



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 5

JUNE 2009

COMMANDER'S CORNER

On May 2, 2009 at the Bonner Cemetery in Freestone County, the John H. Reagan Camp 2156 members shined like new silver in remembrance of the Confederate dead buried there. I must say that our drill practices are really paying off. Those members participating in the Reagan Camp Color/Honor Guard and the Val Verde Battery did an outstanding job representing our Confederate ancestors. And the program would not have been near as nice without the lovely ladies of the UDC and OCR who represented and honored our ancestors equally as well. It is a honor and privilege to be associated with such a fine group of ladies and gentlemen.

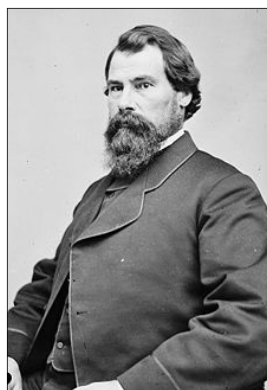
Inside this issue, I would like to bring special attention to the article by Ronnie Hatfield on page 5 as he discusses the empty chair tradition we started at our camp this past meeting in May.

Chaplain Ed Furman is the chairman of the special committee organizing the Great Confederate Picnic being planned sometime during the month of October. We had some great ideas arise at our last meeting and I know Ed would

appreciate any and all help and ideas with this upcoming event. It will be a great opportunity to get to meet many other folks also involved in preserving our Confederate heritage, to listen to some great speakers, and to simply enjoy ourselves.

Our new camp's first Confederate Grave Ceremony to host is coming up soon. I would like to encourage as much support as possible from all of our camp members and guests who can attend the Confederate Marker Dedication on Saturday June 6 at 10:30 AM at the Winn Cemetery near Marquez, Texas. I have no doubt, especially if you haven't been to one of these ceremonies before, it will be one to remember. These ceremonies are opportunities for us to not only honor our CSA Veterans, but also to remember and reflect on why it is so important to do what we do in SCV.

Military Weekend at the Texas State Railroad was held on Saturday and Sunday of Memorial Day weekend. Lets give a big thank you to those reenactors from our camp who represented Confederate Veterans at this event and in Dallas on Memorial Day.→



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

May God bless the memory of the Confederate Soldier and their just and noble Cause,
Marc Robinson

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!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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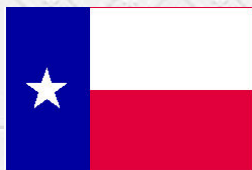
NORMA HOLLEY PRESENTS PROGRAM - JUNE 20 MEETING "KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE"

According to Northern sources, "the Knights of the Golden Circle, or KGC was the most powerful subversive organization ever to operate within the United States. It helped rip America apart in the Civil War and it stealthily planned a Second War of Secession years after the surrender at Appomattox."

Ms. Holley is the current director of the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose (TSOCR); Assistant Recording Secretary General, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Personal Page to Texas Division President, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Past Secretary/Treasurer,

TSOCR; Past President, Emma Sansom Chapter #31, TSOC; Vice President, Marshall #12, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

I am very excited about Ms. Holley's presenting this program to our camp. I hope you are too and will encourage your wives to attend!



MILITARY WEEKEND TEXAS STATE RAILROAD. PALESTINE, TEXAS MAY 23-24, 2009



Camp #2156 Adjutant, Forrest Bradberry, Jr. educating folks about the Confederate Soldier.



Camp #2156 and #1012 members educating folks about the Confederate Artillery Soldier, cannon and equipment.



Camp #1012 Commander Stanley Black, right, along with Camp #2156 Commander Marc Robinson, left, visiting with visitors at the Texas State Railroad park on Military Weekend, May 23, 2009



PFC Bill Taylor, a senior at Westwood High School, in Palestine pulled the lanyard to fire the cannon on one of the rounds fired on Saturday.

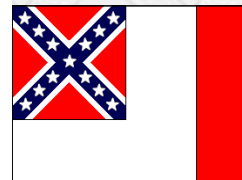


The blue flag with the white moon in the center is the Hardee Battle Flag. Designed by General Hardee for the troops of his corps, this flag was first flown at the Battle of Shiloh. When General Joe Johnston ordered a standardization of Battle Flags, the division of General Patrick Cleburne successfully appealed to keep their Hardee flags. Thus, the Hardee/Cleburne flag was flown until the final surrender of the Army of Tennessee in April 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina.





