



## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

# THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2009

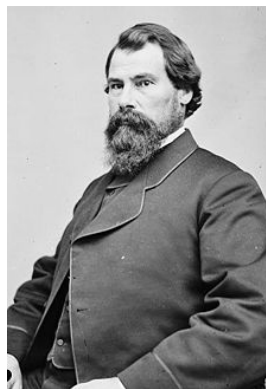
### FIRST MEETING OF NEW SCV CAMP GREAT SUCCESS

On Tuesday, January 13, 2009, the first and organizational meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was held at the Palestine, Texas Public Library. There is a lot of excitement about this new SCV camp being formed in Palestine. Since there was a John H. Reagan United Confederate Veterans Camp in Palestine years ago, many feel like it is long over due that a Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp be formed to continue with the charge of honoring those who gave all in the War Between the States and preserving the South's true history.

We are very honored to be able to use the name of John H. Reagan in naming our camp. He was a brilliant,

highly respected man of Texas and the South, with esteemed character. Mr. Reagan made his home in Palestine for many years until his death in 1905.

There were approximately 30 people in attendance at this meeting from local areas and across Central and East Texas. Carol Herrington, Palestine Public Library Director welcomed everyone to the Library. The meeting was called to order and the opening prayer was given by Charles Nunnally. The pledges were led by Marc Robinson and the SCV Charge was read by Calvin Nicholson. A recent SCV recruitment video was shown and enjoyed by everyone. (continued on page 3)



**John H. Reagan**

Oct 8, 1818 – March 6, 1905

Post Master General of the Confederate States of America

Secretary of the Treasury CSA

U. S. Senator from Texas

U. S. Representative from Texas

Chairman Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

### PERIOD CORRECT CLOTHING: BY CALVIN NICHOLSON

The term "farby" may or may not be familiar to you. It means, in the re-enacting community "far be it from me to say you are not period correct". "Period correct" is what most re-enactors strive for. In appearance, in beards, in haircuts and styles, clothing, accessories, even through terms of speech and

accents. The true living history re-enactor tries to paint a historic or "period correct" experience for his or her self as well as spectators who may be in attendance at an event. The right uniform would depend on the period, branch of service and the theater of the war you wish to portray. Most infantry units for two

periods 1861-62 and 1863-65. In the early war period they would go two ways, one would be a nice uniform such as those worn by state troops or local city units. These would all be matched and would tend to be colorful.

(continued on page 5)

### CAMP MEETINGS

2nd Saturday of Each Month  
06:00 PM  
Covered Dish Meal  
Museum for East Texas Culture  
400 Micheaux Avenue  
Palestine, Texas

(Old John H. Reagan High School Building, Near State Hwy 19 five blocks east of courthouse)

Guests are welcome!

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## ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

### MARCH

Provided by Kirby McCord

**March 2, 1861:** The Texas Secession Convention approved an ordinance accepting Confederate statehood. Previously, on February 1, 1861, the Secession Convention had voted 166 to 8 for secession from the Union.

**March 2, 1864:** One-legged Union Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, participating in a daring Union cavalry raid toward Richmond, is killed. On his body is found an unsigned order for Dahlgren and his men to burn Richmond and kill Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. Confederate General Robert E. Lee demands to know who issued such an infamous order. Union General Meade declares no such order was issued.

**March 4, 1861:** On the same day that Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, the people of Texas voted to ratify the ordinance of secession: 46,129 for secession, 14,697 against. Trying to lay the blame for dissolution of the nation on the South, Lincoln's inaugural address promises not to interfere with slavery in states where it currently exists, then intones: "in your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war."

**March 7, 1862:** 17,000 Confederates led by Earl Van Dorn, including Missouri state guards under Sterling Price, a division of Texas troops under Ben McCulloch, and three regiments of Indians under Albert Pike attack the Union army under Samuel Curtis at Pea Ridge/Elkhorn Tavern. Although initially successful, the attack fails to destroy the Union army when McCulloch is killed and the Indians inexplicably leave the battlefield. The next day, although inflicting more casualties on the Union than suffering themselves (1384 to 800), the Confederates withdraw, essentially leaving Arkansas in Union hands.

