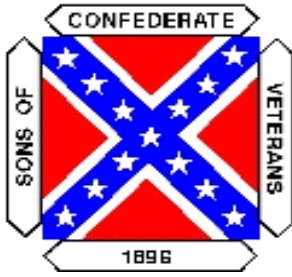


# Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

\* Volume LII \* \* PO Box 16945, Jackson, MS 39236 \* \* January 2023 \* \* Number 1\*



## January Meeting A Conversation with Robert E. Lee : January, 1870

Compatriot Dan Duggan will present the program for the January meeting. It is entitled "A Conversation with Robert E. Lee : January, 1870."

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When: January 23, 2023, 6:00 pm.**  
**Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.**



*And the devil said unto him, All this power will I give thee, and the glory of them: for that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will I give it.*

*If thou therefore wilt worship me, all shall be thine.*

*And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.*

*And he brought him to Jerusalem, and set him on a pinnacle of the temple, and said unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down from hence:*

*For it is written, He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee:*

*And in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone.*

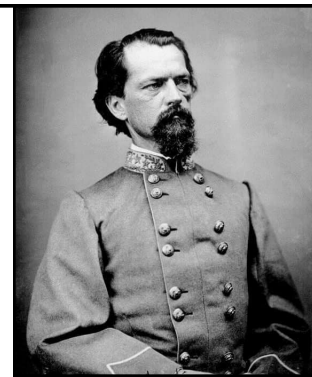
*Jesus answering said unto him, It is said, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.*

Luke 4:6-12  
(KJV)

## December Report

### Annual Christmas Social

As in the past, the December meeting was a Christmas social and not a regular meeting. From the reports this editor received, a good time with food and music was enjoyed by the attendees.



"As for the South, it is enough to say that perhaps eighty percent of her armies were neither slave-holders, nor had the remotest interest in the institution. No other proof, however, is needed than the undeniable fact that at any period of the war from its beginning to near its close the South could have saved slavery by simply laying down its arms and returning to the Union."

— Major General John Brown Gordon

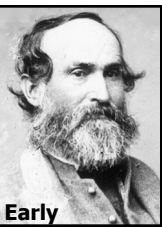
Posted on Facebook by a Facebook friend Roy Butts from Georgia.

# Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

Let me start by wishing everyone the best for the coming new year, along with the hope that 2023 will be kinder to Confederate history than this last year was. I just heard an African-American fellow on the U. S. Civil Rights Commission decry the effort to change the names of our military bases, so maybe there is hope sanity may surface once more in our national debates. Also let me thank the camp for the nice certificate I was given at the Christmas meeting. It meant the world to me, especially since Melissa was there.

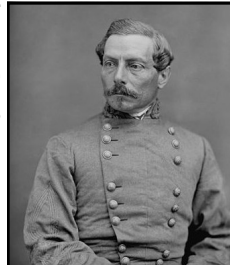
Ever wonder what happened to our Confederate leaders after the war? We all know what happened to Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis, but what did George Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee do after the war?



Early

Jubal Early was indicted for treason by the same grand jury that indicted Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, which sent Early to Mexico and Canada. He was included in the blanket pardon Johnson issued in December, 1868, so he came back to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he began to practice law. His law business was not lucrative (I am sympathetic) but he was rescued when P. G. T.

Beauregard asked Early to become a commissioner with Beauregard of the Louisiana Lottery. By 1881 old Jubal was drawing over \$10,000 a year from the lottery, quite a sum in those days. When this job played out Early spent his last days talking and writing about the just cause the South pursued. In one speech he said: "If ever I repudiate, disown, or apologize for the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, may the lightning of Heaven blast me and the scorn of all good women and true men be my portion."