**MEMORIAL DAY
RESTLAND AND LAUREL LAND CEMETERIES
DALLAS, TEXAS
MAY 25, 2009**



Reagan Camp Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp Commander Stanley Black and Lifetime SCV member Norman Stubbs, along with several of Norman's friends fired two cannons including one of the Val Verde Battery howitzers 21 times between two cemeteries in Dallas, Texas on Memorial Day to honor all of our Military Veterans. The two cannons worked together for a 21 round gun salute at each cemetery. There was a 15 second delay between each round fired with one firing 10 rounds and the other 11 rounds at each cemetery. These soldiers were firing as in a battle situation. Thank you to all these compatriots for there dedication and remembrance of our veterans.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER BY RONNIE HATFIELD COPYRIGHT 1995

Lord, secure my brother's safety.
This I ask and nothing more.
Guide them safely back to mother's arms,
and away from deadly shores.

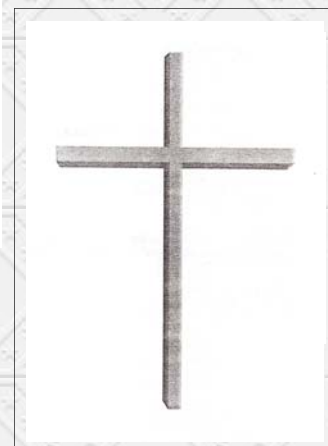
For I am my brother's keeper Lord,
and their lives have just begun.
So I pray that you protect them Lord,
until the battle's done.

Not just the ones who share my blood,
but all who wear the gray.
For they too, are my brothers Lord,
and will need your help today.

As we march into the battle Lord,
give us strength until it's done.
And if one must die for victory's cause,
then let me be that one!

And my brothers who are with you Lord,
in that bright land beyond the sky,
Let 'em know we ain't forgot 'em Lord,
And their cause will never die!

Amen



BIOGRAPHIES OF OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

Sgt. Paul Elisha Alexander Williams
4th Regiment
South Carolina Infantry
By Gary Williams

Paul Elisha Alexander Williams was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, on March 15, 1841. He was the youngest of sixteen children and a grandson of a soldier of the American Revolution. His father was Jeremiah Williams, a South Carolina planter. He was educated at an academy in the county and began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen. He left the college in Charleston, South Carolina, in March, and in April of 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was mustered into Company I of the 4th South Carolina Infantry. In 1862, his unit was reorganized into the Palmetto South Carolina Sharpshooters, and he continued service with that unit until the final surrender. Williams served as a private, a corporal, and then toward the end of the war was promoted to sergeant.

Williams served as a private and a corporal in the 4th South Carolina Infantry under Colonel J.E.B. Sloan. During the Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, his regiment held the position near the stone bridge along with Wheat's Louisiana Tigers. They were the first unit to encounter the Union Army. They held back the superior number of Yankees for over an hour and prevented the Union Army from crossing the Bull Run River. This action was praised by General Irvin McDowell's adjutant as "one of best pieces of soldiery on either side." The 4th South Carolina held their position until "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade arrived. In a letter dated July 23, 1861, Colonel J.E.B. Sloan cited many of his officers and soldiers for bravery during the battle. Among the names listed was Private Williams of Com-

pany I. (Official Records, Series 1 Volume 2, Page 469)

Williams served with the 4th South Carolina during the Battles of Gaines' Mill and Seven Pines (Fair Oaks). Under Colonel Micah Jenkins the 4th South Carolina broke through the center of the Federal lines and delivered a decisive blow to the enemy. During the Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, Williams received a gun shot wound through the elbow and lost two months of active duty. Williams was also present during the Battles of Second Manassas, South Mountain, and Sharpsburg.

During service with the Palmetto South Carolina Sharpshooters, Williams' regiment and brigade were attached to the divisions of D. R. Jones, John B. Hood, George E. Pickett and John Bratton, all part of Gen. James Longstreet's Corps. During this service Williams fought in the Battles of Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor.

During the Petersburg Campaign/Siege Williams was wounded in the head on June 21, 1864. A burial detail found young Williams on the field with a rifle bullet the size of a grape embedded in his upper left forehead. After the bullet and skull fragments were removed he remained unconscious for three days.

The effects of this wound would render him unable for duty for six months—in fact, it never healed until after the war. About three days before the close of the war Williams was captured; but several hours later was retaken, and some Federals were also taken. At the time of the Confederate surrender, Williams was at Appomattox Court House.



The Bonnie Blue Flag

The Palmetto South Carolina Sharpshooters was the largest regiment to surrender. Records show that it contained slightly less than four hundred officers and men when it finally laid down its arms. Williams claimed that he never signed the surrender—research bears this claim to be true. Williams was one of six brothers to have served the Confederate States of America; five of the six survived the war.

Williams returned to his home and completed his medical studies. He graduated his medical studies. He married Charity Elizabeth Pickle and left for Texas in May of 1865. Dr. Williams settled in Montalba, Anderson County, