

THE DIXIE BANNER

SONS OF
CONFEDERATE
VETERANS



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

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JUNE-JULY 2013

It isn't that our detractors, Yankees and scalwags etc are ignorant; it's just that they know so much that isn't so. (paraphrase of Ronald Reagan quote)



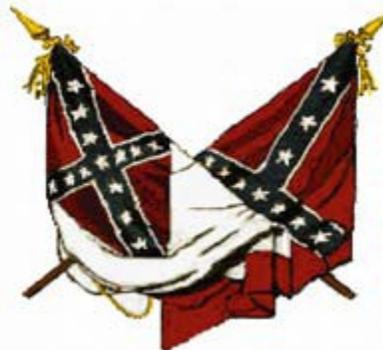
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REMEMBERING AND HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS, THEIR STORY AND THEIR CAUSE

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



DISPATCH

Compatriots of the Rockwall Cavalry Camp #2203,

Howdy all! The Division Reunion up at Lake Texoma was real nice. I really hope that next year more of you might choose or be able to come. It is a great opportunity to meet men of like mind from all over this great State of Texas.

It is now official. At our Texas Division Reunion about three weeks ago we elected new Division Officers for the next two years. **Johnnie Holley** from Tyler is our new Division Commander. **David Moore** from Weatherford (but a member of the R. E. Lee Camp in Fort Worth) is our Division Lt. Commander. Our own **Gary Bray** is now the 2nd Lt. Commander, and **David McMahon** is 3rd Lt. Commander.

As mentioned before, Tom Wilson, Aaron Wilson and I did sell some challenge coins at the division reunion, and I am very glad to report that we are now in the black, meaning that we have paid Tom back his initial investment. We are now from this point forward making some money for the camp.

Our next meeting is Monday, July 8. I will be absent as I will be out of the country, but I do hope you will come and support YOUR camp at this meeting. Alan Christian will chair the meeting.

I wish to alert you that you should very soon be receiving your invoice for dues renewal. I need to point out two very important items. **First**, pay close attention to what your dues payment is to be, because it is not necessarily the same for each of us, since some previously paid two years out and some may be life members. Also, PLEASE DO NOT hand Chief Bear or me a check made out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. That will not work. Checks need to be made out to **Rockwall Cavalry Camp** (checks preferable to cash), and then I will in turn send a check to the national office. Last, please be prompt with keeping your dues up to date. Any questions? Give me a call.

Your Obt' Servant,

Daryl Coleman, Commander
Rockwall Cavalry Camp



UPCOMING MEETINGS

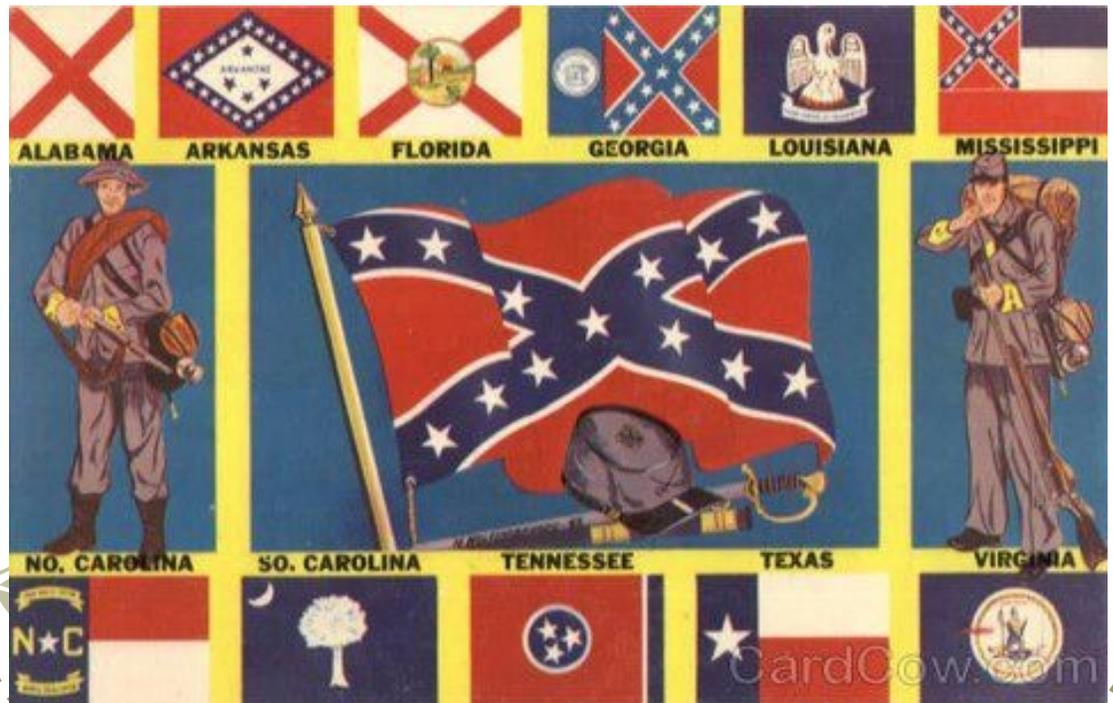
For our meeting in June we had Kevin Newsom back from the Belo Camp in Dallas to speak about the vital importance of a correctly done camp constitution.

For our May meeting Compatriot Paul Ridenour was with us. Paul is a member of the Wells Camp in Plano and he spoke on some plantations in the Marshall area of East Texas.

At our very next meeting, Monday July 8, Texas Division 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Bray will bring some of the relics from his vast collection to share and discuss with us. It is the be hoped that one or more of our members will offer assistance to him in bringing these items in from his car and taking them back out. You really do not want to miss this.