Beauregard



Hood

John Bell Hood went to San Antonio after the war, then bounced around several places until he settled in New Orleans. He first tried to be a cotton factor, then acquired the insurance business Longstreet had left, after Longstreet went over to the dark side. In 1868 he married a woman from a prominent and wealthy New Orleans family and over the next ten years the couple had eleven children. In 1878 he went to Washington and tried to sell his papers to the War De-

*(Continued on page 3)*



**February 27, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**March 27, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**April 24, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

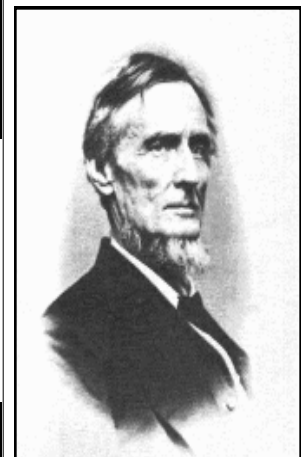
**May 22, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**June 26, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**July 24, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**August 28, 2023**  
Plans to be determined

**September 25, 2023**  
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:

## Beyond Depression

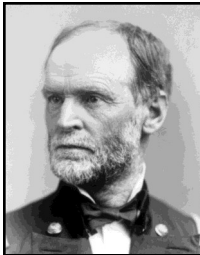
Harold Russell lost his arm in an accident and went into a deep depression but read a quote from Ralph Waldo Emerson that changed Harold's life, "for everything you have missed, you have gained something else's!" Later he wrote, "my weakness...has turned out to be my greatest strength...it is not what you have lost BUT what you have left that counts"! Read Revelation 3:2! God has something new in your depression, grief, loneliness etc. But 'can you see it?!! Said the Lord" in Isaiah 43:19.

Sincerely,

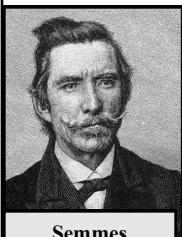
Rev. Glenn D. Shows  
Chaplain

*(Continued from page 2)*

partment for \$20,000.00. He was offered \$12,500.00, but he refused it. Hood then called on General Sherman and enlisted his aid in the matter, and Sherman tried to get Hood the extra money, writing to Congress on Hood's behalf. Hood went back to New Orleans and left his papers with Sherman, and the papers stayed in Washington until placed in the National Archives in 1938. Yellow fever struck New Orleans in 1878 and Hood, his wife, and one child died. After Hood's death Beauregard got Hood's memoirs published, and the book was a great financial success, helping to support Hood's surviving children.



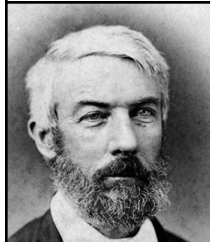
Sherman



Semmes

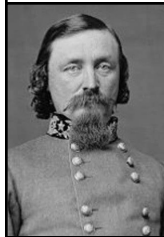
Raphael Semmes went back home to Alabama, his finances in ruins like other Confederate. His agent back in England came to his aid by selling some 60 chronometers that Semmes had captured for over \$4,000.00. Semmes split half with his former officers. In December, 1865, Semmes was ar-

rested and charged with piracy by federal authorities. Arrested and taken to New York by ship, Semmes was treated with great courtesy by all Federal naval officers. Then taken to Washington, Semmes' lawyers got most of the charges against him dismissed. For example, one charge was cruelty to prisoners, but this evaporated when former prisoners came forward publicly and said Semmes had treated them with courtesy and kindness. The effort to prosecute Semmes collapsed after the Supreme Court ruled that no military court could try a civilian if civilian courts were functioning. He held various jobs, including teaching at Louisiana State, before going back home to Mobile where he was city attorney, where he died in 1877. I remember reading the book Semmes wrote about his war experiences and if there was any Confederate less reconstructed than Semme, I haven't read about him.



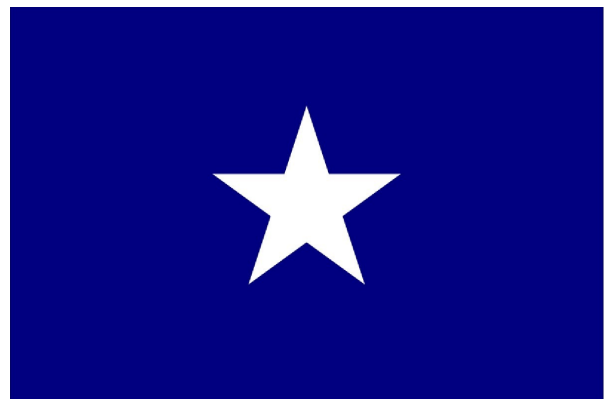
Hill

Daniel Harvey Hill was Stonewall Jackson's brother-in-law, and is most famous for his part in the Lost Order that torpedoed the Maryland invasion. After the war Hill went back to North Carolina and became editor of "The Land We Love," a monthly magazine. He later served as president of what is now the University of Arkansas. He left that school to become the head of a military academy in Georgia and died of cancer in 1889.



