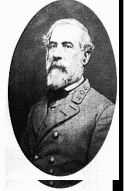


# Rebelle



Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Jefferson Davis Camp No. 635

\* Volume XLIX \* \* PO Box 16945, Jackson, MS 39236 \* \* October 2020 \* \* Number 10 \*



## October Meeting We're Back On!

I was notified today (10/19) that Commander Jackson has decided to resume meeting. For October Chris Booth will give a two-part program: The first part will be about using computer technology to hold virtual meetings (using something like Zoom I presume) and the second part will be Q/A about COVID-19 as it affects us. There will also be a discussion of the State Flag vote that will be part of the ballot on election day.

Everyone come and bring guests, especially new recruits!

**When:** October 26, 2020, 6:00 pm.  
**Where:** Masonic Lodge, 7454 Old Canton Road, Madison, MS.



*N*ow when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve.

*A*nd as they did eat, he said, Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.

*A*nd they were exceeding sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto him, Lord, is it I?

*A*nd he answered and said, He that dip-peth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me.

*T*he Son of man goeth as it is written of him: but woe unto that man by whom the Son of man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had not been born.

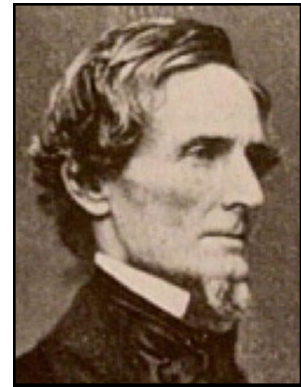
*T*hen Judas, which betrayed him, answered and said, Master, is it I? He said unto him, Thou hast said.

*Matthew 26:20-25  
(KJV)*

## September Meeting Report

### No Meeting

In conformance with the recommendations on corona virus avoidance, no meeting was held.



*“*When in after times, the passions of the day shall have subsided, and all the evidence shall have been collected and compared; the philosophical inquirer who asks why the majority of the stronger section invaded the peaceful homes of their late associates, will be answered by History: ‘The lust of empire impelled them to wage against their weaker neighbors a War of Subjugation.’ - Pres. Jefferson Davis.

DTH

## Rebel Ramblings

by Robert Murphree

You know, most of us are familiar with the great victory that General Lee won at Chancellorsville, though I suspect many of you--like me--were vague about the details other than the tragic loss of General Jackson. However it is not as well known what a stunning display of generalship Lee put on AFTER Jackson's wounding, and this column will give you the short version.

Fighting Joe Hooker took command of the Union Army after the debacle at Fredericksburg, and in May, 1863 moved his army northwest to cross the Rappahannock River, with some 75,000 men. He left General Sedgwick at Fredericksburg with some 30,000 to face General Lee. Lee of course was aware of the movement and took 43,000 men with him west to cut off Hooker, leaving Early with 9,000 men to hold Sedgwick. The numbers I list are stunning but our side was used to such a disadvantage.

What we all know is how on May 1 Lee sent Jackson with some 26,000 men around Hooker's right flank; how as night was about to fall the Rebels fell on the Union army and rolled it up in a massive rout. Alas, it was on this night that General Jackson fell to the fire of his own men. But it was the next couple of days that cemented Lee's claim to be one of the first captain's of military history.

Hard fighting the next morning was inconclusive in large part, but it made Hooker decide to pull his army back into a "U" shaped formation, with both ends anchored on the river. Lee immediately recognized he was confronted with a very strong defensive position.

Meanwhile, in front of Fredericksburg Sedgwick had begun to move forward and quickly brushed aside Early's little force. Fortunately for our side, the movement was slow and tentative. Of course the danger was that if Hooker decided to advance too, Lee and his divided army would be caught between two larger forces, with the odds very much against him.

