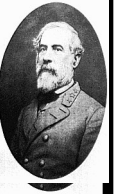


The



Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LIII * * PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 * * February 2024 * * Number 2*



**February Meeting
Robert E. Lee &
Stonewall Jackson**

Since the January program was cancelled, Dan Duggan plans to do the program in February. As a reminder, the program will be "Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson: 19th Century MAGA Extremists" presented by Dan Duggan.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When: February 26, 2024, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old
Canton Road, Madison, MS**



And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them.

And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight.

And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?

And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them,

Saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.

And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

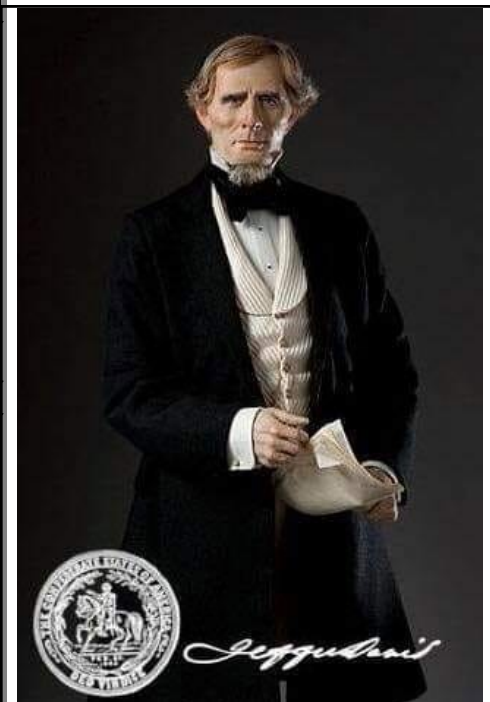
And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

*Luke 24:30-36
(KJV)*

January Report

Meeting Cancelled

Due to burst water pipes at the Masonic Lodge, the January meeting was cancelled.



"It has been said that I should apply to the United States for a pardon; but repentance must precede the right of pardon, and I have not repented." - Jefferson Davis

Posted to Facebook by The Virginia Flaggers

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

God bless the women of the Confederacy. Every narrative I read about any woman during the 1861-1865 period describes a character that is to be admired and emulated. In July, 1864 near the town of Winchester, VA, Confederate forces under General Ramseur were attacked by a larger Federal force and forced out of the town. The Confederate wounded were gathered in the residence of a man named Rutherford, and the Confederate surgeons sent word to the women of Winchester that help was needed to minister to the poor wounded men.

One of the wounded soldiers was a young man named Randolph Ridgely, his thigh broken by a Yankee bullet. Ridgely was in severe pain, though the doctor had done all for him that could be done. The doctor asked a young woman from Winchester named Lenie Russell to take care of the young man. The doctor impressed upon Miss Russell that the only hope for the soldier was complete rest, without any type of disturbance, and a good night's sleep. The doctor showed her how to hold the young man's head in a certain position, and how to keep the patient from moving.

All through the night Miss Russell sat at the head of the wounded soldier, holding his head and upper body motionless, never leaving her post. She had never seen the fellow before that night, but her care and devotion to saving his life was typical of the devotion of the women of the South to their soldiers. The strain of that night caused Miss Russell to fall ill, and for many weeks she suffered for her effort on behalf of this young stranger.

In early 1865 a wounded Confederate officer named Hancock, from Louisiana, was brought into Winchester as a Yankee prisoner to have his wounds treated. He lay for many weeks in the hospital and when he was almost recovered Hancock was told that he was going to be transferred to that northern hell hole Fort Delaware. Hancock informed his nurse, that same Miss Russell, that he was resolved to escape. She brought him a badge of a hospital attendant, and then put a market basket on his arm and escorted Hancock out of the hospital. Hancock rejoined the Confederate army, survived the war, and never missed an opportunity of thanking Miss Russell for his freedom and happiness.

You know I have never marched in a protest parade, or carried a sign, but if there is ever an effort to move the monument to The Women of the Confederacy off the grounds of the New Capitol, that is the ditch I die in.

Many of us contacted our senators and congressmen urging them to help save the Confederate monument in Arlington. As far as I know none of those rascals lifted a finger to try to save that beautiful piece of history. Here is what my own congressman, Michael Guest, wrote me:

Thank you for contacting me about issues important to [the district.]. I appreciate you taking the time to write and inform me

(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.**

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.