Pickett

I don't have space to talk about Pickett, but I do want to tell one incident about him. After the war he was often asked by his charge at Gettysburg did not succeed, and one time he replied "I've always thought the Yankees had something to do with it."

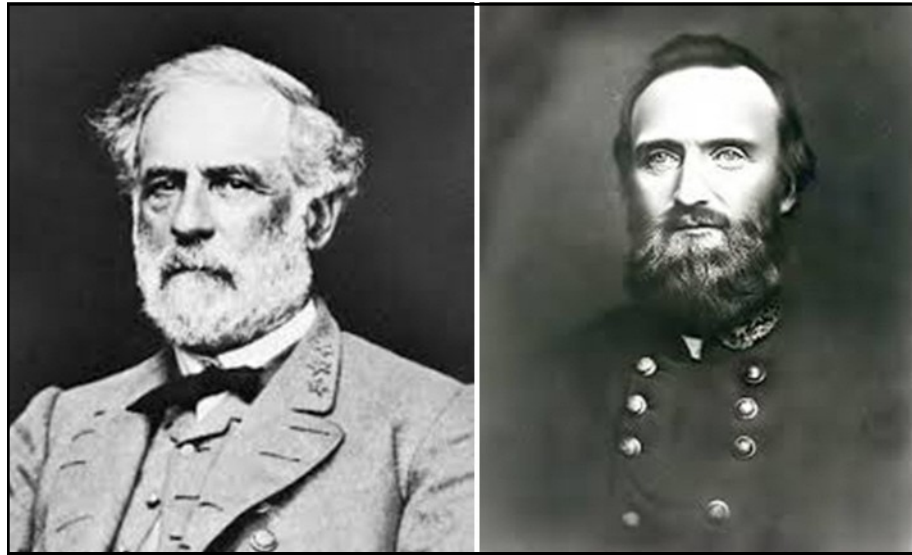


## *Happy Birthday!*

**Robert Edward Lee — January 19, 1807**

**&**

**Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson — January 21, 1824**



### Other Confederate Generals Born in January

Quite a number of other Confederates who held one or more levels of general were born in January. Here's a list.

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury - 14 Jan. 1806 - Spotsylvania Co., VA  
 Lt. General James Longstreet - 8 Jan. 1821 - Edgefield Dist, SC  
 Lt. General Richard Taylor - 27 Jan. 1826 - Louisville, KY  
 Maj. General John Cabell Breckenridge - 15 Jan. 1821 - Lexington, KY  
 Maj. General John Calvin Brown - 6 Jan. 1827 - Giles Count}\* . TN  
 Maj. General Franklin Gardner - 29 Jan. 1823 - New- York City, NY  
 Maj. General Thomas Carmichael Hindman - 28 Jan. 1828 - Knoxville, TN  
 Maj. General Joseph Brevard Kershaw - 5 Jan. 1822 - Camden, SC  
 Maj. General Lafayette McLaws -15 Jan. 1821 - Augusta, GA  
 Maj. General George Edward Pickett - 16 Jan. 1825 - Richmond, VA  
 Maj. General Jones Mitchell Withers - 12 Jan. 1814 - Madison Co., AL  
 Brig. General Abraham Buford - 18 Jan. 1820 - Woodford Co., KY  
 Brig. General William Lewis Cabell - 1 Jan. 1827 - Danville, VA  
 Brig. General James Ronald Chalmers -11 Jan. 1831 - Halifax Co., VA  
 Brig. General John Randolph Chambliss Jr. - 23 Jan. 1833 - Greenville Co., VA

