

THE DIXIE BANNER

SONS OF
CONFEDERATE
VETERANS



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

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 10

NOVEMBER 2013

**Next Meeting: Monday,
November 11! Soulman's
BBQ, Rockwall, TX**



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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, Brothers and Friends,

Our November meeting is upon us immediately on Monday, Nov. 11, at Soulman's Barbeque in Rockwall. This meeting is important as we will hold nominations and elections for our 2014 leadership, and also because my friend and compatriot David Moore, Lt. Commander of the Texas Division, will be with us to present on the subject of photography of the wartime period. David knows this subject well, and it should be very informative and enjoyable.

As this year begins to draw to a close, I have unfinished business and unfulfilled goals, which I will just have to continue into the future. I have been sometimes distracted by personal concerns, but I suppose that is life in a volunteer organization. It was my goal to double the size of the camp up to 40 members, and though we have had some growth, it appears we will fall way short of the goal, and I bear most of that, for the simple fact that it was a goal I set myself. Here is the good deal that comes out of this, though. I don't have to be camp commander, or hold any office at all, in order to continue working on that goal, and this I will do. Maybe it will better that way. When we do grow up to 40 members, we can all smile and feel a sense of accomplishment, together, as it should be.

I am happy to report that, except for one regrettable occurrence early in the year, we have avoided some of the turmoil visited upon a few other camps in the Texas Division. Also, with much appreciation going out to compatriot Tom Wilson for the production of our Texas Division challenge coins, we now have some respectable funds in the camp bank account which will greatly aid the camp going into 2014. My final report as Camp Commander to you will be issued in the December issue of this newsletter.

Your Obt' Servant,

Daryl Coleman,
Commander
Rockwall Cavalry Camp



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UPCOMING MEETINGS

In our October meeting we hosted compatriot Doug Garnett, Commander of the Bob Lee Camp in Bonham, Texas. Doug brought us a presentation on battlefield medicine of the war years. Doug is a retired EMT and has a rather extensive knowledge of this subject.

In our November meeting we will host compatriot David

Moore. David is our Texas Division Lt. Commander and a member of the Robert E. Lee Camp in Fort Worth. He will be speaking on the subject of photography during the war period. David is retired from the teaching profession, where he was involved in audio visual studies.

By way of reminder, we meet

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

Lastly, as I announced in our last meeting, the camp has purchased a Confederate \$5 dollar bank note to be awarded to the first compatriot who can bring us 3 new camp members on his own.

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THE YANKEE PROBLEM IN AMERICA

BY DR. CLYDE WILSON

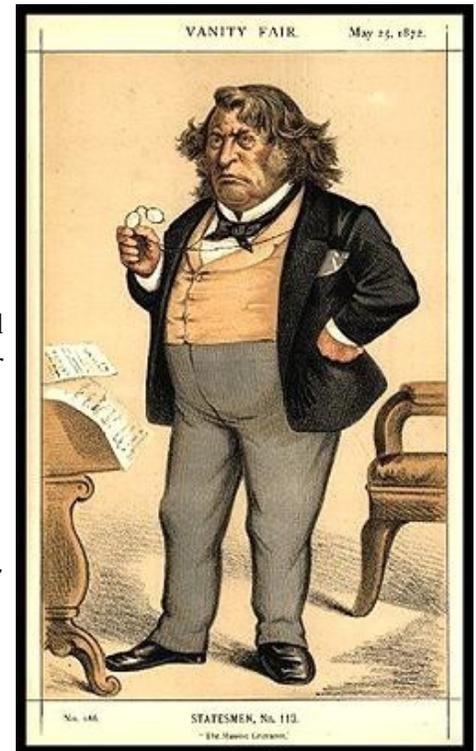
Since the 2000 presidential election, much attention has been paid to a map showing the sharp geographical division between the two candidates' support. Gore prevailed in the power- and plunder-seeking Deep North (Northeast, Upper Midwest, Pacific Coast) and Bush in the regions inhabited by productive and decent Americans. There is nothing new about this. Historically speaking, it is just one more manifestation of the Yankee problem.

As indicated by these books (listed at the end), scholars are at last starting to pay some attention to one of the most important and most neglected subjects in United States history — the Yankee problem.

By Yankee I do not mean everybody from north of the Potomac and Ohio. Lots of them have always been good folks. The firemen who died in the World Trade Center on September 11 were Americans. The politicians and TV personalities who stood around telling us what we are to think about it are Yankees. I am using the term historically to designate that peculiar ethnic group descended from New Englanders, who can be easily recognized by their arrogance, hypocrisy, greed, lack of congeniality, and penchant for ordering other people around. Puritans long ago abandoned anything that might be good in their religion but have never given up the notion that they are the chosen saints whose mission is to make America, and the world, into the perfection of their own image.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, raised a Northern Methodist in Chicago, is a museum-quality specimen of the Yankee — self-righteous, ruthless, and self-aggrandizing. Northern Methodism and Chicago were both, in their formative periods, hotbeds of abolitionist, high tariff Black Republicanism. The Yankee temperament, it should be noted, makes a neat fit with the Stalinism that was brought into the Deep North by later immigrants.

