotus, Greek historian

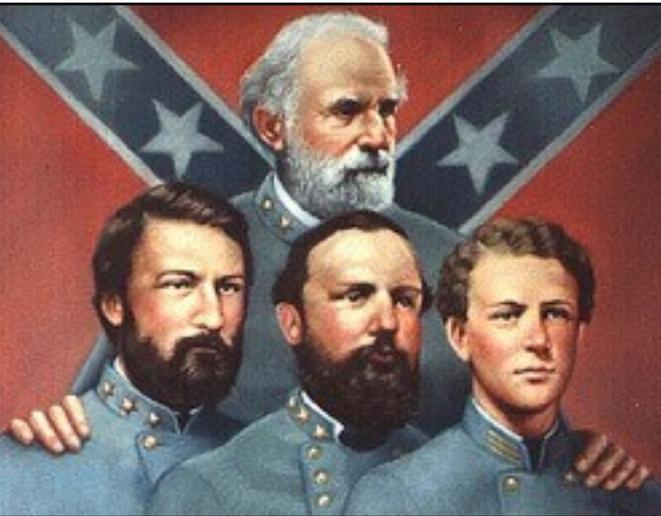
Private Edwin Francis Jemison, whose image became one of the most famous portraits of the young soldiers of both the Confederate and Union Armies. He was a Private in the Confederate States Army during War, who served in the 2nd Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Jemison enlisted on May 11, 1861 and was among the war's early volunteers. He participated in the Peninsula Campaign under John B. Magruder. Jemison was killed in the Battle of Malvern Hill by a direct hit from a cannon ball, which decapitated him.



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ROBERT E. LEE'S SON

Constance Cary Harrison, was a prolific American novelist late in the nineteenth century who came from a prominent Virginia family. As a young woman, during the War Between the States she nursed the Confederate wounded at Manassas and Richmond. She is best known for her 1911 autobiography, "Recollections Grave and Gay." This book contains the following story about Robert E. Lee and his soldier son, Rob Jr.



Robert Edward "Rob" Lee, Jr. was the youngest of three sons of Confederate General Robert Edward Lee, Sr. and Mary Anna Randolph Custis, and the sixth of their seven children. Private Robert E. Lee, Jr. shabby and travel-worn appeared at the commanding general's headquarters barefooted, carrying in his hand the ragged remnant of a pair of shoes. "I only wanted to ask, Sir, if I might draw a new pair, as I can't march in these."

"Have the men of your company received permission to draw shoes yet?" asked the general.

"No, sir; I believe not yet."

"Then go back to your battery, my boy, and wait until they have."

Source: "RECOLLECTIONS GRAVE AND GAY," By MRS. BURTON HARRISON, 1911. This work is the property of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Page 90-91

Photo: Robert E Lee and sons. Lee's three sons, George Washington Custis Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, and Robert Edward Lee, Jr. all served in the Confederate Army. Artist unknown

This is a slightly edited version of the original DTH post on Facebook.

Editor's Note: I'm not trying to glorify slavery in any way but I found this article interesting.

TOP 10 BLACK SLAVEOWNERS

by Aubrey Henderson

The US has a long and gruesome history of slavery that has affected almost every part of its culture. Children in school learn the harsh circumstances that slaves were forced to live with and the incredible cruelty white slave owners showed them. American history teachers know how important it is to teach the horrors of slavery—not only so the mistakes of the past aren't repeated but because the long-term oppression and cruelty toward black people extends even to modern times in important cultural issues such as police brutality and a cycle of poverty that is directly linked to racism caused by slavery. What isn't often taught is that there were many black people who not only participated in the slave trade but who often profited greatly from it. They owned slaves as property in order to enhance their own economical well-being by having free labor for their plantations. Many were biracial children of former white masters and were either freed or were left some property in a will. The American South is infamous for using slaves on their large plantations, and many of the black slave owners on this list are from South Carolina and Louisiana. Some were considered slave magnates (for owning more than 50 slaves), but others earned their place simply for their unique stories.

