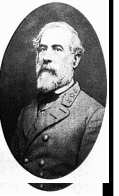


The



Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LII * * PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 * * July 2023 * * Number 7*



**July Meeting
Captain Richard Wilbourn**

Dan Duggan says the July program will feature Robert Murphree speaking on Captain Richard Wilbourn.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When: July 24, 2023, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.**



If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love.

If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

John 15:6-10

(KJV)

June Report

Southern Recollections of the Late Unpleasantness

Grady Howell presented a program entitled "Southern Recollections of the Late Unpleasantness." It's a preview of one of his newest publications.

ALL WE ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE



Now everyone except the "takers" wishes the government would just leave us alone...

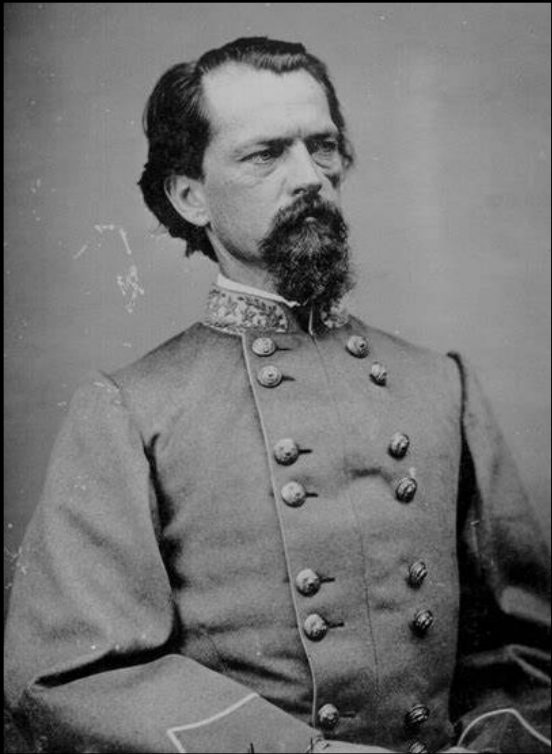
"We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; ALL WE

(Continued on page 3)

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

I have always been interested in General John Brown Gordon. Many years ago I was at an event in the Atlanta Athletic Club and in the lobby was a magnificent portrait of General Gordon. I would be surprised if it is still there, times being what they were. I have read his book over and over, and consider it, together with Henry Kyd Douglas's book, and Richard Taylor's book, to be the three best personal stories coming out of our side of the struggle.



Gordon became a better general as the war went on, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of General Lee at the end about as much as any of the men in the Army of Northern Virginia. However the story of Gordon's wounding at Sharpsburg simply staggers me, and if you don't mind I will relate the tale to you.

Gordon was the commander of the 6th Alabama regiment, and it was stationed in the center of the Confederate line. Bear in mind as you read the rest of what I write, that September 17, 1862, was to be the single most bloody day in the entire war. Gordon's men occupied a position that forever after became known as the Bloody Lane.

Recall that the battle opened with Union assault upon the Confederate left and the battle raged there until midmorning, when the action died away. General Lee, convinced that the next assault would fall on the center of his line, rode along the narrow lane and encouraged the men to hold the line. Gordon loudly proclaimed, "These men are going to stay here, General, till the sun goes down or victory is won."

(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.



August 28, 2023

Plans to be determined

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

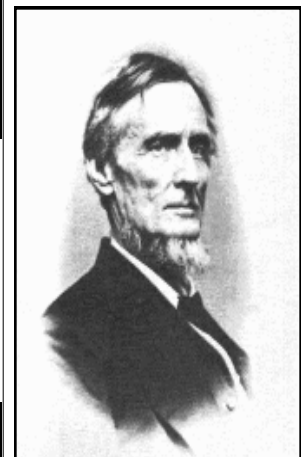
Plans to be determined

February 26, 2024

Plans to be determined

March 25, 2024

Plans to be determined



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

DETERMINATION

When I ran track for Brookhaven High, I ran a 440 (one lap). In a track meet our 880 (two laps) guy got sick and the coach asked me to run 880. Notice, what I had been trained to do was 440! Well, on the first lap I was ahead of everyone like McComb, Gulfport!! But the bear jump on my back and I fell three times but I was trained to go to the finish line! The coaches came and pulled me off the track! How have you been trained to have that determination to finish the race in God's Love??