While I have your attention, 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
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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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BANNER

**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.



If you have anyone attending the National Reunion in Vicksburg. Be sure to print out and have your credentials paperwork filled out and signed so you can vote.

Here is the link to the form...Fill out and bring with you to Vicksburg....

www.scv.org/conventionFiles.php

See You there
Joe White Commander
4th Brigade

Submitted by Camp Chaplain Richard Powell...

An Address to Christians Throughout the World

In the early part of the war, in an "Address to Christians Throughout the World", signed by over a hundred of the prominent ministers of the various denominations in the south, the following language was held:

"The war is forced upon us. We have always desired peace. After a conflict of opinions between the North and the South, in Church and State, of more than thirty years, growing more bitter and painful daily, we withdraw from them to secure peace-they send troops to compel us into re-union ! Our proposition was peaceable separation, sayin, "We are actually divided, our nominal union is only a platform of strife." The answer is a call for troops to force submission to a government whose character, in the judgment of the south, has been sacrificed to sectionalism."

The Southern people did not shrink from, indeed they courted, and investigation into the moral and religious condition of the slaves, that unfortunate race, concerning whom they have been so thoroughly misunderstood and abused.

In the same address, it was said:

"We are aware that in respect to the moral aspects of the question of slavery, we differ from those who conceive of emancipation as a measure of benevolence, and on that account we suffer much reproach which we are conscious of not deserving.

" with all the facts of the system of slavery before us, 'as eye witnesses and ministers of the word, having had perfect understanding of all things' on this subject of which we speak, we may surely claim respect for our opinions and statements.

"Most of us have grown up from childhood among the slaves; all of us have preached to and taught them the word of life; have administered to them the ordinances of the Christian Church: sincerely love them as souls for whom Christ died; we go among them freely and know them in health and sickness, in labor and rest, from infancy to old age. We are familiar with their physical and moral condition, and alive to all their interests, and we testify in the sight of God, that the relation of master and slave among us, however we may deplore abuses in this , as in other relations of mankind, is not incompatible with our Holy Christianity, and that the presence of the African in our land is an occasion of gratitude on their behalf, before God; seeing that thereby Divine Providence has brought them where missionaries of the Cross may freely proclaim to them the word of salvation, and the work is not interrupted by agitating fanaticism. The South has done more than any people on earth for the Christianization of the African race. The condition of slaves here is not wretched, as Northern fiction would have men believe, but prosperous and happy, and would have been yet more so but for the mistaken zeal of abolitionist. Can emancipation obtain for them a better portion? The practicable plan for benefitting the African race must be the providential plan-the scriptural plan. We adopt that plan in the South, and while the State should seek by wholesome legislation to regard the interests of master and slave, we as ministers would, preach the word to both as we are commanded of God. This war has not benefitted the slaves. Those that have been encouraged or compelled to leave their masters have gone, and we aver can go, to no state of society that offers them any better things than they have at home, either in respect to their temporal or eternal welfare.

"We regard abolitionism as an interference with the plans of Divine Providence. It has not the sign of the Lord's blessing. It is a fanaticism which puts forth no good fruit; instead of blessing, it has brought forth cursing; instead of love, hatred; instead of life, death-bitterness and sorrow and parr and infidelity and moral degeneracy follow its labors. We remember how the Apostle has taught the minister of Jesus upon this subject, saying 'Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, hersies, disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself.'

" The Christians of the South, we claim, are pious, intelligent, and liberal. their pastoral and missionary work have claims of peculiar interest. There are hundreds of thousands here, both white and colored, who are not strangers to the blood that bought them. We rejoice that the great Head of the Church has not despised us. We desire as much as in us lieth to live peaccably with all men, and though reviled, to revile not again.

" Our soldiers were before the war our fellow-citizens, and many of them are of the household of faith, who have carried to the camp so much of the leaven of Christianity that amid all the demoralizing influences of army life the good work of salvation has gone forward there.

" Our President, some of our most influential statesmen, our Commanding General, and an unusual proportion of the principal Generals, as well as scores of other officers, are prominent, and we believe consistent members of the Church. Thousands of our soldiers are men of prayer."

In conclusion," said these representatives of the religious sentiments of the South, " ask for ourselves, our churches, our country, the devout prayers of all God's people-' the will of our Lord be done.'"

From:

The Great Revival in the
Southern Armies

By:

W.W. Bennett

LET US GO—AN EDITORIAL

Folks, what I am presenting here is an opinion piece. It is my opinion. Some of you may not agree with it (though I think you will), but all I ask is that you read it and consider it.

I have been here at the computer watching, again, the movie Gettysburg, extended version. I suppose I have seen it about ten times now, and every single time I view it, at points I get tears in my eyes. Why? I will tell you. I get emotional about it because our people did not prevail, pure and simple. We did not secure the independence we sought. And worse, as a result we in large part lost state sovereignty. Making it even worse for me is that I have disagreed with one of my own brothers, the grandson of Confederate soldiers, who believes it is a good thing that the Confederacy lost the issue.

I have a copy of John Dwyer's awesome book, *The War Between the States, America's Uncivil War*. It is a fabulous book. If you don't have it, get it, by all means. The subtitle, *America's Uncivil War*, is quite fitting and appropriate. Thomas DiLorenzo has called the conflict "*an unnecessary war*". Absolutely true!

In the movie Gettysburg, there is a point where Gen. George Pickett is laying out the Confederate case to British observer Arthur Freemantle. Pickett says to think about a gentlemen's club. After a period, some of the members of the club decide it is not really what they signed up for and decide to withdraw from the club, and are told they cannot leave the club. Imagine that! They are not free to leave the club. He says that is how it is with the states who chose to secede from the union. This is exactly how I view it. I also feel this way because I believe in the right of self determination.

