



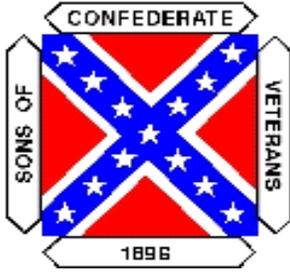
Reveille



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LII * * PO Box 2722, Ridgeland, MS 39158 * * May 2023 * * Number 5*



May Meeting Conclusion of WWII POW Recalls His Experiences

Dan Duggan plans to show the second half of the DVD about Private Olin Pickens, US Army. Private Pickens was a POW in a German camp and describes his experiences surviving during WWII and returning home to Mississippi,

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

When: May 22, 2023, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.



Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

*Matthew 5:3-11
(KJV)*

April Report

WWII POW Recalls His Experiences

The first half of the DVD about Private Olin Pickens World War II experiences as a POWS in Germany was shown.

Whatever Happened to the Body of General Richard B. Garnett?

Well, it seems we have a bit of a mystery on our hands. Those of us who are captivated by the Battle of Gettysburg story know that Confederate General Richard B. Garnett was killed in the battle.

Garnett, as you probably know, was a brigade commander in George Pickett's division...and led his troops in the ill-fated Pickett-Pettigrew Assault on July 3rd, 1863. There are a couple of eye-witness accounts of how he was killed.

Apparently, Garnett got within about twenty feet of the famous "angle" on Cemetery Ridge where he was shot in the head while waving his men forward with his hat. Soon after, his courier's horse was also hit and fell on the dead general's body. The courier in question, one Robert Irvine, pulled Garnett's body from under the

(Continued on page 3)

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

We had a wonderful ceremony for our Confederate Memorial Day down at Greenwood Cemetery. The weather was nice, we had a good crowd, and all enjoyed our speaker, Grady Howell. It was particularly productive for me, and if you will indulge me I will explain.

The Southern Historical Preservation Society, of which I am the president, is dedicated to maintaining Confederate cemeteries and monuments in our state. One of the projects we have worked on was some roster of the names of the Confederate soldiers killed during the war who are buried in Greenwood. I have told you how we thought we had as good a list as possible and had made plans for a marker with those names, only to have another list turn up. We now think over 900 Confederates who died during the war are buried in the cemetery. This would require too big a marker and our plans were put on hold.

But that Sunday a prayer was delivered by Reverend Robert Lane of our camp, and as I listened to the beautiful prayer he had composed being recited, I knew Divine providence had given me the answer to the dilemma. We are going to put up a bronze plaque in Greenwood Confederate ground, with the prayer Brother Lane gave us, and it will read as follows:

A PRAYER FOR THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

Today O Lord we lift up before you our departed ancestors, clad in butternut and gray, who rest in this burial ground and who valiantly contended for so long against overwhelming odds in their fight to establish Southern Independence. Help us, O Heavenly Father, to never forget our ancestors' courage and faith. Enable us to honor them, and the example they set, throughout the length of our lives. Reward them, O Lord, in the coming day of resurrection, the crown of victory they were denied in life. O God, grant that we may serve you as faithfully and fervently as did our ancestors to the end of their lives. In Your Holy Name we pray. Amen. Deo Vindice.

I think you will agree with me that this is one of the most powerful prayers for our Confederate ancestors one has ever read.

(Continued on page 4)

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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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