Sincerely,

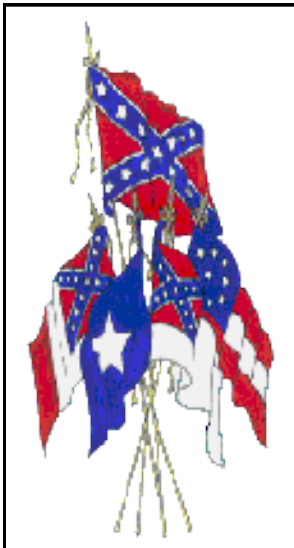
Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain

(Continued from page 1)

ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms." Jefferson Davis, April 29th 1861

Photo: Monument removed in New Orleans Summer of 2017

DTH



(Continued from page 2)

Shortly after General Lee rode off, the Union troops began to advance in four well aligned columns, with parade ground precision and with a band in the rear playing martial music. In his book Gordon called it a thrilling spectacle but called upon his men to hold their fire, realizing that numbers would overwhelm his men unless he did something novel. He determined to hold his fire until the Yankees were almost on top of him, then to hope no troops could stand the shock he planned to unleash.

Making his troops lie down, Gordon stood in the center of his line. When the Federals were within thirty paces, and the tension was unbearable, Gordon roared out the order to fire. Immediately the first Union line disappeared and the other three lines retreated. Reforming, the Yankees came on again and got the same treatment. Two more attempts met the same fate.

Meanwhile Gordon has his first wound, a ball passing through his right calf. Gordon continued to walk along his line and a second ball struck him higher up in the right leg. An hour later a ball ripped through his left arm, severing a small artery. His men saw the blood streaming down his arm and begged him to go to the rear, but Gordon refused to leave, citing his earlier promise to General Lee. A fourth ball struck him in the shoulder, but still Gordon walked erect along the line encouraging his men.

Finally, a fifth ball struck him square in the face and passed through his left cheek, out the jaw, knocking him unconscious. He fell face-forward into his hat, and might have drowned in his own blood had not, as Gordon put it, "some thoughtful Yankee earlier shot a hole in his hat" which let the blood drain out. Believe it or not Gordon came to, crawled a hundred yards to the rear and was picked up by litter bearers.

Need I comment on the strength of character and will of a man so badly wounded recovering and returning to duty? Well Gordon did, nursed by his wife Fanny, and Gordon survived the war to have a remarkable post-war career. Hard to believe that a cause that produced such men is these days considered not worthy of honor and respect.

TWO REVOLUTIONS, DIFFERENT OUTCOMES

The British threat to American self-government led to war in 1775.
The Northern threat to Southern self-government led to war in 1861.

On July 4, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was issued and the right to self-determination was proclaimed.

Between December 1860 and June 1861 Southern states declared their independence and self-determination was proclaimed.

The Revolutionary rebels, a few of whom owned slaves, defeated the British Empire, won Independence and today are considered patriots.

The Southern rebels, a few of whom owned slaves lost their bid for independence. Why are they not afforded the same respect for attempting the very same thing for the same reasons?



Because the winners write the history, the lies have not ceased for 150 years.

Photo: Cpl. Samuel George Fitten Jayroe, Company D, "New Prospect Grays", 5th Mississippi Infantry. Wounded at Shiloh.

DTH (Minor editing done by this editor.)

DUES REMINDER

The Mississippi Division SCV has sent out a dues notice for the next year. Dues should be paid by the **end of July**. The notice does not add in the camp dues so you will need to add **\$15.00** to the amount shown on the dues notice. Dues total should be **\$60.00**.

CORRECTION: DO NOT SEND DUES TO THE ADDRESS GIVEN ON THE NOTICE. INSTEAD SEND TO THE CAMP'S PO BOX.

The correct address is:

Jefferson Davis Camp 635, Jon Pannell, PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158-2722.

Checks should be made out to Jefferson Davis Camp 635



WHAT WOULD THEY DO WITHOUT US???

