

THE DIXIE BANNER

SONS OF
CONFEDERATE
VETERANS



ROCKWALL CAVALRY CAMP #2203
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
ROCKWALL COUNTY, TEXAS

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 6

AUGUST 2013

"Rebel" farms should be seized and given to immigrants. We must colonize and settle as we go south. Enemies must be killed or transported to some other country.

— General William T. Sherman in a letter to his brother Senator John Sherman

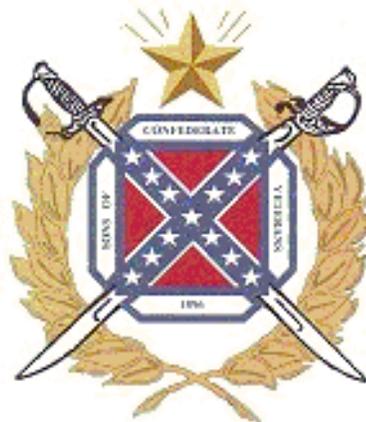


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REMEMBERING AND HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS, THEIR STORY AND THEIR CAUSE

They are all now silent, so we can and must be their voice to a skeptical world



DISPATCH

[http://
rockwallcavalry.org/](http://rockwallcavalry.org/)

Compatriots of the Rockwall Cavalry Camp #2203,

Howdy all! I wanted to report that I did attend the 2013 National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Vicksburg, MS. It was a good, no, a great reunion. Especially pleasing was that we had a large contingent from the State of Texas there. It made us appear strong, as I believe us to be. You should also be glad to learn that of the 10 camps in our 4th Brigade (north Texas), all but one was represented. That is very cool, and I suspect that no Brigade was better represented than the 4th, though I don't know that for sure. 2nd Lt. Commander (Division) Gary Bray, and 4th Brigade Commander Joe White were both extremely pleased that our Brigade was so well represented.

At the National Reunion it was confirmed that the **2016 National SCV Reunion** has been awarded to Texas, to be held in **Richardson, Texas**. **Our very own 4th Brigade will host this reunion**. This means that each of us will have the opportunity to participate and will be needed to help put on this reunion. Texas has not hosted in over 30 years, so we wish to make it memorable. If you would like to be a part (and I hope you will), contact me and I will put you in touch with the appropriate parties.

OK, by now, if you are a camp member, you should have received your invoice for dues. I am again mentioning it to remind you not to fall into arrears on your dues, because it creates a certain amount of problems if you do, and you might miss one or more issues of the magazine. **Remember, give your check to Chief Bear or me... don't send directly to the National Office.** Any questions? Give me a call.

Your Obt' Servant,

Daryl Coleman, Commander
Rockwall Cavalry Camp



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DISPATCH—ADDENDUM

[http://
rockwallcavalry.org/](http://rockwallcavalry.org/)

A Vision for the future of the Rockwall Cavalry Camp

I want here to add a few words about where we should be headed and how we are to get there. I believe that at this moment we are showing what we can be in future months and years. It is a part of my own vision and I hope you will share it.

Look to the left and you should notice that our website address is highlighted. While I currently edit this newsletter, I don't edit the website, though I have been a webmaster for over 10 years. Chief Bear Who Walks Softly, camp Adjutant, set this up and is responsible for maintenance. It's a nice, professional website we can all be proud of. And the fact that I do the newsletter, and Chief Bear does the website, is an example of how we should run our camp. We should have it where no one man is having too much on his plate. We are on our way. Chaplain Richard Powell handles our flags for the camp. Adjutant Chief Bear is collecting dues and gets prospective members set up for their membership. Lt. Commander Allen Christian makes arrangements for meetings. 2nd Lt. Commander Aaron Wilson is responsible for recruiting. Compatriot Tom Wilson has been responsible for our challenge coin project. I would like to see someone take on graves guardianship (not too big of a job. If you are interested, we can find out how to get set up to do it by talking to Larry Martin, of the Weatherford Camp). I would hope that at some point, we could get someone to build us a small wooden podium to set on top of a table for speakers. It would also be nice if someone could take on the responsibility of producing and maintaining nametags. I would like to see the production of a camp flag. See, we already have the example in place... everyone finding something he can do for the camp, so that no one man has too much. Visit the Douglas Camp in Tyler or the R.E. Lee Camp in Fort Worth to see this done very well on a much larger scale. This is a big deal with me, because in the past I feared the thought of being responsible for too many things. I am forgetful as it is, and I know I would drop this or that. If you cannot or do not wish to take on one of the responsibilities, that's ok, because it's all voluntary, but a strong camp will have different members doing different things.

Last, invite relatives and friends to our meetings, because you never know where the next new members will come from.

Your Obt' Servant,

Daryl Coleman, Commander
Rockwall Cavalry Camp

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

In our July meeting, Monday July 8, Texas Division 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Bray brought some of his relics to discuss with those present in the meeting. I am told that it went well.

In our August meeting, Monday Aug. 12, we will welcome musician Jed Marum, who will be playing and singing some period songs for us. I met Jed in Vicksburg, and I have

heard some of his music. I am sure you will not want to miss this meeting if you can possibly make it. I am also going to issue a special invite to SCV members from other camps to see if we can pack out our meeting room for this presentation. To preview Jed's music, just look up his name on YouTube and you will find it.

By way of reminder, we meet at Soulman's

BBQ, Ridge Road and I-30. Dinner is at 6 pm, meeting at 7 pm.

I wish to again remind each of you that you can all contribute to our newsletter, and I would like to encourage you to do just that. **More than that, I am now asking you to consider making a submission to this newsletter.** All you need to do is send something to me and I will fit it in.

THE DIXIE BANNER



WAS YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER A TERRORIST OR PATRIOT?

