

The



Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LIII * * PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 * * January 2024 * * Number 1 *



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

The program for January will be "Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson: 19th Century MAGA Extremists" presented by Dan Duggan.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When: January 22, 2024, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old
Canton Road, Madison, MS**



Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.

No man hath seen God at any time. If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us.

Hereby know we that we dwell in him, and he in us, because he hath given us of his Spirit.

And we have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world.

Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God.

*1 John 4:10-15
(KJV)*

December Report

Christmas Social

December's meeting was the traditional Christmas Social.



THOMAS ISAIAH BOOKER

Thomas Isaiah Booker in Confederate uniform with Colt navy revolver, book, tin drum canteen, and sign reading Jeff Davis and the South! Thomas was a soldier from Louisiana either Co. D, 8th Louisiana Cavalry Regiment; Co. B, 28th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, or Co. B, 29th Louisiana Infantry Regiment. Soldier identified by his great granddaughter Suella Booker Cooper.

DTH

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

I don't know if many of you were following the cascade of abuse that cascaded on Governor Haley when she failed to give the accepted answer to a question at a town hall in New Hampshire about what caused the War Between States. In her answer Haley didn't mention slavery, and of course the media--and her primary opponents--howled. That is where we are in this country now; there is only one acceptable answer to most issues, and heaven help the person who doesn't spout that answer. The whole controversy put me to work, and I dug up a letter I wrote to the editor back in 2002--which they published, if you can believe it--which was entitled "Slavery Not the Cause of War; Preservation of Union Was." In my letter, talking about the trend to say the war was all about slavery, I remarked "Funny how if you repeat a myth long enough it takes on the integrity of fact."

Well, fast forward to 2023, and in "The Epoch Times" a man named Roberts wrote an article in which he cited Lincoln's war upon the South as starting the destruction of the system of government our founders envisioned. That brave soul remarked that Lincoln launched the war to save the tariff; as we all know who paid it and who spent it. A few weeks later a man from Alabama named Barry Cook wrote a letter to the editor about Mr. Roberts' article in which Mr. Cook said he "was thrilled and astounded" to read somebody write the truth about what happened in 1861. Mr. Cook said the same thing in 2023 I wrote in 2002, when Mr. Cook said "the moral issue of freeing the slaves was never intended and only became an issue when it was needed to justify (Lincoln's) destructive war." Think this truth will ever make it into modern history books? Don't hold your breath.

The Forrest Historical Society in Memphis is working to raise funds to put up the Forrest statue from Memphis back over the General's new grave in Columbia, Tennessee. If you have any spare shekels it to the Society. By the way, I bet few know that Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest III, born in 1905, was shot down and killed in June, 1943 piloting a B-17 over Kiel, Germany. He stayed at the controls of his plane in order to give his crew time to bail out and as a result lost his life. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his sacrifice. Courage must run in the family.

Did you see where Philadelphia is taking down the statue of William Penn? All he did was found the state and the last time I checked the state is still named after the man. I recall a quote from Thomas Babington McCauley's "History of England" in which that famous historian said "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."



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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February 26, 2024
Plans to be determined

March 25, 2024
Plans to be determined

May 27, 2024
Plans to be determined

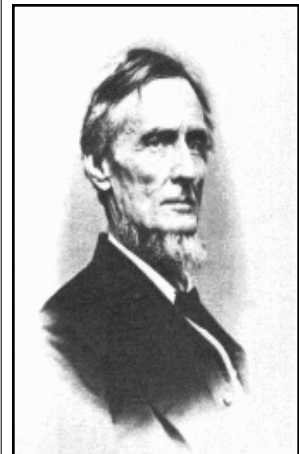
July 22, 2024
Plans to be determined

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



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

WHERE IS YOUR FAITH??

In Luke 8:25, a storm came up and the disciples became SO afraid. They found Jesus and He calm the storm and He ask them , "Where is your faith?"

Tony Evan says, "Faith is when you climb into the boat with Jesus . Faith is active like a muscle must be exercise"! Consider the woman who was a free-bleeder from Matthew 9:26. She trusted if she could just touch His garment she would be healed! In Matthew 15:26 the Canaanite woman who Jesus ignored her. Her response as told in verse 27 . Then Jesus said,"O woman great is your faith?"