*(Continued on page 5)*

(Continued from page 4)

Brig. General James Chestnut Jr. -18 Jan. 1815 - Camden, SC  
 Brig. General James Holt Clanton - 8 Jan. 1827 - Columbia Co., GA  
 Brig. General John Bullock Clark Jr. -14 Jan. 1831 - Fayette, MO  
 Brig. General George Blake Cosby - 19 Jan. 1830 - Louisville, KY  
 Brig. General Alfred Cummings - 30 Jan. 1829 - Augusta, GA  
 Brig. General Henry Brevard Davidson - 28 Jan. 1831 - Shelbyville, TN  
 Brig. General Joseph Robert Davis - 12 Jan. 1825 - Woodville, ME  
 Brig. General John Wesley Frazer - 6 Jan. 1827 - Hardin Co., TN  
 Brig. General Lucius Jeremiah Gartell - 7 Jan. 1821 - Wilkes Co., GA  
 Brig. General Richard Caswell Gatlin - 18 Jan. 1809 - Lenior, NC  
 Brig. General Henry Gray - 19 Jan. 1816 - Laurens District, SC  
 Brig. General Thomas Green - 8 Jan. 1814 - Amelia Co.. VA  
 Brig. General Richard Griffith - 11 Jan. 1814 - Philadelphia, PA  
 Brig. General James Morrison Hawes - 7 Jan. 1824 - Lexington, KY  
 Bris. General Alexander Travis Hawthorne - 10 Jan. 1825 - Conecuh Co.. AL  
 Brig. General Alfred Eugene Jackson - 11 Jan. 1807 - Davidson Co.. TX  
 Brig. General John Doby Kennedy - 5 Jan. 1840 - Camden. SC  
 Brig. General William Whedbee Kirkland - 13 Jan. 1833 - Hillsborough, NC  
 Brig. General Robert Doak Lilley - 28 Jan. 1836 - Greenville, VA  
 Brig. General William Whann Mackall - 18 Jan. 1817 - Cecil Co., MD  
 Brig. General Humphrey Marshall - 13 Jan 1812 - Frankfort, KY  
 Brig. General William Henry Fitzhugh Payne - 27 Jan. 1830 - Fauquier Co., VA  
 Brig. General William Raine Peck - 31 Jan. 1818 - Jefferson Co., TX  
 Brig. General John Pegram - 24 Jan. 1832 - Petersburg, VA  
 Brig. General John Seldon Roane - 8 Jan. 1817 - Wilson Co., TN  
 Brig. General Daniel Ruggles - 31 Jan. 1810 - Barrie, MA  
 Brig. General James Phillip Simms - 16 Jan. 1837 - Covington, GA  
 Brig. General Merriwether Jeff Thompson - 22 Jan. 1826 - Harpers Fern; VA  
 Brig. General Lloyd Tilghman -18 Jan. 1816 - Claiborne, MD  
 Brig. General Richard Waterhouse - 12 Jan. 1832 - Rhea Co., TX  
 Brig. General Thomas Neville Waul - 5 Jan. 1813 - Sumter Dist., SC  
 Brig. General Jones Mitchell Withers - 12 Jan. 1814 - Madison Co., AL  
 Brig. General William Hugh Young - 1 Jan. 1838 - Boonville, MO

Source: [www.dixiescv.org/1-general-birthday.html](http://www.dixiescv.org/1-general-birthday.html)

"No earthly calamity can shake my hope in the future so long as God is my friend." Thomas Jonathan Jackson

Posted on Facebook by The Virginia Flaggers



## Archer Anderson, Owner of Tredegar Iron Works; c 1910

Archer Anderson (1838-1918), eldest of twelve children of Joseph Reid Anderson and Sally Eliza Archer Anderson, was born at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. He served with the 21st Virginia Infantry, Company F, 1st Brigade, Aquia District, and as chief of staff to General Joseph E. Johnston during the War Between the States. On August 9, 1859 he married Mary Anne Mason, daughter of John Young Mason, U.S. minister to France. They had seven children including, Archer Anderson, Jr., J.R.J. Anderson, and St. George Mason Anderson. In 1859, Archer entered the employ of his father at the Tredegar ironworks. On June 28, 1861 he and his comrades were mustered into Confederate service as Company F of the 21st Regiment Virginia Infantry. In September he was appointed assistant adjutant general, 1st Brigade, Aquia District, with the rank of captain. Anderson fought in the Seven Days' Battles in 1862 and later that year, in a skirmish before the Battle of Sharpsburg, had his horse shot from under him and was rendered unconscious for nearly ten hours.