It's been very politically correct the past few years to classify as traitors, or even worse, terrorists the citizen-soldiers of the South who resisted an illegal invasion of their homes during the War Between the States. We see it differently. Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied – but never out-fought – Confederate soldiers wrote a proud chapter in this country's history for independence, toughness, bravery, patriotism, and honor. If you want Confederate symbols to remain a part of our cultural history, and you're the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, we invite you to join us.

The SCV is a non-political heritage organization, not affiliated with any other group, dedicated to the preservation of the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson – and your great-grandfather.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

For More Information:

Mail Today • 1-800-MY-SOUTH • 1800MYSOUTH.COM

FRIENDS OF THE SCV

Friends of the SCV

If you have friends who would like to support the SCV but do not have Confederate ancestry, they may join as a "Friend of the SCV." For a minimum initial donation of \$40.00, the "Friend" receives a nice certificate suitable for framing, a FO SCV lapel pin and a one-year subscription to the Confederate Veteran magazine from our national organization. Subsequent donations of \$30 or more will

maintain the Confederate Veteran subscription and friendship. Please note that "Friends" are not SCV members and may not exercise any rights of membership which include claiming to be a SCV member.

The "Friend" can just be a friend of a camp by paying camp dues of \$15.00. You will not receive a subscription to the magazine.

For a payment of \$55.00 the "Friend" can be a

National and camp "Friend."

Associate Member

An Associate Member of the Rockwall Cavalry Camp is someone who wants to be associated with our camp and is a member of another camp. They would pay our yearly camp dues of \$15.00.

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THE SOUTH WAS
RIGHT IN 1861
BECAUSE
AMERICA WAS
RIGHT IN 1776



SAVE THE DATE!!

Red River Rose Chapter #52 OCR Invites You To Our . . .

Second Hand Rose Sale Saturday, August 3rd

11:30 AM to 3:00 PM

First Presbyterian Church, Gainesville, Texas

Gently worn period clothing for ladies, gentlemen, soldiers, children, and much more! If you are interested in buying OR selling period clothing, uniforms, accessories, re-enacting equipment, supplies, or accoutrements, this is the place to be!

If you plan to sell clothing, items should be clean, pressed and on hangers. If you plan to sell equipment, supplies, and accoutrements, all items should be clean and in good condition . Everything being sold needs to be clearly marked with the price.

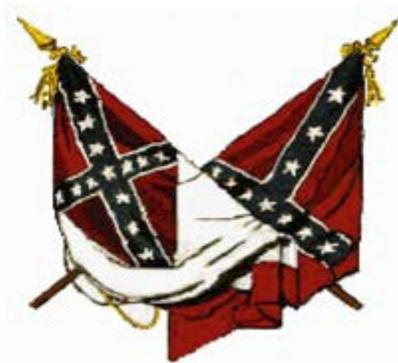
ALL SELLERS MUST PRE-REGISTER

Please contact Angie Hare at (940) 634-9122 or email cookeuw@ntin.net, if you plan to attend either as a buyer or seller, in order to receive more detailed information as to set up and sale process.

Seller's Fee = 5% of Sales

Buyer's Fee = 5% of Sales

All proceeds are designated for the restoration of the Confederate Soldier Monument located in Leonard Park, Gainesville, Texas.



OPINION...

A BELLE'S EYE VIEW

**FIGHT TO RE-ASSERT STATES' RIGHTS CONTINUES
CHRISTINE BARR, THE PARIS (TN) POST-INTELLIGENCER**

Published: Monday, July 22, 2013 12:12 PM CDT

Historically, Vicksburg, Miss., has not been a good place to be in July.

I'm happy to report that things have changed. Last week was the Sons of Confederate Veterans' 118th annual Reunion, and it was grand.

Vicksburg itself is a lovely town, full of history, good food and the very nicest folks. Mississippi, alas, does seem to have a problem with its roads, and I have never been tailgated so much in my life.

Mind you, I drive the speed limit or 5 miles per hour over it. I stay in the right-hand lane unless passing, and still I had people trying to attach themselves to my bumper.

The Military Park is sobering, and not just because of the amount of headstones in the cemetery. It does give one pause to see the elaborate monuments of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan — and realize all those young men died attacking a people defending themselves against the invader.

You cannot swing a dead cat in the park without hitting a Union monument. Finally — finally — when touring the park and the seeming interminable Yankee lines, you come to the far more modest Southern monuments. Given the economic ruin of the region, it is actually more impressive to me that those states, even in the midst of the stranglehold of Reconstruction, honored those who fought in defense of their homes.

The reunion itself — actually more of a convention — was typical. Meetings and events started late, but there was a lack of political intrigue and shenanigans, which was refreshing. A good time was had by all at the ball, and Paris, Tenn.'s own Jason Wade played with the 52nd Infantry String Band.

But perhaps most importantly, those in attendance recommitted themselves to the important works of preserving our Southern heritage and recognizing all those who fought for the CSA.

There has been a special interest in making sure those soldiers of color are recognized and their existence acknowledged. There are those for whom it is politically expedient to pretend

A BELLE'S EYE VIEW

they didn't fight, or if they did, that it was under duress.

But thanks to the dogged efforts of their descendants, they are taking their rightful place in history, recognized with their own monuments, and their descendants welcomed with open arms.

There are also important battles looming, from keeping those who would sweep the history of the CSA under the rug, or perhaps even worse, change and pervert it, to the free-speech issues which may eventually lead to a Supreme Court case.

The fight is ongoing, and — despite the enemy's belief that surely, surely, 150 years later the South will forget — continues to draw adherents to it. Over the past year, 18 new camps were chartered, and there are several more in the offing.

Were the Cause the disreputable cause of slavery, the enemy would be right. There would be no continuing fight, there would be no righteous indignation at having our ancestors portrayed as the very incarnation of evil itself.

