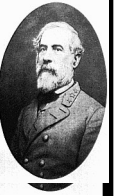


The



Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume LI * * PO Box 16945, Jackson, MS 39236 * * November 2022 * * Number 11*



November Meeting Program to be Announced

At the time of this writing, I have not been informed of a speaker or subject for the November program.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

When: November 28, 2022, 6:00 pm.
Where: Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.



Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, saying,

Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision.

Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure.

Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.

I will declare the decree: the Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee.

*Psalm 2:1-7
(KJV)*

October Report

Change in Command for the Army of Tennessee

The program for the October meeting was presented by Robert Murphree who spoke on the topic "Change in Command for the Army of Tennessee."

NOTICE ABOUT DECEMBER MEETING

The December meeting will be held earlier in the month than normal so as to avoid conflict with Christmas.

The meeting will be held on December 12, 2022, at the regular time and place. There will be no formal program but the camp will hold what has become a traditional Christmas social. Bring your favorite finger food to share with others. There will be music and fellowship, so put this on your calendar now so you don't forget

**Wishing everyone a
Happy and Blessed**

Thanksgiving

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

We all got the alert a month or so ago about the effort to remove the monument to the Confederate soldiers in Arlington National Cemetery. At once I wrote both our senators, over a month and a half ago, to protest this treatment.

I received no response for almost fifty days. This surprised me, as both Senator Wicker and Senator Hyde-Smith are very faithful correspondents during election year, displaying considerable interest in getting my financial input to their campaigns. No doubt many of you receive that same amount of care and concern from both senators, along the same lines, about election time.

The bottom line was, because I had been ignored, I intended to blast both senators in this column for their indifference to whether a monument to brave men from their state was removed or not.

But this afternoon a young fellow from Senator Wicker's office called me to say he was responding to my letter. I am frank to tell you that from the first of the conversation I had considerable doubt about the extent of his interest in my letter, as he had to ask me exactly what it was I was contacting Senator Wicker about. After I had given him a broad hint--that I had written about the removal of the Confederate monument in Arlington--he perked up and read me sections of the so-called "Naming Commission" report about the monument. My blood pressure was on the way up at this point so I cannot faithfully recount what I was told. One part I do remember is that the Commission objected to the inclusion of the state emblems of Kentucky and Missouri on the monument as that falsely represented the extent of the support the Confederacy had in the United States. I gather no men from those states are buried in the cemetery, but perhaps this is a little detail that the Commission didn't feel to be important.

Needless to say I gave the fellow the benefit of my views in English plain enough to not allow for any ambiguity. I capped my remarks by observing that Judge Wicker, Senator's Wicker's recently deceased father, would roll over in his grave at the thought of Roger allowing this to happen, or at least making no effort to stop it.

This is election night. For some time all of us have been listening to the fore-
(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.



December 12, 2022
Christmas Social

January 23, 2022
Plans to be determined

February 27, 2022
Plans to be determined

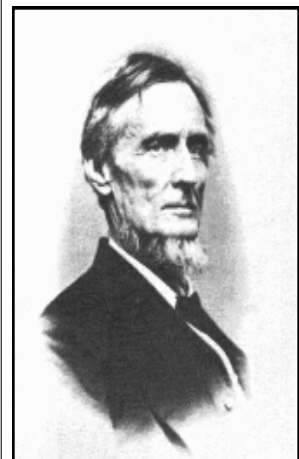
March 27, 2022
Plans to be determined

April 24, 2022
Plans to be determined

May 22, 2022
Plans to be determined

June 26, 2022
Plans to be determined

July 24, 2022
Plans to be determined



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

FORWARD.....CHARGE!!!

You imagine our CSA soldier heard that command?? Well , David in I Samuel 17:48 saw big giant, Goliath "ran quickly toward the battle line to meet him"! NIV David ran toward Goliath not because he was foolish but he had confidence in God! What problem or person are you avoiding??

Sincerely,

Rev. Glenn D. Shows
Chaplain

The Confederate Monument at Arlington

This is the highest resolution the search engine would allow me to copy.

