

Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LII * * PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 * * August 2023 * * Number 8*



August Meeting Battle of Palmito Ranch

Dan Duggan will present the August program. It is entitled "The Battle of Palmito Ranch: May 12-13, 1865. John S. Ford and E.J. Davis."

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

When: August 28, 2023, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.



And there were also two other, malefactors, led with him to be put to death.

And when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand, and the other on the left.

Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do. And they parted his raiment, and cast lots.

And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him, saying, If thou be Christ, save thyself and us.

But the other answering rebuked him, saying, Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?

And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss.

And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.

And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, Today shalt thou be with me in paradise.

Luke 23:32-34, 39-43 (KJV)

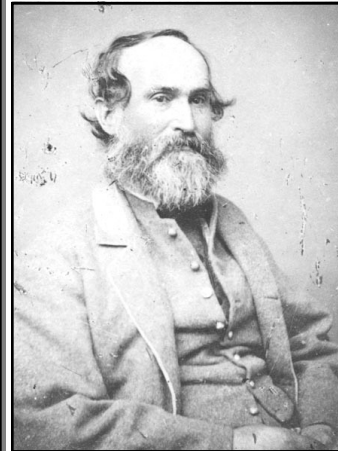
July Report

Captain Richard Wilbourn

Robert Murphree presented a program about Captain Richard Wilbourn

JUBAL EARLY COMMENTS ON THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

"I believe that the world never produced a body of men superior in courage, patriotism and endurance to the private soldiers of the Confederate Armies.



I have repeatedly seen these soldiers submit with cheerfulness to privations and hardships which would appear to be almost incredible;

and the wild cheers of our brave men (which was so different from the studied huzzahs of the Yankees) when their lines sent back opposing hosts of Federal troops, staggering, reeling and flying, have often thrilled every fiber of my heart.

(Continued on page 6)

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

The large crowd that hung on every word I had to say about Captain Richard Wilbourn will be interested in this bit of information. Recall that in December, 1863, six months after General Jackson's death, Captain Wilbourn wrote two letters, in response to inquiries, outlining in much detail the events of the night General Jackson was wounded. One of the letters was to John Esten Cooke, the well known writer who served in the Confederate Army. Cooke was writing a book about Jackson and wanted the facts for his effort. Well, it so happens I have a copy of the book Cooke wrote and after I made my talk I looked in the book to see what use Cooke had made of Wilbourn's letter. I found that Cooke had quoted Wilbourn at length, cementing this native Mississippian's claim to a place in history.

It has to be of some comfort to our ancestors when they hear themselves branded as the most ultra of racists these days to reflect that everyone and everything is also called a racist. If one group does better on a standardized test than a minority group, it has to be because the test is racist. The practice is so widespread and so absurd these days that last year a black man running for governor of California on the Republican ticket was called a "white supremacist."

The point is facts have long since been excluded in the debate, so anything our Confederate ancestors might have said or done is deemed irrelevant. But my readers have not joined this divorce from common sense so let me bring a few facts to your attention.

I feel reasonably sure I have read more personal accounts written by Confederate soldiers and Southern civilians than the average person interested in history. That said, I have never, never read any Southern writer from that period who voiced any regret about the demise of slavery. Bear in mind these people were writing at a time when a contrary sentiment would not bring down the "cancel culture" on your back. Also bear in mind that the process by which slavery was eliminated had thrust most of the writers into abject poverty.

The sentiments of Kate Stone, in the preface written in the 1900 preface to her war time journal entitled "Brokenburn," are fairly typical. There were over a hundred slaves on her place before the war, and life was easy and pleasant.