March 25, 2024

Plans to be determined

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

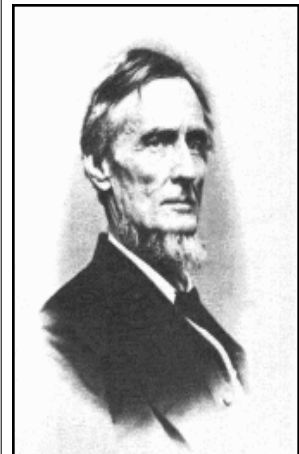
Plans to be determined

November 25, 2024

Plans to be determined

December 9?, 2024

Plans to be determined



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

The Past Can Provide Encouragement!!

Reflecting on my great grandfathers who fought in Civil War when I read Psalms 143:5-6," I remember the days of old, I MEDITATE on Your works; I spread out my hands to You ; My soul longs for You like a thirsty land"!

We love stories that challenge our manhood as well as our faith. David was thirsty for faith to hold on as he reflect on past experiences when God did something in his life! And even drew strength from reflecting on new-life interventions by God!

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain

*(Continued from page 2)
of these matters.*

Your input is important to me. As legislation comes before [the House] I will keep your thoughts in mind.

You know, at my age I object to being talked to like a particularly stupid child. Guest has to run every two years and I intend to give his re-election effort the same attention he gave that monument to the dead men from Mississippi.



PRESIDDNT DAVIS' THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATON

November 15, 1861

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend us hitherto in our conflicts with our enemies as to be unto them a shield.

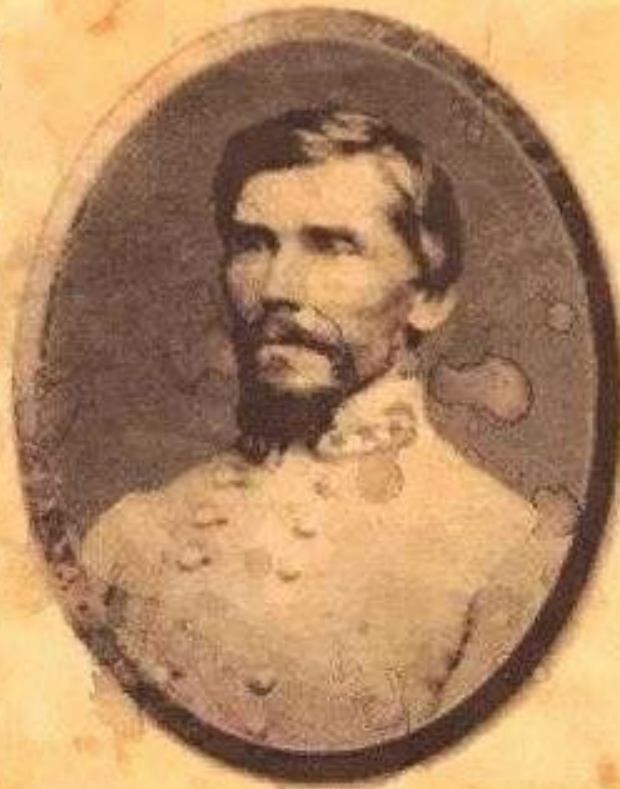
And whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him, be-longeth the victory, and in humble dependence upon His almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our purpose, we appeal to Him that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and humble them to confusion and shame.

Now therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of national humiliation and prayer, and do hereby invite the reverend clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Given under hand and seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this the 31st day of October, year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS

DTH



Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.



-Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA



REPERCUSSIONS OF LOSING THE WAR

The failure of the South to win the War for Southern Independence was a deathblow to liberty and one reason this country is in the shape it is today.

Lincoln believed that import tariffs were necessary, at the expense of consumers. He believed that American industries needed to be shielded from foreign competition and cheap imported goods. The "internal improvements" he advocated were simply subsidies for industry, i.e., corporate welfare. He was the first president to give us centralized banking, with paper money not backed by gold.

The Constitution of the Confederate States of America forbid protectionist tariffs, outlawed government subsidies to private businesses, and made congressional appropriations subject to approval by a two-thirds majority vote. It enjoined Congress from initiating constitutional amendments, leaving that power to the constituent states; and limited its president to a single six-year term.

When the South lost, instead of a Jeffersonian republic of free trade and limited constitutional government, the stage was set for the United States to become an American Empire ruled by a central authority. In starting his war against the Confederate States, Lincoln was not seeking the "preservation of the Union" in its traditional sense. He sought the preservation of the Northern economy by means of transforming the federal government into a centralized welfare-warfare-police state.

Source: Partially taken from a Lew Rockwell article by Donald W. Miller, Jr.