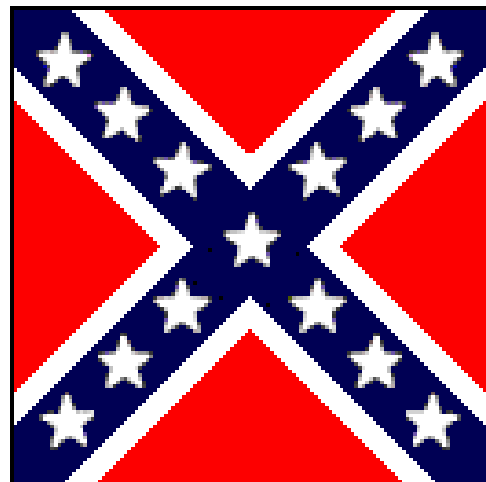


(Continued from page 2)

cast that the Republicans are going to take back the Congress, the House for sure and the Senate maybe. At the present time there are 18 Republican Senators out of 22 possible Senators from the eleven Confederate states. The numbers increase to 22 out of 26 if you include Missouri and Kentucky. I have to believe that those of us who are opposed to the removal of these monuments are among some of the most steadfast supporters these Republican Senators have. If we cannot get them to oppose the erasing of history, the re-writing of history and the organized insults to the ancestors of the people who put them in office, what good does it do to vote for these people?

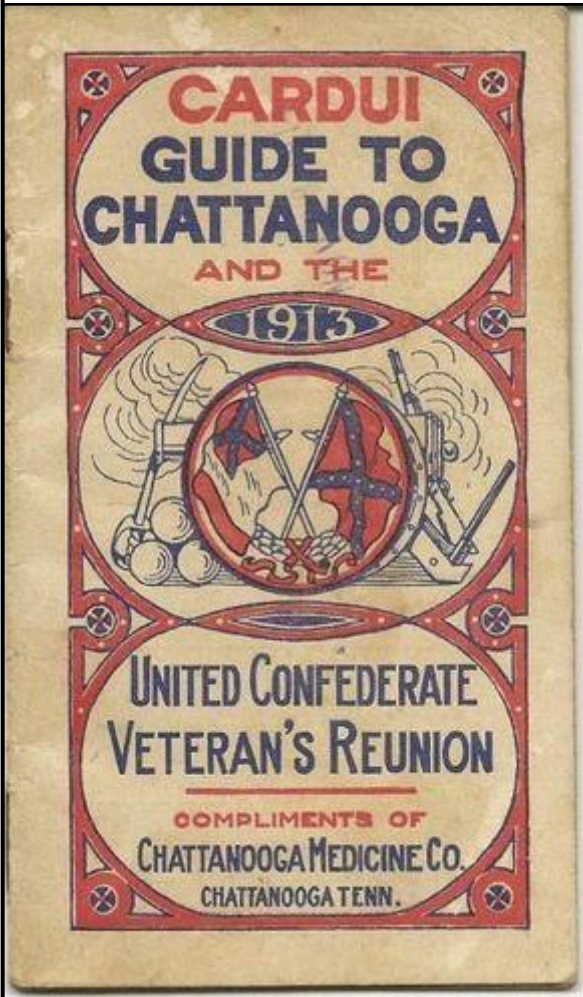
This column does not provide enough room to describe adequately the beautiful monument that the Carpet-bagger Commission proposes to dismantle. I urge every one of you to go online and look at the monument, which is a stunning work of art. A good bit of the objection to the monument from various sources is that it does not comply with contemporary standards of inclusion, etc. Rather unfair don't you think to retroactively apply recently evolved opinions to events that happened over 150 years ago, what?

The decision whether to go along with the Star Chamber Commission lies in the hands of the Secretary of Defense. Good luck there; he didn't get to be in Biden's cabinet unless he knew the program. If our senators would show some backbone for once--especially if the Republicans take over the majority in the senate--and give one healthy growl to this lackey, I know enough about politics to think the ship might turn around.



Editor's Note: I found the following interesting because I can remember the ads for both Cardui and Black Draught patent medicines in such publications as the Farmer's Almanac and Grit newspapers. This particular sponsorship seems a bit odd because Cardui was a woman's medication to mitigate adverse symptoms of menstrual periods yet the company is sponsoring a guide to the reunion of MALE Confederate veterans. (and old ones at that).

Chattanooga 1913 UCV Reunion Guide



<<<
Cover of the UCV Reunion Guide

>>>
Cardui container label



Cardui was a 38-proof patent medicine made from the late 19th century through the twentieth by the Chattanooga Medicine Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee (U.S.A.). The box containing the bottle appears below. The museum also has the full bottle.

Wine of Cardui immediately became successful, as more than 6,500 women reported cures and sent payment to the company for an initial shipment of 7,000 bottles. The Company was founded as the Chattanooga Medicine Company on February 21, 1879.

(Continued on page 5)

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In 1879 Chattanooga businessman Zeboim Cartter Patten and a group of friends established the Chattanooga Medicine Company. Its first two products, Black-Draught and Wine of Cardui, were so successful that they were sold well into the twentieth century.

Posted on Facebook by David Ringo; shared by Sons, Friends of Confederate Veterans.