(Continued on page 3)

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.**

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September 25, 2023
Plans to be determined

October 23, 2023
Plans to be determined

November 27, 2023
Plans to be determined

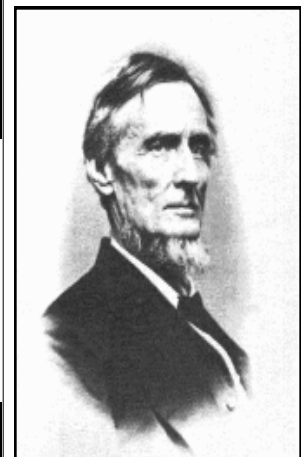
December 11?, 2023
Plans to be determined

January 22, 2024
Plans to be determined

February 26, 2024
Plans to be determined

March 25, 2024
Plans to be determined

April 22, 2024
Plans to be determined



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

Faithful Last Words

I've been thinking about last words of faithful Confederate Generals! Then I've searched Scriptures for last words of Biblical figures before their deaths. Samson came to mind in Judges 16:28. His strength came from God and that cause him to pull down the pillars! Then I thought of the thief being crucified with Jesus in Luke 23:42-43! He never saw any miracles and probably did not know Jesus! Samson said, "Remember me, I pray" and the thief said, "...remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." What this shows us was what they hoped for the most in their last breaths!

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain

THANK YOU!

A NOTE FROM THE ADJUTANT

Thanks to all the members for responding to the call for dues. Most or all have been paid.

For those who have been wondering why they haven't gotten their new member cards in receipt for their dues payment, the new member cards have just now been received from IHQ. They will begin being issued next week.

(Continued from page 2)

After the war life was nothing but struggle and pain, but she said:

"Although the war swept from us everything and life since '65 has been a long struggle for the necessities of life, I have never regretted the freeing of the Negroes. The great loss of accountability was lifted, and we could save our souls alive. God would not require the souls of the Negroes at our hands. Everyone would give account of himself to God."

Miss Stone felt a tremendous burden of responsibility for the moral well being of her slaves, and freedom meant this was lifted from her conscience. She had two brothers killed in the war, and another who died young as a result of his wartime service, so if ever there was a person who had a right to be bitter it was Kate Stone.

The feeling of relief over the elimination of slavery was expressed in book after book authored by Confederate soldiers and civilians. Written at a time when apologies for the past were not mandatory, it is hard not to believe the sentiments are not genuine.

The little book written by Charles Blackford and his wife, "Letters From Lee's Army," is a charming insight into the everyday concerns of a soldier and his family. He says that as the army crossed into Maryland in June, 1863, one soldier remarked to his comrades "Well, boys, I've been seceding for two years and now I've got back into the Union again."

Blackford also related an incident that took place in Chambersburg, PA. He said "a bold looking girl" was standing on a front porch with a large United States flag draped over her front. One ragged Confederate said to her, "Look here, Miss, you'd better take that flag off." The girl refused and said "Why should I?"

Our soldier friend responded to her "Because, Miss, these old rebels are hell on breastworks." Blackford said "General Kemper and I were much amused."

SLAVES...

They came as slaves; vast human cargo transported on tall British ships bound for the Americas. They were shipped by the hundreds of thousands and included men, women, and even the youngest of children.

Whenever they rebelled or even disobeyed an order, they were punished in the harshest ways. Slave owners would hang their human property by their hands and set their hands or feet on fire as one form of punishment. They were burned alive and had their heads placed on pikes in the marketplace as a warning to other captives.

No we're not talking about the African Slave trade...

But, are we talking about African slavery? King James II and Charles I also led a continued effort to enslave the Irish. Britain's famed Oliver Cromwell furthered this practice of dehumanizing one's next door neighbor.

The Irish slave trade began when James II sold 30,000 Irish prisoners as slaves to the New World. His Proclamation of 1625 required Irish political prisoners be sent overseas and sold to English settlers in the West Indies. By the mid-1600s, the Irish were the main slaves sold to Antigua and Montserrat. At that time, 70% of the total population of Montserrat was Irish slaves.

Ireland quickly became the biggest source of human livestock for English merchants. The majority of the early slaves to the New World were actually white.

DTH





Private, 11th Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.

The 11th Mississippi Infantry presented one of the handsomest variations on the standard gray uniform of the Confederacy. The regiment was made up chiefly of pre-war volunteer militia companies, many of which wore entirely different garb. Most eventually wore slight variations of the state militia dress, the mid-thigh length gray blouse with red collar and red frogging on the breast, red cuffs and trouser stripes. Their headgear was predominantly the Hardee-style hat worn by this

enlisted man, pinned up on right or left side, according to the individual taste of the wearer. Some wore a distinctive state seal beltplate, but this private had only an ordinary buckle. In action most were armed in time with this Model 1855 U.S. Percussion Rifle with Maynard tape primer. The Mississippians used their rifles well. At Antietam they held the line near the Dunker Church until all their field officers went down, and still repulsed assault after assault.

A BIBLE STORY FROM THE UNIVERSITY GREYS

When Calvin R. Myers of Byhalia, Mississippi went to the University of Mississippi (UM Class of 1860), his Mother gave him a Bible. When Myers joined the University Greys student Company, he of course took the Bible with him into the Army. Myers was wounded in the shoulder at the 1862 battle of Sharpsburg, in The Cornfield there. He was sent to a hospital in Richmond. There in his same ward was Lewis T. Fant (UM Class of 1862), of Holly Springs, a fellow University Grey and a fellow UM student. Fant had been wounded in the leg and it had been amputated. Myers got better, and he was about to be released. Myers asked his friend Fant if he could do anything for him. Fant told him he did not have a Bible and asked to borrow Myers' Bible. Myers readily agreed knowing he could get another one.

Lewis T. Fant was learning to use his crutches there at the hospital in late 1862. He fell one day, bursting a blood vessel in his stump. It retracted into his leg, and it could not be clamped off. He bled to death in 10 minutes time. His personal effects were shipped home back to Holly Springs, right below Byhalia.

In 1913 the Fants were cleaning out their attic and going through an old trunk. There, in Lewis T. Fant's belongings, was a Bible with Calvin R. Myers name. The two families knew each other, and the Bible was returned to Calvin R. Myers, who was still living.

That Bible was carried to World War 1, and to World War 2, by two different Myers men. Both survived those wars. That Bible is still in the Myers family today.

The picture for this article is that of an 11th Mississippi private. It is not quite correct for the University Greys. Their collars, cuffs, chest piping and pants stripes were BLACK!

Posted to Facebook by Miller Civil War Tours.



REVEREND SMITH COMMENTS ON THE SURRENDER

"There was no surrender at Appomattox, and no withdrawal from the field which committed our people and their children to a heritage of shame and dishonor. No cowardice on any battlefield could be as base and shameful as the silent acquiescence in the scheme which was teaching the children in their homes and schools that the commercial value of slavery was the cause of the war, that prisoners of war held in the South were starved and treated with a barbarous inhumanity, that Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were traitors to their country and false to their oaths, that the young men who left everything to resist invasion, and climbed the slopes of Gettysburg and died willingly on a hundred fields were rebels against a righteous government."

The Reverend James Power Smith, last surviving member of General Jackson's staff, 1907

Photo: Painting of Johnston and Hampton meeting Sherman at Bennett Place by Dan Nance.

DTH

(Continued from page 1)

I have seen with my own eyes ragged, barefooted and hungry Confederate soldiers perform deed which if performed in days of yore by mailed warriors in glittering armor, would have inspired the harp of the minstrel and the pen of the poet." Lt. Gen. Jubal Anderson Early

Photo: Jubal Anderson Early (1816–1894). Photograph in Special Collections, Library of Congress.

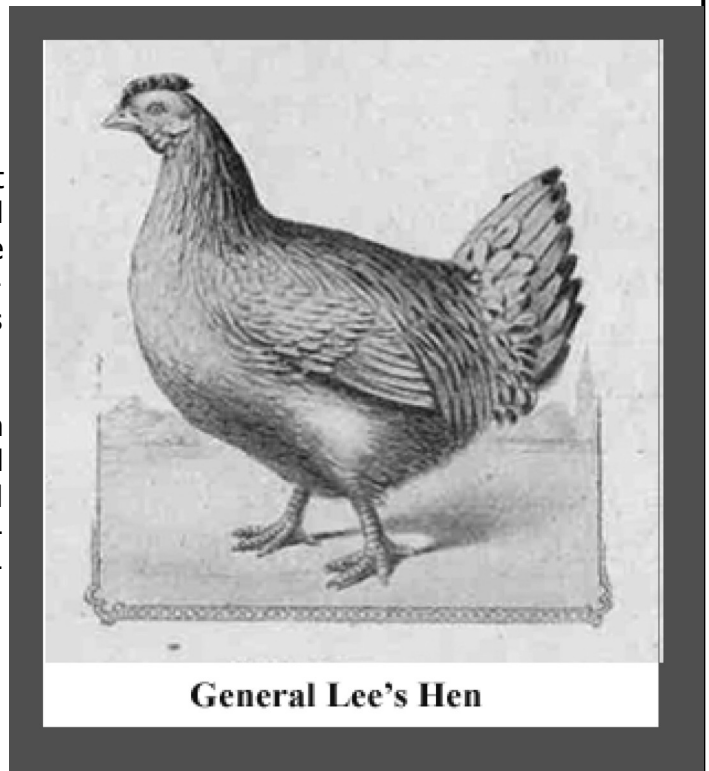
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WHERE'S NELLIE?