10. Dilsey Pope

Dilsey Pope was born a free woman, and when she was older, she bought the man she loved in order to marry him. Many state laws at the time would not allow slaves to be emancipated, so it was common for family or spouses to technically own their family. Dilsey owned her own house and land, and she also hired her husband out as labor. What makes this particular situation so unique is that when Dilsey and her husband had a fight, Dilsey sold him to her white neighbor out of spite. While many modern women might wish to get rid of their husbands, Dilsey truly takes the cake when it comes to method. Also like many other spouses, she later felt bad about the argument and tried to reconcile. The only problem was that when she went buy her husband back and apologize, her neighbor refused to sell him.[1]

9. Jacob Gasken

Jacob Gasken was born free only because his mother was a free woman. His father was still a slave at the time of his birth. This was rather common at the time, and the mother eventually wanted to buy Jacob's father so that he would no longer have to work as a slave on a plantation. When Jacob grew older, his mother helped him to buy his father. The family was happy with this arrangement, although the father was technically still their slave until he attempted to do what all parents do: reprimand his son. This is when this story becomes notable. One day, Jacob's father scolded him after Jacob had misbehaved (as any good father would do). Jacob, a petulant, entitled boy, became so angry with his father that he sold him to a New Orleans trader and then later bragged to his friends and colleagues about sending his own father to be a slave on a plantation in Louisiana to "learn him some manners." [2]

8. Nat Butler

Nat Butler makes this list for the special type of manipulative cruelty that he showed toward his fellow humans. Butler was one of the worst kinds of slave owners. Not only did he participate in the trade, but he actively tricked slaves into running away so that he could sell them back to their masters. Butler would convince a slave to hide out on his property. Butler would then speak to the slave's owner to find out what the reward was for returning him. If the reward was high, he would simply return the slave for the money. If the price was low, Butler would buy the slave then resell him to slave dealers down south for a profit.[3] He gained a bad reputation in his county for his scheming actions, and many attempted to hurt and even murder him for revenge.

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7. Justus Angel And Mistress L. Horry

Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry were wealthy black masters who each owned 84 slaves, or 168 together.[4] They were located in Colleton District (now Charleston County) in South Carolina in 1830. Because most slave owners only had a handful of slaves, Angel and Horry were considered economic elite and were called slave magnates. Slaves were simply labor to Angel and Horry, and they considered them property, hunting down run-away slaves and punishing misbehaving ones. While there is no evidence that they treated their slaves more harshly than other slave owners, they were known to own them strictly for business purposes. They bought, sold, and traded them like property, and misbehaving slaves were punished harshly for interfering with profits.

6. Widow C. Richards And Son P.C. Richards

In 1860, slave owners, white or black, owned around one to five slaves on average. About 28 percent of the free black population in New Orleans at the time owned slaves, with at least six owning 65 or more. Richards and her son P.C. go above and beyond these other six slave owners by owning over twice as many. The widow and her son operated a large sugar plantation together and owned more slaves than all other black slave owners in Louisiana in 1860, topping off at 152.[5]

5. The Pendarvis Family

During the 1730s, the Pendarvis family was one of the most prominent in the South, owning the biggest rice plantations in the Palmetto region and over 123 slaves. They dominated Colleton County (now the Charleston area) and became one of the wealthiest slaveholding families in South Carolina. What is ironic is that this family of wealthy black slave owners was given their wealth accidentally when a will was created that gave the estate of Joseph Pendarvis to his illegitimate children with his slave, Parthena.[6] Despite the family's own origins, all Pendarvis estates continued to use slave labor as they took over the Palmetto State.

4. Marie Therese Metoyer

Marie was living in the Kingdom of Kongo when she met her future husband, who fell deeply in love with her. In a time where interracial marriage was considered wrong and immoral, Marie married a white Frenchman named Claude Metoyer and moved to Louisiana with him and their children. Because their marriage was not approved of by society, Marie technically remained a slave to her husband. Years later and after six children, Marie was finally freed, and she and her husband divorced. Claude left to France, where he married a French woman. Marie wasn't left with nothing, however, and started a plantation that initially dealt in tobacco. Under Marie's leadership, the Metoyer family prospered, and the plantation grew. Eventually, they owned more slaves than any other family in their county, with the number being reported at 287 by 1830. There isn't much evidence of harsh treatment to their own slaves, but the Metoyers were notorious for buying extra slaves to do the hardest tasks on the plantation and then returning them after the work was finished. This prevented them from having their own slaves do the dirty work.[7]

3. Antoine Dubuclet

Antoine Dubuclet was born a free man to free parents and inherited a large sugar plantation called Cedar Grove from his father. Under his father, the plantation was small and contained only a few slaves. Under Antoine's leadership, it grew, and by 1860, he owned over 100 slaves and had one of the largest sugar plantations in Louisiana. He was extremely wealthy, even more so than any of his white neighbors. His plantation was worth \$264,000, while the average income of his neighbors in the South was only around \$3,978. After marrying a wealthy black woman, his lands expanded, and after her death, Dubuclet was considered the wealthiest black slave owner in Louisiana.[8] He was elected and served as state treasurer during the Reconstruction Era, one of

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the only black men to hold the office for more than one term.