And consider this. We have seen, over the years, the United States support others who have chosen a like course. We supported the Czech and Slovak peoples when they decided to divide Czechoslovakia into two separate countries. We supported Belarus, Ukraine and the other republics when they broke away from the old Soviet Union. We supported the breakup of Yugoslavia. Just recently, we supported the people of southern Sudan when they broke from the north. My question is, why was it good for them but not for us? If I am missing something here, someone please tell me. I see no difference between those cases and ours.

Let's look at Texas. Does Texas belong to Washington, or does Texas belong to Texans? Personally, I think Texas belongs to the people of Texas, pure and simple.

And now, the truce appears to have come to an end, in a manner of speaking (some would say the truce ended a number of years ago). In Austin Texas a few years ago they removed plaques from the Supreme Court Building. In Memphis Tennessee, they have seen fit to rename city parks which had confederate friendly names prior. And we saw an editorial in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram stating that US military installations named after Confederate leaders, like Fort Hood, should have their names changed. I don't think that will happen soon, but I do see the tide changing. I honestly see the day, down the road, when these vile people will even seek to remove monuments in places like Gettysburg which were placed in

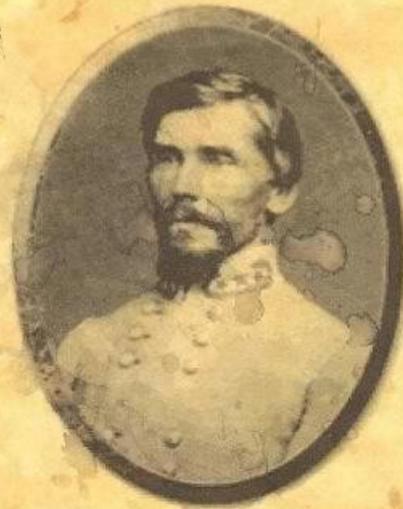
LET US GO—AN EDITORIAL

memory of southern states and southern fighting men. Mark my words, the day will come, I am afraid. This is why we all need to stand up and shout “Enough is Enough!” Either stop this nonsense, or let us go, like we tried to do in 1861.

So this is why the result of 1865 still causes me sadness, here in the year 2013, because what I see is the southern people crushed under the iron boot of Washington, D.C. and political correctness. Look around and see where that has gotten us. I think we got a pretty rotten deal, just a bowl of stinking cold oat meal, but that’s just the way I see it.

Deo Vindice!

Daryl Coleman



Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.



-Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA



“Offense or Defense”

By Larry Martin

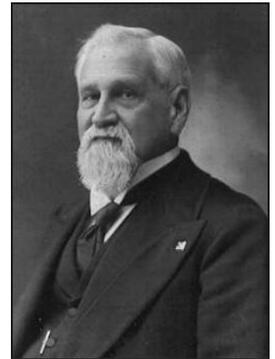
Texas Division, 3rd Brigade Guardian
Treasurer and Camp Graves Registrar

Governor Samuel W T Lanham Camp 586 ,Weatherford,
Texas

I attended the June meeting of the Robert E Lee Camp # 239 and the camp Commander Barry Turnage opened the floor for me to speak on the Guardian Program. Indeed this is always a favorite subject of mine; trouble is I was speaking after David Moore, 1st LT Commander of the Texas Division, always a powerful speaker. David was speaking on the subject of “what have you done for the SCV?” And indeed it made everyone think on this subject.

Some members come to meetings, have a meal with his brothers, listens to the program and goes home, and will return again next month for the same, some members do parades only, some dedications only, some a combination of the two. Some members are re-enactors; some are beginning to explore the roots that bind us all. And that makes for a good camp, where the membership has diverse activities to make the camp as a whole strong. But let’s ask ourselves, when we read articles on renaming of parks, or defacing monuments, or hate filled letters to the editor spouting politically correct nonsense, what do you do? Do you write the editor with facts and strong positions? Do you go protect these monuments? Do you flag the City-County-State buildings to show we are a band of brothers who stand as one? Or do you gripe about it to your friends-family or on Facebook?

My point is simple, the stirring words *Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee* gave us in “The Charge” should inspire all of us to action. In it he states *“To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name”* and what he was telling us, is we cannot just sit on the couch; we must be proactive in the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole that we cannot build a fort and stand in defense, no to win this we must go on the offense. Weather it is handing out a card to everyone you meets and asks “do you have Confederates in your family tree? Would you like to find out?” Or if you attend government meetings when they are addressing items of interest to the SCV, or are flagging these meetings. You can also attend events with your camp or other camps, remember as long as you are in good standing with the Sons of Confederate Veterans you can attend any camp meeting you choose and will be made welcome. I know, I personally attend the meetings in the 3rd brigade and some in the 4th and 7th as well. I learn so much about these members and how they honor the Confederate soldiers’ good name in each and every one of them. The public events camps do are some of the best recruiting opportunities; everyone likes a picture taken with a uniformed Confederate. And I mean everyone...



“I didn’t know” By Larry Martin

You can attend memorials and dedications, always a stirring event, just like the ones in Ardmore Oklahoma and in Gilmer Texas on Saturday 22 June 2013. Yes it is hot, but we all take precautions and the public love these and thank everyone afterwards. Plus you get to be with like minded brothers from other camps and exchange ideas on how to make a camp stronger and better in all ways. You can also choose to join in the cemetery survey now going on in the Texas Division, ask your brigade coordinator how, or ask me and I will teach you. You will find it is very relaxing, very stirring when you do the research and find real genuine heroes who are buried in that cemetery. And you can also choose to guard these heroes’ graves. I myself guard 12 plus 3 entire cemeteries I look after. And I flag more cemeteries on Memorial Day, Veterans Day and Confederate Heroes Day in January. There are hundreds of cemeteries with thousands of our Confederate Soldiers in them unattended and un-guarded much less having the flag of the Confederacy proudly flying over it.

Lt. General S.D. Lee also said “*The guardianship of his history*” and the cemetery survey and guardian program sure fits that area of the charge to a “T.” It is very important, not only for us, but for the future generations as well. The survey will one day be put on the Texas Division website for all to see and learn where these heroes rest in honor.

Lt General S.D. Lee also charged us in another area “*Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations*” This is another way to serve the Sons of Confederate Veterans by developing programs with the facts a child can understand. Visit schools and teach these children. Give them the desire to learn more and one day join the SCV. Show them that pride in the Confederate States of America and her heroes are something to be proud of and when they gain that pride they will not let detractors mislead them. If only you and I had learned more in our youth. Think of how we could have helped influence today’s society instead of what we have now.

So, I charge you, my brothers get up out of the easy chair, and find your passion for the Confederacy and how you wish to truly honor it. Go serve the SCV with pride. Go on the offense and find a project that excites you. Work with your camp to make it count. Show the other camps how you and your camp are serving and they too will begin to serve. Soon you have stronger brigades, more men rising up in the community, and showing all that the South was right. Show them we are a diverse group who teach the truth and we are not a hate group. Show your community we are a charity that we help all who need our help. Show civic pride. Show people we are polite Southern Gentleman of our word. Show them we are men of conviction. Show the South leads the way!

Deo Vendice!

July 2d

By Jim Henry, William H.L. Wells Camp #1588, Plano, TX

My great-grandfather Corporal Levi Ely of the 11th Georgia Infantry was at Gettysburg exactly a century and a half ago this afternoon. This is what I have been able to discover about his experiences that day:

In early June of 1863, Longstreet's corps was back with Lee's army and camped near Culpeper, Virginia. By this time, General Lee had decided to take the offensive and invade the North a second time. On the 15th, Lee ordered Longstreet to move quickly and march his men westward through the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley. The weather was unseasonably hot, and more than five hundred of Longstreet's troops dropped out of the first day's march because of exhaustion. We know that Aaron Page was along, and we feel sure that Levi Ely was there too; it would have been uncharacteristic for Levi to have been AWOL while his younger brother-in-law remained in the ranks, especially since Aaron's older brothers Lemuel and John had already died for The Cause.



Longstreet crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap on the 19th and guarded the passes while the rest of Lee's army hurried to catch up. While the Federal army could only wonder what Lee was up to, the Confederates marched northeastward down

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the valley, across the Potomac River into Maryland and continued northward into southern Pennsylvania.

In late June, Lincoln was only too glad to honor General Hooker's request to be relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac, and he replaced him with General George G. Meade.

Meade's army blundered into Lee's at a small town in southern Pennsylvania. Gettysburg itself was of little military significance, but Lee's scouts had reported that there was a small shoe factory there, and the Confederates needed shoes as badly as they needed food and ammunition. Some idea of the hardships that Levi and his fellow soldiers endured in the war can be gleaned from a description of them written by a Pennsylvanian when they marched into Gettysburg:

Most of the men were exceedingly dirty, some ragged, some without shoes, and some surrounded by the skeletons of what had once been an entire hat.

Another witness was more respectful, noting that all were "well armed and under perfect discipline. They seemed to move like one vast machine."

On 1 July 1863, advance units of both armies made contact just south of the little town. Neither commanding general had planned to fight a battle over a shoe factory, but neither could afford to turn and run away. The Confederates overran the Union positions and forced the Federals to retreat to a long hill called Cemetery Ridge just south of town. The main forces of both armies were quickly alerted to each other's presence, and each began to bring up more troops and artillery and form their lines in an impromptu manner.

Hood's division, with the 11th Georgia, reached the little village of Marsh Creek about three or four miles west of Gettysburg sometime after midnight on the 2^d. They rested and tried to sleep, but they were back on their feet by about 3:00 A.M. moving ever eastward on the Chambersburg Pike. Tired and footsore by the time they were about to begin marching into their position on Lee's line, Hood's and McLaw's divisions came into view of Union signal corpsmen on a hill south of Gettysburg. Longstreet and Lee conferred, then ordered the two weary divisions to countermarch, backtrack, and to take their positions by a longer, more circuitous (but less visible to the enemy) route under a midday July sun.

By the afternoon of 2 July, most of Lee's troops occupied an irregular north-south hill called Seminary Ridge and were looking eastward at a part of Meade's army that was occupying roughly parallel defensive positions about a mile away. Longstreet's corps had advanced into Pennsylvania on the left, i.e., the west, side of Lee's army, so it was farthest from Gettysburg when the action began. Anderson's brigade had to march hard most of the day just to get there, and they were close to exhaustion before their late afternoon combat ever began. On arriving near Gettysburg, Longstreet's corps shifted over to the right wing of Lee's army; as such, his troops occupied the southernmost portion of the Confederate line. Hood's division

July 2nd

formed the far right of Longstreet's corps, so Levi was positioned on the extreme southern end of the battlefield.

What Lee wanted to do was to smash the left flank of the Union lines in the few hours before Meade could bring up the rest of his superior forces. By doing so he hoped to drive the



Federals from Cemetery Ridge and rout Meade's entire army. When the sun first rose that day, Lee's plan might have worked, but it was frustrated by tactical delays as the day wore on. As Longstreet tried to maneuver his divisions into position for the attack, Federal troops under General Dan Sickles moved forward and occupied new positions on high ground in advance of their main lines. The job facing the 11th Georgia regiment by four o'clock that afternoon had become twice as difficult as it might have been earlier that morning. No doubt many of the Confederate infantrymen used those last few hours to write (or dictate) final letters to their loved ones "just in case." As it turned out, Levi did not need to write a final letter at Gettysburg—but his brother-in-law Aaron Page did.