General Lee kept a pet hen named Nellie, he took it everywhere on campaign and it stayed in his tent and laid him an egg every day. He never forgot to leave the tent flap open for her and saw to it that the hen traveled with the army, even on so fateful a campaign as the invasion which ended at Gettysburg.

When he began to retreat from that field, and the hen was nowhere to be found, the commanding general joined the search for his pet, and was not content until she was discovered and safely perched in his headquarters wagon. Only then could the retreat from Gettysburg continue.

DTH



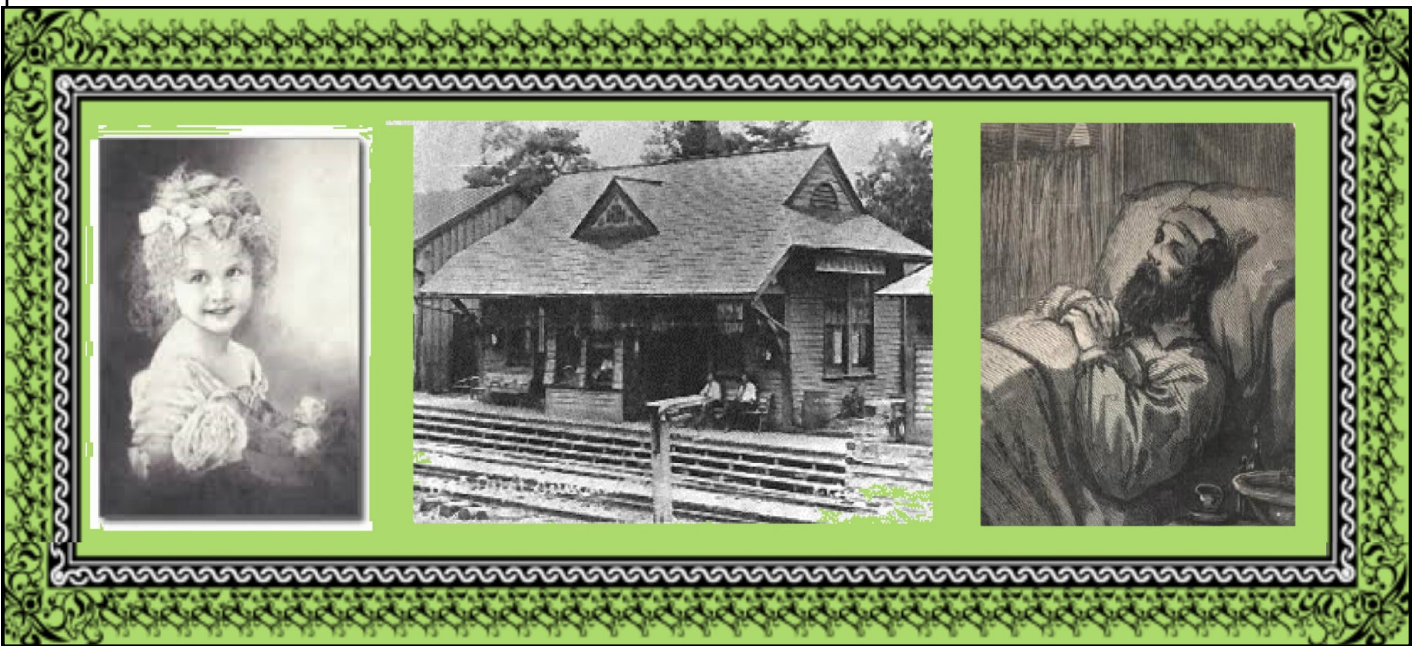
WILLING TO PAY

The new Confederate government was willing to pay its portion of the national debt and for Southern military installations seized after secession.