October 23, 2023

Plans to be determined

November 27, 2023

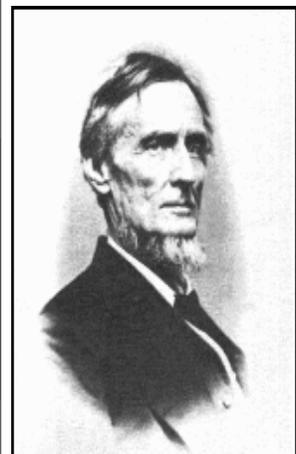
Plans to be determined

December 11?, 2023

Plans to be determined

January 22, 2024

Plans to be determined



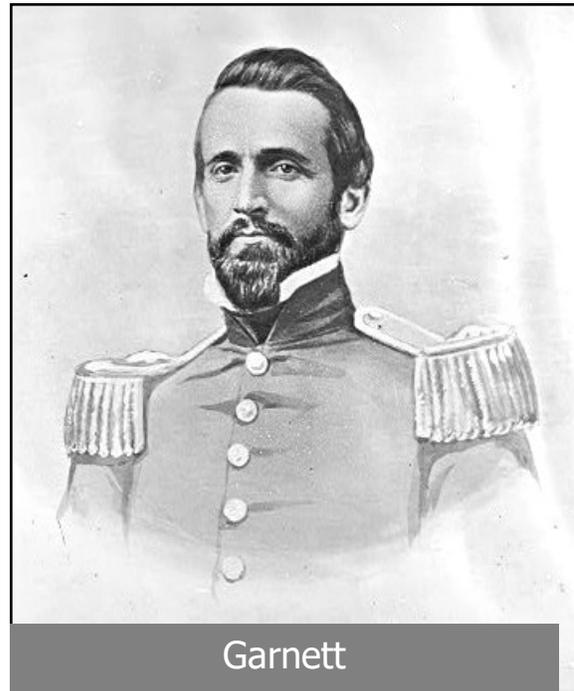
Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:
Musical Medicine

In I Samuel 16:23, "...David would take up his lyre and play . Then relief would come to Saul ; he would FEEL better and the evil spirit would LEAVE him." (NIV) This verse teaches us even no way to listen. We can sing to God in the midst of our joy, and struggles making music of our own! How has God used music to sooth you? Remember Zephaniah 3:17 "...he [God] will joy over thee with singing."

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain



Garnett

(Continued from page 1)

horse, and managed to retrieve his watch before moving on. This wasn't shady or anything, later Irvine gave the watch to the brigade adjutant – or that's at least how the story goes...

Now this is where things get sort of cloudy. First, there are conflicting reports as to whether or not the general's horse made it back to the Rebel lines. Second, and more important, Garnett's body was never recovered. More than likely, he was buried in a mass grave along with his men; which means we have a very probable resting place for Richard Garnett.

In the early 1870s, Ladies' Memorial Associations were instrumental in reinterring the Confederate dead of Gettysburg in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. Bodies were removed from mass graves and brought south (for a fee) where they would have a proper – Confederate – burial.

So many, including military historian Robert Krick, believe that Garnett is there. Probably, but we cannot be certain. In 1991, the Hollywood Memorial Association just flat out assumed he was there and erected a cenotaph in his honor. Nothing else has ever surfaced concerning Garnett, with one notable exception. Soon after the war, his sword turned up in a Baltimore pawn shop...where it was purchased by former Confederate general George H. Stuart.

Garnett should never have been in the charge. General Alexander tried to talk him out of it. He was injured and could not walk forcing him to ride and become a target.

Photo: Confederate General Richard B. Garnett

DTH via Keith Harris



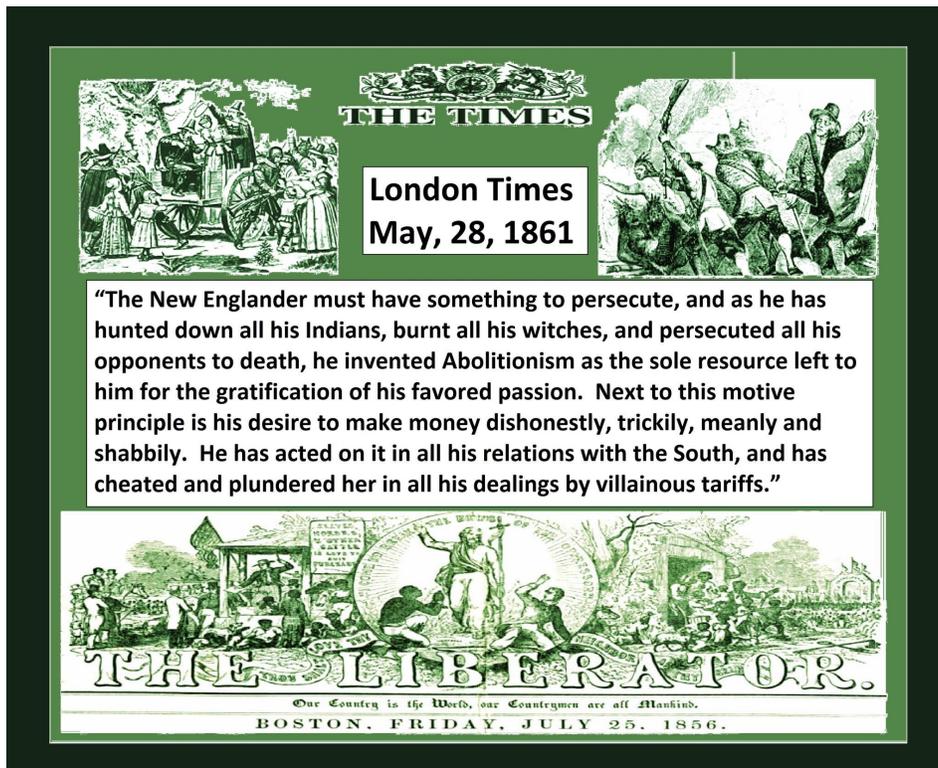
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The battle of Chickasaw Bayou, fought just north of Vicksburg in December, 1862, has always interested me. In the little manuscript my grandfather wrote about his father's Confederate service, Granddaddy says he asked his father if he ever knew he had killed some Yankees. My great grandfather's answer was that he knew he did at Chickasaw Bayou, for he said he fired his rifle so often that the barrel was too hot to touch. My ancestor said that the Yankees were so thick and so close it was impossible not to hit something when one fired his rifle.