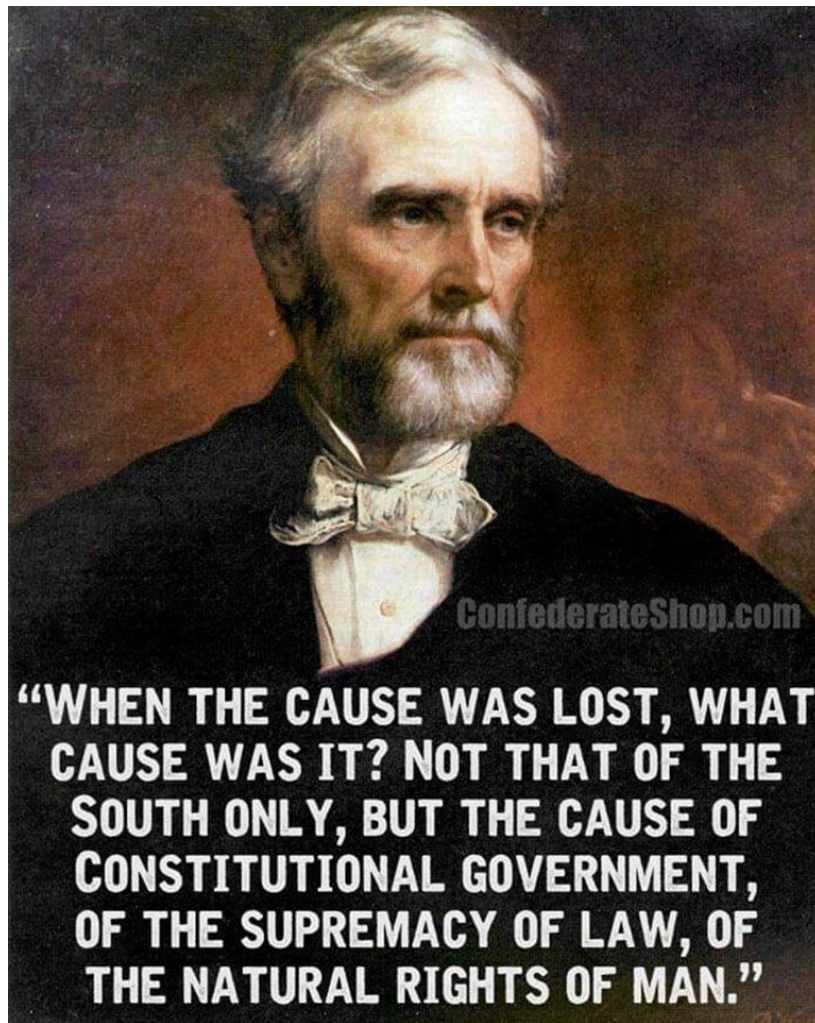
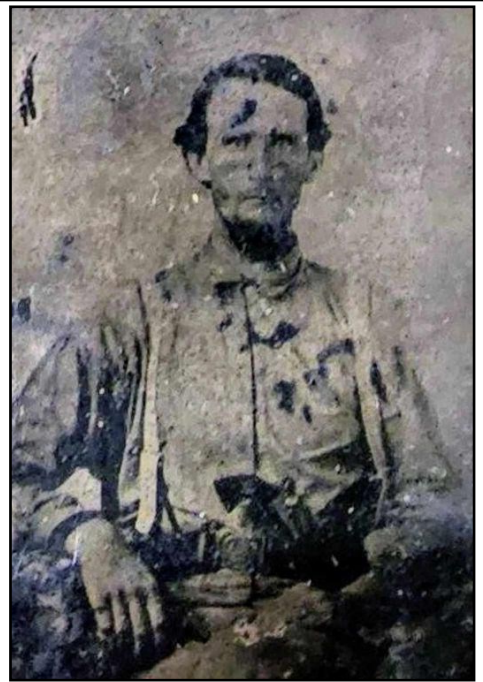
Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain

Mississippi
Confederate

Pvt. Stokely M. Windham, Company E, 39th Mississippi Infantry. Windham enlisted in Jackson, Mississippi on 8 May 1862. For a time he was detailed to work as a teamster. He was killed in action at Port Hudson, Louisiana on 16 June 1863.

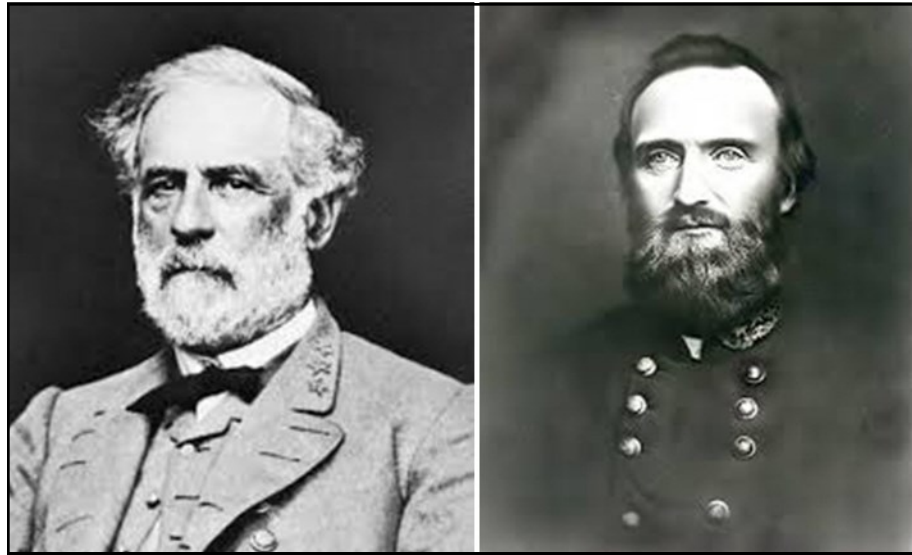
Posted to the Facebook page of Mississippi Confederate Images



"WHEN THE CAUSE WAS LOST, WHAT CAUSE WAS IT? NOT THAT OF THE SOUTH ONLY, BUT THE CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, OF THE SUPREMACY OF LAW, OF THE NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN."

Happy Birthday!

**Robert Edward Lee — January 19, 1807
&
Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson — January 21, 1824**



JINE THE CAVALRY!

"The cavalry was the favorite arm of the Confederate service... Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Hampton, Forrest, and Stuart were the most famous officers of the cavalry corps, but behind those gallant cavaliers, there rode thousands of men, not only fully as gallant as they were, but also from their earliest boyhood just as deeply versed in horsemanship. Again and again, in the midst of flying bullets, while the musketry was crackling and the cannon reverberating to the sky, the song rang out gaily from many a brave lip:

"If you wish to have a good time,
Come jine the cavalry, come jine the cavalry."

Source: [Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers](#), by PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE, LL.D., 1916
Photo: Artwork of Dan Nance, The Duel

DTH

A Great Story

The following is an excerpt from a book about the Stephens Family Genealogy regarding my Great-Great Grandfather Joseph Samuel Stephens, born August 9, 1846, died June 6, 1908.

"Joseph entered the Civil War as a young man of sixteen in the spring of 1862. On February 6, 1862 a fleet of Union gunboats under the command of Andrew H. Foote attacked and captured Fort Henry, Tennessee. Most of the Confederate troops escaped to Fort Donelson, Tennessee and reinforced the garrison there. Fort Donelson at first successfully withstood the attack of land troops under General Grant, but later began to weaken. During the night of February 15, General Forrest took 5000 men and escaped from the Fort on horseback. General Buckner was left to surrender later. General Forrest called for some recruits, preferably young horseman. Joseph saddled his horse, signed up and headed for Brice's Crossroads to join the confederate troops.

At Brice's Crossroads, General Forrest displayed his famous cavalry tactics in defeating a superior Union force. General Forrest is the soldier who coined the practical but homely maxim. "git thar fustest with the mostest". The cavalry moved south into Mississippi where the final struggle for Vicksburg was waged.

The cavalry was encamped just north of Vicksburg resting up for battle. Joseph and his companions were sent on a scouting mission of the area. As they were moving down a storm struck road in the forest, they ran upon some Yankee on horseback. Joseph and his buddy turned their horses and ran, being pursued by the Yankee cavalrymen. They ran their horses into a Mississippi mire and the horses fell, they hit the mud and were captured. The Yankees took their swords and requested their Confederate caps. Joseph being young and daring replied, "You damn Yankee, if you think you can take my cap, try it, and someone will get his butt whipped". They laughed, hearing the young "up-start" speaking like that and replied, "I like your spunk, you may keep your cap". He kept the cap all the way and wore it home after the war."



I'd like to think that I have some of that "up-start" spunk in me and that is what makes me fight for the things I believe in!

(NOTE: This book was written and compiled by a family relative of Tracy A. Stephens more than 40 years ago.)

Thanks, Tracy, for sharing with DTH.

Photo: Confederate Kepi/Civil War Talk

DTH



John T. Newman

He was born September 11, 1842, in Amite County, Mississippi.

When Dixie called, he joined Company B, Amite County Guards, 33rd MS Infantry, and was mustered into service April 1, 1862, in Grenada, Mississippi.

On May 17, 1863, at the Battle of Champion Hill on Baker's Creek, he received a saber cut across the head and a wound from a shell fragment.

Captured by the Army of Tennessee*, and sent to Memphis, Tennessee, May 25, 1863.
Then sent to Camp Morton, Indiana.

Sent to Fort Delaware, Delaware, June 15, 1863; then to City Point, VA, for exchange in July 1863. The exchange never took place, so instead they shipped him to Point Lookout, MD, September 20, 1863.

Then he was sent to Elmira, NY, August 18, 1864, where he was Paroled on March 10, 1865, and finally sent to James Riviera for exchange.

After the war he returned home to Amite County, MS and raised a family of 6 boys and 4 girls.

Joined United Confederate Veterans Camp No. 226, Amite County, Mississippi.

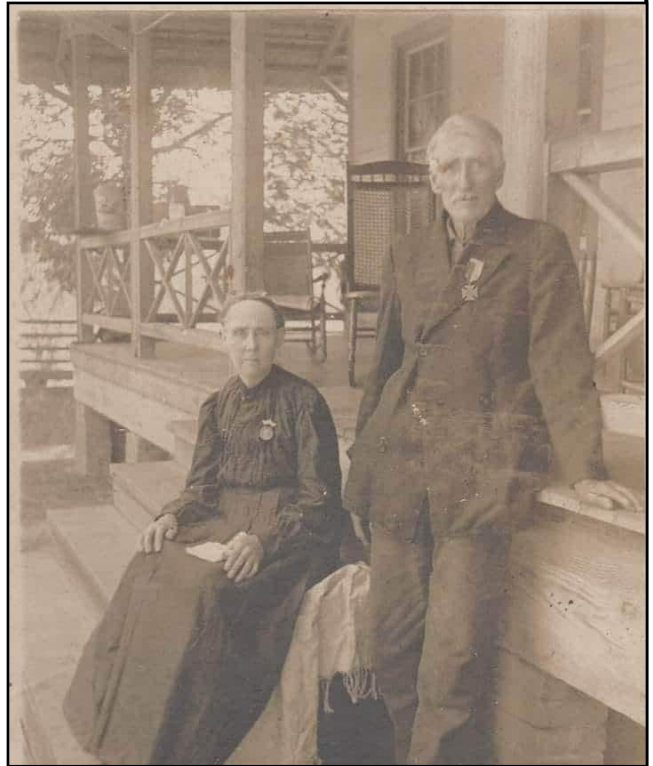
He lived a long blessed life beside his love, making memories that have lasted generations

He passed away on May 3, 1923, and is buried in Gillsburg, Mississippi.

*She means the Army of the Tennessee which was the Union army under Grant and not the Army of Tennessee which was the Confederate army.

Photo: John T. Newman and his wife Sappina Jane Haley

Posted to Facebook by Julia Tingley; shared by DTH

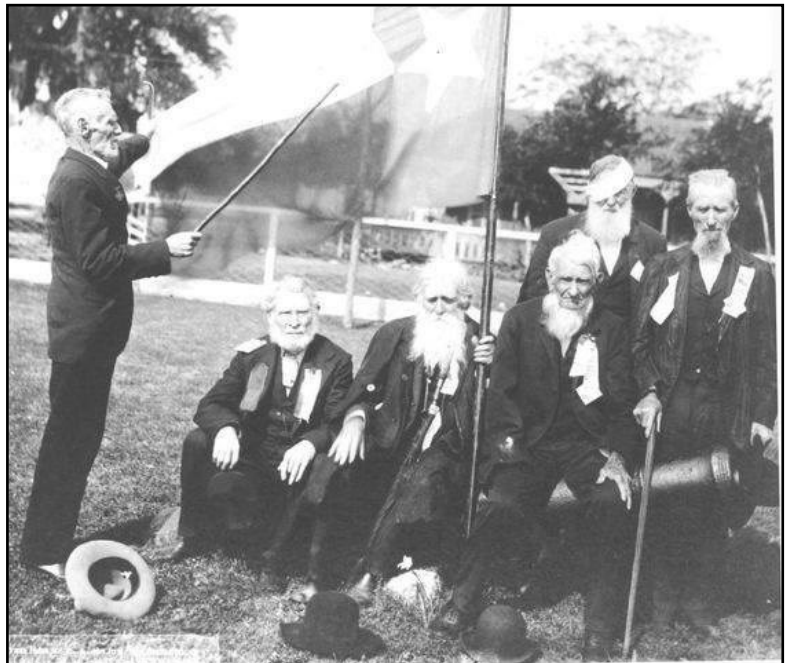


Last Reunion Old Texas Veterans...