In spite of our heritage and culture being continually slandered, Southerners have always taken the lead in the military defense of the reunited country as well as before the War for Southern Independence. During the Korean War alone thirty two of the seventy eight Medals of Honor went to Southerners.

During the war with Mexico the North provided 23,054 soldiers, while the South provided 43,630.

During the War of 1812, the North provided 58,552 troops while the South gave 96,812. This was accomplished while New Englanders were providing beef to British Soldiers in Canada and threatening secession over the war (peace with England at any price, while Washington DC lay in ashes).

Black and white Southerners fought side by side during the Revolutionary War, at the Battle of New Orleans and again 46 years later for Southern Independence.

"New England, which had been too "conscientious" to defend the national honor in the war with Great Britain, poured out almost her whole population to aid the extermination of a (Southern) people..." ~Edward A. Pollard, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

DTH

THE UNIVERSITY GREYS, 11th Mississippi

The State of Mississippi seceded from the Union on January 9, 1861. On May 4th, nearly the entire student body and many of the professors at the University of Mississippi formed ranks on the grounds in front of the Lyceum, left school and enlisted in the Confederate Army. Only four students reported for classes in fall 1861, so few that the university closed temporarily.

The Greys, as Company A of the 11th Mississippi and the Army of Northern Virginia, served in many of the most famous and bloody battles of the war. The most famous engagement of the University Greys was at Pickett's Charge during the Battle of Gettysburg, when the Confederates made a desperate frontal assault on the Union entrenchments atop Cemetery Ridge. The Greys penetrated further into the Union position than any other unit, but at the terrible cost of sustaining 100% casualties—every soldier was either killed or wounded.

Historians agree that the Rebel charge by the boys from Mississippi was the high water mark of the Confederacy. During the height of the July 3rd cannonade preceding Pickett's Charge, a stretcher was carried into a Confederate aid station somewhere behind the fighting. Surgeon LeGrand Wilson of the 42nd Mississippi, saw a head raised and recognized University of Mississippi student Jerry Gage. The following is the surgeon's writing and J.S Gage's letter home. (see photo of text on right)

Facebook post by DTH via John Cofield



"The first to arrive, borne on a litter, was a princely fellow and favored son of the Eleventh Mississippi. I saw in an instant a condition of terrible shock. He laid back the blanket and exposed his lower abdomen, torn through left to right by a cannon shot. Without the slightest change of voice, he asked, 'Doctor, how long have I to live?' A very few hours, I replied. 'Oh, my darling mother,' he said. 'Quick, I want to write.' After finishing his letter, he said, 'Doctor, I'm in great agony. Let me die easy.' I handed him a cup of black drop, a concentrated dose of opium. He feebly waved the cup, saying, 'Come around, boys, and let us have a toast. I drink the toast to you to the Southern Confederacy and to victory!' In about an hour, passing hastily, I lifted the cover from his face, to find him sleeping painlessly."

□

Jeremiah Gage's dying letter reached its destination. Today, in Greenwood, Miss., Jeremiah's great-great-niece, Gage McLendon Roberson, cherishes that letter.

"My dear mother,

"This is the last you may ever hear from me. I have time to tell you that I died like a man. Bear my loss as best you can. Remember that I am true to my country and my greatest regret at dying is that she is not free and that you and my sisters are robbed of my worth, whatever that may be. I hope this will reach you and you must not regret that my body cannot be obtained. It is a mere matter of form anyhow. This is for my sisters too as I can not write more. Send my dying release to Miss Mary. . . you know who.

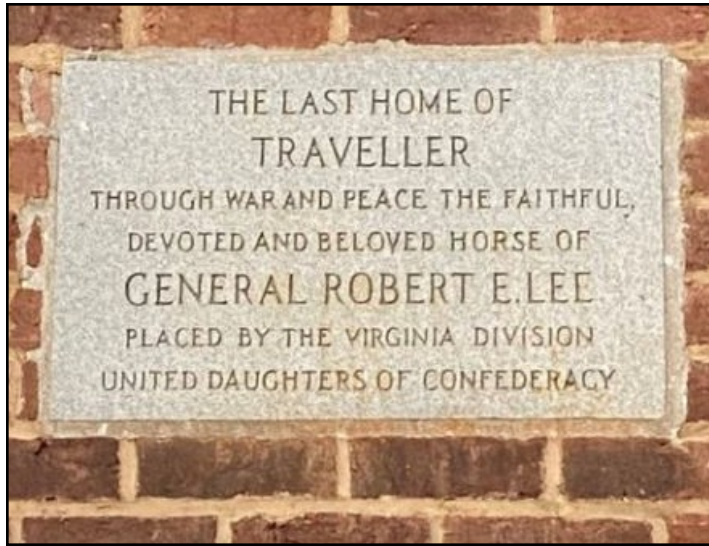
*J. S. Gage
Company A
11th Mississippi*

(This letter is stained with my blood)

Editor's note: Apparently in today's "woke" America even Confederate horses are to be relegated to the hole where they throw the faded memories.

TRAVELLER PLAQUE ON STABLES REMOVED, GRAVE MARKER TO BE REPLACED

The Plaque



Going...

Gone!



A UNIQUE CONFEDERATE

This is the grave of Confederate patriot Robert Howard on Ocracoke Island, NC.

He was a soldier of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina Infantry Regiment which was made up primarily of men from Hyde County/Ocracoke.

He was a descendent of Blackbeard's pirate Quartermaster, William Howard, of Ocracoke.

DTH



Yankee General is awakened in his bed...

"General, did you ever hear of Mosby?"

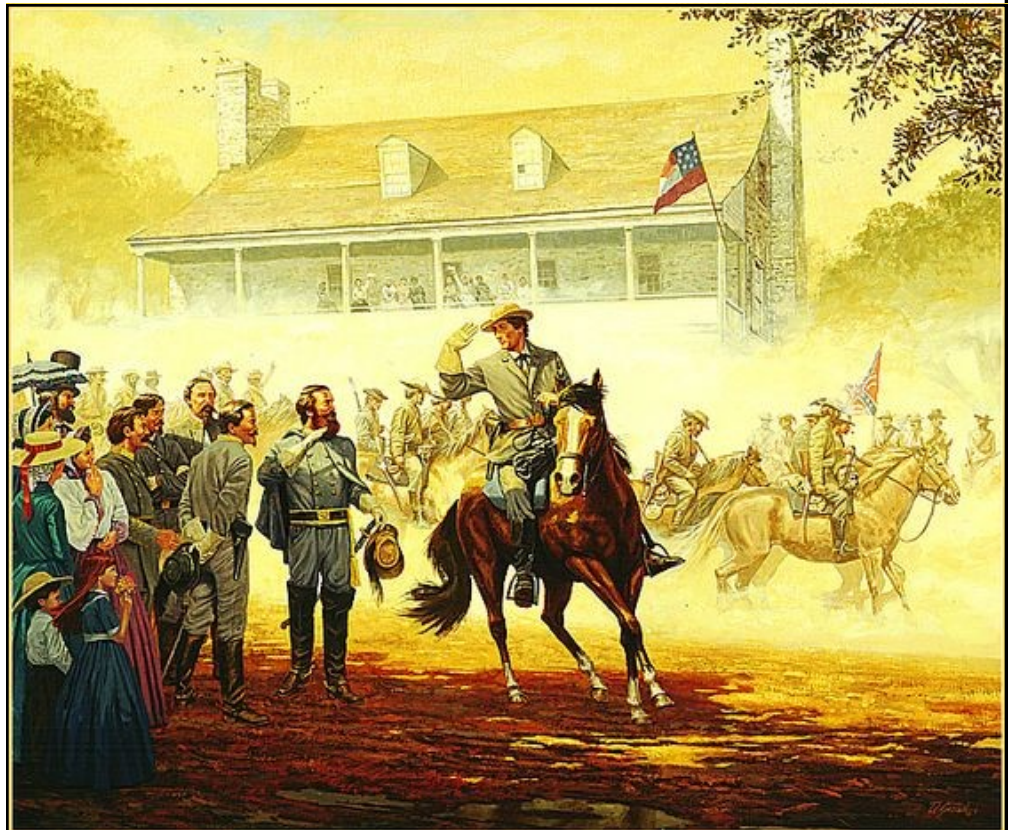
"Yes, have you caught him?"

"He has caught you."

Captain John S. Mosby capturing General E.H. Stoughton, March, 1863

Photo: Mosby Reports by Dale Gallon.

DTH





ANOTHER POST WAR SCAPEGOAT: MARY SURRETT!

The prosecution withheld key evidence during her conspiracy trial on the existence and content of John Wilkes Booth's diary. This diary placed the origin of the assassination plot only three days before Lincoln's death. That information would have exonerated Mrs. Surratt in the assassination plot. "The Un-Civil War" Leonard M. Scruggs p.121

Photo: Close-up - The bodies continued to hang and swing for another 25 minutes before they were cut down.

DTH

GENERAL GORDON DESCRIBES THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 19TH AT CHICKAMAUGA

"Night after the battle! None but a soldier can realize the import of those four words. To have experienced it, felt it, endured it, is to have witnessed a phase of war almost as trying to a sensitive nature as the battle itself. The night after a battle is dreary and doleful enough to a victorious army cheered by triumph. To the two armies, whose blood was still flowing long after the sun went down on the 19th, neither of them victorious, but each so near the other as to hear the groans of the wounded and dying in the opposing ranks, the scene was indescribably oppressive.

"Cleburne's Confederates had waded the river with the water to their arm-pits. Their clothing was drenched and their bodies shivering in the chill north wind through the weary hours of the night. The noise of axe-blows and falling trees along the Union lines in front plainly foretold that the Confederate assault upon the Union breastworks at the coming dawn was to be over an abatis of felled timber, tangled brush, and obstructing tree-tops.

"The faint moonlight, almost wholly shut out by dense foliage, added to the weird spell of the somber scene. In every direction were dimly burning tapers, carried by nurses and relief corps searching for the wounded. All over the field lay the unburied dead, their pale faces made ghastlier by streaks of blood and clotted hair, and black stains of powder left upon their lips when they tore off with their teeth the ends of deadly cartridges. Such was the night between the battles of the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga."

Source: Reminiscences of the Civil War by John Brown Gordon, pages 204-205, 1904.

ebook link: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/gordon/gordon.html>

Photo: Cleburne at Chickamauga, 2nd Tennessee Regiment by Don Troiani





Porter: Politics in War

Longstreet's chief of artillery General Edward Porter Alexander's personal recollections as appearing in "Fighting for the Confederacy", reporting on Pres. Davis' removal of Gen. Johnston from the defense of Atlanta and replacing him with John B. Hood:

"...a last nail in the Confederate coffin, it was now supplied. The credit of its due, I have always understood to our Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown & our Senator, the eloquent Benjamin H. Hill. By political arts & pressure, in which they were both adept, they forced Pres. Davis to relieve Gen. Jos. E. Johnston from the command of the Army in front of Sherman of Atlanta." ... "It ought to teach the South FOR ALL TIME to distrust eloquence & beware politicians." pgs. 468-469

Photo: Atlanta Cyclorama - Created by the American Panorama Co. in Milwaukee in the 1880s, the more than 15,000-square-foot painting is one of only two such panoramas on display in the nation.

DTH



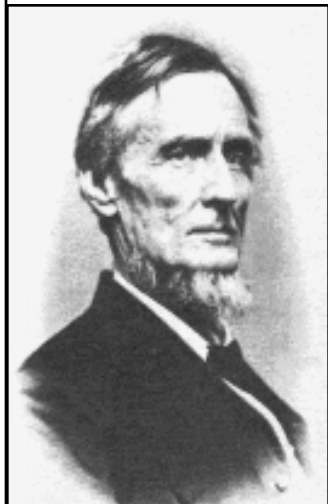
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Trivia Question:

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

June's question asked:
Who was the only Jewish member of the cabinet for Confederate president Jefferson Davis?

The answer:
Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War.



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month



Born July 13, 1821, in Bedford County, Tennessee.

"Never stand and take a charge... charge them too."
- Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest

From a Facebook post by the Virginia Flaggers, shared by DTH

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

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