Anyhow, last Saturday Don Barrett, my good friend from Lexington, asked me to ride over to Vicksburg to look at the battlefield. Don is on the board of the Civil War Trust and has spear-headed efforts to preserve the land over which the battle was fought. We visited with a man who had lived on the spot most of his life--whose property the trust has acquired--and he told us he had found thousands of rifle balls, cannon shells, etc. over the years.

Sherman began to land his troops on the banks of the Yazoo River just after Christmas Day in 1862. He had over thirty thousand men, and the Confederates could only muster just north of twelve thousand. General S. D. Lee was the commander for our side. On the 28th the Union men made one assault on the Confederate right flank but it was repulsed. The next day, after a long artillery bombardment, the Yankees made a general assault on the Confederate lines but were again repulsed. The area over which this grand assault was made was relatively small, and with so many men packed into such a small space no wonder my ancestor felt his aim couldn't go wrong.

Sherman then ordered one more attack. His brigade commanders were much against this last effort, and it was here Sherman made that famous remark, "We are going to lose 5,000 men taking Vicksburg and we might as well lose them here." Can you imagine General Robert E. Lee being so callous about the lives of his men? The bottom line was Sherman earned 1,776 casualties while inflicting 207 on his enemies. A few days later Sherman loaded up his men on their boats and Vicksburg was safe for another six months.



THE TIMES

London Times
May, 28, 1861

"The New Englander must have something to persecute, and as he has hunted down all his Indians, burnt all his witches, and persecuted all his opponents to death, he invented Abolitionism as the sole resource left to him for the gratification of his favored passion. Next to this motive principle is his desire to make money dishonestly, trickily, meanly and shabbily. He has acted on it in all his relations with the South, and has cheated and plundered her in all his dealings by villainous tariffs."

THE LIBERATOR.
Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

Benjamin "the Beast" Butler



Benjamin "the Beast" Butler also known as "Spoons Butler" as a result of his penchant for collecting the silverware from Southern civilians homes was a Democrat during the 1860 National Democratic Convention in Charleston, Butler voted 57 times in favor of nominating Jefferson Davis as the Democratic presidential candidate.

Much to the dismay of his colleagues, Butler declared himself a friend of southern rights and reasoned that only a Southern moderate could keep the Democratic Party from splitting.

Ironically, in December of 1862, Jefferson Davis and Butler's paths crossed again, this time when Davis, now President of the Confederacy, declared Benjamin Butler a felon due to his mistreatment of New Orleans citizens and called for his capture and execution.

Photo: Benjamin Franklin Butler, pictured in the political cartoon above, directed the capture of New Orleans and was then responsible for its administration.

DTH



THE AMERICAN TALIBAN

"You are to burn their houses, seize all their property and shoot them. You will be sure that you strictly carry out this order. You will inform the inhabitants for ten or fifteen miles around your camp, on all the roads approaching the town upon which the enemy may approach, that they must dash in and give you notice, and upon any one failing to do so, you will burn their houses and shoot the men."

Lincoln's Brigadier General R. H. Milroy

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WHO IS THE REAL ENEMY????