After the War, he rejoined his father at the Tredegar Company and, along with other Tredegar officials, received a pardon from President Andrew Johnson in the fall of 1865 that enabled them to regain possession of the ironworks from the Union army. Early in 1867 Anderson was elected to the company's board and appointed its secretary and treasurer at an annual salary of \$3,000. Only he and his father were empowered to sign contracts for the reorganized company, which prospered until the depression of 1873, when the failure of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad and other companies indebted to Tredegar ultimately forced the ironwork's officers to declare it insolvent in 1876.

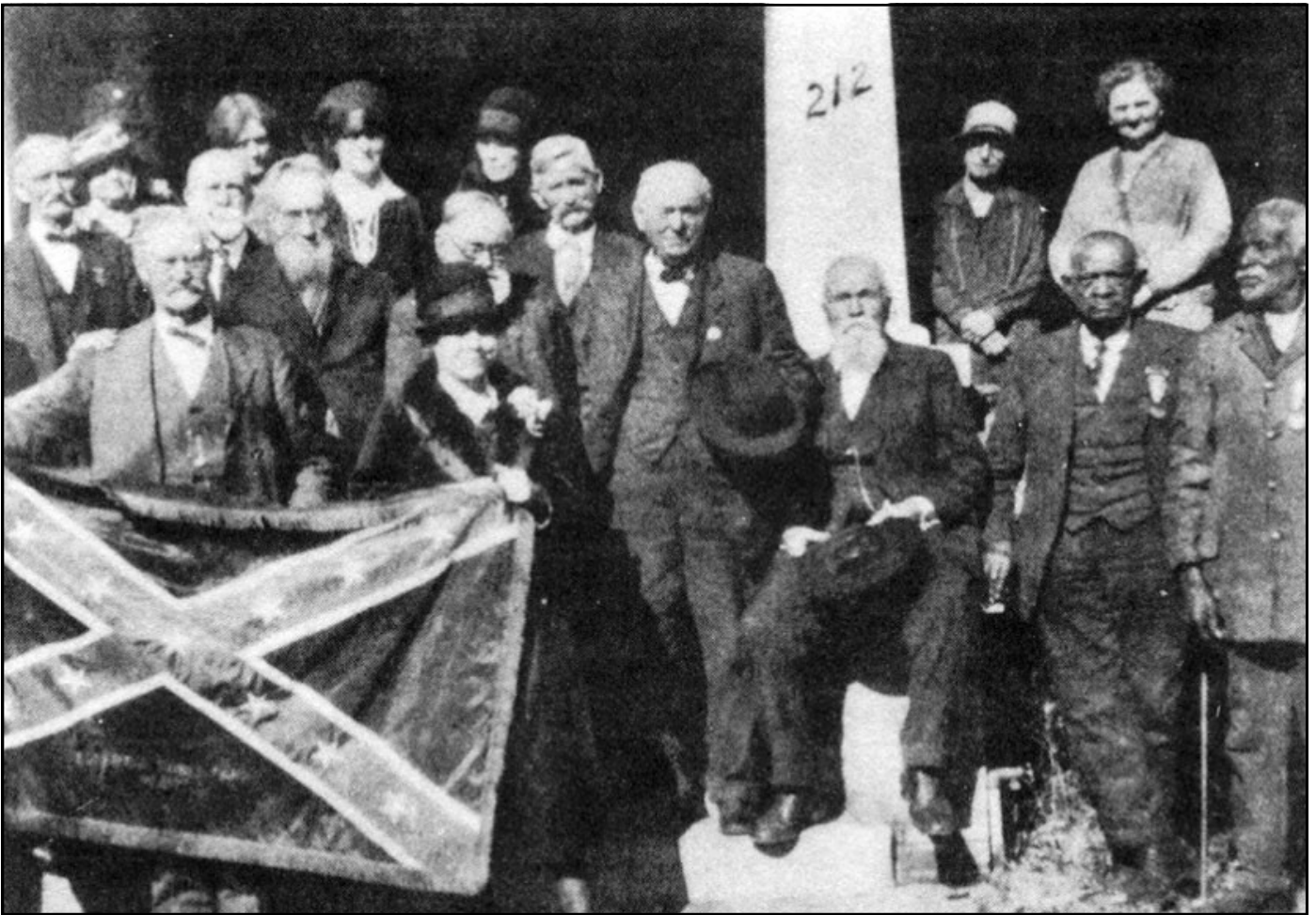


A week after his father's death on September 7, 1892, Archer Anderson was elected Tredegar's president. Under his leadership the firm did not try to compete in steel but concentrated largely on proven iron products, such as spikes, rail fastenings, railroad-car wheels, and horseshoes. By 1903 artillery-shell production had been resumed. While the corporation modernized by producing steel shells for the military and constructing a large shell foundry, it was in general conservatively operated in Anderson's last years. The bulk of the profits were used to pay down the small debt, to purchase other securities, and to increase the stockholders' dividends.

Archer Anderson died at his house in Richmond on January 4, 1918 after a short illness. Funeral services were held at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, to which he had belonged for many years, and he was buried in the family plot at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Sources: Yost Tredegar Photograph Collection; The Valentine; ead.lib.virginia.edu; Firm's history extensively documented in Tredegar Iron Works Records, Accession 26602, 23881, Library of Virginia, including typescript biography in Minutes of Directors and Stockholders, 2:256-266; family information in Anne Hobson Freeman, "A Cool Head in a Warm Climate," Virginia Cavalcade 12 (winter 1962-1963): 9-17; correspondence in Archer Anderson Papers and in Mason Family Papers, both Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond; marriage reported in Richmond Enquirer, 2 Sept. 1859; R. Barry Westin, "Archer Anderson (1838-1918)," Dictionary of Virginia Biography, Library of Virginia (1998- ), published 1999, rev. 2018.