One of the first acts of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America was to send a peace delegation, led by former President Tyler to Washington, D.C., in an effort to establish peaceful relations with the North. Lincoln would not even meet with the delegation.

Photo: Jefferson Davis monument removed from New Orleans.





THE KINDNESS OF A CHILD

"After the battle of Sharpsburg we passed over a line of rail road in Central Georgia. The disabled soldiers from General Lee's army were returning to their homes. At every station the wives and daughters of the farmers came on the cars and distributed food and wine and bandages among the sick and wounded. We shall never forget how very like an angel was a little girl; how blushing and modestly she went to a great, rude, bearded soldier, who had carved a crutch from a rough plank to replace a lost leg; how this little girl asked him if he was hungry, and how he ate like a famished wolf.

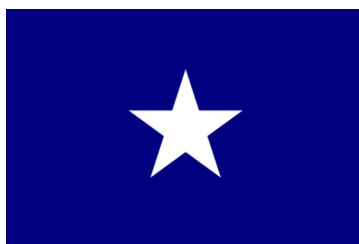
"She asked if his wound was painful, and in a voice of soft, mellow accents, 'Can I do more for you? I am sorry that you are so badly hurt. Have you a little daughter, and won't she cry when she sees you?'

"The rude soldier's heart was touched, and tears of love and gratitude filled his eyes. He only answered, 'I have three little children. God grant they may be such angels as you.' With an evident effort, he repressed a desire to kiss the fair brow of the little girl. He took her little hand between his own and bade her 'Good-bye, God bless you.'

"The child will always be a better woman because of these lessons of practical charity stamped ineffaceably upon her young heart."

Source: "CHRIST IN THE CAMP" by Rev. J. William Jones, DD, 1888.

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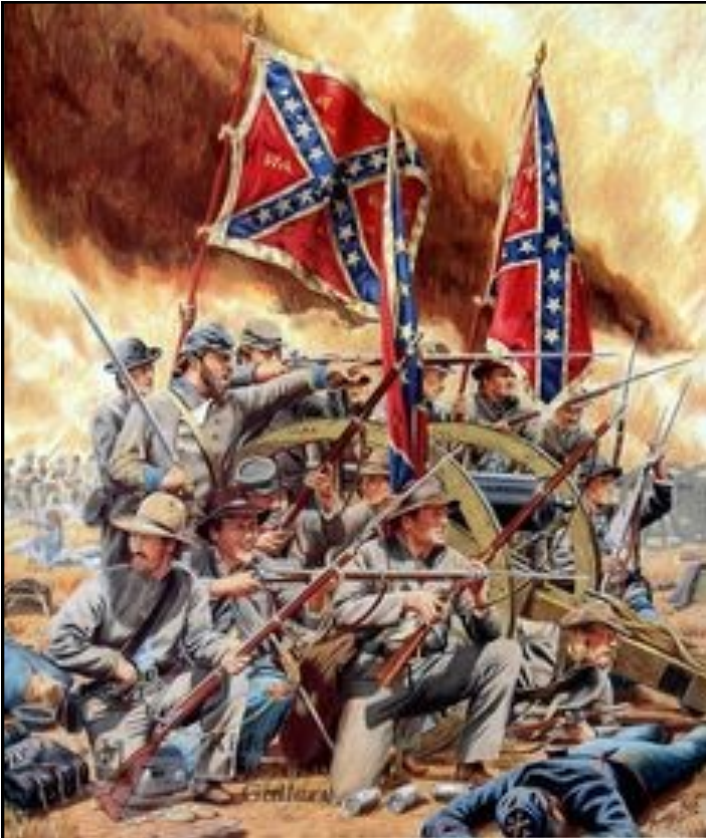


My great great great great great grandparents Patrick and Rose Driscoll in 1861, Patrick was Irish and Rose was Chickasaw and Creek. Patrick joined the 10th Mississippi Infantry and fought at Shiloh, Stones River and Chickamauga.

Posted to the Facebook page of Sons, Friends of Confederate Veterans by Eliza Dowling.



