



# Rebelle



**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

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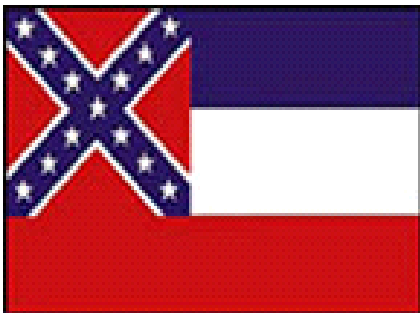
## February Meeting Jim Woodrick

The February meeting will feature a presentation by Jim Woodrick entitled "Through Many Dangers, Toils and Snares: The Experience of Mississippi Methodist Clergy During the Civil War".

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When:** February 24, 2015. 5:30 pm.  
**Where:** Municipal Art Gallery, State St., Jackson.

*See you there!*



**K**nowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts,

**A**nd saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation.

**F**or this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

**W**hereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished:

*But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men.*

**B**ut, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.

*2 Peter 3:3-8*

(KJV)

## January Meeting Report

### Christmas Social

The program was presented by Joseph Abbot, 3rd Brigade Commander, who talked about the current state of finances at Beauvoir and with the Mississippi Division.

This editor was unable to attend the meeting and have no other information on activities in January.

### 150 years ago:

From "Grandfather's Journal" by Austin C. Dobbins - the diary of Franklin Lafayette Riley, Pvt., Co. B, 16th MS Infantry.

Petersburg –

Continued bad weather. Wednesday, we buried the dead, covered with ice; gathered up enemy arms, and returned to camp. We were happy to leave our quarters. We were even happier to return. Tuesday's Richmond Dispatch reports that Friday a week ago our offer of peace was turned down completely. Lincoln gives us no alternative. Absolute subjection, complete submission to the Washington government, and abolition of slavery—or continued war. No compromise is possible.

Today is my birthday. I am now 30. In another five years, if I live that long, I will be middle-aged, half of three score and ten.

## Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

All of us interested in Confederate history and heritage have heard the phrase "King Cotton." But do you know where it came from and just what it meant? The origin was a boast made by Senator James Henry Hammond from South Carolina in 1858. He declared:

*. . . without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should they make war on us, we could bring the whole world to our feet. What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years. . . Why England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her, save the South. No, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on the earth dares to make war upon it. Cotton is King!*

Was cotton after all the "King" this nut-cake declared? Well, cotton certainly had "grewed" as Topsy said. In 1830, we exported 720,000 bales to Europe and New England. By 1850 this figure had grown to 2.85 million bales and by 1860 we were exporting almost 5 million bales. By that date we were supplying almost 75% of the world's cotton and cotton comprised almost 60% of the value of American exports. The apparently insatiable world demand for Southern cotton was the result of the Industrial Revolution, which created the machines that could take raw cotton and turn it into cloth so cheaply, starting with the cotton gin. Remember the tariff was the main source of funding for the national government, and well might Lincoln ask "who will pay for the federal government's operation if we let the Southern States go?"

So on the surface "Cotton is King" seemed to be a strong hand. Southern leaders certainly believed it. The theory was England and France were so dependent on Southern cotton that they would not stand by and let the North conquer the South, that the European powers would break the blockade and underwrite Southern rights to be sure to get enough cotton.

But events intervened to undermine this strong hand. First, in 1861 we blocked the export of cotton at a time when the Yankee blockade was ineffective in the mistaken belief that it would put more pressure on Europe by starv-

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

Visit the camp web site at:  
**<http://www.scvcamp635.org>**

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## Calendar

### February 24, 2015

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

### March 24, 2015

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

### April 26, 2015

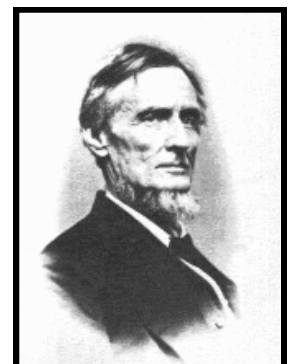
Confederate Memorial Day observance at Greenwood Cemetery