Early had moved south, as Lee had instructed him, to guard the Confederate supply point at Guinea Station. One of his general's, Wilcox, with some 2,000

*(Continued on page 3)*



**November 23, 2020**  
Plans to be determined

**December ? 2020**  
Plans to be determined

**January 25, 2021**  
Plans to be determined

**February 22, 2021**  
Plans to be determined

**March 29, 2021**  
Plans to be determined

**April 26 2021**  
Plans to be determined

**May 24 2021**  
Plans to be determined

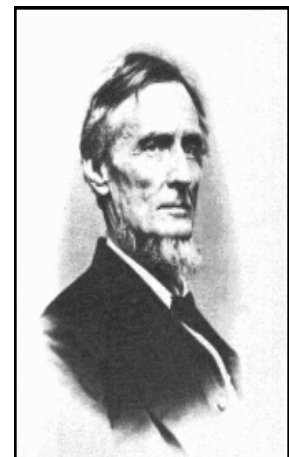
**June 28 2021**  
Plans to be determined

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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# Chaplain's Dispatch

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

## The Battles are Not Over!

After WWII, a Japanese soldier was on a remote island in Philippines and refusing his country had surrender until 1974 and finally came home. This is what many CSA soldiers felt after the war. So do they (we) listen to lies, failing to trust Jesus? Were they (we) stuck in the past, could not forgive or could not look toward the future? So they (we) substitute for the Truth for broken dreams? "And ye shall know the Truth and Truth shall set you free?" John 8:32 KJV

Sincerely,

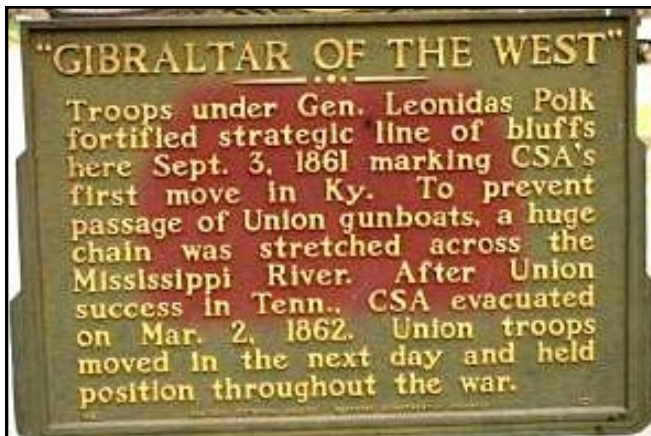
Rev. Glenn D. Shows  
Chaplain

## The Gibraltar of the West

On May 18, 1862 after the fall of New Orleans, Federal boats steamed up the Mississippi River. Union Captain Phillips sent ashore a "demand for the surrender of Vicksburg".

By night fall, the mayor replied "Mississippians don't know, and refuse to learn how to surrender. If Farragut or Butler can teach them, let them try."

DTH



*(Continued from page 2)*

men, found himself on the north side of Sedgwick, who advanced slowly along the Orange Plank Road west toward Lee. Wilcox, with admiral initiative, marched him men around in front of Sedgwick and attacked, holding Sedgwick in place for crucial hours.

General Lee then sent reinforcements to Wilcox, reducing Lee's already small army, and ordered Trimble to threaten Hooker's left flank on the river. More men were sent to Trimble to make the threat seem more real to Hooker. Lee's intentions were to freeze Hooker in place, to prevent him from advancing and taking pressure off Sedgwick, and the plan worked to perfection. Hooker immediately began work on improving his defensive positions, convincing Lee that there was no danger of Hooker advancing. This allowed Lee to send more men to face Sedgwick, and to launch one of the few night attacks he ever used.

The next morning the Union positions in front of Early's men were empty. Sedgwick and his men had retreated back across the river and removed the pontoon bridge that had been used to cross. Lee of course was mad that Sedgwick had escaped, and immediately turned his entire army back west to try to crush Hooker. Lee had, however, put the "scare" in Hooker, and that fellow withdrew his whole army back across the Rappahannock River--and to safety.

You don't have to be a student of military history to realize what a stunning victory all of this was, especially with the odds that Lee faced. Of course the loss of Jackson far outweighed the victory, as we all sadly know.

I hope all are well; I can't wait until we can meet again. My daughter sent me a picture of one of those signs outside a store that you put letters on for advertising, that read "Even Covid Picked Trump Over Biden."