"I am near my ninety-third year, though my life seems short. All of my old comrades have passed away, and I, the last survivor, am yet spared. I give God the praise." ~ William P. Zuber
1913 ~

Photo: Goliad, Texas, April 21, 1906. From left to right: William P. Zuber, John W. Darlington, Asa C. Hill, Stephen F. Sparks, L. T. Lawlor, and Alphonso Steele.

DTH





DO YOU GET THE IMPRESSION
HE DIDN'T CARE FOR "THOSE PEOPLE"

Defiant to the bitter end, this fiery Southern patriot penned these famous last words in his diary just minutes before taking leave of the Yankee tyranny that had descended upon Dixie:

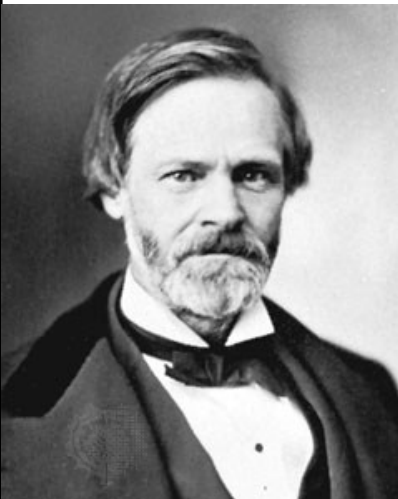
"I here declare my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule—to all political, social, and business connection with the Yankees and to the Yankee race. Would that I could impress these sentiments, in their full force, on every living Southerner and bequeath them to every one yet to be born! May such sentiments be held universally in the outraged and down-trodden South, though in silence and stillness, until the now far-distant day shall arrive for just retribution for Yankee usurpation, oppression, and atrocious outrages, and for deliverance and vengeance for the now ruined, subjugated, and enslaved Southern States!

...And now with my latest writing and utterance, and with what will be near my latest breath, I here repeat and would willingly proclaim my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule—to all political, social, and business connections with Yankees, and the perfidious, malignant, and vile Yankee race." Edmund Ruffin

Photo: Edmund Ruffin

DTH

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE NORTH?



"In the State where I live," said Ohio Senator John Sherman, on April 2, 1862, "we do not like Negroes. We do not disguise our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, "The whole people of the Northwestern States are, for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having many Negroes among them, and that principle or prejudice has been engraved in the legislation of nearly all the Northwestern States."

(Leigh Robinson's Address, 18 December, 1909, Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume 36, 1908, pp. 319-321)

Photo: John Sherman, brother to William T. Sherman the war criminal

DTH



Both Fought For Secession
 Both Fought Against Tyranny
 Both Fought To Defend Their Homes
 Both Fought To Defend Their Families
 Both Fought Against Foreign Invasion
 Both Gave Their Lives For Freedom
 And Very Few of Either Owned Slaves

Explain To Me How One Is A Hero
 And The Other Is A Traitor...
 Don't Worry, I'll Wait...



The South Carolina Secessionist Party

www.facebook.com/scsecessionistparty

A SIGNED CONFESSION AND ADMISSION OF GUILT

We are all Southerners and many of us owned several slaves and although we were in the minority of the general population, we were rich aristocrats who profited from slavery.

We were the ones who organized the rebellion against the central government; we knew we were traitors rebelling against the legitimate government of our time and we knew when we started that we could be hung as traitors if we failed. But we risked all...

However, we could no longer stand to live under the tyrannical rule of the central government. We did not have equal representation; radicals dominated the government. We were taxed far beyond what was morally right by any standards. Our taxes were spent in far-away places and not in our home. The taxes we paid made others rich. We wanted to be free and independent, to rule ourselves. SO WE DECLARED OUR INDEPENDENCE AND ALL WE ASKED WAS TO BE LEFT ALONE...!

SIGNED:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, CHARLES CARROLL, SAMUEL CHASE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY AND BUTTON GWINNETT...

We call these folks heroes today, but the only difference between them and our Southern ancestors is, they won (with help from Europe) and our ancestors lost (without the same help). Southerners had a legal right to secede being free, sovereign and independent States, the colonies were owned by England.

Northern founders Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, John Jay and Benjamin Rush also owned slaves...