Posted to the Facebook page of The Virginia Flaggers



Segregation in the Military

On July 26, 1948, President Harry Truman, a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans heritage organization, issued Executive Order 9981, which ended segregation in the United States Military, finally putting an end to a policy created by Lincoln. You should also note that at the end of the War Between the States, black soldiers, despite their service, were not allowed to march in the "Grand Review of the Armies".

Black Confederates were never segregated and photos abound of Blacks attending Confederate reunions...

Photo: Confederate Veterans Reunion 1928

DTH

*When Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania, many Southerners hoped that he would give the Yankees a taste of their own medicine. But Lee was a man of integrity. Not only did he prohibit "wanton injury to private property," he also ordered his soldiers to pay for any supplies taken from civilians. — DTH*



### WORDS FROM JACKSON'S EULOGY

**"Such was the foundation of the courage of Jackson. He walked with God, in conscious integrity; and he embraced with all his heart "the righteousness of God which is by the faith of Jesus Christ His soul, I believe, dwelt habitually in the full assurance that God was his God, and his portion forever." Robert Lewis Dabney**

### JACKSON'S UNWAVERING FAITH...

Robert Lewis Dabney was a Confederate Army chaplain and chief of staff to Stonewall Jackson. The following passage is taken from his eulogy at Jackson's funeral:

"Such was the foundation of the courage of Jackson. He walked with God, in conscious integrity; and he embraced with all his heart "the righteousness of God which is by the faith of Jesus Christ His soul, I believe, dwelt habitually in the full assurance that God was his God, and his portion forever."

Source: "True Courage: A Discourse Commemorative of Lieut. General Thomas J. Jackson," Robert Lewis Dabney (1820-1898).