No, as you look around the current political climate in our country it is very obvious that those who were willing to live in caves and endure the siege of Vicksburg, who sacrificed their lives, their property, their very way of life, were correct.

An empowered federal government which is willing to suspend the constitutional rights of its people and seeks only to enlarge its power is the antithesis of what the founding fathers envisioned for our country.

The fight to re-assert states' rights as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution continues. It is a battle worth winning, and I am confident one the SCV will continue.

CHRISTINE BARR is an award-winning professor of English, mother of four and descendent of Watauga settlers who now resides in Katy, Texas. Her email address is

belleseyeview@hotmail.com.

<http://www.parispi.net/articles/2013/07/22/opinion/columns/doc51ed6358c8449269901895.txt>



Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

A Conversation with Thomas Fleming, historian and author of *A Disease in the Public Mind: A New Understanding of Why We Fought the Civil War*.

By David Forsmark, *PJ Lifestyle*, <http://pjmedia.com/lifestyle/>

Thomas Fleming is known for his provocative, politically incorrect, and very accessible histories that challenge many of the clichés of current American history books. Fleming is a revisionist in the best conservative sense of the word. His challenges to accepted wisdom are not with an agenda, but with a relentless hunger for the truth and a passion to present the past as it really was, along with capturing the attitudes and culture of the times.

In *The New Dealers' War* Fleming exposed how the radical Left in FDR's administration almost crippled the war effort with their utopian socialist experimentation, and how Harry Truman led reform efforts in the Senate that kept production in key materials from collapse.

In *The Illusion of Victory*, Fleming showed that while liberal academics may rate Woodrow Wilson highly, that he may have been the most spectacularly failed President in history. 100,000 American lives were sacrificed to favor one colonial monarchy over another, all so Wilson could have a seat at the peace table and negotiate The League of Nations. Instead, the result of WWI was Nazism and Communism killing millions for the rest of the century.

Fleming's new book *A Disease in the Public Mind: A New Understanding of Why We Fought the Civil War*, exposes how inflammatory Abolitionist rhetoric and propaganda were a major cause of the Civil War. Every other civilized nation outlawed slavery, despite economic and financial incentives, without killing a major part of its own population to do so.

While reading the book, I imagined if the pro-life movement was actually dominated by spokesmen who advocated killing abortionists.

Fleming is also a novelist, the mega-best-selling author of *Officers' Wives* and *Liberty Tavern*, among many others. My personal favorite is the all too convincing alternate history novel,



Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

The Secret Trial of Robert E. Lee, which also explores the hatred of the Radical Republicans for all things Southern.

He is best known for his numerous books on the American Revolution, including the gigantic-selling coffee table book, *Liberty!*, which was the basis for the PBS series. Fleming is a leader in the movement to restore the reputation of the Founders— especially George Washington— in the public square.

Fleming is a recent past President of the Society of American Historians. Recently we sat down for an interview about *A Disease in the Public Mind*, perhaps his most provocative book yet.

FORSMARK: Slavery was basically ended in the Western World in the 19th Century. It was a worldwide practice and there were vested interests involved everywhere. Why was the United States the only country in the world that fought a civil war to end slavery?

FLEMING: That’s the question that made me write this book. All the countries of South America, even Brazil, which had three million slaves – almost as many as America’s four million – ended the evil institution peacefully. The British freed almost a million slaves in the West Indies without bloodshed. Revolutionary France ended slavery in their colonies with a decree from Paris.

FORSMARK: So why did the United States have to do it in a way that killed a million young men?

FLEMING: Because both North and South suffered from diseases in the public mind. I came upon the phrase while writing an article about John Brown’s 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. At that point, most of my history books had been about the era of the American Revolution. Brown was new historical territory for me. I was startled to discover that this greybearded 59 year old planned to take command of an army of slaves equipped with the 100,000 rifles in the federal arsenal at “the Ferry,” as the town was called. In Brown’s luggage were carefully drawn maps identifying the counties of the South where blacks outnumbered whites. These were his targets.

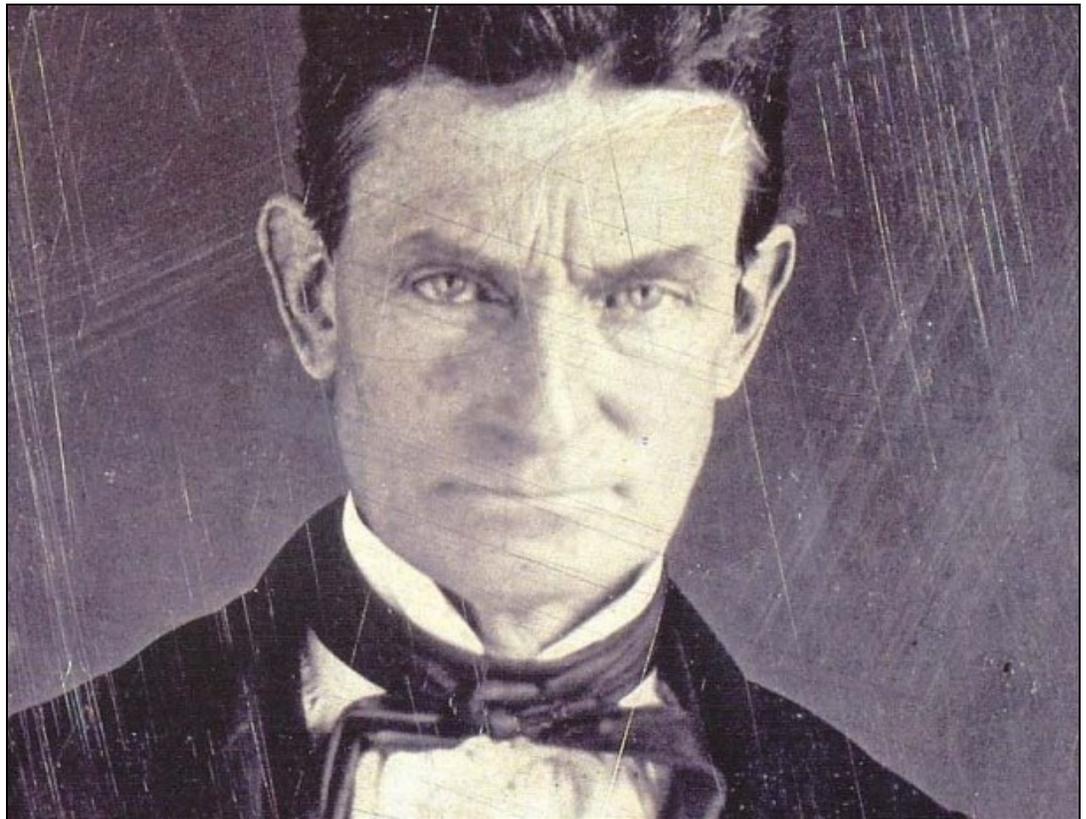
Equally surprising was the discovery that “Captain Brown,” as he called himself, was defeated and captured by U.S. Marines led by Colonel Robert E. Lee, the most famous soldier in the American Army of that time. At Brown’s headquarters in nearby Maryland, Lee found letters that revealed six wealthy northerners had armed Brown and his men with the Sharps rifles that killed innocent citizens in Harpers Ferry, including the town’s mayor and a free black man.

Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

Brown's subsequent trial and execution stirred violent emotions, North and South. President James Buchanan blamed the uproar on "a disease in the public mind." I could not get that phrase out of my head. What did it mean?

FORSMARK: What did you find?

FLEMING: The term "public mind" described something much less fluctuating than public opinion. That can change as swiftly as the weather. The public mind involved fixed beliefs that were fundamental to the way people saw the world of their time. A disease in the public mind was —and is — a twisted interpretation of political or economic or spiritual realities that seizes control of thousands and even millions of people.



FORSMARK: Can you give us another example of public hysteria?

FLEMING: Americans first experienced one of these episodes in 1692, when the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony became convinced that witches were threatening their society with evil powers. Over two hundred people were arrested and flung into fetid jails. Twenty

Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

one were hanged. One 71 year old man was “pressed to death” beneath heavy stones.

No one has described this frenzy better than the great New England novelist, Nathanael Hawthorne. “That terrible delusion... should teach us, among its other morals, that the influential classes... are fully liable to all the passionate error that has ever characterized the maddest mob. Clergymen, judges, statesmen – the wisest, calmest, holiest persons of their day, stood in the inner circle roundabout the gallows, loudest to acclaim the work of blood, latest to confess themselves miserably deceived.”

FORSMARK: How did John Brown’s raid have a similar impact?

FLEMING: The best people of the North showered praise on a fanatic who believed that “without the emission of blood, there is no forgiveness for sin.” In Kansas a few years earlier, Brown had murdered six unarmed southerners before the horrified eyes of their wives and children, and ordered his sons to hack up their bodies with swords.

After Brown’s execution, America’s best-known writer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, declared him the equal of Jesus Christ. Another Massachusetts man told Emerson that compared to John Brown, Christ was a “dead failure.” He had ignored three decades of northern prayers begging him to end slavery. John Albion Andrew, the governor of Massachusetts, declared the South had to be conquered, “though it cost a million lives.”

FORSMARK: Is there anyone who could have defused these violent emotions? Why didn’t America find a leader like England’s William Wilberforce, who persuaded Parliament to free Britain’s slaves peacefully?

FLEMING: There was one man who might have exerted that kind of leadership— Ex-President John Quincy Adams. After Andrew Jackson defeated his bid for a second term in 1828, Adams won election to Congress. There he clashed with southerners, who attempted to impose a “gag rule” that barred petitions to abolish slavery. At first Adams objected on Constitutional grounds. But he gradually succumbed to the acrimony these petitions stirred in the southern public mind. He abandoned the moderation that had made him a defender of southern presidents such as Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. He failed to see that southern rage was rooted in another disease in the public mind – fear of a race war. Soon he was sneering on the floor of Congress that mulattoes had a tendency to resemble their owners — and submitting petitions from New Englanders calling on Congress to work out ‘measures peaceably to dissolve the union of these states.’

FORSMARK: Who was Theodore Dwight Weld? His book attacking southern slavery is still an important source of information. Why did he abruptly abandon the crusade to abolish human bondage in America?

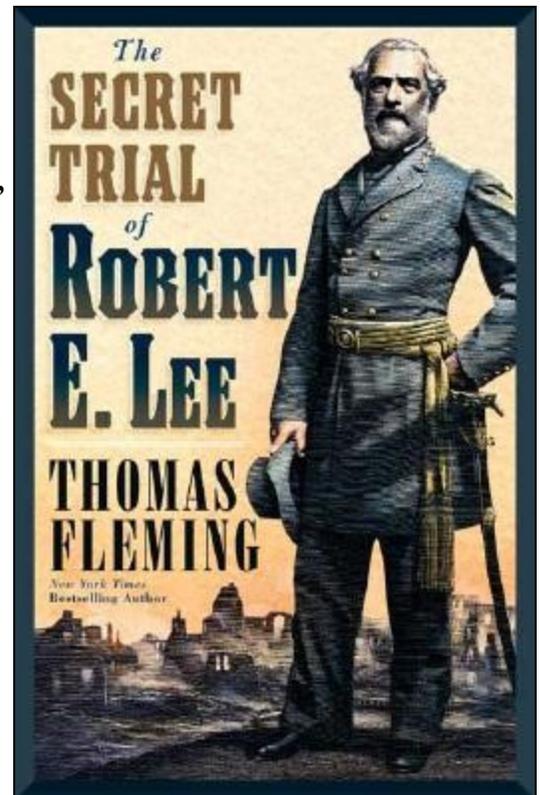
Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

FLEMING: Weld was – and still is – an important figure in the study of the causes of the Civil War. Born in Connecticut, he became a fiery critic of the South and slavery who converted tens of thousands of Midwesterners to the abolitionist cause. But in the early 1840s, he asked himself how he, a professed Christian, could preach hatred of southerners for owning slaves. He thus bore witness to the fatal flaw in the abolitionist crusade – and chose silence as a kind of penance.

FORSMARK: Tom, in modern history books, or in popular culture, the Abolitionist movement is portrayed with nearly a halo around it. Obviously, their stated cause was just. But you expose a dark side to the movement that very few — other than overt Confederate apologists — have even touched on. It even caused Theodore Weld, one of its most important advocates, to leave the movement. In your novel, [*The Secret Trial of Robert E. Lee*](#), you touch on the hatred of the South by the Radical Republicans and other New Englanders. Were you surprised by the level of venom when you researched this book?

FLEMING: There are fashions in history. For the first half of the 20th Century, the abolitionists were recognized as one of the prime causes of the Civil War. Their current popularity is the result of the civil rights movement, which ignored their dark side. I was amazed — and distressed — when I encountered the virulence of their hatred. By the time the 1850s began, they preached a paranoid detestation of “The Slave Power.” They compared the South to Anti-Christ. Others said it was the apocalyptic dragon of the Book of Revelations, rising to strangle freedom in the North as it had extinguished it in the South. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts summed up this fanaticism in a single sentence. “Are you for freedom or slavery?” he shouted to a Boston audience. “Are you for God or the devil?”

FORSMARK: Some of the Abolitionists openly expressed contempt for the blacks their crusade was supposed to be designed to help. Was slavery really the whole story in the full out hatred of the South, or was something else at



Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

work in a particular corner of the Yankee mind?

FLEMING: Here we get into the peculiarities of the New England mind. They had a natural tendency to look down on the rest of the country. They saw themselves as the real founders, and were infuriated that the leadership had passed to Jefferson and other southern president. Jefferson's embargo, which was an economic disaster for New England, was the trigger that made them see the South as enemies. Then they focused on the South's moral flaw — the continuance — and the growth — of slavery, and the two arguments fused into Abolitionism, a creed proclaimed in their souls by God.

In Britain, one of the ways the situation was diffused was to compensate the slaveholders. Reasonable voices—Abraham Lincoln for example—proposed that here, but the Abolitionists in Congress never backed his bill. The abolitionists' goal was not persuasion of southerners. It was to shame them into submission, confess their guilt and free the slaves. It was essentially a fanatical religious crusade.

FORSMARK: What about this disease as far as the South's public mind goes?

FLEMING: I call it Thomas Jefferson's Nightmare. It has its roots in an appalling mistake Jefferson made when he became president in 1801. He approved and supported a French invasion of Santo Domingo. They wanted to regain control of their half of the island, which we now call Haiti. Everything went wrong. The French army collapsed from yellow fever after a year and a half of bloody warfare. The victorious Hattian army killed every French man, woman and child on their part of the island. A shaken Jefferson persuaded Congress to withdraw all political contact with Haiti. But this fear of a race war permeated the Southern public mind. When the news of John Brown and his northern backers swirled through the South's newspapers, many of their spokesmen said: "They want to make another Santo Domingo of us." More than fifty years later, the memory of the slaughter on Haiti still haunted them. When Lincoln was elected on an anti-slavery ticket, it was not difficult to persuade the seven states of the Deep South to secede.

FORSMARK: Were there other factors that deepened paranoia about a race war?

FLEMING: One of the things that deepened it was Nat Turner's revolt in 1831. He was a part time preacher who convinced his followers God wanted them to imitate Santo Domingo and kill every white person they met on their rampage. After that outbreak, on almost every main road in the South, armed men on horseback patrolled the roads every night, challenging every black man they met. If they could not produce a note from a master explaining why they were travelling, the patrollers were authorized to give them several dozen lashes. Even more disturbing was the news that John Brown had maps, identifying all the counties in the south where blacks outnumbered whites. There were many of them. Southerners feared there

Did Abolitionist Hatred of the South Cause the Civil War?

were tipping points in these numbers that would encourage slaves to revolt. Brown was planning to head for these counties, hoping it would be easier to persuade these slaves to revolt—and he was cheered on by far too many prominent voices in the North.

FORSMARK: The attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor on April 11, 1861, marks the moment when the Civil War began in earnest. President Lincoln called for an army of 75,000 men to suppress a rebellion. Was that when America passed the point of no return?

FLEMING: No. That came a few days later, on April 17, 1861, when President Lincoln offered command of the Union Army that he had summoned to Colonel Robert E. Lee of Virginia. This is the climax of my book. It one of the most important — and least known — turning points in American history.

FORSMARK: Why do you say that?

FLEMING: Virginia had not seceded. Nor had her satellite state, North Carolina. Winfield Scott, the commander of the U.S. Army, who had seen Lee in action in the Mexican War, was in complete agreement with the president's offer. He said Lee was worth 50,000 men.

Like other southern states, Virginia had summoned a convention to decide whether to secede. Many people felt that their decision depended on what Colonel Lee would do. He had curtly rejected an earlier offer to join the rebellion. No one can deny the potentially huge impact of Lee's response to the president's offer.

In the most agonizing decision of his life, Robert E. Lee said no. The abolitionist campaign of slander and insult against Southern white men — and his discovery of John Brown's six secret backers — had ravaged his loyalty to the Union. He did not see how he could command an army full of men who hated southerners.