## THE REAL JOSEY WALES?

### THE REST OF THE STORY: The Outlaw Josey Wales

There is usually a grain of truth to most legends and so it is with Josey Wales. More than a grain in this case, however...more like a whole bushel basket!

Josey Wales was based on a real man and one that was reputedly as tough, violent and vengeful as Wales. But, unlike the movie, the real man did not have as his driving force a vengeance for a family murdered by Yankee soldiers. But his family was roused from their house and their homestead burned to the ground by Yankee troops.

The "real Josey Wales" was a Confederate guerilla fighter, a "bushwacker," an associate of Quantrill's Raiders, deadly shot, and killer of many. He was born William "Bill" Wilson (pictured below) in the Ozarks Mountains of Missouri of a well-to-do family. He grew into a very tall, dark and handsome man - 6'2", with jet black curly hair and sparkling crystal blue eyes. He was an amiable fellow, good-natured, clever, and skilled at playing the violin, so he was always in demand for weddings and parties.



His nimble fingers were not only quick on the fiddle, however. They were quick on the trigger as well. He was a deadly shot and always had on both hips two .44-calibre six shooters. He was a sure-shot at a standstill but also practiced assiduously shooting on the run from the back of his horse.

Bill's father was a prosperous farmer who had made pains to remain neutral in the violently split border state of Missouri. He had owned several slaves, but freed them before the War and advised his grown children to remain as neutral as possible. But, in the summer of 1861, just after the War had started, some horses were stolen from the Yankee forces in the area, allegedly by Confederate guerillas. Bill Wilson was immediately regarded as a suspect. A few days later, a group of Yankee soldiers raided his home, threw out his family, stole everything they could and set the entire homestead on fire. That was the end of Bill's "neutrality."

He moved his family to a small cabin on his parents' farm and began a campaign of blood vengeance that would become legend in the Ozark Mountains, then the entire country.

Bodies of Yankee soldiers started showing up everywhere. The first victims were the four Yankees who had raided his farm. He hid in the trees by the trail leading back to the Yankee army headquarters at Rolla, Missouri, and waited for the soldiers. With both of his revolvers drawn, he surprised them on the road and killed all four.

Killing Yankees had a side benefit: Bill confiscated their Army mounts and supplied Quantrill's Raiders with mounts for their many raids. Bill Wilson became known as "The Great Bushwacker" because he ambushed his many victims. The number of Yankees that Wilson killed is unknown - according to the legend, possibly dozens.

When the War ended, there was a \$300 bounty on him, an immense amount at that time. He rode to Texas

*(Continued on page 5)*

*(Continued from page 4)*

with as many as 150 other Quantrill Raiders to hide out. Some brokered pardons with the U.S. government, but Bill Wilson never did. He continued to make trips back to Missouri to visit his family and was welcomed by the Ozark mountain people as a folk hero.

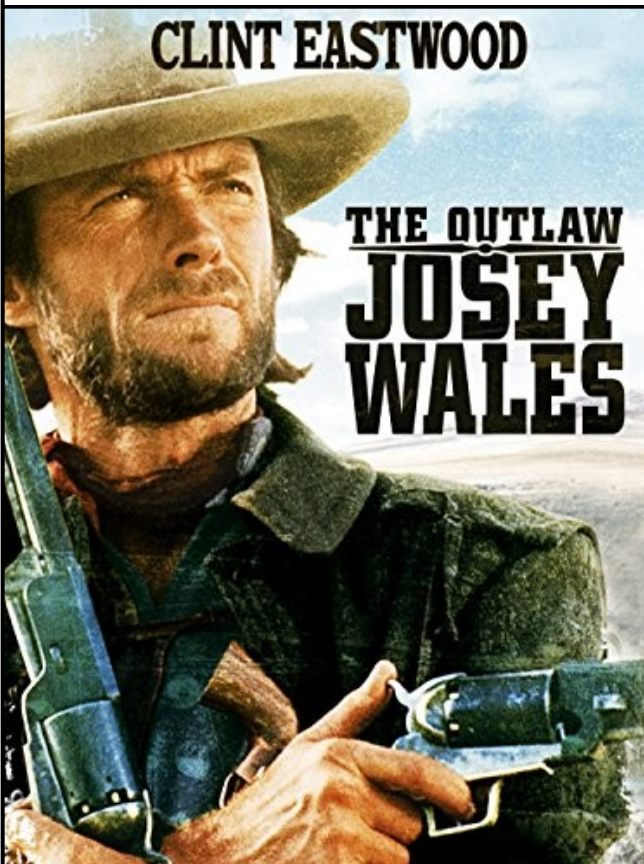
Bill Wilson lived near Sherman, Texas, and married an Indian woman named Mary Ann Noaks in April, 1865. Later, about 1869, he was selling a wagon load of apples in McKinney, Texas, when two men spied him. They decided to rob him and ambushed him north of the small frontier town of Van Alstyne, shot him many times to ensure that he was dead, robbed him and buried him in a shallow grave. The two desperadoes were later caught, confessed and were hanged in Sherman on March 26, 1869. But Bill's grave was never found.