DTH





REMNANTS OF BATTLE

This skull was discovered in 1876 on Morris Island, South Carolina, near the site of Battery Wagner, a powerful earthwork fort that had protected the entrance to Charleston Harbor during the Civil War. The skull belonged to a man of African descent—a soldier of the famous 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, which had led the assault on Wagner on the night of July 18, 1863 by an iron canister ball from one of two field howitzers known to have been used in the repulse of that attack.

DTH



WADE HAMPTON

"I want you to try to teach to your children and to your children's children that ours was not a lost cause. I want you to tell them that we were fighting for the right..." Wade Hampton

Photo: Artwork of Mort Kunstler, Wade Hampton leading the "Charge at Trevilian Station."

DTH

WHY NOT LET THE SOUTH GO?



WHY NOT LET THE SOUTH GO?

"What will become of my tariff and who will pay for the government?" Abe L.

The Chicago Daily Times editorial dated March 2nd 1861 and titled "WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR REVENUE."

"That either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel states or the port must be closed to importations from abroad is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; THE SOURCES WHICH SUPPLY OUR TREASURY WILL BE DRIED UP; there shall be no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe. There will be nothing to furnish means of subsistence to the army; nothing to keep our Navy afloat; nothing to pay the salaries of the public officers; the present order of things must come to a dead stop."

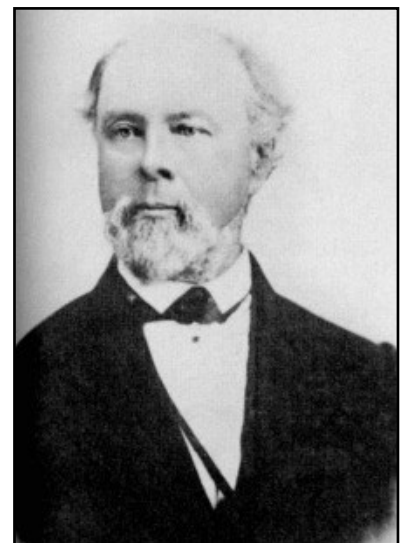
DTH

THE REASON FOR WAR?

"The real issue involved in the relations between the North and the South of the American States, is the great principle of self-government. Shall a dominant party of the North rule the South, or shall the people of the South rule themselves. This is the great matter in controversy." --Robert Barnwell Rhett (Montgomery, Alabama, 1860)

Photo: Robert Barnwell Rhett

DTH





A TRUTH THAT FEW THINK ABOUT

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, NORTH AND SOUTH, WENT INTO THE WAR AS CITIZENS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES, THEY CAME OUT AS SUBJECTS ... WHAT THEY THUS LOST THEY HAVE NEVER GOT BACK. – H.L. MENCKEN

DTH

WHEN YOU HAVE OUTLAWS FOR INLAWS...

Ulysses S. Grant's father in law was Colonel Frederick Dent, an unreconstructed Confederate, a St. Louis businessman and slaveholder who, when his daughter Julia went to the Executive Mansion early in 1869 relocated there as well.

When his daughter received guests, he sat in a chair just behind her, offering anyone within earshot unsolicited advice. Political and business figures alike got a dose of the Colonel's mind as they waited to meet with President Grant whose own father was constantly at odds with Colonel Dent.

Robert Smith Todd, Lincoln's father in law was a banker and his family were slaveholders; Mary Todd Lincoln was raised in comfort and refinement. Five of Lincoln's brothers in law served in the Confederate army



So... You think YOU have in-law problems?

So... You think YOU have in-law problems?

DTH

STUFF WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO KNOW...

Ulysses S. Grant 1858, speaking of a slave his father-in-law gave to his wife: "He is a very smart, active boy, capable of making anything... I can leave him here and get about three dollars per month for him now, and more as he gets older."(Simon, Vol.1 p. 344)

Julia Dent Grant came from a slave-owning family and was an apologist for slavery throughout her life and the War. The Grants owned slaves that came from Julia's father in Missouri and Grant himself was responsible for supervising them. Missouri officially abolished slavery in 1865.

Some historians excuse Grant because he freed his personal slave in 1858, however, Grant certainly had some control over and use of slaves his father-in-law gave his wife Julia.

Many claim Grant and his wife held their slaves until forced to release them with the adoption of the 13th Amendment after the war. Other sources claim they were released in 1863.

His presidential administration was one of the most corrupt of all time...

Photo: Grant with his family, White Haven

DTH



YA GOTTA LOVE THIS

Traveling by steamboat up the Mississippi River, William Howard Russell (a British Reporter for the London Times) took a train across the North, reporting on the deficient armaments and inferior physique of the Union volunteers compared to the swashbuckling Confederates. He also lambasted the American press, which he believed was responsible for the sectional conflict.

