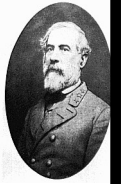


The



Reveille



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

* Volume XC * War Memorial Building, Jackson, MS 39201 * July 2011 * Number 7*



July Meeting Battle of Wilson's Creek

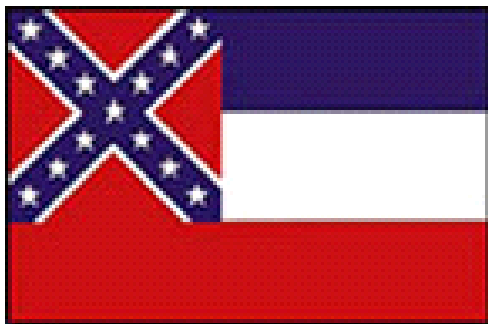
This month's program will be showing of the video "Battle of Wilson's Creek." Thanks to Emmet Eaton for providing the DVD and to Peter Miazza for providing the computer and projector.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

When: July 26, 2011. 5:00 pm.

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

See you there!



No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day.

It is written in the prophets, And they shall be all taught of God. Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath seen the Father.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life. I am that bread of life.

Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead.

This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof, and not die.

I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.

*John 6:44-51
(KJV)*

June Meeting Report

Vicksburg Campaign & National Military Park

The June program was presented by Jeff Giambrone who spoke on his new book, An Illustrated Guide to the Vicksburg Campaign and National Military Park.

Compatriots are asked to keep Dan Duggan in their prayers as he has suffered another broken bone. Hopefully he'll be back up and around soon.

Wisdom from the Past

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property - until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." —Thomas Jefferson in 1802

"The Constitution only gives people the right to pursue happiness, you have to catch it yourself." —Benjamin Franklin

Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

Last year I wrote about what a blow the loss of New Orleans in April, 1862 was to the young Confederacy, given the city's industrial resources that were so desperately needed by the South. Well recently Commander Tubb took me on a fishing trip in the marsh well south of New Orleans, and we used the occasion of the trip to inspect Fort Jackson, on the west bank of the Mississippi River. If possible, this inspection left me even less impressed with the effort to defend New Orleans than I was before viewing the fort.

To refresh your memory, the main defenses of New Orleans--other than a rag tag fleet of river steamers--were two forts some 70 miles south of the city, Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson. Both were masonry forts, Fort Jackson on the west bank and Fort St. Philip on the east bank. Fort Jackson was built between 1822 and 1832, while Fort St. Philip was built about the same time. St. Philip, the smaller, had some 40 guns, all mounted on the top in plain sight. Fort Jackson had some 75 guns, 14 of which were in bombproof casemates.

Just below the forts a heavy chain was stretched across the river, held up by old hulks anchored at regular intervals across the river. Fire rafts were stationed upriver and smeared with pitch, tar and turpentine.

The Federal fleet approached below the forts on April 18, accompanied by 21 mortar schooners. Each schooner had a 13 inch mortar on it, throwing a shell that weighed 285 pounds. These monsters bombarded the forts for six days and nights, throwing 6,000 enormous shells into the forts.

A couple of days before the assault was planned, a small party was sent by the Yankees to cut the chain barrier. This party was successful in cutting a wide enough opening for the Federal fleet to pass through. When the night effort to pass the forts was begun on the 24th, the entire fleet was able to pas the forts with only 37 killed and 147 wounded. The 11 small Confederate river steamers were disposed of with little trouble. The fire rafts were a complete failure, the steam powered boats being able to evade the rafts. The defenseless city surrendered the next day.

The Confederate authorities had known that the city was in danger, but were convinced the main danger would come from UP the river, not below. Given the importance of New Orleans to the Southern cause, it is almost unbelievable that the city's defense was only entrusted to two forts. Some minor batteries were placed near Chal-

(Continued on page 3)

Send address corrections to:
Wayne B. Anderson, Mailing Coordinator
Jefferson Davis Camp #635, SCV
1737 Bridgers Drive
Raymond, MS 39154

Visit the camp web site at: <http://www.scvcamp635.org>
A new web design program has been obtained that will run on newer computers so the web site has recently been updated for the first time in about a year.



Calendar

July 26, 2011

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

August 23, 2011

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

September 27, 2011

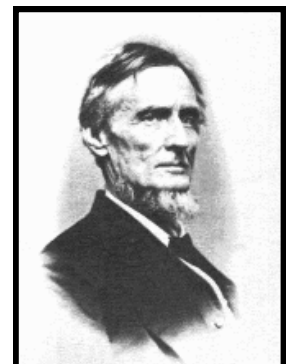
Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

October 25, 2011

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery

November 22, 2011

Regular meeting of Camp 635 at the Municipal Art Gallery



Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

One of Aesop's fables tells of a miser who had a lump of gold which he buried in the ground. He came to that spot every day to look at it.