As the Far Left uses Black Lives Matter and 19th Century Slavery to further divide us as a Nation for their own political gain, their followers, who relish in destroying every token of Sothern Heritage because of a supposed link to racism, refuse to acknowledge Radical Islam, who still to this day engages in slavery, as their REAL ENEMY. Here is a bit of slave trade history these young people might want to consider.

The following is a selection from Brantz Mayer's 1854 biography of a slave trader that speaks to the Muslim's part in the slave trade industry...

"It was not a little amusing that in the midst of the general dismay, caused by the court of Timbo and myself, my colored brother Ahmah-de-Bellah, and his kinsman Abdulmomen, lost no chance of lecturing me about my soul! We kidnapped the Africans all day and spouted Islamism all night! Our religion, however, was more speculative than practical. It was much more important, they thought, that we should embrace the faith of their peculiar theology, than that we should trouble ourselves about human rights that interfered with profits and pockets." Brantz Mayer, 1854

Source: Source: Captain Canot or, Twenty years of an African Slaver, by Brantz Mayer, Published 1854.
Link to free e-book: <http://archive.org/stream/captaincanotortw00mayer...>

Photo used: Artwork of Granger, 19th Century Slave traders (<http://fineartamerica.com/.../muslim-slave-traders...>)

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Reconstruction: No Confederate Memorials

The reconstruction military governor had threatened to shoot anyone who gathered to memorialize our confederate dead in 1866. And they wonder why resentment lingers 150 years later.

In North Carolina May 10th, the date of the death of Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, was originally named by the members of the Wake County Ladies' Memorial Association as the day of remembrance.

On that first Confederate Memorial Day, the citizens of Wake County secretly made their way to Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery, since the Reconstruction military governor had threatened to shoot anyone who gathered for such a purpose. Nevertheless, Raleigh citizens assembled then, as they have every year since, to honor North Carolinians who wore the Confederate uniform.

Photo: Using the bed of a flatbed truck for a stage. (Probably in the 1930s—Editor)

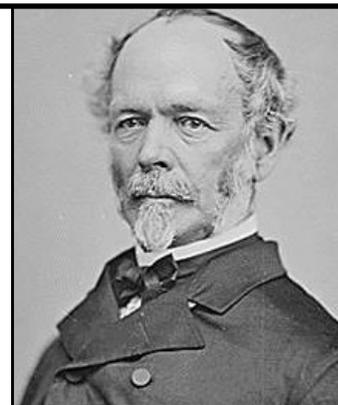
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An Amusing Quote

"I know Mr. Davis thinks he can do a great many things other men would hesitate to attempt. For instance, he tried to do what God failed to do. He tried to make a soldier of Braxton Bragg..." -- General Joseph E. Johnston

Photo: Joseph Johnston, Commander, Army of Tennessee

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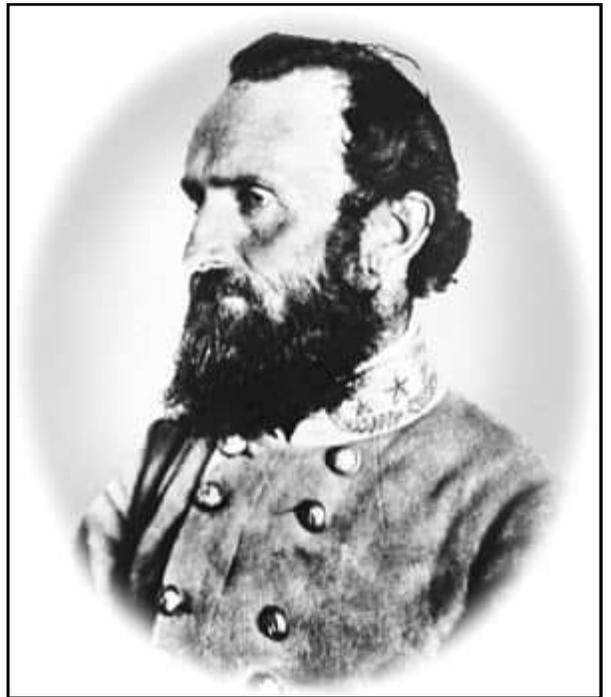


The Death of Stonewall Jackson

On Sunday, May 10, 1863, Anna Jackson walked into the room where her husband was resting and told him the doctors thought he would soon be in Heaven. "When asking him if he was willing for God to do with him according to His own will, he looked at me calmly and intelligently, and said, 'Yes, I prefer it, I prefer it.'" His final words that day at 3:15 pm were, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."