For about 60 years, Bill Wilson's legend continued to survive in the South. Then one of his descendants, George Clinton Arthur, wrote a biography about Wilson in 1938: "Bushwacker: Missouri's Most Infamous Desperado."

It would be another 30 years before another book would be written about Bill Wilson and this one would lead to the famous movie. In 1972, author Forrest Carter wrote "The Rebel Outlaw: Josey Wales." Carter sent the book to Clint Eastwood's office as an unsolicited submission. Eastwood's partner read it and suggested buying the rights. (The same book was later re-released by the publisher with a new name, "Gone to Texas," and that is the title that is credited in the movie credits).

"The Outlaw Josey Wales," was released in 1976. The film was a great commercial and artistic success and has become a cult classic. In 1996, the film was selected for preservation in the National Film Registry of the Library of Congress for being deemed "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant."

The movie portrays Native Americans and especially an old Cherokee man as very sympathetically and fellow renegades and free spirits, like Wales.



The last scene of "The Outlaw Josey Wales," has a sweet resonance and resolution - and a little inside joke for history lovers who know the real story behind the legend. When the men who have been hunting Wales finally think they have found him in a bar in Santa Rio, TX, a prostitute and other locals cover for the outlaw, saying that Wales was killed in a shoot-out in Monterrey, Mexico. They vouch for Josey, saying that he is a local. As he enters the saloon, one of them greets him, saying: "Mr. Wilson..."

And now you know...the rest of the story...thanks to Glen Hunter

Credit: Robin Henderson Aristide

Courtesy of: The Mobile Area Civil War Roundtable

Posted on Facebook by Marc S. Allen who shared it from a posting by the Shieldsboro Rifles, SCV Camp 2263.

William "Bloody Bill" Anderson  
(1838? -1864).

William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson was a notorious Confederate guerrilla leader with whom Jesse James associated for a brief period during the Civil War. Anderson's nickname was "Bloody Bill" because he murdered and butchered Union soldiers and sympathizers during the Civil War. He is considered one of the vilest figures on either side of the war.

Little is known about Anderson's early life. Even the state of his birth is uncertain. While Anderson claimed Missouri as his native state, it is more likely that he was born in Kentucky around 1838. His father, a hatter with Southern sympathies, moved his family to Kansas where they were met with hostility because they refused to fight against the South. After Anderson's father was killed in a confrontation over a horse in 1862, Anderson sought revenge and killed a local judge and his brother-in-law. Then two of his sisters were imprisoned by order of Union commander General Thomas Ewing because they were suspected of being guerrilla supporters. One sister died and the other was crippled when the Kansas City building they were imprisoned in collapsed. This event further fueled Anderson's hostility towards all Union soldiers.