Lee's plan on this second day at Gettysburg was flawed; it called for General Hood and Corporal Ely to attack by advancing

northward up the Emmitsburg Road and *across* the Federals' field of fire instead of charging straight into it. Levi could not have had much enthusiasm for that particular chore, nor did General Hood, nor did Hood's immediate superior, General Longstreet. Hood sent word to Longstreet that he could not expect to succeed by making the attack as planned; instead he suggested that his forces could advance farther southward and turn Meade's left flank which was not well protected. Longstreet secretly agreed with Hood, but being the good lieutenant he was, he replied that Lee's orders must be followed as they were issued. Hood sent Longstreet a second message urging him to modify Lee's plans for the suicidal attack;

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Longstreet again declined. As the hour for the attack neared, Hood sent a third message imploring Longstreet not to send his division to certain destruction. At this point, Longstreet personally rode over to Hood's position and ordered him to wait for the signal and then advance up the Emmitsburg Road just as Lee had instructed.

It was not until about three-thirty, perhaps four, that afternoon that Longstreet's artillery opened up on the Union positions. By that time Meade's position had been greatly reinforced by most of the rest of his magnificent army. Anderson's brigade and three others formed up in line of battle under cover of Biesecker's Woods on Warfield Ridge (the southern extension of Seminary Ridge) on the west edge of the Emmitsburg Road. The four brigades were arranged in two lines of two brigades each. Robertson's Texans were on the left of the left front; Law's Alabamians were on his right. Benning's Georgian brigade was, more or less, behind Law, and Anderson's brigade was on the left side of the rear line. The plan was for the two front line brigades to move out first, and the rear brigades would follow them at a distance of about a quarter-mile.

Somewhere between four and four-thirty—accounts vary—the artillery barrage fell silent, and General Hood ordered his men forward into the road to begin the historic attack.

However, Evander Law, the brigadier general who was to lead the attack, took it upon himself to disregard Lee's (and Longstreet's and Hood's) orders to march northward up the road; instead he simply crossed over the road and attacked eastward directly into the far south end of the Union lines. The brigades that came behind Law, including Anderson's, followed like sheep. We shall never know for sure, but this flagrant act of insubordination may well have spared Levi Ely's life that day. In the heat of battle, there was little Hood could do about it, and in any event he was quickly injured by the overhead burst of an artillery shell that put him out of action for months. Command of his division passed immediately to the insubordinate Evander Law who was then free (more or less) to lead his men in whatever direction he pleased.

Levi and the 11th Georgia marched out of Biesecker's Woods, through a farmyard and orchard of the Snyder family farm and across the Emmitsburg Road. Then they double-quickened across three hundred yards of open land in full view of Union artillery a thousand yards to their left in a peach orchard. The big guns were letting them have it bad, but the advance continued in good order.

About this time, Hood's division split up, probably unintentionally. The two forward brigades, Law's and Robertson's, drifted to the right and attacked eastward towards the hotly contested venues called Round Top and Devil's Den. The two following brigades, including Anderson's, drifted more to the left.

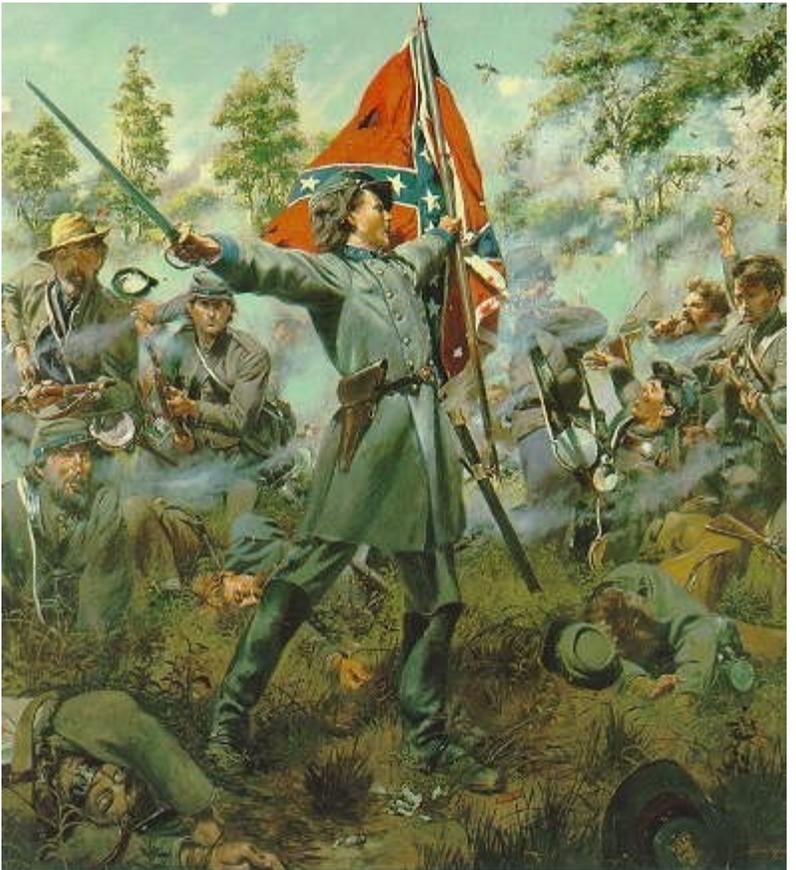
They found shelter in the orchard of the George Rose farm and the edge of a forty-acre forested area known as Rose's Woods. About a half-mile from where the brigade had staged

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up, Rose's Woods was perhaps a quarter-mile wide. Advancing through the trees, the 11th Georgia used the ravine formed by the western branch of a little creek called Plum Run for protection, and for water as well, on this extremely hot afternoon. George Hillyer of the nearby 9th Georgia Infantry recalled many years later:

This little brook made a natural ditch some two or three feet deep, and in its meanderings with its grassy banks, made a fine natural rifle pit. We were quick to take advantage of the opportunity and occupied it. We met with some losses and the water of the brook soon became red with blood, but the enemy in the front suffered more than we did.