### April 28, 2015

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

### May 26, 2015

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery



# Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

## The Respected General

**"Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God that He may exalt you in due time" 1 Peter 5:6**

In the spring of 1864 at Chapin's Farm General Lee sent his military carriage to Richmond for Reverend Joshua Peterkin. During the service Dr. Peterkins knelt to pray: as usual the men stood up or sat still. However on this day when General Lee knelt in the dust to pray all dropped down instantly. Eyewitness account of Chaplain H.M. White

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows  
Chaplain

## The Third National Confederate Flag

In a this-day-in-the-war article for February 7, 1865, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* featured a letter from Major Rogers, the designer of the new Confederate flag (3rd National). The bill adopting the new design had passed the Senate unanimously and was before the Committee on Flag and Seal of the House ...

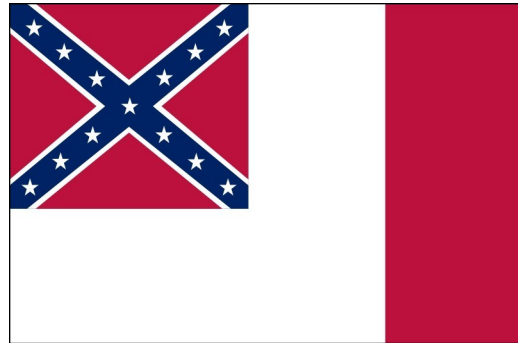
"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width two-thirds of its length with the union, (now used as the battle-flag,) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width below it; to have the ground red, and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag."

(Continued from page 2)

ing it from cotton. We of course overlooked the fact Europe had a large carry-over of cotton from the previous years. All this embargo did was prevent us from getting weapons from Europe when we needed them most and could have gotten them the easiest. It also prevented us from putting a commodity in Europe that could have helped put the financial foundation of the Confederate government on a sound basis.

This self-imposed embargo also took the pressure off the Federal government from the legal issues a blockade raised. You recall the United States had always before disputed the right of a belligerent party to impose a blockade on neutral shipping. Recall how strongly our Northern brothers felt about it back when we got involved in the War of 1812.

We all know the rest of the story. By the time we realized the self-imposed embargo was a mistake it was too late. A blockade runner had a one in ten chance of success in 1861; by 1864 it was less than one in three. The tide had ebbed and we had not taken any advantage of it: the rest, as they say, is history.



Before offering the bill, that gentleman addressed a letter to the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, requesting his views in regard to the proposed alteration. General Lee replied that he thought it "very pretty," and that it certainly added distinctness to the flag: but ... said he mistrusted his own judgment in such matters, and that the "naval gentlemen" were the proper persons to be consulted. ...

???

**Trivia Question:**

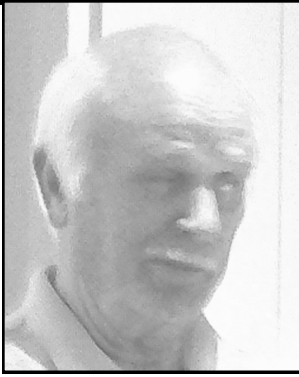
This month's question asks:

What act was Nathan Bedford Forrest alleged to have committed that prompted the U.S. to threaten (but never pursue) trial after the war?

January's question asked: What three civilians without prior military training attained the rank of Lt. General in Confederate service?

The answer:

Wade Hampton, Richard Taylor, Nathan Bedford Forrest



# Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

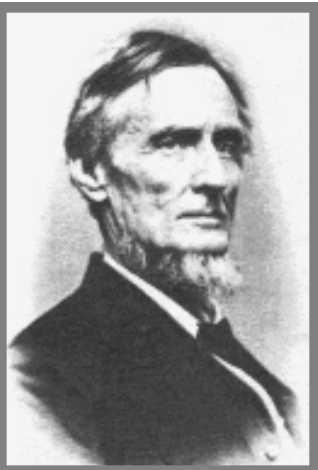
## Eisenhower on Robert E. Lee

"General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause....he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle.



Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unflinching in his belief in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history. From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul." --Dwight D. Eisenhower

From "Defending the Heritage" Facebook page



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