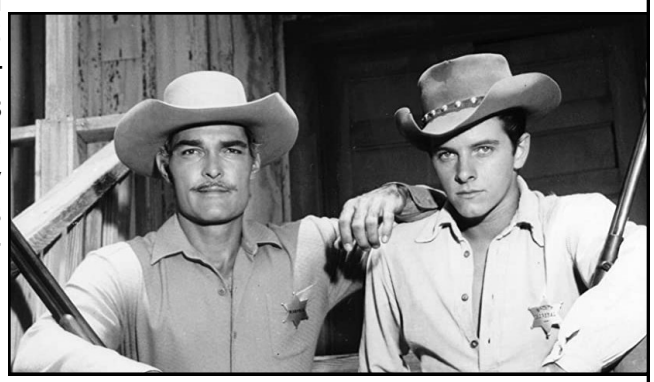
Anderson then conducted one brutal raid after another. He joined forces with fellow bushwhacker William Clarke Quantrill and tortured and terrorized people in Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. Bushwhackers were bands of soldiers that did not belong to an organized military force. Anderson was the most feared and vicious bushwhacker in Missouri, especially after he ordered and conducted the massacre of Union soldiers at Centralia, Missouri, on September 27, 1864. Jesse James participated in the event.

On October 26, 1864, Anderson was killed by the Missouri State Militia who had found his camp near Albany, Missouri, in Ray County. His body was placed in a wagon and transported to Richmond, Missouri. After his photograph was taken, Anderson was decapitated by militia officers. He continues to be regarded as one of the most brutal Civil War guerillas.

Posted to Facebook by Kev Lee. Shared by H. Grady Howell, Jr., Historian and Author.

\*\*\*\*\*

Editor's note: Interestingly, the Anderson persona appears briefly in Eastwood's "The Outlaw Josey Wales" when he's invited to join a group of Southern guerillas going to Kansas to kill Yankees. As with many movies that portray actual persons from the historical period, reality suffers errors in presentation. Anderson is portrayed as being in a Confederate uniform and is played by actor John Russell who was age 55 when the movie was made. The real Anderson never made it to 30 and probably never wore a uniform unless it was a Federal uniform to allow him to get close to the Yankees without being recognized. Older members may remember John Russell from his fairly popular TV series "Lawman". Pictured at right: John Russell on left, costar Peter Brown on right. A lot of years have passed and, sadly, both actors have passed on.



## *In Memoriam*

*Sheldon Ward Calhoun*  
November 24, 1937 - July 10, 2020

*and*

*Joseph Hayman Abbot*  
February 4, 1946 - October 6, 2020

*Both of these men were significant contributors to the success of the SCV over the years in Mississippi. Both held office in both their local camps and with the Mississippi Division. Rest in peace Ward and Joe.*

Racist?

This is the man the historically ignorant love to label a racist....

"We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment.

We are born on the same soil, breathe the same air, live on the same land, and why should we not be brothers and sisters?" ~Nathan Bedford Forrest~

Read more at: [http://www.azquotes.com/author/5014-Nathan\\_Bedford\\_Forrest](http://www.azquotes.com/author/5014-Nathan_Bedford_Forrest)

DTH



### Black Confederates

More evidence of Black volunteers in the Confederate armies in defense of their homeland from the onslaught of the Union Army during the War of Northern Aggression (1861-1865).

Intro to news article posted on the Facebook page of The Star Spangled Patriot and shred by Rick Revel.

#### *UNION ATTACK ON CONFEDERATE NEGROES.*

R. M. Doswell, of Norfolk, Va., gives the following incident in the Times-Dispatch of April 2: "On Tuesday or Wednesday following the evacuation of Richmond, on returning from carrying an order from Gen. Rethel Barton, I saw a wagon train guarded by Confederate negro soldiers, a novel sight to me. When within about one hundred yards of and in the rear of the wagon train, I observed some Union cavalry a short distance away on elevated ground forming to charge and the negro soldiers forming to meet the attack, which was met successfully, the Union cavalry retreating. Not observing the Union cavalry further, I was preparing to inquire whose wagon train it was. The cavalry charged again, and the negro soldiers surrendered. Then, realizing my situation, I rode away without receiving any appreciable notice, to my surprise."

### SOUTHERN SACRIFICE

No matter what they are calling themselves any given time in history (Republican vs Democrat), it has always been and still continues to be blue state politics vs. red state politics. Much of what is happening today could have been avoided, if the North has just let the South go in peace.