**March 8, 1862:** At Hampton Roads, Virginia, the ironclad *CSS Virginia* (formerly the wooden *USS Merrimack*) attacks a squadron of Union wooden-hulled vessels, heavily damaging *USS Minnesota* and putting *USS Cumberland* and *USS Roanoke* out of commission. The next day, *Virginia* sallies forth to do more damage and is surprised to find the ironclad *USS Monitor*, (the "cheese box on a raft") awaiting her. They duel for several hours and are unable to inflict significant damage on each other. *Virginia* withdraws to the safety of the harbor and never sails again.

**March 13, 1863:** The Confederate Ordnance Laboratory at Brown's Island, near Richmond, Virginia, is virtually destroyed by an accidental detonation of an explosive device by a worker. 69 factory workers are killed, 62 of whom are women, revealing the increasing role women are taking in industrial, as well as clerical and even farm service.

**March 13, 1865:** The Confederate Congress passes a bill calling for the arming of black slaves for use in the Southern armies. President Davis immediately signs the bill into law.

**March 16, 1861:** The territory of Arizona, in convention at Mesilla, votes to leave the Union and join the Confederacy. The Confederate government later establishes a territorial government for Arizona.

**March 19, 1865:** In the last offensive action of his Confederate army, General Joseph Johnston with 21,000 troops attacks an isolated wing (30,000 men) of General William Sherman's army (100,000) near Bentonville, North Carolina. After three days of fighting, Johnston retreats, having suffered 2,606 casualties to 1,646 for the Union, before Sherman can envelop Johnston's tiny force.

**March 25, 1865:** In the last offensive action of his Confederate army, General Robert E. Lee attempts to break the Union siege at Petersburg, sending General John B. Gordon's men against Fort Steedman. Although initially successful, the Union army just has too many troops, and is able to counter attack and surround the Confederate attackers, resulting in 4,000 Confederate casualties to only 1,150 Union losses.

**March 28, 1862:** After advancing up the Rio Grande River, winning a victory at Valverde, and capturing Albuquerque and Santa Fe, General Henry Hopkins Sibley's Confederate troops are turned back at the stale-mated Battle of Glorieta Pass when Sibley's supply train is destroyed. Without supplies, Sibley is forced to retreat all the way back to Texas.

**March 31, 1861:** The Union army surrenders Fort Bliss to Texas state troops.

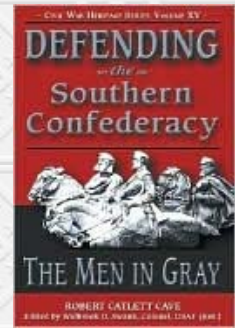
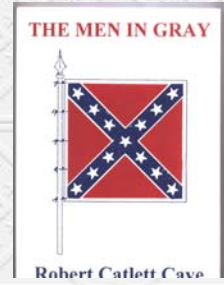
**March 31, 1865:** Although outnumbered five to one, Confederate General George Pickett successfully defends Five Forks, allowing the Confederate government to evacuate Richmond, Virginia.

## BOOK REVIEW: MEN IN GRAY

I recently read a book titled, "The Men in Gray" by Robert Catlett Cave in which I enjoyed very much. Mr. Cave lived from 1843-1923 and served along with his two brothers in the 13th Regiment Virginia Infantry. Having promised his father, "that he would serve Virginia as long as she might need his service," Cave enlisted on April 17 as soon as Virginia voted secession. All three brothers survived the war and all three were wounded. After the war Mr. Cave went into business for a short time, but soon gave it up to preach. He was ordained in the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ. He eventually ended up in St. Louis where he was living when he put this little

book together. It was originally published in 1911. It is a compilation of three essays. The first is a speech which was delivered by Mr. Cave at the unveiling of a Confederate monument in Richmond in 1894 and offers a concise but clear statement of the causes that led up to the war between the North and the South. The second refutes the popular misrepresentations of the social conditions existing in the South before the war, focusing on the allegedly widespread maltreatment of the Negro slaves by their Southern masters. The third is an excellent synopsis of the centuries' old struggle between the "Cavalier" and the "Puritan," both in the Old World and in the New, which eventually

erupted in the travesty of the sectional conflict that left the constitutional Union in ruins. I greatly appreciated how he wonderfully described and defended his fellow soldiers and sailors that served the Confederate States of America in his book. I highly recommend reading this little 143 page book. The best way to find a copy is to search [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) using the authors name. There are many options including used editions and new reprints (\$13-16). Several reprints have been made over the years. The 2001 reprint ISBN 13 # is 9781572492615 pictured in the center to the right.\*