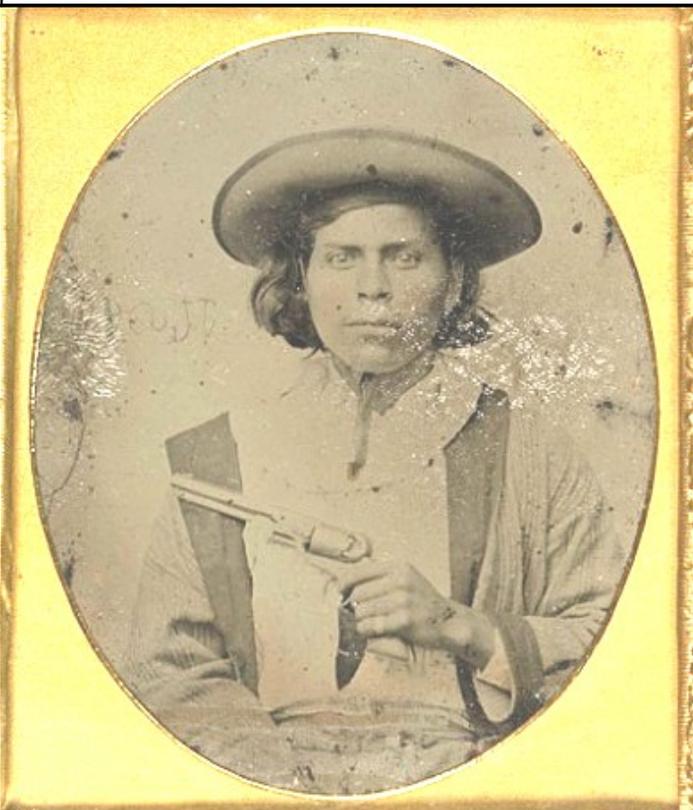
Anna now felt the pangs of widowhood, representing the pain of thousands of women in the North and the South who lost their husbands.

Posted to Facebook by Bill Hinson (Edited slightly for punctuation error)



INDIAN CONFEDERATES

"The Choctaw and Cherokee Indians who were Confederate soldiers came the second day. We gave them something to eat; they only asked for bread and sat on the ground to eat it. They were riding their Indian ponies and had their hats ornamented with gray peafowl's feathers, they were very quiet, yet the Negroes were afraid of them."



Virginia McCollum Stinson from her memoirs on the welcome relief of Confederate soldiers whose arrival forced the Yankee's to abandon Camden, Arkansas in April 1864

Photo: Unknown young American Indian wearing a broad-brimmed hat and holding a Colt Navy revolver. To the right of his shoulder his name is scratched into the plate in Cherokee. Period paper slip behind image with inscription Jim Iyl(?) killed Honey Springs July 1863 Col. Cooper's Comm.. The Battle of Honey Springs, on July 13, 1863 was the most important Civil War engagement to take place in Indian Territory, and the most important engagement during the Civil War in which the majority of the combatants were not white.

DTH



BATTLE FLAG REMEMBERED – WHAT IT MEANS TO ME...

Confederate General John B. Gordon nicely sums up what the battle flag means to me...

"The Confederates at Appomattox Courthouse who clung to those pieces of battered bunting knew they would never again wave as martial ensigns above embattled hosts; but they wanted to keep them, just as they wanted to keep the old canteen with a bullet hole through it, or the rusty gray jacket that had been torn by canister. They loved those flags, and will love them forever, as mementos of the unparalleled struggle. They cherish them because they represent the consecration and courage not only of Lee's army, but of all the Southern armies, because they symbolize the bloodshed and glory of nearly 1000 battles."

Source: "Reminiscence of the Civil War," by General John B. Gordon, published in 1904.

Link to free e-book: <https://books.google.com/books?id=7mIUAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=General+John+B.+Gordon,+auto+biography>

[id=7mIUAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=General+John+B.+Gordon,+auto+biography](https://books.google.com/books?id=7mIUAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=General+John+B.+Gordon,+auto+biography)

DTH; posted as the personal opinion of Travis, one of the administrators of the page.



A Comment from the Gray Ghost

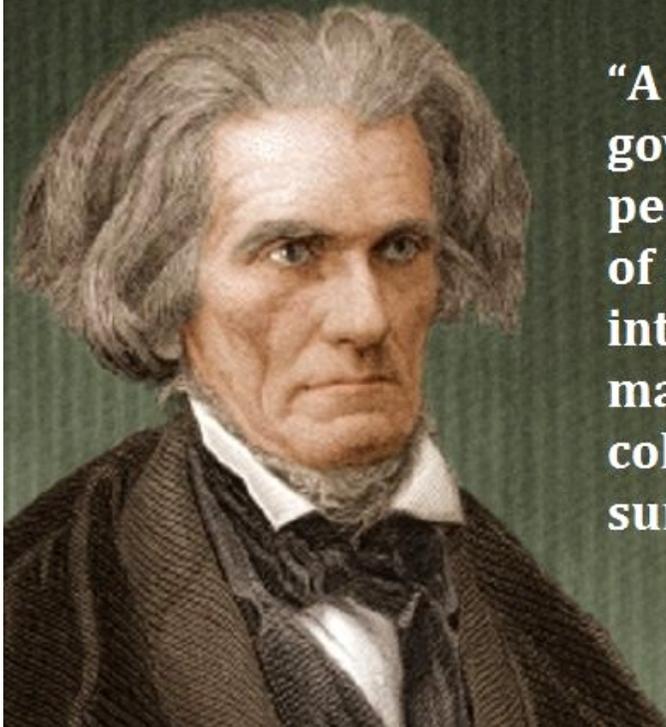
"All the pride and affection that Virginians had felt in the traditions of the government which their ancestors had made, and the great inheritance which they had bequeathed, were lost in the overpowering sentiment of sympathy with the people who were threatened with invasion.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Virginia people went to war in obedience to any decree of their State, commanding them to go. On the contrary, the people were in a state of armed revolution before the State had acted in its corporate capacity. I went along with the flood like everybody else" ~

Colonel John S. Mosby CSA

Photo: This wool jacket and slouch hat both belonged to Mosby, who was wearing the hat when he was wounded by federal cavalry in December 1864. Smithsonian Institution.

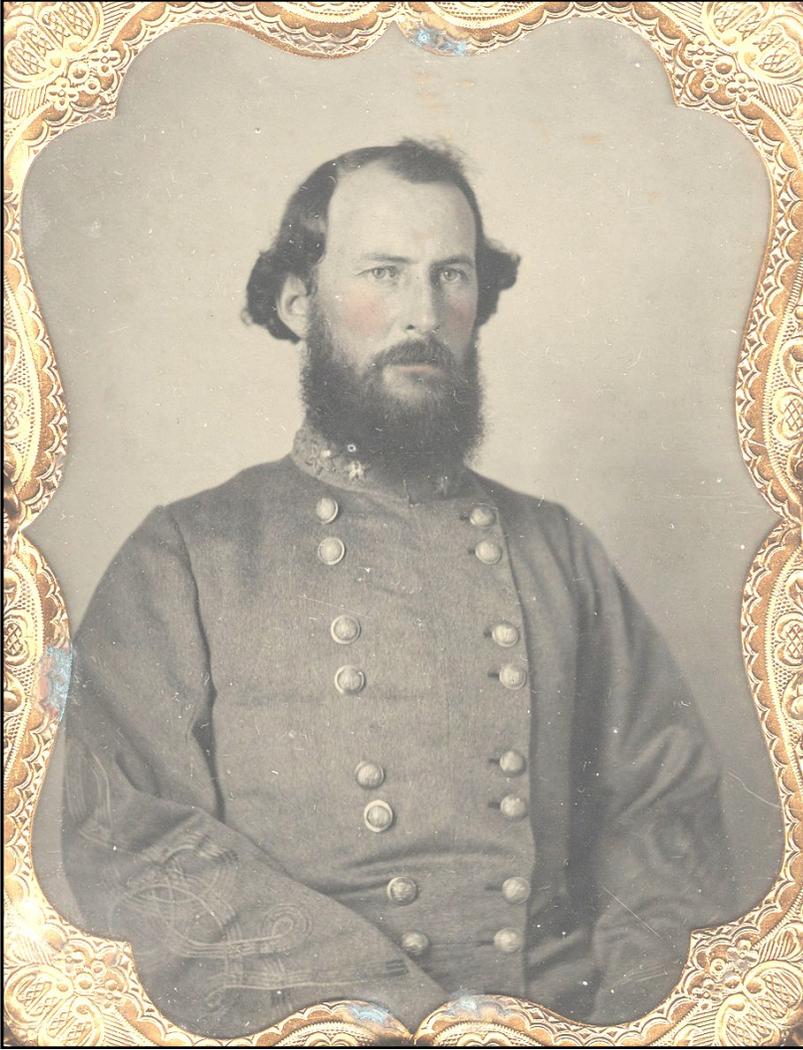
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"A power has risen up in the government greater than the people themselves, consisting of many and various powerful interests, combined in one mass, and held together by the cohesive power of the vast surplus in banks."