Why Arizona (Territory) Seceded

Ironically, 160+ years later (since secession) and some things remain the same.

One of the reasons that the territory of Arizona seceded from the Union and the State of Texas as well, was the refusal of the Federal government to protect the border.

DTH

Lt. Henry Kyd Douglas



One day after the Battle of Sharpsburg, a Confederate officer wrote:

"I was compelled to go through a field in the rear of Dunker Church, over which, to and fro, the pendulum of battle had swung several times that day. It was a dreadful scene, a veritable field of blood. The dead and dying lay as thick over it as harvest sheaves. The pitiable cries for water and appeals for help were much more horrible to listen to than the deadliest sounds of battle. Silent were the dead, and motionless. But here and there were raised stiffened arms; heads made a last effort to lift themselves from the ground; prayers were mingled with oaths, the oaths of delirium; men were wriggling over the earth; and midnight hid all distinction between the blue and the grey. My horse trembled under me in terror, looking down at the ground, sniffing the scent of blood, stepping falteringly as a horse will over or by the side of human flesh; afraid to stand still, hesitating to go on, his animal instinct shuddering at this cruel human mystery. Once his foot slid into a little shallow filled with blood and spurted a little stream on his legs and my

boots. I had had a surfeit of blood that day and I couldn't stand this. I dismounted and giving the reins to my courier I started on foot into the wood of Dunker Church... The opposing lines of battle, resting on their arms, were lying almost within a stone's throw, one of the other."

-Lt. Henry Kyd Douglas, C.S.A.; September 18, 1862

Posted to the Facebook page of The Virginia Flaggers

Algernon Colgate Gardner



We all need to pay special heed to the last sentence and to do our part to maintain the honor and memory of our Confederate ancestors --

"There might have been, and probably was, mismanagement on the part of the civil Government of the Confederate States, but there was no weakness, no shrinking, in her soldiers. From each and every part of the South her sons came forward to the support of her cause, and from Manassas to Appomattox in the East, and from Shiloh to the surrender of Johnston in North Carolina, and beyond the mighty Mississippi, all stood shoulder to shoulder as they had bound themselves in the beginning, and they fell together in the mighty crash, everything gone save honor and the memory of the graves of their comrades. These were left them as a heritage, as a reminder of the heroic struggle, and it becomes the duty of the living to see that the memory of our dead does not suffer, and to teach our children and the youth of our southland their duty to the memories of their ancestors." -- Lieutenant John Henry Lewis, 9th Virginia Infantry

From -- A Rebel in Pickett's Charge by John H. Lewis

image -- Algernon Colgate Gardner, Captain of Company G, 9th Tennessee Infantry

Posted to the Facebook page of The Virginia Flaggars

James Madison Tynes



Bvt. 2nd Lt. James Madison Tynes, Company K, 19th Mississippi Infantry. Tynes enlisted as a Private on 26 May 1861 in Baldwyn, Mississippi, later becoming a brevet 2nd Lieutenant. In July and August 1861 he was absent, sick with measles, but soon returned to his regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia on 27 June 1862. He was wounded again on 21 August 1864, suffering a gun shot wound to the hip. He was absent after this date for a great deal of time recovering from the wound. Tynes survived the war, died in 1877, and is buried in Kirkville, Itawamba County, Mississippi.

Posted to the Facebook page of Mississippi Confederate Images.

Antietam Campaign, Leesburg, Virginia, September 5, 1862



It was a meeting that could determine the outcome of the war.

After a brilliant victory at the battle of Second Manassas, General Robert E. Lee intended to lead his newly organized Army of Northern Virginia into enemy country. He would attempt to shift the focus of the war in the east from his beloved Virginia and take the fighting to the North. Along the way, he hoped to enlist crucial support from Southern sympathizers in Maryland and perhaps even provoke official recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain. If he could win a major battle on northern soil - in Pennsylvania - it might even be enough to end the war's unprecedented bloodshed and gain independence for the South.

That was Lee's vision as he moved his mighty and victorious army northward toward the Potomac River, Maryland and the North. At Harrison Hall, a palatial antebellum home in Leesburg, Virginia, the General convened a council of war. Despite being injured in a fall, Lee was again the master strategist and daring risk-taker. He had divided his forces to move quickly northward and to secure his rear. Soon the mighty Army of Northern Virginia would be reunited - but until that occurred the army would be vulnerable to destruction. It was a risk that Lee felt was worth taking. His adversary, General George B. McClellan, could be expected to move cautiously, and Lee intended to reunite his forces before McClellan could seize the opportunity to strike. All would be well if Lee's daring gamble remained undiscovered by the enemy.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

Assembled with their staffs at Harrison Hall were Lee's lieutenants. Present was General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson - Lee's "right arm" - who had superbly executed Lee's strategy at the battle of Second Manassas with devastating, hammer-like blows. There, too, was General James Longstreet - whom Lee would praise as his "Old War Horse." Also present were General J.E.B. Stuart, Lee's cavalry commander - who was treasured by Lee as the "eyes" of the army - and Brigadier General Lewis Armistead, who had helped save the day for Lee's army at the battle of Malvern Hill.