Link to e-book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/highlights/jackson.html>

Photo used: Artwork of Mort Kunstler, Jackson's Funeral (<https://www.mortkunstler.com>)

DTH



## Kin to John Bell Hood



Confederate General John Bell Hood's brother was William A. Hood. William's daughter was Minnie Mae Hood Presley. Mrs Presley was the Grandmother of Elvis Presley. So, "The King of Rock & Roll," Elvis Presley, is the Great Nephew of General John Bell Hood.

Bet'cha didn't know that.

Reference: [https://www.elvisinonet.com/spotlight\\_rebelroots.html](https://www.elvisinonet.com/spotlight_rebelroots.html)

Posted to the Facebook page of Shelby Foote & The War of Northern Aggression; shared by Roy Butts.



## Invasion or Slavery?

The war was caused by the invasion of 13 states that sought the same right as their forefathers sought – the right to be governed by something that had the consent of those that it governed. Maryland was prevented by military force from even discussing secession as her sister states. They determined they were not safe in the Union and therefore decided to pursue their own course, independent of their northern neighbors.

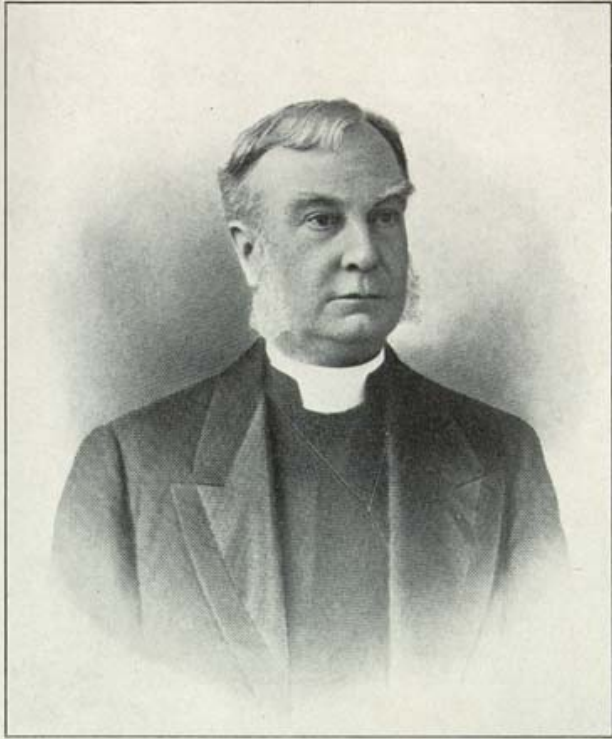
Those Northern neighbors, governed as they were by a relatively new and strictly Northern political party bent on consolidation of the "American System," could not find it in their hearts to part with those states (and their money), and so, launched an invasion of them. That's your cause of the war in a nutshell."

Photo: Rich slave owner fighting to keep his slaves? (I don't think so)

"They Came like Demons", an excellent Trans-Mississippi Painting by Andy Thomas, of Carthage, Missouri, illustrates the Western End of the Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Battlefield. (Print at [www.andythomas.com](http://www.andythomas.com))

DTH

### Randolph McKim Speaks to the Cause



THE REV. RANDOLPH H. McKIM, D.D. 1904

"My comrades, you and I were companions of the men who fought under this banner, we marched by their side, we were familiar with their thoughts, and we know the principles that animated them in the course which they took in that great crisis of 1861. And therefore we are able to repudiate with authority the assertion that these our brothers fought in that great conflict for four years for the perpetuation of slavery.

"No. A thousand times no! These men did not fight for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the preservation of liberty. When they saw, or thought they saw, that the right of self-government was in danger through the usurpations of power, they sprang to arms with the same spirit, with the same patriotism, and animated by the same love of liberty as the men who fought at Lexington, and at Monmouth, at the Cowpens and at Yorktown."