Photo on previous page: Thanks, Bryan Winton, for sharing this meme created by the South Carolina Secession Party

DTH

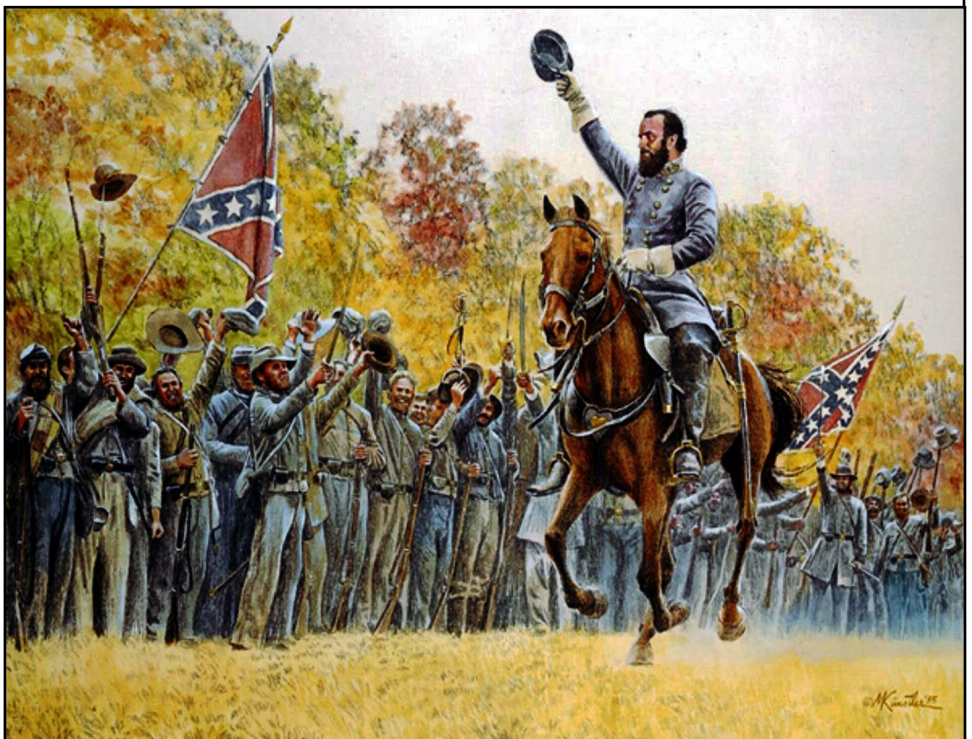
ADVICE FROM STONEWALL JACKSON

"Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him, never let up in the pursuit so long as your men have strength to follow; for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic-stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number. The other rule is, never fight against heavy odds, if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl your own force on only a part and that the weakest part, of your enemy and crush it. Such tactics will win every time, and a small army may thus destroy a large one in detail, and repeated victory will make it invincible."

Source: BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR - VOLUME TWO, 1888.

Link to free e-book - <https://archive.org/details/battlesleadersof02john>

DTH



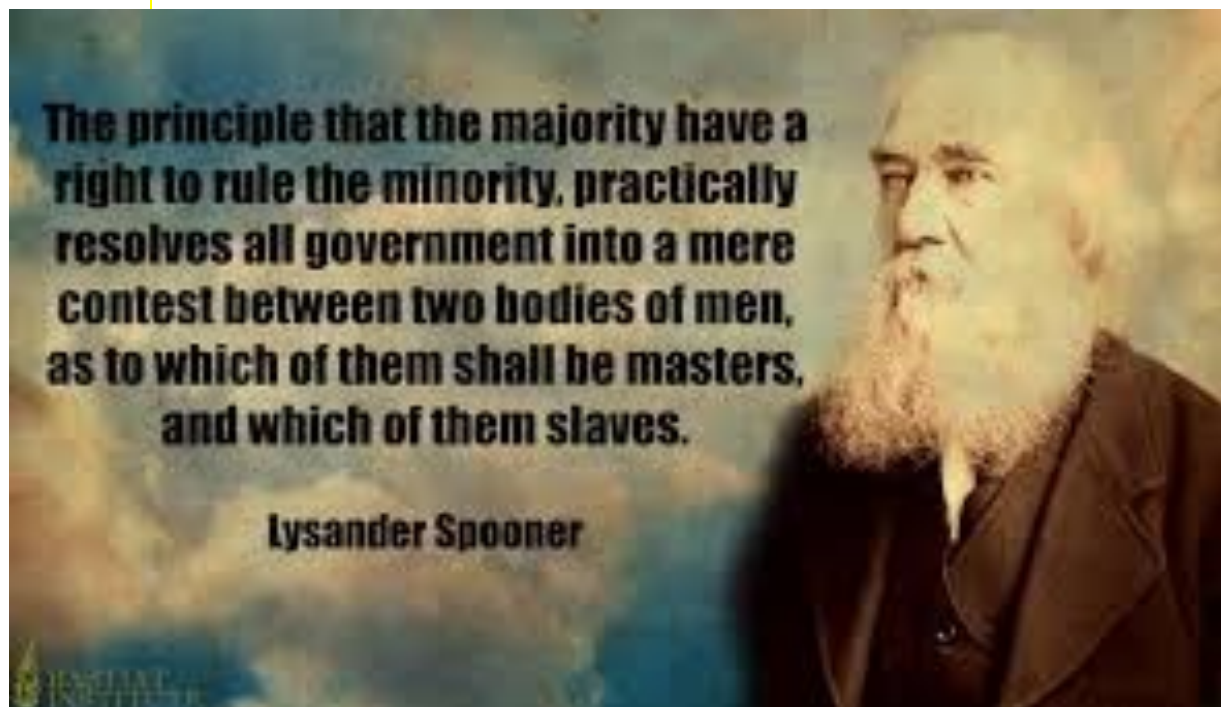
Forced Consent (1873)

"Abraham Lincoln did not cause the death of so many people from a mere love of slaughter, but only to bring about a state of consent that could not otherwise be secured for the government he had undertaken to administer. When a government has once reduced its people to a state of consent – that is, of submission to its will – it can put them to a much better use than to kill them; for it can then plunder them, enslave them, and use them as tools for plundering and enslaving others. And these are the uses to which most governments, our own among the rest, do put their people, whenever they have once reduced them to a state of consent to its will. Andrew Jackson said that those who did not consent to the government he attempted to administer upon them, for that reason, were traitors, and ought to be hanged.

"Like so many other so-called "heroes," he thought the sword and the gallows excellent instrumentalities for securing the people's consent to be governed. The idea that, although government should rest on the consent of the governed, yet so much force may nevertheless be employed as may be necessary to produce that consent, embodies everything that was ever exhibited in the shape of usurpation and tyranny in any country on earth. It has cost this country a million of lives, and the loss of everything that resembles political liberty. It can have no place except as a part of a system of absolute military despotism. And it means nothing else either in this country, or in any other.

"There is no half-way house between a government depending wholly on voluntary support, and one depending wholly on military compulsion. And mankind have only to choose between these two classes – the class that governs, and the class that is governed or enslaved. In this case, the government rests wholly on the consent of the governors, and not at all on the consent of the governed. And whether the governors are more or less numerous than the governed, and whether they call themselves monarchists, aristocrats, or republicans, the principle is the same. The simple, and only material fact, in all cases, is, that one body of men are robbing and enslaving another. And it is only upon military compulsion that men will submit to be robbed and enslaved, it necessarily follows that any government, to which the governed, the weaker party, do not consent, must be (in regard to that weaker party), a merely military despotism. Such is the state of things now in this country, and in every other in which government does not depend wholly upon voluntary support. There never was and there never will be, a more gross, self-evident, and inexcusable violation of the principle that government should rest on the consent of the governed, than was the late war, as carried on by the North. There never was, and there never will be, a more palpable case of purely military despotism than is the government we now have." --Lysander Spooner (1808-1887)

DTH



(Continued from page 12)
Gainesville, Georgia.

In May 1880, President Hayes appointed Longstreet ambassador to Turkey. President James A. Garfield, another former Union general, nominated Longstreet to a four-year term as U.S. Marshall for Georgia, a position he had long desired. He served in that capacity for slightly over three years, but his tenure was plagued by controversy and political intrigue.

Helen Dortch met James Longstreet while she was the roommate of his daughter Louisa at the Georgia Baptist Female Seminary in the 1880s. She later described her first encounter with Longstreet in an unpublished essay, "Wooded to the Warrior's Tent," held in the Helen Dortch Longstreet Papers at the Atlanta History Center.

With the election of President Grover Cleveland in 1884, Longstreet had no prospects of receiving another position, so he went into semi-retirement in Gainesville, Georgia. There he operated the Piedmont Hotel, and enjoyed raising turkeys on his 65-acre farm and nurturing his vineyards. His wife of many years, Maria Louise Garland Longstreet, died there in December 1889.

Despite their significant age difference, Helen Dortch married James Longstreet on September 8, 1897, when she was 34 and he was 76. They had no children. When asked why she married a man more than twice her age, she answered:

Because I love him, to be sure, for no true woman would ever marry a man whom she did not love... When he asked my hand in marriage, I granted it, knowing that I was entrusting my life and happiness to one of the noblest men God ever made. The newlyweds honeymooned in Mexico as guests of Senora and President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico. Helen spent a little over six years of blissful marriage with James Longstreet. She was his constant companion until the moment of his death.

By the early 1900s, Longstreet was in constant pain with rheumatism and was so deaf that he had to use an ear horn. In 1903, he traveled to Chicago for X-ray treatment of a cancerous right eye. His weight had dropped dramatically, from 200 pounds to 135. By Christmas he and Helen had returned to Gainesville and he had rallied.

James Longstreet died of pneumonia on the morning of January 2, 1904, six days short of his 83rd birthday, while visiting his daughter Louisa's home in Gainesville, Georgia. Five thousand people attended his funeral and burial at Alta Vista Cemetery there.

After Longstreet's death, Helen embraced public affairs again, yet fulfilled the promise she made to her husband before he died: "In the future, so long as I shall live, whenever your war record is attacked, I will make answer."

DTH, taken from Part I of Civil War Women's blog

EXPERIENCING A WOUND

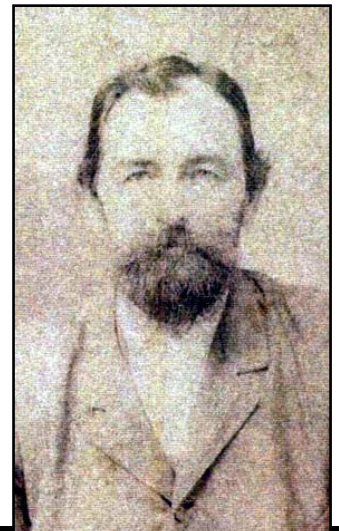
"It was a hot day. I tried to drag myself to some shade, but couldn't for all the other wounded and dead laying around. Flies were beginning to blow it, so I tore a piece of my shirt off and wrapped the wound. It was about sundown when they, the Yanks, picked me up off the field.

I thought they could have saved the leg if they had picked me up earlier."

Private Isaac Byrum, Jr. referencing his wound (with eventual amputation of his leg) received at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Photo: Isaac Byrum, Jr.

DTH



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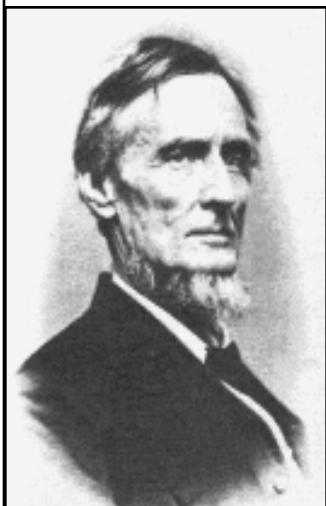
Trivia Question:

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

December's question asked:

What famous person in the war said, "War means fightin' and fightin' means killin'?"

The answer:
Nathan Bedford Forrest



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

Helen Dortch Longstreet
Second Wife of General James Longstreet

Helen Dortch Longstreet, known as the Fighting Lady, lived a long and eventful life. She earned her nickname as a champion of causes such as preservation of the environment, women's suffrage and civil rights for African Americans. She also spent a great deal of time and energy defending her husband's actions during the Civil War.



Helen Dortch, born on April 20, 1863 in Carnesville, Georgia. On July 3, 1863, General James Longstreet (1821-1904) strongly objected to plan of attack formulated by General Lee on day three at the Battle of Gettysburg. Whether his actions were right or wrong, Longstreet later became the scapegoat of the Confederate loss there, and was considered by many as "the man who lost the battle that lost the Civil War."

According to some, General Longstreet was at least partially to blame for the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg; according to others, if Lee had followed Longstreet's advice, they would have won the Battle of Gettysburg. Longstreet has been called stubborn and vain; he has also been lauded as one of the greatest tacticians of the Civil War.

After the War, Longstreet excited controversy among Southerners by joining the Republican Party. Moreover he advised the Southern state governments to extend civil and voting rights to freed slaves, much to the chagrin of his former Confederate comrades. In the 1870s advocates of the Lost Cause movement, Jubal Early and others, assumed an aggressive posture against ex-Confederates like Longstreet and implied that Lee was blameless for anything.

Ulysses S. Grant, Longstreet's best friend at West Point, further alienated his former colleagues. In 1869, now President Grant appointed Longstreet as Surveyor of Customs for the port of New Orleans in 1869. In June 1873 Longstreet was named to the four-year position on the Levee Commission of Engineers. By 1878 President Rutherford B. Hayes had appointed him Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He remained in the position for only a few months, before accepting the position of postmaster in

(Continued on page 11)

**Jefferson Davis Camp #635
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
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