These are all the same book printed by different publishers

## FIRST MEETING OF NEW SCV CAMP GREAT SUCCESS (CONTINUED)

The East Texas Brigade Commander, Tommy Holmes, began the business meeting. Officer elections were held. A slate of the camp's four provisional officers were nominated for election by Ronnie Hatfield. Those officers were Marc Robinson, Commander, Calvin Nicholson, Lt. Commander, Forrest Bradberry, Adjutant, and Ed Furman, Chaplain. Charles Nunnally seconded the motion. All were elected to serve the camp during the 2008-2009 fiscal year. The remaining officers will be elected as soon as possible

subsequent to a member notification of that election. There were a total of ten potential charter members present at this first meeting. Ed Furman ended the meeting with prayer around 7:00 PM. Refreshments were served as many began filling out membership and transfer applications. Several distinguished guests were present including Steve Wooley, SCV Central Texas Brigade Commander, and several other officers and their wives from various camps across East and Central Texas.

We look forward to fulfilling our SCV charge and enjoying the fellowship of other compatriots at the same time.\*



John H. Reagan in his elder years

"MY ENDEAVOR HAS BEEN TO CONFORM TO THE TRUTH OF HISTORY, AND TO MAKE NO TRUCE WITH ERROR BY COMPROMISE."  
JOHN H. REAGAN FROM HIS BOOK, MEMOIRS...

## VAL VERDE ARTILLERY BATTERY AT FIELDS CHAPEL CEMETERY DEDICATION



“AT 5 PM THE VAL VERDE BATTERY OPENS UPON THE ENEMY WITH A TELLING EFFECT.”  
DIARY OF H.C. MEDFORD, CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, APRIL 8, 1864

The Val Verde Artillery Battery (shown above) was present at the Cross of St. Andrews Camp’s double marker ceremony held at Field’s Chapel Cemetery this past November. Field’s Chapel is located in Anderson County approximately 11 miles east of Palestine on State Hwy 84. A Confederate marker was placed on each grave of Spencer Tomlin Hassell and George Washington Croft’.

The Fields Chapel Ceremony’s Salute to the Confederate Dead included the Cross of St. Andrews rifle squad and the Val Verde Battery. Members of the Val Verde Battery present were from left to right: Kirby McCord, Tom James, Calvin Nicholson, Forrest Bradberry, Marc Robinson and Cadet Josh Pullin (not pictured).

The Val Verde Battery cannons are owned by the John-

son-Sayers-Nettles SCV Camp #1012 of Teague, Texas. The men who reenact in this battery are members or associate members of their camp. Several members of the Reagan camp are associate members of the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles camp.

Look for an article about the history of the actual Val Verde Artillery Battery in the next issue of this newsletter.

## PERIOD CORRECT CLOTHING, CONTINUED

The second would be the later stages of the war that saw clothing stores hard to get and many southern troops wore what clothing they piece together, and most of what they did have was well worn.

The uniform of the "Val Verde Battery" is 1861-62 consisting of a Tuscaloosa gray shell jacket trimmed in red to designate artillery, sky blue trousers, in either the infantry or cavalry styles, red kepi trimmed in dark blue or black or a black slouch hat that goes back to the origins of the capture of the original cannons at Val Verde, New Mexico. The rest of the outfit would include a canteen, white haversack, white or natural suspenders, brown belt with a Texas buckle, brogans, and gaiters. Also worn were knee high boots due to the artillery being considered part of the cavalry. Shirts for the soldiers almost never matched in any unit due to most of them being sent from home more than being supplied by the state or government.

Shirts, for the most part, are called "battle shirts" were of the pullover design with long tails and full sleeves, they may or may not have

had collars and either way is correct.