THE TRUEST AND BEST



"In all their motley array there was hardly a uniform to be seen, and then, and throughout all the brilliant campaigns on which they were about to enter there was nothing to distinguish their officers, even a general, from the men in the ranks, save a bit of red flannel, or a piece of cotton cloth, fastened to the shoulder, or to the arm, of the former.

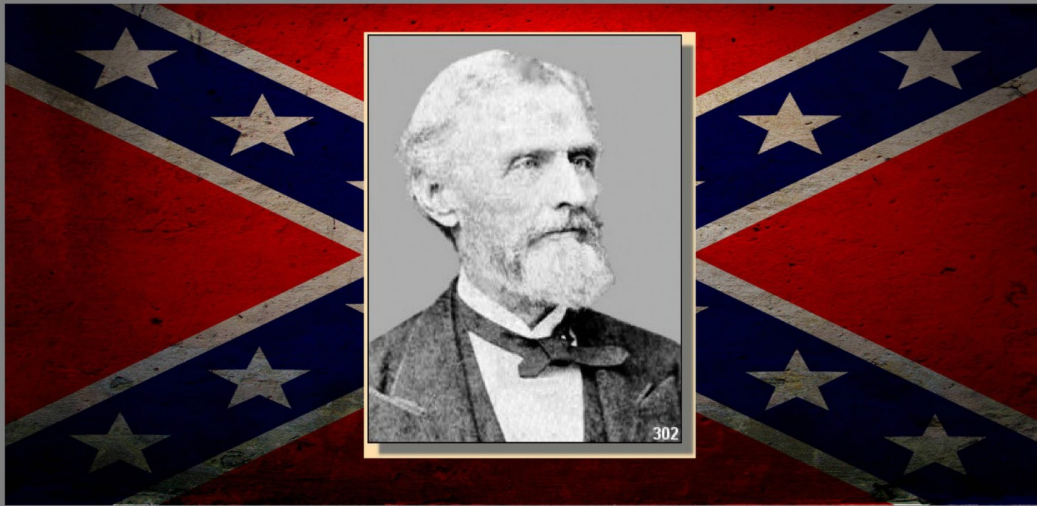
But for all that, they were the truest and best of soldiers... Among them there was hardly a man who could not read and write, and who was not more intelligent than the great mass of American citizens; not one who had not voluntarily abandoned his home with all its tender ties, and thrown away all his possessions, and left father and mother, or wife and children, within the enemy's lines, that he might himself stand by the South in her hour of great peril, and help her to defend her fields and her firesides.

And among them all there was not a man who had come forth to fight for slavery." ~ Thomas Sned

Source: The Unitarian Register, Volume 65

Photo: Follow Me Boys - Gettysburg – Pickett's Charge – by Ron Lesser.

DTH



“[Secession] is to be justified upon the basis that the States are Sovereign. There was a time when none denied it. I hope the time may come again, when a better comprehension of the theory of our Government, and the inalienable rights of the people of the States, will prevent anyone from denying [it]...” Jefferson Davis

JEFFERSON DAVIS

In his farewell speech to the Senate, Jefferson Davis made the following observation:

“Secession belongs to a different class of remedies. It is to be justified upon the basis that the States are Sovereign. There was a time when none denied it. I hope the time may come again, when a better comprehension of the theory of our Government, and the inalienable rights of the people of the States, will prevent anyone from denying that each State is a Sovereign, and thus may reclaim the grants which it has made to any agent whomsoever.”

Source: “Great Debates in American History: State Rights (1798-1861); Slavery (1858-1861)” by Marion Mills Miller, United States Congress, Great Britain. Parliament, page 441.