After two more tormented days and nights, Colonel Lee resigned from the U.S. Army. Virginia soon seceded and he became commander of her forces. His battle plan won the South's crucial victory at Bull Run. The war began its harvest of death on both sides.



Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

"The South is our country; the North is the country of those who live there. We are an agricultural people; they are a manufacturing people. They are the descendants of the good old Puritan Plymouth Rock stock, and we of the South from the proud and aristocratic stock of Cavaliers. We believe in the doctrine of State Rights, they in the doctrine of centralization."

Source: "Co Aytch," by Sam Watkins, 1882



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"It is also interesting to consider, as Clyde Wilson observes, the southerners who returned to the South from the North and West, so that they might share the southern people's fate during the war. Kentucky's Simon B. Buckner gave up a fortune in Chicago real estate; George W. Rains of North Carolina left a prosperous iron foundry he had established in Newburgh, New York; Alexander C. Jones of Virginia resigned a judgeship in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had lived twenty years; Joseph L. Brent of Louisiana gave up a lucrative law practice and leadership of the Democratic Party in Los Angeles. We are to believe that these people, and countless others besides, dropped everything and put their prosperous lives on indefinite hold in order to go fight for slavery? Who could be so blinded by prejudice as to persuade himself of such a ridiculous proposition?"

“The flags of the Confederate States of America were very important and a matter of great pride to those citizens living in the Confederacy. They are also a matter of great pride for their descendants as part of their heritage and history.”

Winston Churchill

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Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

“But never question or teach your children to desecrate the memory of the dead by admitting that their brothers were wrong in the effort to maintain the sovereignty, freedom and independence which was their inalienable birthright - remembering that the coming generation are the children of the heroic mothers whose devotion to our cause in its darkest hour sustained the strong and strengthened the weak. I cannot believe that the cause for which our sacrifices were made can ever be lost, but rather hope that those who now deny the justice of our asserted claims will learn from experience that the fathers built it wisely and the Constitution should be construed according to the commentaries of the men who made it.”

Jefferson Davis in a speech given to the Mississippi legislators on March 10, 1884.



"A negro, with a rifle at full cock, led along a barefooted white man, with whom he evidently changed clothes. General Longstreet stopped the pair and asked the black man what it meant. The Negro replied, "The two soldiers in charge of this here yank have got drunk, so for fear he should escape I have took care of him and brought him through that little town." The consequential manner of the negro, and the supreme contempt with which he spoke to his prisoner, were most amusing.

This little episode of a southern black leading a white Yankee soldier through a Northern village, alone and of his own accord, would not have been gratifying to an abolitionist. Nor would the sympathizers both in England and in the North feel encouraged if they could hear the language of detestation and contempt.

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
SGT. THOMAS HAMERSLRY
CO. B, 1ST (FARINHOLT'S)
VIRGINIA RESERVES, CSA

ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GGG GRANDFATHER
PVT. THOMAS LONG
CAPT. MILLER'S COMPANY, TENNESSEE,
CSA
LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS
"THE BEECH CREEK JERKERS"
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JAMES ARNOLD
CO. K, 29TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY
CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
PVT. JAMES WILLIAM HAMERSLEY
CO. D, 4TH ALABAMA INF.
KIA, BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN



IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. ELDRIDGE CHRISTIAN
CAPT. MILLER'S CO., TENNESSEE,
CSA, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS,
"THE BEECH CREEK JERKERS"
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JOHN ST. JOHN
CO. A, 12TH BATTALION (DAY'S)
TENNESSEE CAVALRY, CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF COUSIN
PVT. JAMES CHRISTIAN, CO. F,
143RD INDIANA INFANTRY, USA
DIED OF TYPHOID FEVER,
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF COUSIN
PVT. JAMES CHRISTIAN
CO. E, 6TH TENNESSEE
MOUNTED INFANTRY, USA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
PVT. STEPHAN HARLESS CHRISTIAN
CO. D, 12TH BATTALION, (DAY'S)
TENNESSEE CAVALRY, C.S.A.
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JAMES K. P. CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 29TH TENNESSEE
INFANTRY, CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN MEMORY OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
PVT. CHESTER B. GOULD
CO. H, 22ND TEXAS CAVALRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JOHN R. CREASY
CO. A, 12TH BATTALION (DAY'S)
TENNESSEE CAVALRY, CSA

ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JAMES CHRISTIAN
CO. A, 12TH BATTALION (DAY'S)
TENNESSEE CAVALRY, CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JOHN B. CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 19TH TENNESSEE
REGIMENT, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. ISAAC L. CHRISTIAN
CO. G, 39TH TENNESSEE
MOUNTED INFANTRY, CSA
KIA, VICKSBURG, MS
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GREAT-GREAT UNCLE
PVT. ALLEN CHRISTIAN
CO. A, 12TH BATTALION (DAY'S)
TENNESSEE CAVALRY, CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN



IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. ALLEN CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 19TH TENNESSEE
REGIMENT, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. GEORGE M. CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 19TH TENNESSEE
REGIMENT, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JESSE R. CHRISTIAN
CO. G, 39TH TENNESSEE
MOUNTED INFANTRY, CSA
ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. WILLIAM S. K. CHRISTIAN
CO. G, 39TH TENNESSEE
MOUNTED INFANTRY, CSA

ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

THE DIXIE
BANNER

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN MEMORY OF COUSIN
CAPT. REUBEN VAUGHN KIDD
ADJUTANT, 4TH ALABAMA
INFANTRY REGIMENT, CSA
KILLED IN ACTION, BATTLE OF
CHICKAMAUGA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. CHARLES B. CHRISTIAN
CO. B, 63RD TENNESSEE
INFANTRY, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

PVT. LEWIS CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 19TH TENNESSEE
REGIMENT, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. ORVILLE B. CHRISTIAN
CO. K, 19TH TENNESSEE REG., CSA
KILLED IN ACTION, BATTLE OF
MURFREESBORO, TN
ALLEN CHRISTIAN