Accoutrements for infantry goes a little farther, you would have in addition to the haversack and canteen a cartridge box, cap box, bayonet and rifle and a bayonet frog, bed roll or backpack.

Period clothing can either be bought or made, as it was in the past. Patterns are available online or at most sutlers' who handle clothing at re-enactments. Many re-enactors, especially women prefer to make their own clothes.

Some of the sutlers where period clothing may be obtained are: Mercury Supply Company Sutler (this is where Valverde battery uniforms come from, you may order by telephone or online); C&D Jarnagin Company (you can order by telephone or online or they have a store that is in Corinth, Mississippi). Some other sutlers that are available online are: Fall Creek FTHA Civil War Sutlers, Regimental Quartermaster, Thickety Creek or Blockade Runner. There are many others, some that specialize in certain things like

period tin ware, ladies' apparel, saddles, guns, cannons and cannon supplies, etcetera. I have gone online and looked up rifles and guns at Gunbroker.com and found that you can probably buy a gun as cheap from a sutler or somebody that is getting out of re-enacting. As you can probably see by now, if it has to do with re-enacting or living history, regardless of the time period, there is someone that will supply what you need. You can even find period correct items on Ebay and online there are books, magazines, catalogues, and patterns for men, women and children. Also, if you are looking for old-timey pots and pans, my wife and I have bought several old ladles, iron cookware and even a porcelain "slop jar" at Canton.

The key to re-enacting is don't buy everything you need before you actually attend a re-enactment. Most units have extra items and you can piece together a uniform over time.

Give it a try and have some fun! It is not for everybody, but if it is for you, be forewarned, it gets into your blood.



CORPORAL, ARTILLERY U.S. ARMY

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**March 14** - John H. Reagan Camp meeting 6:00 pm at the Museum for East Texas Culture. Families and guests are welcomed.

Bring a covered dish and enjoy the fellowship.

Program: Anderson County Historian, Forrest Bradberry, will present a program on John Henninger Reagan.

March 27-29 Camp Ford Living History at Tyler PPO. Johnny Holley [jlh63@flash.net](mailto:jlh63@flash.net)

April 19 - 2:00 pm. Memorial & Marker Dedication in Cherokee Co. at Henry Cemetery on FM 23 at Gallatin, Texas. This is an annual event hosted by UDC

Moses Buckner and Invincible Rose Chapter 37. Will need uniformed men for rifle squad & flag bearers. Please contact Cindy Bobbitt PPO. 903-683-5554.

[cbobbitt@peoplepc.com](mailto:cbobbitt@peoplepc.com)

April 2

Reenactment events calendar, go to: [www.12thtexasartillery.org](http://www.12thtexasartillery.org) or contact Calvin Nicholson, 903-391-3243

[cwnicholson@hotmail.com](mailto:cwnicholson@hotmail.com)

**June 12, 13, and 14**

2009 SCV State Convention Reunion in Waco, Texas. 14 at the Waco Hilton, located at 113 S. University Parks Dr. The

phone number is 254-754-8484.

You can call and make reservations or go to their website which is:

[www.waco.hilton.com](http://www.waco.hilton.com).

Then click on, make reservations. Our group code is: SCV. You can reserve rooms with one king size or with 2 double. Either way you reserve the price per room is \$109. You must reserve by April 30 to get this price. After that the rooms jump to \$139. All events will take place at the hotel except the memorial service which will be held at a local church which is close by. Shelly Campbell is our contact there if are any problems.

"IN ALL MY PERPLEXITIES AND DISTRESSES, THE BIBLE HAS NEVER FAILED TO GIVE ME LIGHT AND STRENGTH"

-ROBERT E. LEE-

## THE FAILURE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE By Kirby McCord

In July of 1863, Robert E. Lee (as well as many Northerners) properly recognized that the Army of Northern Virginia was arguably the finest military force of its time in the world. It could boast openly of defeating its opponent in seven of nine major battles, and the two that did not qualify as victories (Antietam and Fair Oaks) were tactical draws, although strategic defeats, and both involved the Southern Army being outnumbered by at least two to one. In fact, in all nine, Lee's army had been outnumbered, and had been hampered by notoriously inadequate supplies, while facing perhaps the world's best supplied army. Lee's army was on a roll. They were basking in the glory of the terrifically one-sided victory at Fredericksburg and the daring flank attack at Chancellorsville. Lee had just finished routing Federal troops on July 1, and had come remarkably close to routing the Federals on July 2, bleeding the Union Army of the Potomac greatly. Lee was certain one more gallant rush from his spirited troops would result in another glorious Confederate victory-- a victory that might end the war. Thus, the scene was set for Pickett's Charge.