There was a twenty-four-acre field of wheat immediately north of the woods, and Union Colonel Régis DeTrobriand's 17th Maine Infantry were shooting at Levi's unit with rifles and artillery from behind a low rock wall at the southern edge of the field. It was a dry stack wall a little less than three feet high and about nine hundred feet long. The 8th, 11th, and 59th Georgia regiments were directly in front of the wall, and the 11th had



the center position. On Levi's left, the 8th regiment almost got around the end of the stone wall and was inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders, but their advance stalled and they were pushed back. On Levi's right, the 59th Georgia had to come to the aid of the 3^d Arkansas (still farther to the right), and their advance stalled also. Consequently, the 11th Georgia soldiers found themselves in advance of their comrades, largely unsupported on their left and right, and fighting an enemy who was shooting at them from behind a stone wall.

The Union defense was fierce. One account tells us that DeTrobriand ordered a bayonet charge, fairly uncommon in the Civil War, because his men were almost out of

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ammunition. The charge was made, but the Georgians repulsed it.

It was at about five-thirty that Anderson ordered the 11th Georgia to fall back into the woods and reform their lines. Realizing he needed support on his left flank, Anderson sought out Colonel W. D. DeSaussures of the 15th South Carolina regiment of Brigadier General Joseph B. Kershaw's brigade. Finding him, Anderson quickly made the necessary arrangements and returned to his Georgians in Rose's Woods. Moments later he took a minié ball in his thigh and was out of action; command of the brigade passed to the 11th Georgia's Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman.

With Luffman in the lead and the 3^d, 7th, and 15th South Carolina on their left, the brigade charged the wheat field a second time and smashed into the 17th Maine at the wall again. But the 17th Maine had used the brief lull in the attack to resupply themselves with ammunition.



Colonel DeTrobian later wrote that the Confederates “converged on me like an avalanche, but we piled all the dead and wounded men in our front.”

Actually it was the six pieces of artillery in the wheat field that held the Georgians at bay for a while, but when the South Carolinians worked their way to the

right and rear of that battery, the big guns limbered up and left. That was when the 11th and 59th Georgia retook the stone wall, and the 8th and 9th Georgia occupied the center of the wheat field. The 17th Maine fled in a rout.

But as the Maine troops departed the wheat field, other Yankee reserve regiments were just arriving there. Fresh Federals entered the wheat field and approached the stone wall. Here Anderson's Georgians fired a volley and then began a fighting withdrawal, heading back through Rose's Woods in the same general direction from which they had entered the area two hours earlier. It was during this retrograde movement that a large number of Anderson's men were captured, and the Yankees were in possession of both Mr. Rose's Woods and what little was left of his field of wheat. The Georgians were finally able to make a stand at a strong defensive position on a rocky knoll beyond the woods.

While all this was going on, another Confederate brigade suddenly appeared coming down the road leading to the wheat field. It almost succeeded in getting behind the Union

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rear, and the Yankee position quickly became untenable. Anderson's brigade reformed and attacked over essentially the same terrain for the third time. It took them about half an hour to push the Federals back through the woods, and as they did so, the Yankees were being expelled, yet again, from the wheat field as well. The Federals fell back eastward across the valley of Plum Run and scampered up among the jagged rocks of the rugged granite topography of Little Round Top.

The Federal position on the steep, rugged hill was as impregnable as any of the entire war. Anderson's exhausted men were at the base of that hill looking up at the guns and the rocks, and they knew that the Yankees were not going to be easily dislodged. In fact, the Federals were able to defend their position so tenaciously that the local area near the foot of the hill came to be known as the "Valley of Death." At one point, the Federals fired a volley and then charged down the hillside with fixed bayonets, driving Anderson's men back away from the base of the hill until they found cover behind a rock wall. The Yankees retreated to the safety of their positions on Little Round Top, and Anderson's brigade pulled back across the wheat field. That was about it for the second day of fighting at Gettysburg on the south end of the battlefield.

One measure of the ferocity of the action the Georgians saw there that day can be reckoned by the fact that one scholar has calculated that more American soldiers lost their lives *per acre of battleground in the wheat field* than in any other military engagement in the nation's history from that day to this.

Six days later, Major Henry McDaniel of the 11th Georgia Infantry put down his eyewitness account of the fight while the action was still fresh in his mind:

The regiment went into action under command of Col. F. H. Little. He having been severely wounded during the action, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. William Luffman. Near the close of the battle, Lieut. Col. Luffman took command of the brigade, when the command of the regiment devolved upon myself.

The scene of action was reached by a march of several miles, under a burning sun, and for the distance of 1 mile under a terrific fire of the enemy's batteries. Advancing to the crest of the hill where the Emmitsburg pike enters the woods in front of the enemy's position, along a ravine near the base of the mountain, the regiment bore unflinchingly, with the remainder of the brigade, the severe enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries upon Cemetery Hill until ordered to advance.