Photo: Jefferson Davis

DTH



Vallandigham

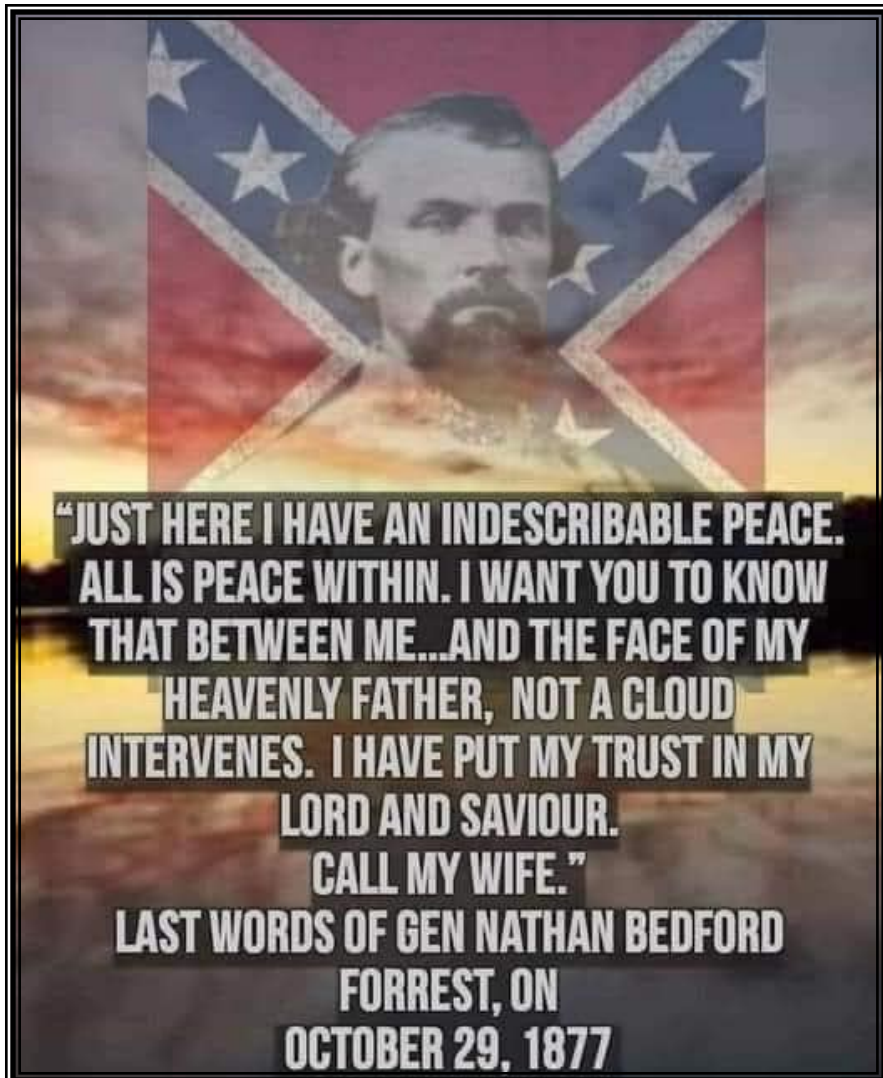
NO SUCH THING AS THE 1ST AMENDMENT...

At 2:30 am on the morning of May 4, 1863 Union soldiers under the command of General Burnside knocked down the doors of Ohio Congressman Clement Vallandigham's Dayton's home, arrested him without a warrant and threw him into a military prison in Cincinnati. He was later deported.

Lincoln declared that all secessionists and "peace advocates" were traitors who did not deserve protection of federal laws...

Can you imagine a modern day president doing the same?

DTH



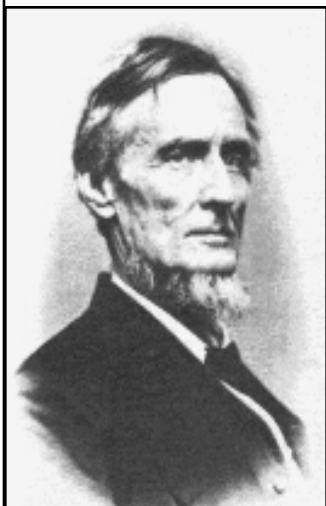
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Trivia Question:

August's question asks:
What Major General in the Confederate Army later served as a Major General in the U.S. Army in the Spanish-American War?

July's question asked:
The Yankees called it "Bull Run" while the Confederates called it Manassas. What other battle (in Kentucky) had a "Bull Run"?

The answer:
Perryville



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month



CLEBURNE DESCRIBES WHAT IS TO COME

He's not referring to ISIS; he's talking about the Federal Government!

"They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women. We propose no invasion of the North, no attack on them, and only ask to be left alone." Major General Patrick Cleburne

And that's just what they did...

Photo: Patrick Cleburne at the battle of Franklin, Don Troiani artwork.

DTH

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