One day, finding that the gold lump was stolen, he began to tear his hair and lament loudly.

A neighbor seeing him, said, "Pray do not grieve so. Bury a stone in the hole and fancy it is the gold. It will serve you just as well, for when the gold was there you made no use of it."

Like the miser and his lump of gold, do we have talents, time or possessions which we figuratively bury rather than put to good use?

Sincerely,
Hubert W. Miazza
Chaplain

(Continued from page 2)

mette, but with labor abundant, it is hard to understand why earthworks were not constructed all up and down the river Why were rifled guns wasted on minor points up and down the vast Confederate coast line instead of being concentrated at vital points like New Orleans? One of the oldest maxims of war is "He who tries to hold everything, holds nothing." The Confederacy violated this maxim and the result was predictable.

Welcome New Member

The camp is fortunate to have inducted another new member.

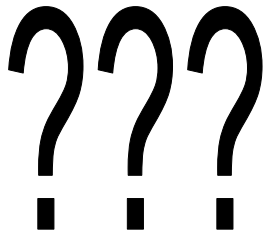
Robert Lance Fulcher joins on the service of his GGGG Grandfather Morgan Fulcher, Private, Co. D, 35th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.

Welcome!

10 Surprising Facts about Blacks in the Confederacy

"When you eliminate the Black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South." Dr. Leonard Haynes, Southern University.

1. In St. Louis, General John Fremont freed slaves of "disloyal" Missouri Confederates; an angry President Lincoln fired him.
2. Slaves in Washington, D.C. were not freed until April 1862, a year after the war began with the firing at Ft. Sumter.
3. Slavery continued throughout the entire war in five Union-held states: Delaware, Maryland, west Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.
4. The New York City draft riots of July 1863 resulted in the burning of a black orphanage and lynching of blacks.
5. A provision in the Confederate Constitution prohibited the African slave trade outright, unlike the U.S. Constitution.
6. Encouraged by General Lee, the CSA eventually freed slaves who would join the army, and did recruit and arm black regiments.
7. General Robert E. Lee freed his family slaves before the war; Union General U.S. Grant kept his wife's slaves well into the war.
8. Many blacks owned slaves themselves. In 1861 Charleston, for example, a free colored painter named William Ellison owned 70 slaves. Even in 1830 New York City, three decades before the war, eight black painters owned 17 slaves.
9. The "Richmond Howitzers" were partially manned by black militiamen. They saw action at First Manassas where they operated Battery number 2. In addition two black regiments, one free and one slave, participated in the battle on behalf of the South. "Many colored people were killed in action," recorded John Parker, a former slave.
10. At least one black Confederate was a non-commissioned officer. James Washington, Company D, 34th Texas Cavalry, "Terrell's Texas Cavalry" became it's 3rd Sergeant.



Trivia Question:

This month's question asks:

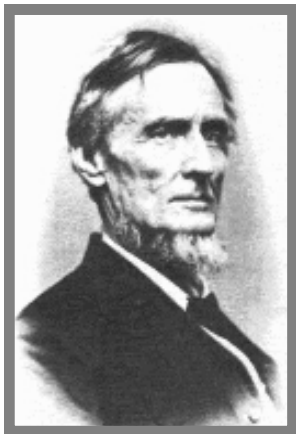
What was known as "Bragg's Body Guard"?

June's question asked:

When Robert E. Lee's youngest son entered the army, what was his rank and duty? Also, do you know his name and age?

The answer:

Robert E. Lee, Jr. was 18, a private whose duty was cannoneer.



Commander's Column

Compatriots,

The Summer Campaign is before us. It is one that I'm sure we all are looking forward to. It is a time to take advantage of the God given gifts that He has blessed all of us with—namely, family and friends. Let's all use this time to our best advantage by drawing closer to the Lord, closer to our wives, children, and friends. Let's examine ourselves for improvements we can make in our relationships with all of these.

Let's all remember Dan Duggan as we pray for his quick and complete recovery.

To date I have not received word from any Compatriot about any topic of concern. Again, my cell phone number is 769.218.6251, and please contact me should you have matters we need to discuss.

Also, I want to express "Thanks" to all of our members for lifting high the S.C.V. banner. Remember to mark your calendars for our next meeting, July 26, and please bring a guest.

Forward the Colors,

Mike Rodgers, Commander
Jefferson Davis Camp 635

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