- John C. Calhoun, Vice President (1825-1832) and U.S. Senator, from a speech given on May 27, 1836.

GENERAL BRYAN GRIMES - BATTLE'S NOT OVER



Grimes, Bryan (2 Nov. 1828-14 Aug. 1880), Confederate general and planter, was born on a large plantation in Pitt County, North Carolina... approximately eight miles west of the town of Washington. With the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's subsequent call for troops he took his stand with the ultra- Secessionists at the state convention; where he was active in promoting support for the army then being raised. From May 1861 until the end of the Civil War, Grimes fought gallantly for the Confederate cause.

Upon hearing of the forthcoming surrender, Grimes thought of joining General Joseph Johnston, who was then in North Carolina, but the pungent words of General John B. Gordon changed his mind. Gordon informed Grimes that to escape while a flag of truce was pending would not only discredit him, but also General Lee. Consequently, Grimes relinquished any intentions to escape surrender. Later on the afternoon of 9 April after the surrender had been publicized he rode over to his old regiment, the North Carolina Fourth, and shook hands with each member.

The following is his recollection of that fateful day as told in his personal recollections of the war:

"Among the incidents, ever fresh in my memory, of this fatal day to the Confederacy, is the remark of a private soldier. When riding up to my old regiment to shake by the hand each comrade who had followed me through four years of suffering, toil, and privation often worse than death, to bid them a final affectionate, and, in many instances, an eternal farewell, a cadaverous, ragged, barefooted man, grasped me by the hand, and choking with sobs, said: 'Good-bye, General; God bless you, we will go home; make three more crops, and try them again.' I mention this instance simply to show the spirit, the pluck, and the faith of our men in the justice of our cause, and that he surrendered more to grim famine than to the prowess of our enemies."

Source: "Extracts of Letters of Major-General Bryan Grimes, to His Wife: Written While in Active Service in the Army of Northern Virginia, together with some Personal Recollections of the War, Written by Him after its Close," by Bryan Grimes, 1883.

Photo: General Bryan Grimes

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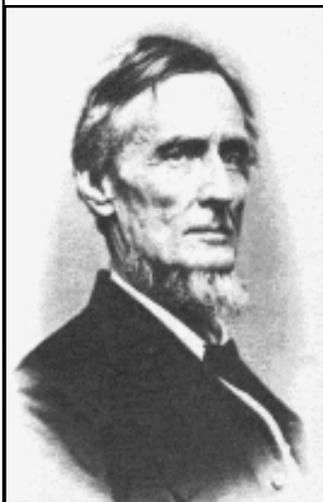
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Trivia Question:

May's question asks:
What Northern general was accused by northern press as being insane?

We all know Lt. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's nickname was "Stonewall", but his cousin, Major Gen. William L. Jackson also had a nickname. What was it?

The answer:
"Mudwall"



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month



A VOICE FROM THE PAST ASKS YOU NOT TO FORGET

"But we must forevermore do honor to our heroic dead. We must forevermore cherish the sacred memories of those four terrible but glorious years of unequal strife. We must forevermore consecrate in our hearts our old battle flag of the Southern Cross - not now as a political symbol, but as the consecrated emblem of a heroic epoch. The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart, and we believe we shall be truer and better citizens of the United States if we are true to our past." BY CONFEDERATE VETERAN -RANDOLPH H. MCKIM, 1910

Source: A SOLDIER'S RECOLLECTIONS, BY RANDOLPH H. MCKIM, 1910.

Link to free e=book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/mckim/mckim.html>

Photo: Colorized photo of four Confederate Veterans of the American Civil War, the soldier on the left is wearing the South's version of the Medal of Honor, the Southern Cross of Honor. DTH

**Jefferson Davis Camp #635
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Veterans
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