The ethnic division between Yankees and other Americans goes back to earliest colonial times. Up until the War for Southern Independence, Southerners were considered to be the American mainstream and Yankees were considered to be the "peculiar" people. Because of a long campaign of cultural imperialism and the successful military imperialism engineered by the Yankees, the South, since the war, has been considered the problem, the deviation from the true American norm. Historians have made an industry of explaining why the South is different (and evil, for that which defies the "American" as now established, is by definition



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evil). Is the South different because of slavery? white supremacy? the climate? pellagra? illiteracy? poverty? guilt? defeat? Celtic wildness rather than Anglo-Saxon sobriety?

Unnoticed in all this literature was a hidden assumption: the North is normal, the standard of all things American and good. Anything that does not conform is a problem to be explained and a condition to be annihilated. What about that hidden assumption? Should not historians be interested in understanding how the North got to be the way it is? Indeed, is there any question in American history more important?

According to standard accounts of American history (*i.e.*, Northern mythology), New Englanders fought the Revolution and founded glorious American freedom as had been planned by the "Puritan Fathers." Southerners, who had always been of questionable character, because of their fanatic devotion to slavery, wickedly rebelled against government of, by, and for the people, were put down by the armies of the Lord, and should be ever grateful for not having been exterminated. (This is clearly the view of the anonymous Union Leaguer from Portland, Maine, who recently sent me a chamber pot labeled "Robert E. Lee's soup tureen.") And out of their benevolence and devotion to the ideal of freedom, the North struck the chains from the suffering black people. (They should be forever grateful, also. Take a look at the Boston statue with happy blacks adoring the feet of Col. Robert Gould Shaw.)



Aside from the fact that every generalization in this standard history is false, an obvious defect in it is that, for anyone familiar with American history before the War, it is clear that "Southern" was American and Yankees were the problem. America was Washington and Jefferson, the Louisiana Purchase and the Battle of New Orleans, John Randolph and Henry Clay, Daniel Morgan, Daniel Boone, and Francis Marion.

Southerners had made the Constitution, saved it under Jefferson from the Yankees, fought the wars, acquired the territory, and settled the West, including the Northwest. To most Americans, in Pennsylvania and

Indiana as well as Virginia and Georgia, this was a basic view up until about 1850. New England had been a threat, a nuisance, and a negative force in the progress of America. Northerners, including some patriotic New Englanders, believed this as much as Southerners.

When Washington Irving, whose family were among the early Anglo-Dutch settlers of New York, wrote the story about the "Headless Horseman," he was ridiculing Yankees. The prig Ichabod Crane had come over from Connecticut and made himself a nuisance. So a young man

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(New York young men were then normal young men rather than Yankees) played a trick on him and sent him fleeing back to Yankeeland where he belonged. James Fenimore Cooper, of another early New York family, felt the same way about New Englanders who appear unfavorably in his writings. Yet another New York writer, James Kirke Paulding (among many others) wrote a book defending the South and attacking abolitionists. It is not unreasonable to conclude that in *Moby Dick*, the New York Democrat Herman Melville modeled the fanatical Captain Ahab on the Yankee abolitionist. In fact, the term "Yankee" appears to originate in some mingling of Dutch and Indian words, to designate New Englanders. Obviously, both the Dutch New Yorkers and the Native Americans recognized them as "different."

Young Abe Lincoln amused his neighbors in southern Indiana and Illinois, nearly all of whom, like his own family, had come from the South, with "Yankee jokes," stories making fun of dishonest peddlers from New England. They were the most popular stories in his repertoire, except for the dirty ones.

Right into the war, Northerners opposed to the conquest of the South blamed the conflict on fanatical New Englanders out for power and plunder, not on the good Americans in the South who had been provoked beyond bearing.

Many people, and not only in the South, thought that Southerners, according to their nature, had been loyal to the Union, had served it, fought and sacrificed for it as long as they could. New Englanders, according to their nature, had always been grasping for themselves while proclaiming their righteousness and superiority.

The Yankees succeeded so well, by the long cultural war described in these volumes, and by the North's military victory, that there was no longer a Yankee problem. Now the Yankee was America and the South was the problem. America, the Yankee version, was all that was normal and right and good. Southerners understood who had won the war (not Northerners, though they had shed a lot of blood, but the accursed Yankees.) With some justification they began to regard all Northerners as Yankees, even the hordes of foreigners who had been hired to wear the blue.

Here is something closer to a real history of the United States: American freedom was not a legacy of the "Puritan Fathers," but of Virginians who proclaimed and spread constitutional rights. New England gets some credit for beginning the War of Independence. After the first few years, however, Yankees played little part. The war was fought and won in the South. Besides, New Englanders had good reasons for independence — they did not fit into the British Empire economically, since one of their main industries was smuggling, and the influential Puritan clergy hated the Church of England. Southerners, in fighting for independence, were actually going against their economic interests for the sake of principle.

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Once Southerners had gone into the Union (which a number of wise statesmen like Patrick Henry and George Mason warned them against), the Yankees began to show how they regarded the new federal government: as an instrument to be used for their own purposes. Southerners long continued to view the Union as a vehicle for mutual cooperation, as they often naively still do.

In the first Congress, Yankees demanded that the federal government continue the British subsidies to their fishing fleets. While Virginia and the other Southern states gave up their vast western lands for future new states, New Englanders demanded a special preserve for themselves (the "Western Reserve" in Ohio).