Of those four generals summoned by Lee for counsel at Harrison Hall, General Longstreet alone would survive the war, and he would do so with a severe wound. Ahead too lay what Lee feared most for his army: General McClellan would discover Lee's strategy, and the Army of Northern Virginia would be threatened with annihilation at the Battle of Antietam. It would be the bloodiest single day of fighting in this bloodiest of all American wars - and it would end Lee's attempt to win the war in 1862. All that lay ahead, however, and for the moment, convened in council at Harrison Hall, were the South's best and brightest.

Artwork by Mort Kuntsler.

From the Facebook page of Hallowed Grounds.



CHEROKEE CONFEDERATE

Tsa-la-di-hi is born on November 14 in 1837 near Murphy, North Carolina, during the height of the Trail of Tears. His English name is Nimrod Jarrett Smith. His father, Henry Richard Smith, had been an interpreter for Evan Jones at the Valletowns Baptist Mission. His mother is Cherokee Charlotte Sa la dih Hawkins. Tsa-la-di-hi is kept from the exodus and disappears into the NC mountains with his family to hide from the Army.

The War of Northern Aggression breaks out with the election of Lincoln in 1860. At the age of 25, Smith reemerges from the mountains to enlist in the 69th North Carolina, commanded by William Holland Thomas. This unit of Cherokee and Highlanders is destined for immortality as Thomas' Legion. They will never be defeated in battle, and along the way, Smith rises to the rank of First Sergeant.

After the war, Smith becomes deeply involved in the politics of the tribe. Three years after the war, on December 9th, 1868, the Cherokee organize officially as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. A man of imposing stature, Smith is elected the 3rd Chief of the Eastern Band in 1875. He will serve as Principal Chief until 1891. Nimrod focuses on Education, working with North Carolina Quakers to build an Industrial School and Common School, knowing that to survive, the education level of his people has to be raised. He centralizes tribal government and succeeds in getting North Carolina to recognize the Eastern Band, as well as restore their lands, the Qualla Boundary. This the state of North Carolina gladly does in appreciation of the Cherokee's efforts on behalf of North Carolina and the Confederacy during the War of Northern Aggression. For most of the war, the Cherokee and Thomas' Legion successfully defend North Carolina's western mountain gaps and, by extension, the vital Piedmont against all Union incursions.

Smith spends a great deal of time working at his own expense on behalf of the EBCI in Washington. All of these efforts serve as a firm foundation that future chiefs will build on to bring the Eastern Band Cherokee into the 21st century as one of the most progressive Native American tribes in America.

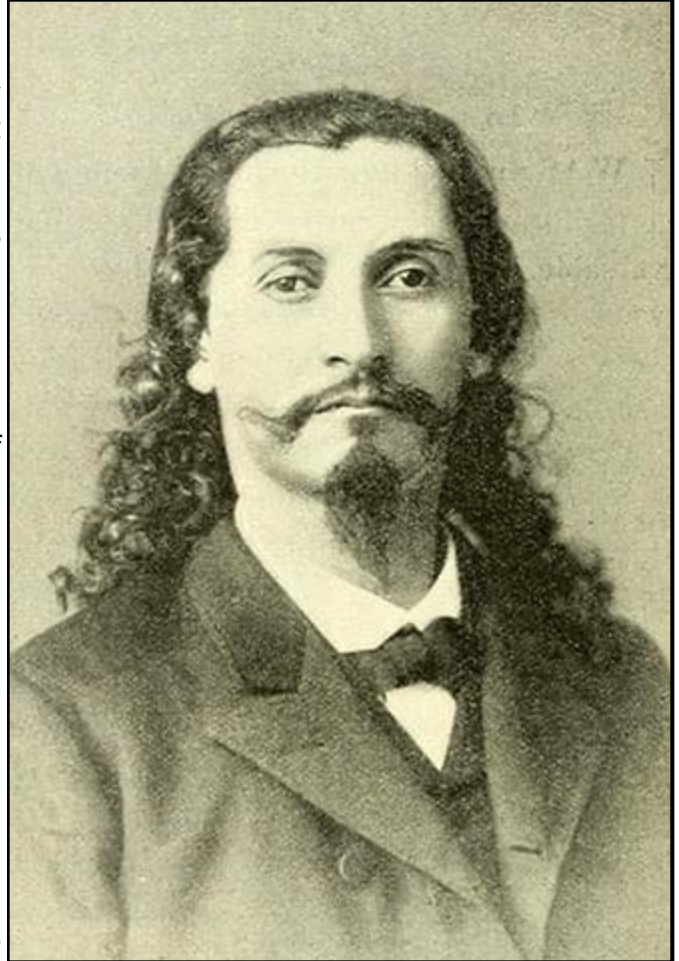
Chief Tsa-la-di-hi, Nimrod Jarrett Smith, will go to his ancestors on August 2nd, 1893, and is buried in the Yellow Hill Cemetery, Cherokee.

~Kevin E. Spencer, Author, North Carolina Expatriates

Pictured:

Chief Tsa-la-di-hi, Nimrod Jarrett Smith

Posted on the Facebook page of Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Sons of Confederate Veterans



VMI

"May the reviving thought of that glorious day of our boyhood, when, cheerfully and unconsciously, we did the work for which we are this day praised, linger fresh and green and comforting in our memories to the last gasp of life...

May the story of our little day be an inspiration to the youth of future times to seek the proud title of Cadet in the Virginia Military Institute." John Sergeant WISE (1846-1913) from an address delivered to the survivors of the Battle of New Market in which cadets from VMI helped defeat a superior force of Yankees.

Today the VMI administration won't even let the band play Dixie....Ugh!

Photo: The Lions of the Hour (Artwork of Keith Rocco/Tradition Studios)

DTH



Company H, 57th Georgia Infantry Officers

Co H 57th Georgia Infantry: "Scott" with officers of Co H Independent Volunteers of Baldwin County, 57th GA Infantry, from left: 1st Lt Archibald C. McKinley, Capt John R. Bonner, 2nd Lt Wm Spivey Stetson

Posted to the Facebook page of Georgia Confederate Images.



The same three officers in different order. From left: Bonner, McKinley, Stetson (I think)



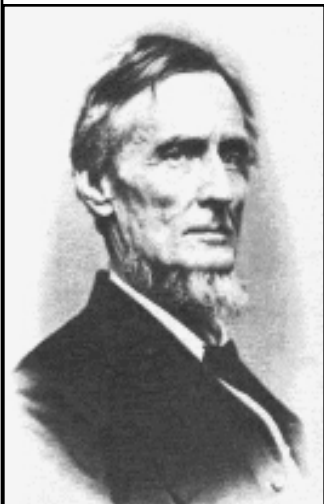
???

Trivia Question:

November's question asks: The six lower states of the South seceded and sent delegates to discuss the formation of the CSA. What event triggered the upper Southern states to secede?

October's question asked: Who was the only Confederate soldier whose image was featured on Confederate currency?

The answer: Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.



Commander's Column

Commander Jackson has no column this month

LAST YANKEE SLAVE VESSEL TO BE CAPTURED WAS BY A FUTURE CONFEDERATE NAVAL OFFICER

"Here is a pretty little romance for our Northern friends to enjoy." The last slave ship captured by an American vessel was The Nightingale. She was built, owned, manned, and equipped and sent out from Boston, the home of Wendell Phillips, to seize and bring Africans to this country to sell into slavery. When she was captured at the mouth of the Congo River she had nine hundred poor negroes from the jungles crowded between her decks, under the control of Yankee masters, with long lashes in their hands, with which they drove them like so many beasts. The slave ship was captured by the United States sloop of war Saratoga. The executive officer of the Saratoga was Capt. John Julius Guthrie, Virginian. When Captain Guthrie got back to the United States the war had begun between the North and the South He immediately resigned from the United States navy and enlisted in the Confederate navy. So the last slave ship belonged to the Yankees, and its nine hundred suffering victims were set free and restored to their native country by a Southerner. No wonder the Northern histories can't afford to tell the truth."

Article from July 1922 Confederate Veteran magazine by S. A. Steele. The Nightingale was captured April, 21st, 1861. In 1875, Captain Guthrie was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Life Saving Service's Sixth Life-Saving District to serve stations just being built on the Outer Banks by President Ulysses S. Grant. Capt. Guthrie lost his life on Nov. 25th, 1877, during an attempt to rescue crew members of the USS Huron, stranded off the coast of Kitty Hawk, NC.

Posted on Facebook by John Fisher

**Jefferson Davis Camp #635
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
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