The Eleventh Georgia is the right center regiment of the brigade, and went into action in its place. The advance was made in good order, and, upon reaching the belt of woods in front, a vigorous fire was opened upon the enemy, followed up by a vigorous charge, which dislodged them from the woods, the ravine, and from a stone fence running diagonally with the line of battle. This formidable position was

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occupied by the Eleventh Georgia, and a galling fire opened upon the enemy's front and flank, causing his line to recoil in confusion. At this juncture, Brig.-Gen. Anderson came in person to the regiment (a considerable distance in advance of the remainder of the brigade and in strong position, which was at the time held and might have been held against the enemy in front), and ordered Col. Little to withdraw the regiment to the crest of the hill, on account of a movement of the enemy in force upon the left flank of the brigade. The regiment retired in good order, though with loss, to the point indicated.

After a short interval, a second advance was made to the stone fence, but, after a furious conflict, the failure of support on the right forced the brigade back a distance of 100 yards. The third advance was made in connection with the entire line on that part of the field, and resulted, after a conflict in the ravine of half an hour, in the rout of the enemy from the field. This rout was vigorously pressed to the very foot of the mountain, up the sides of which the enemy fled in the greatest confusion. The loss of the enemy was here very great, his dead lying upon the field by the hundred. Nothing but the exhausted condition of the men prevented them from carrying the heights. As it was, with no support of fresh troops, and with the knowledge that the enemy was pouring re-enforcements from their right into the ledges of the mountain, it was found impracticable to follow him farther.

In this charge, large numbers of prisoners taken by men of this command were sent to the rear, but no guards were kept over them specially, and it is impossible now to ascertain the number. The regiment retired with the line to the ravine, and went into bivouac for the night, the pickets of the brigade holding the field. The rout of the enemy was manifested in the fact that no attempt was made to follow our retreat, and scarcely any effort to annoy us in retiring.

The regiment lost many valuable officers and men. Among the killed are Capt. M. T. Nunnally, Company H; Capt. John W. Stokes, Company B, and First Lieut. W. Holmes Baskin, Company K, who fell gallantly at their posts. From this it appears that the number of killed was 23, of wounded 171, and of missing 5; total, 204 [Or 199? Do the math.—JDH].

I take pleasure in testifying that the behavior of officers and men was satisfactory and worthy the proud name heretofore won by the troops of this army.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Maj., Comdg. 11th Georgia Regt.

The day's fighting ended with the Federals in possession of Little Round Top and the Rebels in control of Big Round Top, the wheat field, and Devil's Den. Most of what was left of Anderson's brigade spent that night camped near Devil's Den, but the 11th Georgia and one other regiment spent the night a short distance west of the wheat field.

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It was somewhere in those aforementioned venues that Aaron Page lost his life that day. The details of his death are unknown, perhaps mercifully so. He may have been killed instantly by an artillery blast, or he may have lingered for several hours with a large-caliber bullet wound. Hood's Division hospital was located about two miles to the west of the Emmitsburg Road at the John Edward Plank Farm. This is likely the place where Generals Hood and Anderson were taken when they fell, and it is conceivable that a wounded Aaron Page might have been taken there too. Perhaps Levi dragged his dying brother-in-law in that direction. Elizabeth Plank wrote:

...an ambulance arrived at the farm house and without any ceremony forced open the front door and carried in a wounded officer and placed him in the guest room and the best bed in the house all over the floors in the halls, on the porches, in the out buildings, on the barn floor, and every place were wounded men...many limbs and arms were amputated and their wounds dressed, while the battle raged. These wounded soldiers were left at this hospital five or six weeks after the fight. Every morning they buried their dead in shallow graves in the orchards...

In any event, Aaron died not knowing that the battle—and the Southern cause—were lost. Levi seems to have made it through the day all right, however it was his sad duty to write to his wife about the death of yet another of her brothers.



At the close of the day, Levi and his comrades had won more than they had lost, and they occupied much of the ground that had belonged to the Yankees just a few hours earlier. Robert E. Lee had narrowly won the second day's fighting at Gettysburg, but

much more importantly for Horace Henry, Levi Ely had survived it. There can be no doubt that on this day Levi was right there in the thick of some of the very worst killing fields of the entire war. Anderson's 8th and 9th Georgia regiments both lost more than fifty percent of their men—very unusual even in this gruesome war—but Levi's regiment had it even worse; his 11th Georgia started the day with three hundred ten men and by sundown only one hundred nine

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(including Levi) were left to answer roll call. The 11th Georgia suffered sixty-five percent casualties on 2 July alone, one of the greatest losses of any regiment on either side at Gettysburg.

W. T. Laseter gave this abbreviated and geographically imperfect version of the 11th Georgia's experiences that day:

As soon as we were placed in position on the extreme right of Lee's line, our brigade was in Hood's Division. We were immediately ordered forward and when we reached the Emmettsburg road we met the enemy. We drove them back to the Devil's Den, and as we were driving them through the Den Captain [Matthew] Nunnally was killed, and others of our company were killed and wounded, but we continued to drive them through the Den to the little round top mountain and over the mountain, where we captured a battery and drove the enemy to the foot of the big mountain. Night approached so we fell back a short distance and straightened out our line and stayed there until next morning when we buried our dead and looked after our wounded.

Laseter's somewhat inaccurate account is significant because it is the only documentation I have found that places any part of Levi Ely's regiment in the poorly defined, but heavily contested, area of granite boulders known as "Devil's Den." Devil's Den is just west of Round Top and Little Round Top and southeast of the wheat field, so part of the 11th Georgia, perhaps including Levi Ely, could have seen combat, at least for a while, in that famous killing field. If that in fact happened, it was probably later in the afternoon/evening after the wheat field had been finally secured.

Looking back on that day almost fifteen years later, General Longstreet wrote in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, "... in this attack Hood's and McLaws divisions did the best fighting ever done on any field, and encountered and drove back virtually the whole of the Army of the Potomac."