Under John Adams, the New England quest for power grew into a frenzy. They passed the Sedition Law to punish anti-government words (as long as they controlled the government) in clear violation of the Constitution. During the election of 1800 the preachers in New England told their congregations that Thomas Jefferson was a French Jacobin who would set up the guillotine in their town squares and declare women common property. (What else could be expected from a dissolute slaveholder?) In fact, Jefferson's well-known distaste for mixing of church and state rested largely on his dislike of the power of the New England self-appointed saints.

When Jeffersonians took power, the New Englanders fought them with all their diminishing strength. Their poet William Cullen Bryant regarded the Louisiana Purchase as nothing but a large swamp for Jefferson to pursue his atheistic penchant for science.

The War of 1812, the Second War of Independence, was decisive for the seemingly permanent discrediting of New England. The Yankee ruling class opposed the war even though it was begun by Southerners on behalf of oppressed American seamen, most of whom were New Englanders. Yankees did not care about their oppressed poorer citizens because they were making big bucks smuggling into wartime Europe. One New England congressman attacked young patriot John C. Calhoun as a backwoodsman who had never seen a sail and who was unqualified to deal with foreign policy.

During the war Yankees traded with the enemy and talked openly of secession. (Southerners *never* spoke of secession in time of war.) Massachusetts refused to have its militia called into constitutional federal service even after invasion, and then, notoriously for years after, demanded that the federal government pay its militia expenses.

Historians have endlessly repeated that the "Era of Good Feelings" under President Monroe refers to the absence of party strife. Actually, the term was first used to describe the state of affairs in which New England traitorousness had declined to the point that a Virginia president could visit Boston without being mobbed.

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Yankee political arrogance was soulmate to Yankee cultural arrogance. Throughout the antebellum period, New England literature was characterized and promoted as *the* American literature, and non-Yankee writers, in most cases much more talented and original, were ignored or slandered. Edgar Allan Poe had great fun ridiculing the literary pretensions of New Englanders, but they largely succeeded in dominating the idea of American literature into the 20th century. Generations of Americans have been cured of reading forever by being forced to digest dreary third-string New England poets as "American literature."

In 1789, a Connecticut Puritan preacher named Jedidiah Morse published the first book of *American Geography*. The trouble was, it was not an American geography but a Yankee geography. Most of the book was taken up with describing the virtues of New England. Once you got west of the Hudson River, as Morse saw it and conveyed to the world's reading public, the U.S. was a benighted land inhabited by lazy, dirty Scotch-Irish and Germans in the Middle States and lazy, morally depraved Southerners, corrupted and enervated by slavery. New Englanders were pure Anglo-Saxons with all virtues. The rest of the Americans were questionable people of lower or mongrel ancestry. The theme of New Englanders as pure Anglo-Saxons continued right down through the 20th century. The alleged saints of American equality operated on a theory of their racial superiority. While Catholics and Jews were, in the South, accepted and loyal Southerners, Yankees burned down convents and banished Jews from the Union Army lines.

A few years after Morse, Noah Webster, also from Connecticut, published his *American Dictionary* and American spelling book. The trouble was, it was not an American dictionary but a New England dictionary. As Webster declared in his preface, New Englanders spoke and spelled the purest and best form of English of any people in the *world*. Southerners and others ignored Webster and spelled and pronounced real English until after the War of Southern Independence.

As the books show, Yankees after the War of 1812 were acutely aware of their minority status. And here is the important point: they launched a deliberate campaign to take over control of the idea of "America."

The campaign was multi-faceted. Politically, they gained profits from the protective tariff and federal expenditures, both of which drained money from the South for the benefit of the North, and New England especially. Seeking economic advantage from legislation is nothing new in human history. But the New England greed was marked by its peculiar assumptions of moral superiority. New Englanders, who were selling their products in a market from which competition had been excluded by the tariff, proclaimed that the low price of cotton was due to the fact that Southerners lacked the drive and enterprise of virtuous Yankees! (When the South was actually the *productive* part of the U.S. economy.)

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This transfer of wealth built the strength of the North. It was even more profitable than the slave trade (which New England shippers carried on from Africa to Brazil and Cuba right up to the War Between the States) and the Chinese opium trade (which they were also to break into).

Another phase of the Yankee campaign for what they considered their rightful dominance was the capture of the history of the American Revolution. At a time when decent Americans celebrated the Revolution as the common glory of all, New Englanders were publishing a literature claiming the whole credit for themselves. A scribbler from Maine named Lorenzo Sabine, for one example among many, published a book in which he claimed that the Revolution in the South had been won by New England soldiers because Southerners were traitorous and enervated by slavery. As William Gilmore Simms pointed out, it was all lies. When Daniel Webster was received hospitably in Charleston, he made a speech in which he commemorated the graves of the many heroic Revolutionary soldiers from New England which were to be found in the South. The trouble was, those graves did not exist. Many Southern volunteers had fought in the North, but no soldier from north of Pennsylvania (except a few generals) had ever fought in the South!

George Washington was a bit of a problem here, so the honor-driven, foxhunting Virginia gentleman was transformed by phony folklore into a prim New Englander in character, a false image that has misled and repulsed countless Americans since.

It should be clear, this was not merely misplaced pride. It was a deliberate, systematic effort by the Massachusetts elite to take control of American symbols and disparage all competing claims. Do not be put off by Professor Sheidley's use of "Conservative Leaders" in his title. He means merely the Yankee ruling elite who were never conservatives then or now. Conservatives do not work for "the transformation of America."

Another successful effort was a New England claim on the West. When New Englanders referred to "the West" in antebellum times, they meant the parts of Ohio and adjacent states settled by New Englanders. The rest of the great American West did not count. In fact, the great drama of danger and adventure and achievement that was the American West, from the Appalachians to the Pacific, was predominantly the work of Southerners and not of New Englanders at all. In the Midwest, the New Englanders came after Southerners had tamed the wilderness, and they looked down upon the early settlers. But in Western movies we still have the inevitable family from Boston moving west by covered wagon. Such a thing never existed! The people moving west in covered wagons were from the upper South and were despised by Boston.

So our West is reduced, in literature, to *The Oregon Trail*, a silly book written by a Boston tourist, and the phony cavortings of the Eastern sissy Teddy Roosevelt in the cattle country

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opened by Southerners. And the great American outdoors is now symbolized by Henry David Thoreau and a little frog pond at Walden, in sight of the Boston smokestacks. The Pennsylvanian Owen Wister knew better when he entitled his Wyoming novel, *The Virginian*.

To fully understand what the Yankee is today — builder of the all-powerful "multicultural" therapeutic state (with himself giving the orders and collecting the rewards) which is the perfection of history and which is to be exported to all peoples, by guided missiles on women and children if necessary — we need a bit more real history.

That history is philosophical, or rather theological, and demographic. New Englanders lived in a barren land. Some of their surplus sons went to sea. Many others moved west when it was safe to do so. By 1830, half the people in the state of New York were New England-born. By 1850, New Englanders had tipped the political balance in the Midwest, with the help of German revolutionaries and authoritarians who had flooded in after the 1848 revolutions.

The leading editors in New York City, Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant, and the big money men, were New England-born. Thaddeus Stevens, the Pennsylvania steel tycoon and Radical Republican, was from Vermont. (Thanks to the tariff, he made \$6,000 extra profit on every mile of railroad rails he sold.)

The North had been Yankeeized, for the most part quietly, by control of churches, schools, and other cultural institutions, and by whipping up a frenzy of paranoia about the alleged plot of the South to *spread slavery to the North*, which was as imaginary as Jefferson's guillotine.

The people that Cooper and Irving had despised as interlopers now controlled New York! The Yankees could now carry a majority in the North and in 1860 elect the first sectional president in U.S. history — a threat to the South to knuckle under or else. In time, even the despised Irish Catholics began to think like Yankees.

We must also take note of the intellectual revolution amongst the Yankees which created the modern version of self-righteous authoritarian "Liberalism" so well exemplified by Mrs. Clinton. In the 1830s, Ralph Waldo Emerson went to Germany to study. There he learned from philosophers that the world was advancing by dialectical process to an ever-higher state. He returned to Boston, and after marrying the dying daughter of a banker, resigned from the clergy, declared the sacraments to be a remnant of barbarism, and proclaimed The American as the "New Man" who was leaving behind the garbage of the past and blazing the way into the future state of perfection for humanity. Emerson has ever since in many quarters been regarded as *the American philosopher*, the true interpreter of the meaning of America.

From the point of view of Christianity, this "American" doctrine is heresy. From the point of view of history it is nonsense. But it is powerful enough for Ronald Reagan, who should have known better, to proclaim America as the shining City upon a Hill that was to redeem

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mankind. And powerful enough that the United States has long pursued a bipartisan foreign policy, one of the guiding assumptions of which is that America is the model of perfection to which all the world should want to conform.

There is no reason for readers of *Southern Partisan* to rush out and buy these books, which are expensive and dense academic treatises. If you are really interested, get your library to acquire them. They are well-documented studies, responsibly restrained in their drawing of larger conclusions. But they indicate what is hopefully a trend of exploration of the neglected field of Yankee history.

The highflying Yankee rhetoric of Emerson and Hillary Rodham Clinton has a nether side, which has its historical origins in the "Burnt Over District." The "Burnt Over District" was well known to antebellum Americans. Emersonian notions bore strange fruit in the central regions of New York State settled by the overflow of poorer Yankees from New England. It was "Burnt Over" because it (along with a similar area in northern Ohio) was swept over time and again by post-millennial revivalism. Here preachers like Charles G. Finney began to confuse Emerson's future state of perfection with Christianity, and God's plan for humanity with American chosenness.

If this were true, then anything that stood in the way of American perfection must be eradicated. The threatening evil at various times was liquor, tobacco, the Catholic Church, the Masonic order, meat-eating, marriage. Within the small area of the Burnt Over District and within the space of a few decades was generated what historians have misnamed the "Jacksonian reform movement:" Joseph Smith received the *Book of Mormon* from the Angel Moroni; William Miller began the Seventh Day Adventists by predicting, inaccurately, the end of the world; the free love colony of John Humphrey Noyes flourished at Oneida; the first feminist convention was held at Seneca Falls; and John Brown, who was born in Connecticut, collected accomplices and financial backers for his mass murder expeditions.

It was in this milieu that abolitionism, as opposed to the antislavery sentiment shared by many Americans, including Southerners, had its origins. Abolitionism, despite what has been said later, was *not* based on sympathy for the black people nor on an ideal of natural rights. It was based on the hysterical conviction that Southern slaveholders were evil sinners who stood in the way of fulfillment of America's divine mission to establish Heaven on Earth. It was not the Union that our Southern forefathers seceded from, but the deadly combination of Yankee greed and righteousness.

Most abolitionists had little knowledge of or interest in black people or knowledge of life in the South. Slavery promoted *sin* and thus must end. No thought was given to what would happen to the African-Americans. In fact, many abolitionists expected that evil Southern whites and blacks would disappear and the land be repopulated by virtuous Yankees.

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The darker side of the Yankee mind has had its expression in American history as well as the side of high ideals. Timothy McVeigh from New York and the Unabomber from Harvard are, like John Brown, examples of this side of the Yankee problem. (Even though distinguished Yankee intellectuals have declared that their violence was a product of the evil "Southern gun culture.")

General Richard Taylor, in one of the best Confederate memoirs, *Destruction and Reconstruction*, related what happened as he surrendered the last Confederate troops east of the Mississippi in 1865. A German, wearing the uniform of a Yankee general and speaking in heavily accented English, lectured him that now that the war was over, Southerners would be taught "the true American principles." Taylor replied, sardonically, that he regretted that his grandfather, an officer in the Revolution, and his father, President of the United States, had not passed on to him true American principles. Yankeeism was triumphant.

Since the Confederate surrender, the Yankee has always been a strong and often dominant force in American society, though occasionally tempered by Southerners and other representatives of Western civilization in America. In the 1960s the Yankee had one of his periodic eruptions of mania such as he had in the 1850s. Since then, he has managed to destroy a good part of the liberty and morals of the American peoples. It remains to be seen whether his conquest is permanent or whether in the future we may be, at least to some degree, emancipated from it.

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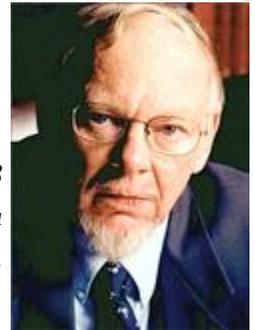
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April 24, 2003

Dr. Wilson is professor of history at the University of South Carolina and editor of [The Papers of John C. Calhoun](#).





Vol 8 Macon Daily Telegraph (Georgia) Feb. 11, 1861

Editor: Richard Mathis

The Southern Gentleman

**Southern Congress
Sixth Day**

Montgomery, Ala, Feb. 9, 1861.

Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly.

...Mr. Memminger: I conceive, Mr. President, this a fitting occasion to discharge a commission which has been entrusted to me by some of my constituency of South Carolina. I have before me a flag which some of the young ladies of South Carolina present to this Congress as a model flag for the Confederate States of America. This flag, as it will be clear upon inspection, embraces the idea of a cross—a blue cross on a red field.

The Southern Gentleman.



Vol 7 Macon Daily Telegraph (Georgia) Feb. 11, 1861

Editor: Richard Mathis

The Southern Gentleman

Southern Confederacy!

President—Hon. Jefferson Davis

Vice President—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens

Montgomery, Feb. 9.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is unanimously elected President of the Confederate States of North America, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, elected Vice-President, unanimously.

From Montgomery

Project for a Provisional Government Adopted, and to Go into Immediate Operation

Montgomery, Feb. 9.—The Congress last night unanimously agreed to the Constitution and project of a Provisional Government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample resources.

No propositions for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

The Southern Gentleman.



Vol 10 Macon Daily Telegraph (Georgia) Feb. 11, 1861

Editor: Richard Mathis

The Southern Gentleman

Southern Congress

Sixth Day

Montgomery, Ala, Feb. 9, 1861.

Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly.

I have also, Mr. President, another commission from a gentleman of taste and skill, in the city of Charleston, who offers another model, which embraces the same idea of a cross, but upon a different ground. The gentleman who offers this model appears to be more hopeful than the young ladies. They offer one with seven stars, six for the States already represented in this Congress, and the seventh for Texas, whose deputies, we hope, will soon be on their way to join us. He offers a flag which embraces the whole fifteen [slave] States. God grant that his hope may be realized, and that we may soon welcome their stars to the glorious constellation of our Southern Confederacy. (Applause.)

The Southern Gentleman.



THE SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Vol 9 Macon Daily Telegraph (Georgia) Feb. 11, 1861

Editor: Richard Mathis

The Southern Gentleman

**Southern Congress
Montgomery, Ala, Feb. 9, 1861.**

Now, Mr. President, the idea of a cross no doubt was suggested to the imagination of the young ladies by the beautiful constellation of the Southern Cross, which the Great Creator has placed in the Southern heavens by way of compensation for the glorious constellation at the North Pole. The imagination of the young ladies was doubtless inspired by the genius of Dante and the scientific skill of Humboldt.—But Sir, I have no doubt, that there was another idea associated with it in the minds of the young ladies—a religious one—and although we have not seen, in the heavens, the “in hoc signo vinces,” written upon the Labarum of Constantine, yet the same sign has been manifested to us upon the tables of the earth; for we all know that it has been by the aid of revealed religion, that we have achieved over fanaticism the victory which we this day witness; and it is becoming on this occasion that the debt of the South to the cross should be thus recognized.

The Southern Gentleman.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST



"Forrest helped to organize the American Christian terrorist group commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan." - Thelma Sims Dukes - Clarion Ledger

"FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS... THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" - FOXNEWS.COM

"... THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" USATODAY.COM

"...A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. ABC NIGHTLINE ROBIN REESE

"He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden." - Derrick Johnson, Mississippi NAACP

"FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS... THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - ERIC FONER

"HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - ERIC FONER

KNOWN AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - CHANGE.ORG

"...Ku Klux Klan's first Grand Wizard - or supreme leader...he was an extreme racist" - Mark Pitcavage, Anti-Defamation League

"...HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD." - ROBBIE BROWN, NEW YORK TIMES

ST GRAND

"Nathan Bedford Forrest is believed to have been the first grand wizard of the American Ku Klux Klan."

KNOWN AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. - ERIC FONER

"HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - ERIC FONER

"He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden." - Derrick Johnson, Mississippi NAACP

FICTION

Nathan Bedford Forrest originated the KKK
Nathan Bedford Forrest was a Grand Wizard in the KKK
"Nathan Bedford Forrest was a member of the KKK"

FACT

Nathan Bedford Forrest DID NOT originate the KKK*
Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a Grand Wizard in the KKK*
Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a member of the KKK*

*youwereliedtoabout.com

If they lied to you about this,
WHAT ELSE DID THEY LIE TO YOU ABOUT?



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The Sons of Confederate Veterans has a no tolerance policy towards hate groups



Private W.E. Berry of the fourth Texas, John Bell Hood's Brigade, was captured on September 17, at Sharpsburg in the cornfield. While he was waiting to be sent to the rear he wrote of an incident that happened and of the attachment to the Confederate Flag, even though it was not the flag of his regiment.

"While standing there I saw coming up the road from the battlefield some colors, with an escort. When they arrived the Major asked the Yankee with the colors where he got them. He said the cornfield. He turned to me and inquired if I knew the colors. I told him they belonged to the First Texas Regiment, remarking at the time that where he got the flag there was many a dead Texan there. He said there were thirteen dead men lying on or around it when he found it. I asked him to hand it to me a moment, which he did. I took it in my hand, kissed it, and handed it back to him, tears blinding my eyes."

This is a photo of that flag. The flag of the 1st Texas, captured at Sharpsburg.



Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine



There has never been a civil war in US history. The War of Federalist Aggression (1861-1865) was called a civil war to detract from the illegality of the armed invasion of the CSA.

"Patrick R. Cleburne deserves a prominent place among great heroes, who have illustrated Southern history. His name brings a thrill of the heart to every true son of the South, just as his presence brought success wherever he moved on the field of battle." Cleburne is here!" meant that "all was well."

Gen. D.H. Hill 1867

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

"As to the causes of the war, it will, of course, be understood that every former Confederate repudiates all accusations of treason or rebellion in the war, and even fighting to preserve the institution of slavery. The effort of the enemy to destroy it without compensation was practical robbery, which, of course, we resisted. The unanimity and desperation of our resistance - even to the refusal of Lincoln's suggested compensation of Fortress Monroe, after the destruction had already occurred - clearly show our struggle to have been for that right of self-government which the Englishman has claimed, and fought for, as for nothing else, since the days of King John."

Gen. Edward Porter Alexander



Two Yankees named Joel Parker with parallel observations. . . .

Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey 1863 "Slavery is no more the cause of war than gold is the cause of robbery."

Governor Parker was also highly critical of the Lincoln Administration's actions with respect to curtailing civil liberties in the name of the war effort, castigating Lincoln for suspending habeas corpus and for what Parker considered the unconstitutional nature of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Joel Parker, Harvard Professor of Law during the war and former member of the New Hampshire Legislature

"Do not perceive that Lincoln is not only an absolute monarch, but that this is an absolute uncontrollable government, a perfect military despotism?"

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

Wednesday, June 24, 1896

True Courtesy

Gen. Lee was in the cars going to Richmond one day, and was seated at the end farthest from the door. The other seats were filled with officers and soldiers. An old woman poorly dressed entered, and finding no seat, and none having been offered to her, approached the end where the general was seated. He immediately arose and gave her his seat. Instantly there was a general rising, each one offering his seat to the general. But he calmly said: "No, gentlemen, if there was no seat for the infirm woman, there can be none for me." The effect was remarkable. One after another got out of the car. The seats seemed to be too hot for them.

The general and the old lady soon had the car to themselves.

Text from the Marion Star, Marion SC from the UCV convention in Richmond.



"To me, the campaign by certain groups to remove all the symbols and memorials to our Southern past amounts to the same thing...a desecration of graves. Every flag or monument that is removed, every plaque taken down, every school or street or bridge that is renamed, is no different from a broken tombstone. It is wanton and hateful violence directed at the dead who can no longer defend themselves."

John Field Pankow

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

He who owns the language, owns the debate. This is an old truism and it's time to stop ceding the language of the current debate to our enemies. They have made the various Confederate flags "stand" for slavery and anti-minority viewpoints. But what those flags ACTUALLY stood (stand!) for is opposition to federal (central) tyranny or tyranny of ANY kind. Hence the flag was used by our soldiers in various wars BEFORE political correctness entered on the scene.

Just as Southern Americans did not dispute the use by Lincoln's tyrannous government of the trappings of the Founders' Republic - INCLUDING the language! - far too many of us today have failed to identify the symbols of the LAST republic on the North American continent as what they were: SYMBOLS OF THE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES! And so it has been laughingly simple for our enemies to give a NEW meaning to those flags and symbols (and heroes and history), a meaning which makes all that we hold dear into objects of disgust and hatred for ordinary IGNORANT people. Oh, we have DENIED that meaning, but we have failed to replace it with the TRUE meaning of our symbols and so, as "nature abhors a vacuum," we continue to see falsehood prevail over truth.

For those who have difficulty understanding our position, let them look at a flag that PREDATED Southern secession and was a familiar emblem of American resistance to British tyranny, THE GADSDEN FLAG! That, too, is coming under fire as today's tyrants recognize it for what it is, a condemnation of their works and a call for revolution. Anyone who denies that our flags have the same meaning need only look at the current attempt to add the Gadsden flag to those of the Confederacy. We should take advantage of that effort because it clearly denotes just what Southern history and heritage is all about - and it ISN'T slavery or "racism."

—Valerie Protopapas, via Facebook

THE DIXIE
BANNER

Fresh Pickings from the

Confederate Grapevine

SOMETHING TO PONDER:

Immediately after the surrender of the relics of the Southern armies that had fought the war of secession to the end and had laid down their arms upon guarantees given by General Grant, who commanded all the United States armies and was universally recognized as the savior of the Union, the leading politicians in the North, infuriated and enraged against the Southern people, sought some pretext upon which the Southern leaders could be put to ignominious death and their property confiscated and divided out among the robbers, while portions of the confiscated lands were to be allotted to the emancipated negro slaves.

Such was the program marked out by the South-haters in both houses of the United States Congress. Fortunately they were prevented from carrying out their nefarious and murderous schemes by several circumstances which may well be considered providential interventions.

Being unable to wreak their hate in mass upon the Southern people there still remained the possibility of resorting to individual outrages. One of these expedients was to try Jefferson Davis for treason and to condemn him to death and execute him. When all the great lawyers of the North had vainly searched the Constitution and laws for some warrant to make Davis a traitor, the bloody inquisitors, determined to have a victim at last, were reduced to the expedient of making one of Captain Henry Wirz the Commandant of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga.

The following from the official statistics of prisoners on both sides is of particular interest: ***

Whole number of Federals in Confederate prisons, 270,000
Number of Confederates in Northern prisons, 220,000

Excess of Federal prisoners, 50,000
Confederates died in Northern prisons, 26,436
Federals died in Southern prisons, 22,570

Excess of Confederate deaths, 3,866

Thus the death rate of Confederates in Northern prisons was over 12 per cent., while that of Federal prisoners in Southern prisons was under 9 per cent.

The Northern official record with regard to the treatment and exchange of prisoners in the war of 1861-65 was shameful, and the murder of Captain Wirz to divert public attention from the real authors of the sufferings of the prisoners on both sides was one of the greatest atrocities of modern times.

John Zakrzewski, Capt. of the 7th Brigade Honor Guard, South Carolina Division, and Color Sgt. for the Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, South Carolina (see next page)



The man above with the sword is John Zakrzewski, Capt. of the 7th Brigade Honor Guard, South Carolina Division, and Color Sgt. for the Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, South Carolina. His photo also graces page 1 of this newsletter.

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

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



ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

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



ALLEN L. CHRISTIAN

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



IN HONOR OF GG UNCLE
PVT. JAMES ARNOLD
CO. K, 29TH TENNESSEE
INFANTRY, CSA
ALLEN L. 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 GG UNCLE
PVT. ELDRIDGE CHRISTIAN
CAPT. MILLER'S CO., TENNESSEE, CSA,
LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS, "THE BEECH
CREEK JERKERS"



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



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



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. 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 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. RELIBEN VAUGHN KIDD
ADJUTANT, 4TH ALABAMA INF
REGIMENT, CSA
KILLED IN ACTION, BATTLE OF
CHICKAMAUGA
ALLEN CHRISTIAN



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



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



ALLEN CHRISTIAN

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



ALLEN CHRISTIAN

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



ALLEN CHRISTIAN

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



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



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



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



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



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



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 (GRAYS) INF. REGIMENT,
LOUISIANA AND CO. F, 13TH
BATTALION, LOUISIANA CAVALRY
REGIMENT (PARTISAN RANGERS)
MATT MCWHORTER



Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

MATT MCWHORTER



PVT. JAMES K. POLK
CONNALLY
CO. B, 10TH TEXAS INF, CSA

MATT MCWHORTER



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



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



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



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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

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

MATT MCWHORTER



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

MATT MCWHORTER



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



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

MATT MCWHORTER



Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

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



ROBERT CHARLES VICKERS

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



GARY BRAY

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



GARY BRAY

IN HONOR OF GREAT
GRANDFATHER
PVT. DAVID A. BRAY
CO. H, 34TH GEORGIA INF, CSA



GARY BRAY

CHARLES WILLIAMSON
CO. B, 6TH TEXAS CAVALRY
CSA



GARY BRAY

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
WILLIAM HARRISON JONES
22ND REG, GEORGIA INF, C.S.A.



DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF MY
3RD GREAT UNCLE
JOHN TYLER PEEBLES
44TH GEORGIA REG, CSA



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 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

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



IN MEMORY OF MY UNCLE
COL. WILLIAM HUBBARD PEEBLES
44TH GEORGIA VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY, CSA



DARYL K. COLEMAN

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



DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY OF COUSIN
SGT. SILAS ANDREW STARR
42ND GEORGIA INF, CSA



DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN HONOR OF MY COUSIN
ABSALOM J. OGLETREE
CO. I, 15TH ALABAMA INF, CSA



DARYL K. COLEMAN

IN MEMORY AND HONOR OF
GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER
PVT. JOHN M. C. COLEMAN
CO. G, 63RD REG, GEORGIA VOL.
INF., C.S.A.



DARYL K. COLEMAN

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



IN HONOR OF GREAT
GRANDFATHER
WILLIAM TAYLOR HARRIS
PVT., CO. L, 5TH GEORGIA RES.,
CSA



DARYL K. COLEMAN

Memorial Wall to our Confederate Ancestors

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



IN HONOR OF COUSIN
LT. ELIJAH FLETCHER STARR
SURGEON, CO. C
24TH GEORGIA INF REG, CSA
DARYL K. COLEMAN



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



IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF
4TH GREAT GRANDFATHER
JOHN GILMORE FRY
CHAPLAIN, CO. F
7TH GEORGIA REG, CSA
DARYL K. COLEMAN



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



Photos From Recent Events

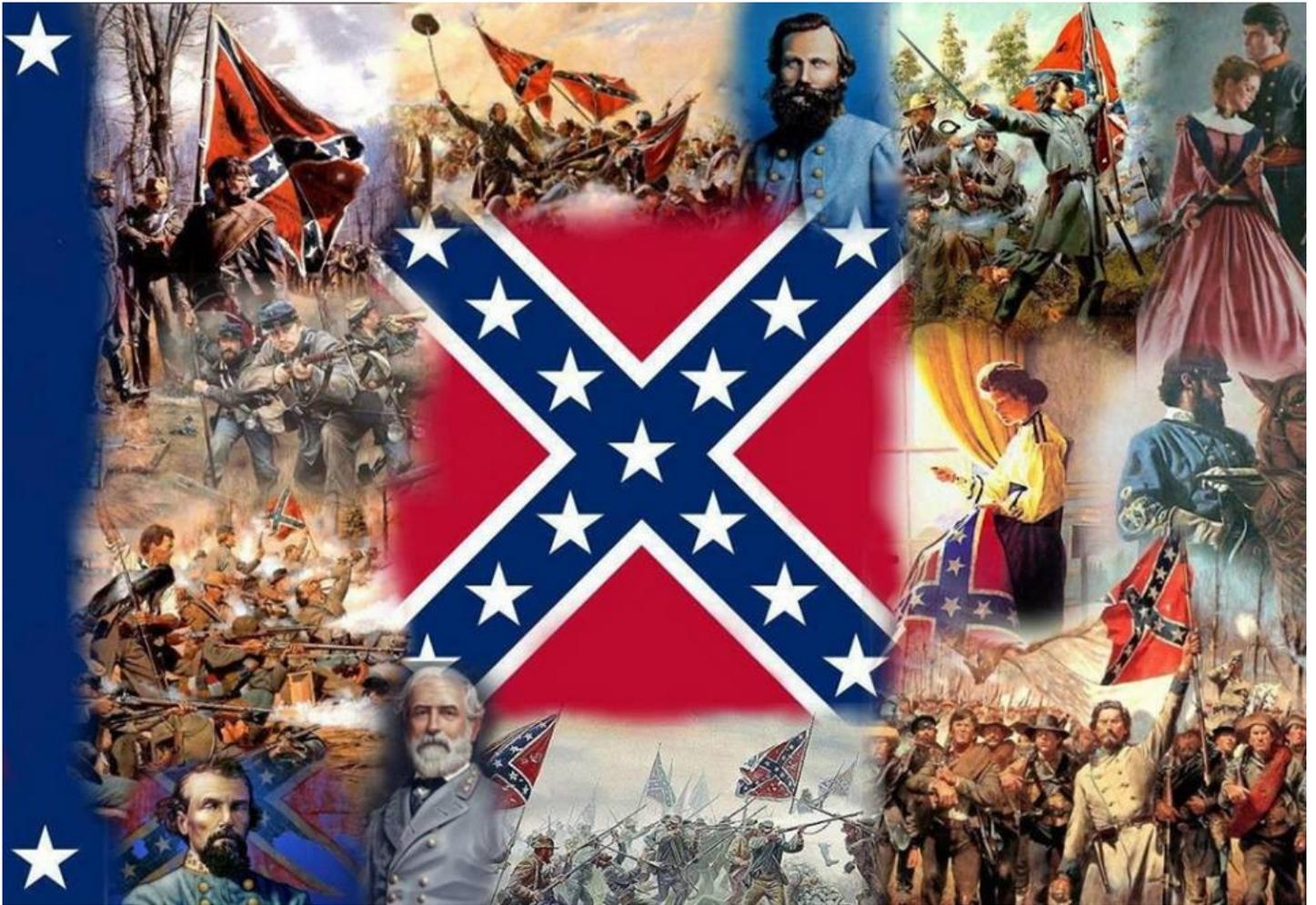


Cdr. Doug Garnett presented on Battlefield Medicine of the War



Photos From Recent Events





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.