But why did that attack fail?

Was Lee overconfident? The record shows Lee was confident, and rightly so, based on the history of the Army of Northern Virginia. Although underfed and under armed, Lee's army was a group of magnificent over achievers. The troops were confident, even eager to

"get at" the Yankees. They had marched further faster than their opponents, they had outfought the Yankees in every contest, and, unlike their opponents, they had never been routed. Lee's confidence in his men was well placed, so overconfidence was not an issue.

Was the attack badly conceived, planned, or executed? Again, the record reveals no fault here. The Federals were in an excellent defensive position, with the ends of their line anchored in dual-supporting hills: Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill on the north and Round Top and Little Round Top on the south. Any attack on either flank resulted in enfilading fire from the supporting hill and was further stymied by attacking uphill over very broken ground. Lee had attacked both flanks the previous day and was assured by the visible movement of troops from the center to the flanks that his opponent Meade had leeched men from the center to bolster the flanks. And although an attack on the center of Meade's line would be across open ground, Cemetery Ridge, in the Union center, was not a naturally defensible position. Conceptually, that was the place to attack.

Longstreet was meticulous in planning every detail, from the artillery cannonade preceding the assault to the disposition of every regiment of every brigade. When given the assignment, his analytical mind quickly saw the need for a larger attacking force, so he petitioned Lee for more troops from Hill's corps, and received Pettigrew's division and half of Trimble's division as well (which always leads one to question why it is labeled "Pickett's Charge"). Longstreet not only positioned the batteries, he even located the best point of observation for Alexander to monitor the effects of the artillery fire. In short, no detail was lacking in the planning.

As for the attack itself, the officers and men performed admirably, align-

ing themselves perfectly, marching in good order through the maelstrom of fire. The Union troops were astonished at the discipline and zeal with which the attack was carried out.

So if Pickett's Charge was well conceived, well planned, and well executed, why did it fail? The answer is simple: mathematics.

To begin with, standard infantry tactics of the day established the most efficient means of moving troops to attack in a measured gait: the men would all move at the same speed so the formation would not break up. The gait determined not only the speed but the distance of the steps taken. On the march, an infantry unit would use what was called common time, which meant that in one minute, they would take 90 steps and cover 70 yards. This was deemed too slow in an attack, but a fast pace over any distance at all would overly tire the men. Therefore, in an attack, an infantry unit would advance at what was called "quick-time," accelerating their pace to cover 86 yards in one minute (110 steps). Only at the very end of the advance, the last 100 yards or so, would the pace really increase, to what was called "double-quick time." They would increase their pace and cover 109 yards in 140 steps in the last one minute of a charge. Note that a charge was not some pell-mell dash toward the enemy, but a methodical advance designed to maintain unit cohesion until the men were close enough to inflict maximum damage on the enemy. Using simple math and measuring the distance of Pickett's Charge at approximately 1800 yards, the "quick time" advance would take approximately 20 minutes, with the final "double-quick time" of the last hundred yards adding another 50 seconds or so.

As far as the formation infantry used, the standard approach for an attack across open ground was "in line," that is, a regiment would face the enemy abreast in a double line, men standing



The Angle on the third day at Gettysburg

## THE FAILURE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE (CONTINUED)

shoulder to shoulder. Allowing two feet of space for each soldier, the front of a 1,000 man unit would be approximately 1,000 feet. In Pickett's charge, five brigades (from right to left: Kemper's, Garnett's, Fry's, Marshall's, and Davis') made up the front line of advancing troops that would break the Union line, and three brigades (Armistead's, Lowrance's and Lane's) made up a second or reserve line that would exploit the breakthrough.

Now Alexander's preceding artillery barrage was designed to silence the Union artillery. At certain points, it was somewhat successful, knocking out or killing the crews of about twelve of the Union guns. But the Federal guns also silenced about the same number of Confederate guns. This apparent destruction does not illustrate the ineffectiveness of field guns at taking out other field guns at long range, because at the end of the cannonade, the Confederates still had about 120 guns in action, while the men in blue had at least 126 guns still in action on Cemetery Ridge (and more on Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top that could fire when the Confederate infantry approached Cemetery Ridge).

Field guns such as those employed at Gettysburg were ideally suited to breaking up charging infantry, and that is precisely what the remaining federal artillery set about doing. Once the infantry passed through Alexander's guns, the Confederate artillery was essentially out of action, afraid to shoot over their own men for fear of causing friendly fire casualties. But the federal guns were under no such restriction. Guns at that period could fire two aimed shots per minute if sights needed to be adjusted, and 3 shots per minute if no sight adjustment were required (if advancing troops were less than 350 yards away). That means that each Union gun was able to fire about 45 projectiles at the Confederate infantry, or a total of at least 5,670 shots, roughly one fourth of which would have been canister, a particularly destructive projectile that turned a cannon into a giant shotgun at close range. Please note, these numbers do not include enfilading artillery fire from Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top-- these numbers ac-

count only for the Union guns on Cemetery Ridge.

Although Lee and Longstreet both said later that 15,000 men were used in the assault, the present-for-duty rosters for the regiments and brigades participating in the attack reveal somewhere between 11,500 and 12,000 were actually involved.

Now, if the Union artillery was only mildly successful, they would have struck the Confederate infantry with at least one in five case and solid shot rounds, and one of three canister rounds. That means that no less than 657 case and solid shot projectiles struck the advancing Confederate troops, and 462 canister rounds plowed into human bodies. In the infantry formations noted above, a solid or case shot on target would result in a minimum of four casualties; a canister projectile on target would produce a minimum of eight casualties, usually more. This translates into 6,324 Confederate casualties, or more than half of the attacking forces. This is not taking into account Union rifle fire. After action reports indicated the Confederate attacking force lost almost 70% casualties. The striking thing is how perilously close it came to succeeding, with the front line of Pettigrew's and the second line of Pickett's Divisions actually penetrating the Union lines before succumbing to overwhelming casualties.

Mathematically, it seems that Pickett's Charge was doomed from the outset. This is not to say Lee made a blatantly incompetent decision. In hindsight, it was clearly a mistake, but please remember, no Confederate knew how many artillery pieces the Federals had on Cemetery Ridge-- the numbers used above are from Union sources. And attacking the Union center, based on circumstances and available information, was the logical thing to do. When asked after the war about whose fault it was that they lost at Gettysburg, George Pickett tactfully but accurately avoided naming Confederate blunders and answered, "I thought the Yankees had something to do with it." Math may have played a role as well.

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"IT IS ALL MY FAULT. IT IS ALL MY FAULT," GENERAL LEE APOLOGIZING TO WHAT HE THINKS ARE DISPIRITED MEN AS THE SURVIVORS RETURN FROM PICKETT'S CHARGE. THEY REFUSE TO LET LEE TAKE THE BLAME AND ACTUALLY ARGUE WITH HIM. THEN LEE CONTINUES: "WE SHALL REST AND TRY IT AGAIN ANOTHER DAY. NOW YOU MUST SHOW GOOD ORDER. NEVER LET THEM SEE YOU RUN."



## JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP

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Newsletter Editor

CAMP WEB SITE COMING  
IN THE NEAR FUTURE

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. **Camp associate membership** is available as well to those who are committed to uphold our charge and do not have the Confederate lineage.

## 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."*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 2nd Saturday of  
Each Month - 06:00 PM  
Covered Dish Meal  
Museum for East Texas Culture  
400 Micheaux Ave.  
Palestine, Texas

(Old John H. Reagan High School bldg.  
Near State Hwy 19 five blocks east of  
courthouse)