Four pages later in the same article, Longstreet reaffirmed, "... my troops did, on that afternoon, the best three hours' fighting ever done by any troops on any field."

-Jim Henry
-somewhere in Texas
- "Sic semper tyrannis."

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

“...We must forevermore do honor to our heroic dead. We must forevermore cherish the sacred memories of those four terrible but glorious years of unequal strife. We must forevermore consecrate in our hearts our old battle flag of the Southern Cross – not now as a political symbol, but as the consecrated emblem of an heroic epoch.

The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart, and we believe we shall be truer and better citizens of the United States if we are true to our past.”

Confederate Veteran Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim



THE DIXIE
BANNER

LONDON TIMES NEW CORRESPONDENT – HOWARD WILLIAM RUSSELL

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

Source: Times (London), May 28, 1861

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

WHY NO CONFEDERATE LEADER WAS EVER BROUGHT TO TRIAL...

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in a privately delivered opinion said. "If you bring these leaders to trial it will condemn the north, for by the Constitution, secession is not rebellion." Lincoln appointee Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, July 1867 (Foote, *The Civil War*, Vol. 3, p. 765)

The government appointed three separate attorneys to take on the case against Jefferson Davis, but all three eventually declined when they decided the case was "doomed to failure." The following quote is attributed to one of those attorneys. "Gentleman, the Supreme Court of the United States will have to acquit that man under the Constitution, when it will be proven to the world, that the north waged an unconstitutional warfare against the south."

President Johnson was prepared to offer Davis a pardon in order to avoid embarrassment. Davis refused a pardon on the grounds that, to accept a pardon is to admit guilt. Davis wanted a trial to settle the issue of secession, once and for all, in a court of law.

President Johnson chose to give amnesty to the entire south, Davis included, thereby shelving the issue, unresolved to this day.



Many years after the war, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee plaintively asked, "Why didn't the Constitution just forbid secession and end the problem?" "Because," a noted historian replied, "if it had NOBODY WOULD HAVE SIGNED IT."

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

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 IN-
FANTRY, 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 MURFREES-
BORO, 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 BATTALION, 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

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

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



Camp members Tom and Aaron Wilson at the Division Reunion



Outgoing Division Commander Gravel Block swearing in new Division Officers



Outgoing Division Commander Granvel Block flanked by new Division Officers Johnnie Holley, David Moore, Gary Bray and David McMahon



WAS YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER A TERRORIST OR PATRIOT?



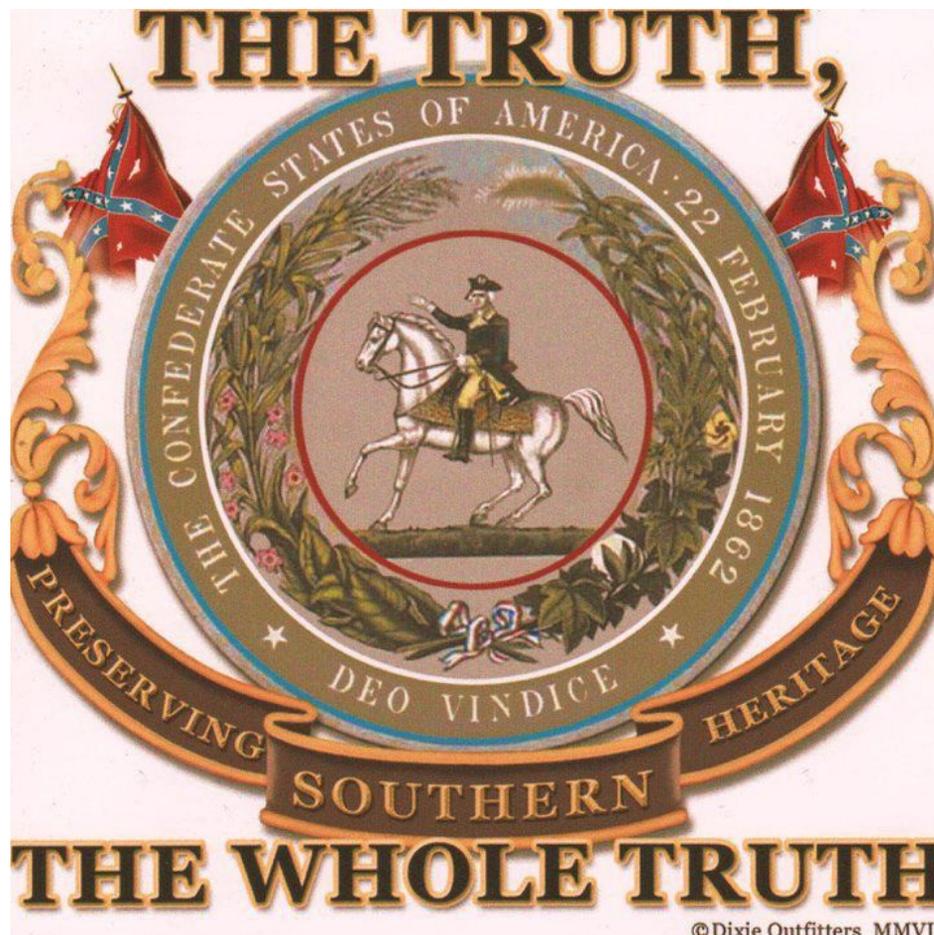
It's been very politically correct the past few years to classify as traitors, or even worse, terrorists the citizen-soldiers of the South who resisted an illegal invasion of their homes during the War Between the States. We see it differently. Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied – but never out-fought – 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.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

For More Information:

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.

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



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
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CONFEDERATE

“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 defence 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.”

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederates Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 26, 1906.

1896

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS