

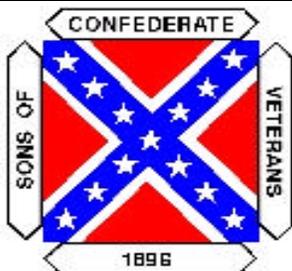


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Sons of Confederate Veterans
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume XXXIX * War Memorial Building, Jackson, MS 39201 * June 2010 * Number 6 *



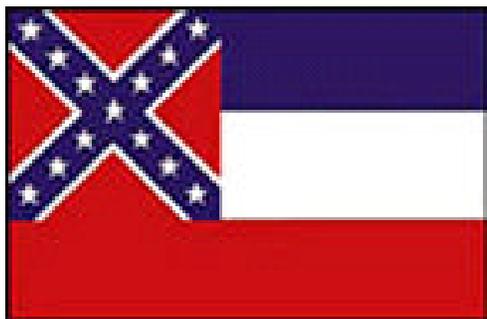
○ June Meeting ○ Mississippi's Military Heritage

The program for the June meeting will be presented by Bill Patrick. The subject is "Mississippi's Military Heritage." Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

When: June 22, 2010. 5:00 pm.

Where: Municipal Art Gallery, State St., Jackson.

See you there!



Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.

And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it.

If ye love me, keep my commandments.

And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever;

Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

John 14:11-17
(KJV)

May Meeting Report

46th Mississippi Infantry

The meeting program for May was an overview of the 46th Mississippi Infantry presented by long-time camp friend Ward Calhoun from Meridian..

Compatriot Dan Duggan was not present to give his "this day in the WBTS" (May 25).

Wayne Anderson presented three songs for the camp's entertainment.

SPECIAL TRIVIA

For a filler of blank space this time, here's a special trivia question:

What famous battle site took its name from the Indian word meaning "river of death"?

Hint: It was in 1863.

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

We moved our youngest daughter home from college a few weeks ago and among the debris in the room was an American history textbook. Since Catherine had not taken history I was puzzled; she did not know who owned the book. The hefty price tag on the front--\$84.85--prompted me to keep it so she could try to find the owner.

The book starts with Reconstruction and curiosity prompted me to read what it was teaching the college crowd about this tragic episode in our state's story. Much to my astonishment I learned that what I had always read about "carpetbagger corruption"--as the text put it--was one of the "prevailing myths of Reconstruction." I found out that the horde of Northerners who came South after the war came as a part of "a drive to modernize the region's social structure and democratize its politics." They only moved South because of a "hope to rebuild its society in the image of the free-labor North." In addition, I was told that what I had read about illiterate newly-freed slaves being unqualified to hold political office was another "myth, "this one a "staple of Democratic propaganda." In fact, the Black officeholders "were among the best educated men of their day." Scalawags became Republicans only because that was "the party of progress, of education, of development . . ."

Also informative was the brief period of Reconstruction: one year in Virginia, two in North Carolina, three in Texas, one in Georgia, three in Tennessee, and so on. There was page after page of similar fiction.

As surprised as I was to read this, Gen. Richard Taylor, who was there, would have really been startled at this news. In his book, Gen. Taylor said that "great as were their [the Southern people's] sufferings during the war, they were as nothing compared to those inflicted upon them after its close." Taylor described the horde of carpetbaggers that descended on the South as "a calamity surpassing any recorded in the annals or traditions of man." Gen. Taylor lived through it and I take his version above that of the learned professors.

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Send address corrections to:
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Raymond, MS 39154

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



Calendar

June 22, 2010

Regular meeting of
Camp 635 at the
Municipal Art Gallery

July 27, 2010

Regular meeting of
Camp 635 at the
Municipal Art Gallery

August 24, 2010

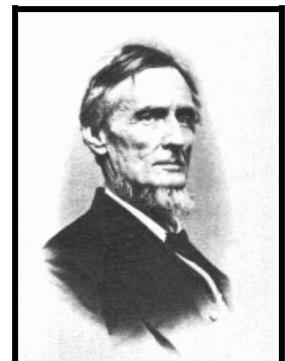
Regular meeting of
Camp 635 at the
Municipal Art Gallery

September 28, 2010

Regular meeting of
Camp 635 at the
Municipal Art Gallery

October 26, 2010

Regular meeting of
Camp 635 at the
Municipal Art Gallery



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

This month we celebrate the 202nd anniversary of the June 3, 1808, birth of President Jefferson Davis. He was a man of religious conviction and his messages to the citizens of the Confederate States appealed to their religious beliefs. In one such message issued after a year of war he designated one day for a period of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. As we celebrate his birth, it is fitting to read that message.

"It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only Giver of all victory and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgments. Then may we surely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us as with a shield. In this trust and to this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th day February instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the reverend clergy and the people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship, to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection and favor for our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us."

Sincerely,
Hubert W. Miazza
Chaplain

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ready (who could be), they persisted and survived. Had they not, we would not be here today to honor those brave individuals and their families for all their fortitude and perseverance.

The verse also reaches into the very soul of Southerners in that it refers to the most important things in our life--God, Country and Family. This is something that was not started in 1861, but many years prior to the American Revolution. It was instilled in the hearts and minds of the ancestors of our Confederate Soldiers and their families. Make no mistake about it, just as it was passed down to our Confederate Ancestors, it is still being passed on today.

Don't forget dues will be coming up soon. General Robert E. Lee said, "I tremble to think of the consequences that may befall us next spring when all our twelve-month's men may claim their discharge." The annual dues we pay to keep our Camp 635 going are a small price when we consider the price paid by our Confederate Soldiers.

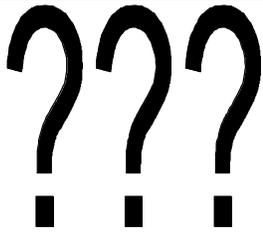
I look forward to seeing you at our regular meeting, June 22, at 6 p. m. Bring a recruit and come early and enjoy the snacks and fellowship.

Deo Vindice
Randy Rogers,
Camp Commander

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One has to be concerned about the future of Southern history with this type of pap and baloney being taught to our children. In fairness I will point out the text my girls had in high school was fairly even-handed, having the courage to point out that slavery was just one of many causes of the war. Yet with so many young people learning what little history they

absorb from Hollywood and television, neither one any friend of the South, I wonder what will pass for Confederate "history" in the future.



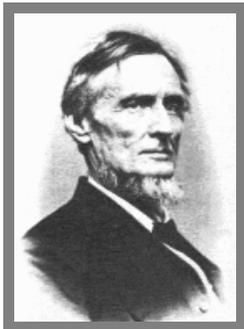
Trivia Question:

This month's question asks:

When did the South first begin to organize volunteer military companies?

March's question asked: What was the first Indian tribe to declare for the Confederacy and when?

The answer: The Choctaws in February 1861



Commander's Column

TO MY FELLOW COMPATRIOTS:

There is one item that needs straightening out in regards to this column from last month. By mistake, I failed to mention or express our thanks to Jerry "Banjo" Brooks for a song written and performed by him at the Confederate Memorial Service in April. The song, honoring and memorializing our gallant Confederate ancestors was well received and greatly appreciated by those attending.

When the War of northern Aggression broke out in 1861, the vast majority of the Southern cadets at West Point sided with the South, as one would expect. Also note, though, that many of the cadets with northern roots also took up arms under the flag of the Confederate States of America. It is my belief that these West Point cadets saw things in Southerners that they wanted, and, knowing it did not exist in the north, they had no choice but to come South. Many of them served honorably for the Cause of the South, of which we are proud. Perhaps they viewed it as expressed by a verse in an old song:

"Let cares, like a wild deluge come,
And storms of sorrow fall!
May I but safely reach my home,
My God, my heaven, my all."

This verse, in many ways, sums up the Southern way of life in that it tells us to expect the unexpected. Hardships will come; horrific things that usually happen to others may very well happen to them. During the war years and afterward during reconstruction, all of the above did happen to virtually every Southern family. While they may have not been

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