2. William (April) Ellison

In 1862, William Ellison was one of the largest slave owners in South Carolina as well as one of the wealthiest. He was born a slave and was given the name April, after the month in which he was born. He was luckier than most and was bought by a white slave owner named William Ellison, who took the time to educate him. When he was 26 years old, he was freed by his master and began building his expansive cotton plantation. As a free man, he had his name changed to William Ellison, that of his former owner. What makes Ellison so despicable and earns him the number-two spot on this list is how he collected his wealth. Ellison was known to have made a large proportion of his money as a "slave breeder." Breeding slaves was illegal in many Southern states, but Ellison secretly sold almost all females born, keeping a select few for future breeding. He kept many of the young males, as they were considered useful on his plantation. Ellison was known to be a harsh master, and his slaves were almost starved and extremely poorly clothed. He kept a windowless building on his property for the specific purpose of chaining his misbehaving slaves.[9]

1. Anthony Johnson

Nobody on this list has affected the history of slavery quite as much as Anthony Johnson. He is rumored to have been the first black man to arrive in Virginia as well as the first black indentured servant in America. He was also the first black man to gain his freedom and the first to own land. As a true pioneer of firsts, Johnson couldn't stop there. Ironically, he became the first black slave owner, and it was his court case that solidified slavery in America. In 1635, Johnson was freed and given a 250-acre plantation where he was master over both black and white servants. In 1654, Johnson sued his neighbor in a case that would change America's history forever. Johnson's servant, John Casor, claimed he was an indentured servant who had worked several years past the terms of his indenture for Johnson and was now working for Johnson's neighbor, Parker. Johnson sued Parker, stated that Casor was his servant "in perpetuity," and the courts ruled in his favor. Casor had to return to Johnson, and the case established the principle in America that one person is able to own another person for the rest of their life.[10]

Aubrey Henderson is a recent graduate from Francis Marion University and has a BA in English

Sources footnote key:

[1] https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Popular_Science_Monthly/Volume_81/November_1912/Negroes_Who_Owned_Slaves

[2] https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Popular_Science_Monthly/Volume_81/November_1912/Negroes_Who_Owned_Slaves

[3] https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Popular_Science_Monthly/Volume_81/November_1912/Negroes_Who_Owned_Slaves

[4] <http://racisminamerica.org/five-of-the-wealthiest-blacks-who-owned-slaves-in-america/>

[5] <http://slaverebellion.org/index.php?page=the-black-slave-owners>

[6] http://www.termineigh.com/genealogy/cutrer/pendarvis_narrative.pdf

[7] <http://slaverebellion.org/index.php?page=the-black-slave-owners>

[8] <http://racisminamerica.org/five-of-the-wealthiest-blacks-who-owned-slaves-in-america/>

[9] https://americancivilwar.com/authors/black_slaveowners.htm

[10] <http://slaverebellion.org/index.php?page=the-black-slave-owners>

This article was shared in a post on Facebook. The original web publication is on the following web site:

https://listverse.com/2017/06/06/top-10-black-slaveowners/?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=Social&utm_campaign=SocialWarfare&fbclid=IwAR0EF8fk0pTEUbvllnd1I6mbh2ZQgWhO1jv7JdLBVPCUXjvWuyAoxdWHpI

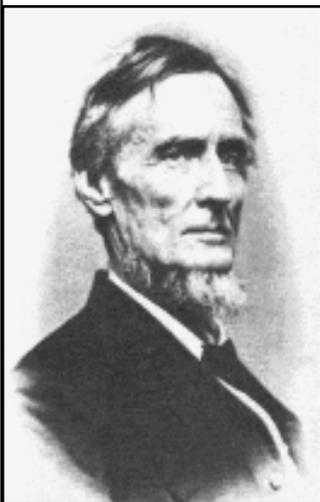
???

Trivia Question:

This month's question asks: Where was the last land battle of the war?

July's question asked: What food crop was widely grown across the lower South and had the nickname "penders" in Mississippi (at least in SW Mississippi)?

The answer: Peanuts



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

Emerald Guard, 8th Alabama

Irish units in the Confederate Army consisted almost exclusively of native-born Protestants of Northern Irish decent. The ancestors of these soldiers who were largely Scots-Irish Presbyterians and Anglo-Irish Episcopalians had fought with George Washington during the American War of Independence.

To many of them the war between the Union and Confederacy was a defense of the principles that their forefathers had fought for nearly one hundred years previously; the sovereign right of individual states to self-determination. The increase of immigrants during the mid-1800's to North America also found a small number of Catholic Irish communities. They too fought for the CSA against an oppressive country trying to force its will on its neighbors... a sentiment to which many could relate.

DTH



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Sons of Confederate
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