"The Republican Party was successful and war was forced upon the South. If its results could have been foreseen, not even the lust and hate of this party would have brought it about. No people ever contended for the right of self-government against such odds made such sacrifices of blood and treasure the South did in that struggle." C. Gardner, 1906

Source: Acts of the Republican Party as seen History, by C. Gardner, 1906.

Link to free e-book: <https://archive.org/details/actsofrepUBLICan00gard>

Photo: Confederate soldier with Colt Navy Revolver.

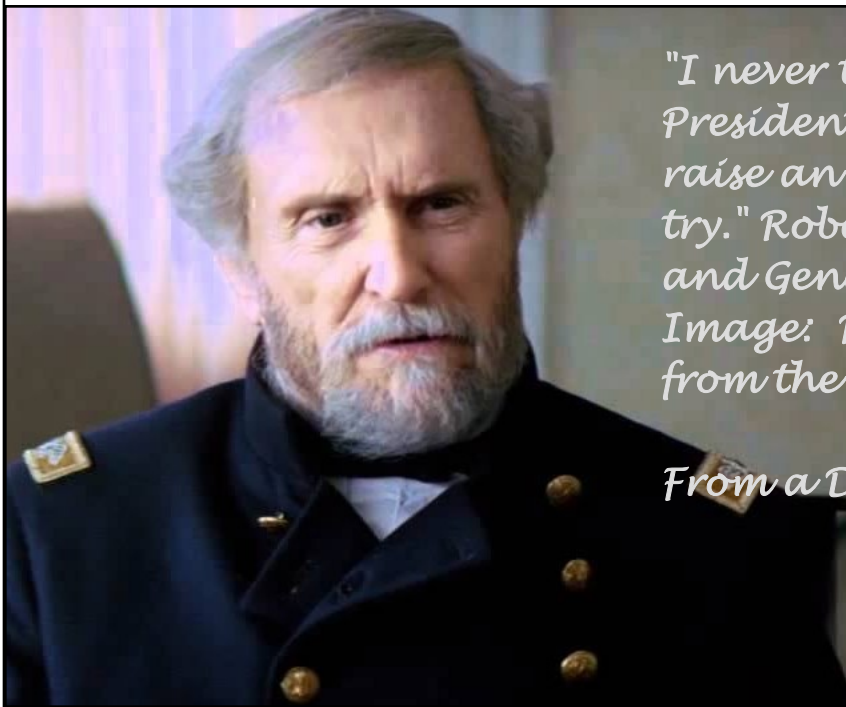


at

or  
as

by

DTH



*"I never thought I'd see the day when the President of the United States would raise an army to invade his own country." Robert E. Lee from the movie "Gods and Generals"*

*Image: Robert Duvall as Robert E. Lee from the movie*

*From a DTH post*



**Booker T. Washington, America's great Black-American Educator wrote in 1910:**

**“The first white people in America, certainly the first in the South to exhibit their interest in the reaching of the Negro and saving his soul through the medium of the Sunday-school were Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.”**

*(Continued from page 10)*

derly, but has treated the officers in charge of him with uniform courtesy... He did not at any time waver, but declared that he had done right, and that his death would be that of a patriot...

It appears that Beall was a religious man; he belonged to the Episcopal Church, and was once a lay member of the Diocesan convention of his state. Twice on Friday he took the sacrament, administered by Dr. Weston. Shortly before one o'clock Friday afternoon Captain Talman, who had charge of the arrangements for the execution, United States Marshal Murray, who was present by request, and the executioner, entered the cell of the condemned man. He promptly rose and said he was at their service. He added that he knew their errand, and said he wished the work to be done quickly...

As he ascended the brow of a hill, from which the gallows frame was visible he looked hurriedly at the instrument and seemed to smile. The preparations had not been completed, and a halt on the hill was ordered. At this point he talked with his spiritual adviser. Looking upward, he remarked that the day was a pleasant one. Immediately he added: "The sun shines brightly; I now see it for the last time." He was, however, perfectly calm and composed. The order was then read by the Post Adjutant, Lieutenant Keiser, Second United States infantry.