IN MEMORY OF GG UNCLE
PVT. WILLIAM S. CHRISTIAN
CO. L 60TH TENNESSEE
MOUNTED INFANTRY, CSA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN

IN MEMORY OF
CAPT. ADELBERT PRIESTLY
CORLEY
23RD TEXAS CAVALRY, CSA
RICHARD POWELL

IN MEMORY OF
MAJOR SAMUEL CORLEY
SERVED UNDER GEN. A. S.
JOHNSTON
DIED IN BATTLE 10 SEPT 1863
BAYOU FOURCHE, ARKANSAS
RICHARD POWELL

IN MEMORY OF
PVT. JAMES CORLEY
CO. F, 11TH BATTALION,
GORDON'S TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
C.S.A.
KILLED DURING THE WAR
RICHARD POWELL

IN MEMORY OF GREAT
GRANDFATHER
PVT. JONES BURTON CORLEY
CO. B, 45TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY
C.S.A., POW AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF
PVT. WILLIAM E. CORLEY
46TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY, C.S.A.
POW, CAMP DOUGLAS, ILLINOIS

RICHARD POWELL

RICHARD POWELL

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN HONOR OF COUSIN
COL. ROBERT MICAJAH POWELL
HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE, CSA
SURRENDERED THE BRIGADE AT
APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE
RICHARD POWELL

IN MEMORY OF COUSIN
LT. COL. JOHN AUSTIN CORLEY
23RD TEXAS CAVALRY REG., CSA
RICHARD POWELL

IN HONOR OF MY GREAT
GRANDFATHER
PVT. JAMES DANIEL KYLE
CO. B, WALLER'S REGIMENT
TEXAS CAVALRY, C.S.A.
CHIEF BEAR WHO WALKS SOFTLY

PVT. YOUNG WILLIAM HICKS
CO. B, 11TH BATALLION, LOUISIANA
INF., SCV
MATT MCWHORTER



IN MEMORY AND HONOR OF
WILLIAM LEROY CONNALLY
CO. E, 18TH (OCHILTREE'S)
TEXAS INFANTRY, C.S.A.
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. ATLAS GRIFFIN HICKS
28TH (GRAY'S) INF. REGIMENT,
LOUISIANA AND CO. F, 13TH
BATTALION, LOUISIANA CAVALRY
REGIMENT (PARTISAN RANGERS)
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. DRURY CONNALLY
CO. F, 6TH TEXAS INFANTYRY,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. JAMES K. POLK CONNALLY
CO. B, 10TH TEXAS INFANTRY, CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. JOSHUA MCCARTHY
CO. K, 2ND MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

THE DIXIE
BANNER

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

CAPTAIN JOHN BAILEY ROGERS
CO. B, 6TH BATTALION
GEORGIA CAVALRY, CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. JAMES M. SHIELDS
CO. A, 2ND ARKANSAS INFANTRY,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

CORP. EZEKIEL ANDREW MCCLURE
CO. F, 4TH GEORGIA CAVALRY,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. SAMUEL DUPRE MCCLURE
CO. C, 60TH GEORGIA INF.
REGIMENT, CSA
MATT MCWHORTER



PVT. PATRICK HENRY MCCLURE
SERVED AT CAMP BARTOW
KIA AT FIRST BATTLE OF
MANASSAS
MATT MCWHORTER

SGT. LEMEL ROGERS MCWHORTER
CO. C, 60TH GEORGIA INFANTRY,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. JAMES HAMILTON
MCWHORTER
CO. F, 4TH GEORGIA INF., CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. SAMUEL WIGHTMAN
MCWHORTER
CO. G, 9TH GEORGIA INF., CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

1ST SGT. WILLIAM HENRY
MCWHORTER
WALKER INDEPENDANTS
KIA AT SHARPSBURG
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. ANDREW J. BOYLES
CO. A, 6TH BATTALION, GEORGIA
CAVALRY, CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

THE DIXIE
BANNER

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

1ST SGT. WARREN OSBOURNE
MCWHORTER
CO. B, 9TH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
ANDERSON'S BRIGADE, HOOD'S
DIVISION, LONGSTREET'S CORP
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. WILLIAM DAVID
MCWHORTER
CO. A, 1ST SOUTH CAROLINA
RIFLES
MATT MCWHORTER

SGT. WILLIAM FRANKLIN
MCWHORTER
CO. E, 60TH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
CSA
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. EDWIN J. MCWHORTER
CO. C, NW 15TH ARKANSAS
INFANTRY, CSA
KIA BATTLE OF CORINTH
MATT MCWHORTER

PVT. JOHN MCWHORTER
CO. B, 26TH REGIMENT, NORTH
CAROLINA INFANTRY, CSA
KIA BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, HIS
REMAINS BURIED ON THE FIELD
MATT MCWHORTER



JOHN THOMAS JOSSEY
4TH SGT., CO. B, 29TH BATTALION,
GEORGIA CAVALRY, CSA
ROBERT CHARLES VICKERS

THOMAS BRAY
CO. H, 34TH GEORGIA INF., CSA
GARY BRAY

ANDREW JACKSON CRAVEY
1ST TEXAS INF. (HOODS TEXAS
BRIGADE)
GARY BRAY

THE DIXIE
BANNER

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN HONOR OF GREAT
GRANDFATHER
PVT. DAVID A. BRAY
CO. H, 34TH GEORGIA INFANTRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
GARY BRAY

CHARLES WILLIAMSON
CO. B, 6TH TEXAS CAVALRY
CSA
GARY BRAY

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF
MY GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
WILLIAM HARRISON JONES
22ND REGIMENT
GEORGIA INFANTRY, C.S.A.
DARYL K. COLEMAN



IN MEMORY OF MY COUSIN
PVT. SAMUEL HENRY STARR
CO. F, 35TH GEORGIA INF., CSA
LAST SEEN WOUNDED AND STANDING NEAR
A LOG ON THE
GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD, ASSUMED TO
HAVE DIED IN FEDERAL CAPTIVITY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF MY
3RD GREAT UNCLE
JOHN TYLER PEBBLES
44TH GEORGIA REGIMENT
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF MY COUSIN
SGT. WILLIAM S. STARR
CO. B, 42ND GEORGIA INF., CSA
*VICKSBURG, CHICKAMAUGA, MISSIONARY
RIDGE*
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY AND HONOR OF
3RD GREAT GRANDFATHER
HENRY MADISON MOORE
CO. A, WEEMS GUARDS, 44TH REG.
GEORGIA INFANTRY, C.S.A.
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF COUSIN
ABNER HAMMOND
CO. I, 45TH GEORGIA INF., CSA
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF MY 3RD GREAT
UNCLE
COL. WILLIAM HUBBARD PEBBLES
44TH REGIMENT
GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

IN MEMORY OF MY COUSIN
SERGEANT SILAS ANDREW STARR
42ND GEORGIA INFANTRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF MY COUSIN
ABSALOM J. OGLETREE
CO. I, 15TH ALABAMA INFANTRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF MY COUSIN
PVT. BENJAMIN JOSIAH HARRIS
CO. I, 53RD GEORGIA INFANTRY, C.S.A.
KILLED IN ACTION, WAR FOR
SOUTHERN LIBERATION
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY AND HONOR OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
PVT. JOHN M. C. COLEMAN
CO. G, 63RD REGIMENT
GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INF., C.S.A.
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF GREAT GRANDFATHER
WILLIAM TAYLOR HARRIS
PVT., CO. L, 5TH GEORGIA RESERVES
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

DARYL K. COLEMAN



IN HONOR OF MY COUSIN
LT. ELIJAH FLETCHER STARR
SURGEON, CO. C
24TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REG.
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF MY 3RD GREAT
UNCLE
PVT. JAMES MCINTOSH COLEMAN
CO. E, 44TH GEORGIA INFANTRY
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF
4TH GREAT GRANDFATHER
JOHN GILMORE FRY
CHAPLAIN, CO. F
7TH GEORGIA REGIMENT
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF MY
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
ELIJAH PHILLIPS
PVT., CO. B, 31ST GEORGIA REG.
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF MY COUSIN
PVT. BENJAMIN HARTWELL STARR
13TH GEORGIA INFANTRY, CSA
KILLED, BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS,
BURIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD
DARYL K. COLEMAN

Photos From Recent Events



Stage at the reunion in
Vicksburg



Commander-In-Chief
Michael Givens



A few Texas delegates



Small portion of the Texas delegation



Black member Nelson Winbush of Florida addressing the Convention



Relaxing for a bit at the hospitality room at the Cedar Grove



L-R Past Texas Division
Commander H. Greg Manning,
2nd Lt. Commander Gary Bray,
Division Commander Johnnie
Holley



Trying to stay cool on a very
balmy Mississippi evening



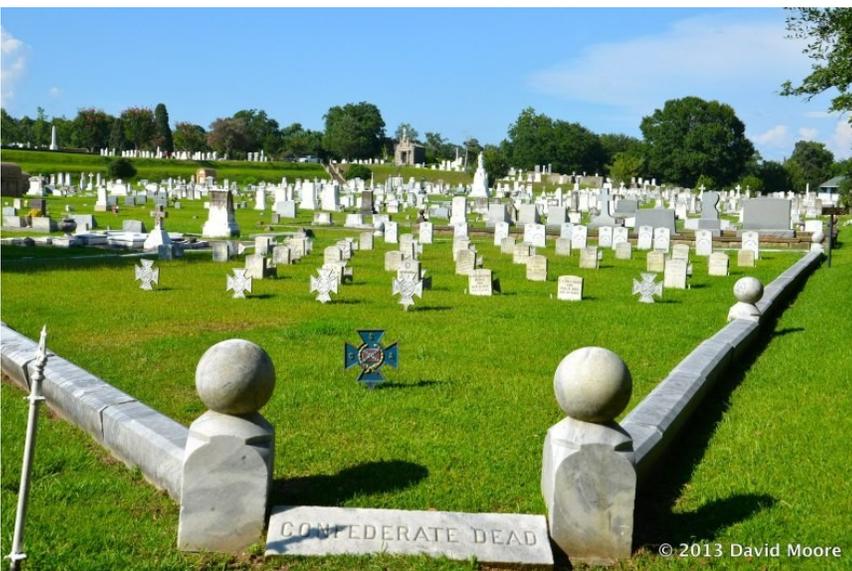
Small portion of the Texas
delegation



By my estimation, this is maybe 1/3 or 1/4 of the Texas delegation. We actually had quite a large number of Texas men in attendance.



Final resting place of Confederate dead at Vicksburg. Never forget—they died defending their country from foreign invasion.



Final resting place of Confederate dead at Vicksburg. Never forget—they died defending their country from foreign invasion.

Purpose Statement, Sons of Confederate Veterans

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.





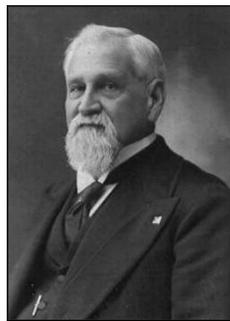
**News of The Rockwall
Cavalry Camp #2203, SCV**

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Opinions expressed by individual
writers are their own and do not
necessarily reflect official positions of
the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



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- Michael Givens, *SCV CIC***
cic@scv.org

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

*To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your **duty** to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.*