On July 21, 1861, Russell was late for the Battle of Bull Run (Manassas, Virginia) and missed most of the fighting. That did not prevent him from filing a story on the "cowardly route" and "scandalous behavior" of the retreating Union troops. His dispatch to the London Times provoked a firestorm of criticism in the Union press.

Amazing how the truth comes out with an impartial media.

Source: <http://www.nytimes.com/.../general/onthisday/harp/0412.html>

Photo: William Howard Russell (a British Reporter for the London Times)

DTH



A BIT ABOUT LINCOLN

"During the whole war the Government was rarely aided, but was usually impeded by the decisions of the Supreme Court, so that the President was obligated to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in order to RELIEVE HIMSELF OF THE RULINGS OF THE COURT." Union General Benjamin Butler

Supreme Court Justice Curtis wrote: "The President has made himself a legislator. He has enacted penal laws governing citizens of the United States. He has superadded to his rights a commander the power of a usurper. He has established a military despotism. He can now use the authority he has assumed to make himself master of our lives, our liberties, properties, with power to delegate his mastership of satraps as he may elect."

DTH



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(Continued from page 12)

Following the death of his mother, in 1873, Custis brought suit against the U.S. Government in hopes of gaining compensation for Arlington after its seizure during the Civil War. After a long court battle, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Arlington had been illegally seized and Custis regained title to the property. Knowing that he could not live at Arlington and operate it as a plantation estate, he sold the title back to the U.S. Government for \$150,000."

<http://www.nps.gov/.../arho/tour/history/bios/custislee.html>

Posted to Facebook by The Virginia Flaggers

SOLDIER'S LETTER

Start looking through some letters written by the Confederate soldiers while they were marching North, after the discussion on Gettysburg. Found this one interesting. Noticed the difference in the Southern soldier's actions compared to his Northern counterpart and the mention of Lee's orders:

June 25, 1863

"Marched on, passed through Leesburg, Hockinsville, and Centreville, all small villages. We got to Carlisle, Pa., at sundown. Marched 21 miles today. This city is certainly a beautiful place. It has 8,000 inhabitants, and we were treated very good by the ladies. They thought we would do as their soldiers do, burn every place we passed through, but when we told them of the orders of General Lee, they were rejoiced."

Private Louis Leon, Company B, 53rd North Carolina

Photo: Artwork of Dale Gallon

Via Steve Robinson to DTH



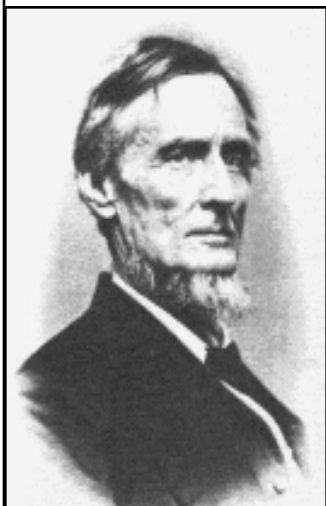
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Trivia Question:

February's question asks:
Who was killed on Pine Mountain?

January's question asked:
What Indian tribe was the first to declare support for the Confederacy?

The answer:
The Choctaws in Feb. 1861



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE

Died on February 18, 1913, Gen. George Washington Custis Lee.

"Born in 1832, Custis (or "Boo," "Bunny," etc.) was the oldest of the Lees' children and had the reputation of a trouble maker as a small child. But he grew up to be a serious, and most capable young man and graduated at the top of his class from the United States Military Academy in 1854. After graduation, Custis pursued a military career.



There appears to be less information on his personal habits and tastes than about some of the other members of the family. He was a fine horseman, though not the equal of his younger brother Rooney. Studious and painfully shy in the company of women, he never married. Photographs show him to have been tall and handsome, with dark hair. He rather resembled his father. Letters to him from his parents suggest that he took part in family activities and was warmly regarded by his brothers and sisters. He was certainly generous and devoted to them. As the eldest son, he was to inherit Arlington at his mother's death, but did not seem interested in running the estate and offered to surrender his share of Arlington to his father in 1858.

In May 1861, Custis resigned his commission in the U.S. Army shortly after Virginia voted to secede from the Union. During the Civil War he attained the rank of Brigadier General, C.S.A., serving as aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. Though Custis spent most of the war working in Davis's office, he volunteered to take his younger brother Rooney's place as a prisoner of war so that Rooney could come home to be with his dying wife in 1863. After the war he was a professor of military science and engineering at Virginia Military Institute, and in 1871 succeeded his late father as President of Washington College (now Washington & Lee University).

(Continued on page 11)

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

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