When the Adjutant had finished, Rev. Dr. Weston intoned aloud the prayer for the dead, the soldiers listening with breathless anxiety, and many tears running down their cheeks. Marshal Murray and the Provost Marshal of the fort stepping up, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which he replied: "I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is absolute murder – brutal murder. I die in the defense and service of my country."

Source: Paraphrased from - <http://www.junipercivic.com/historyArticle.asp?nid=72>

Photo: Captain Beall (<http://www.fold3.com/document/306243607/>)

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???

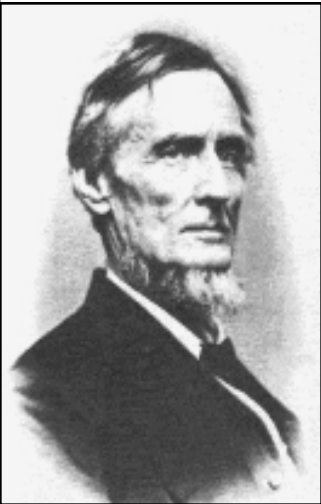
**Trivia Question:**

This month's question was provided by Peter Miazza and asks:

During the siege of Port Hudson what request was made by Capt R. M. Boone to his men?

September's question asked: What Confederate ironclad took on 30 Union warships at once, suffering destruction but only by its own crew?

The answer: The Arkansas. The ironclad was set on fire after its engine failed.



**Commander's Column**

Commander Jackson has no column this month

**IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN YATES BEALL, C.S.N.**

Captain Beall is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, and was about thirty-two years old. He was educated at the Virginia University, and at the breaking out of the war he joined the army and became a Captain in the Second Virginia Infantry, serving a part of the time under "Stonewall Jackson." He remained in that branch of the service until his last year, when he received a commission in the navy, and going to Canada, assisted, in September last, to seize the steamer Parsons, on Lake Erie.

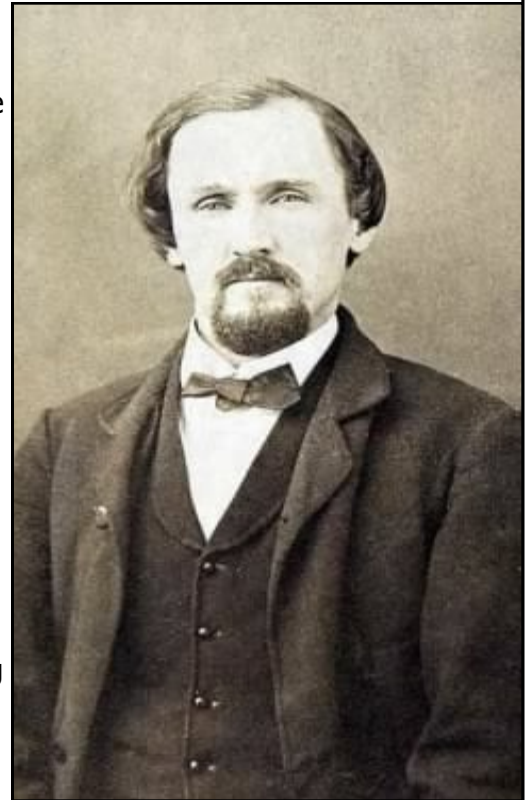
The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his party, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, as it afterwards appeared, of liberating the prisoners on Johnson's Island.

This plan was frustrated, and Beall was afterwards arrested near Niagara Falls, and in February was convicted by a Yankee court-martial as a "guerrilla and spy. The "Richmond Examiner" of Wednesday, March 1, 1865 reported: True to their cowardly instincts, the Yankees carried out their mad purpose of hanging Captain Beall on last Friday. The Yankees, it will be recollected, trumped up the charge against him of being "a spy and guerrilla," but the truth is, he was merely a prisoner of war.

The following is from an account of his execution in the New York papers:

Beall was a determined rebel. Though a person of much intelligence he was almost blindly devoted to the cause of Jeff. Davis, and did not scruple to help it forward by any means in his power... During his imprisonment he has at no time been disor-

*(Continued on page 9)*



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

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