--Randolph McKim in a post-war speech at the return of a Maryland Confederate battle flag

### A Comment on Confederates

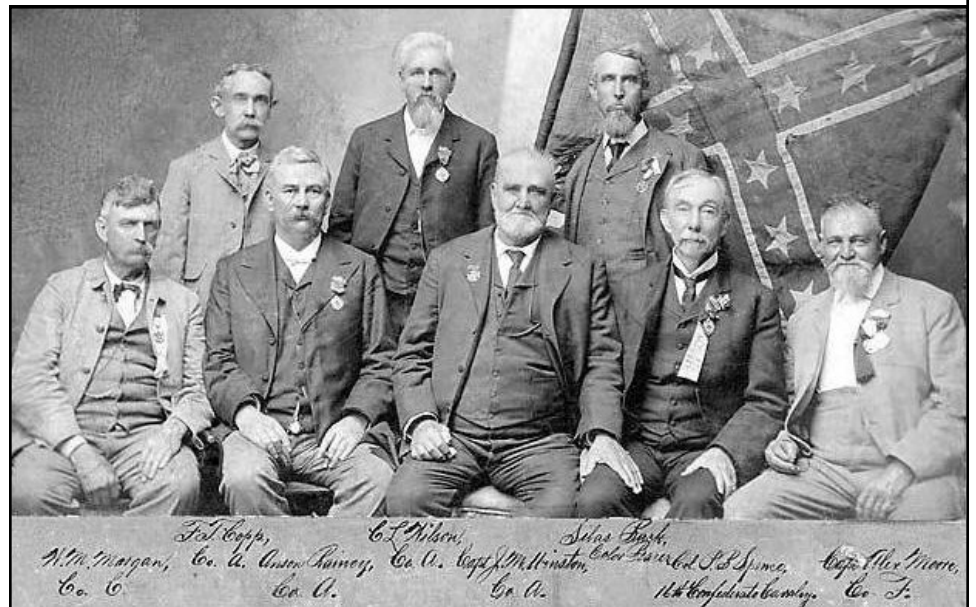
"To me, the old Confederate soldier is the most unique character the world has yet produced. It took sixty centuries to make him and when the supreme hour came he made good and taught the whole wide world a lesson it will never forget.

No higher record of martial glory will ever appear. There will never be another Lee, Jackson or Pickett. We will do well to cherish the spirit that our soldiers exhibited and to preserve the traditions and chivalry of our Southland."

--J.W. Pearson from Confederate Veteran Magazine, July 1914.

Photo: 1902 Dallas County Veteran Reunion, 16th Confederate Cavalry

DTH



### Honor Their Valor

Honor their valor; emulate the devotion with which they gave themselves to the service of their country. Never let it be said that their sons in the Southern States have forgotten their noble example.

Photo: Civil War Art Painting - Hoods Texans by Mark Maritato

DTH



“In the minds of the Northern people slavery was associated with atrocious cruelty and continual suffering. In the eyes of the Southerners, on the other hand, it was associated with great kindness and the most affectionate relations between the planters and their bondsmen. And if the Southerners were blind, it is most difficult to explain the remarkable fact that throughout the war, although thousands of plantations and farms, together with thousands of women and children, all of whose male relatives were in the Confederate armies, were left entirely to the care of the negroes, both life and property were perfectly secure.”  
G. F. R. Henderson.

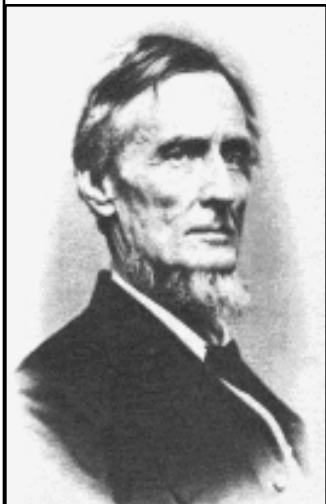
???

**Trivia Question:**

January's question asks:  
The melody of the popular Civil War ballad " Aura Lee" by George R. Poulton and W.W. Fosdick was later used for what twentieth century hit song? Hint: It is related to one of the people mentioned in this issue.

December's question asked:  
Which US POW camp had the highest number of deaths of Confederates imprisoned?

The answer: Camp Douglas at Chicago.



**Commander's Column**

Commander Jackson has no column this month

**Was Secession Legal?  
Yes! According to Lincoln:**

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right - a right which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit.  
Abraham Lincoln, Jan 12, 1848  
Speech at U.S. House of Representatives

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

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Reference: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>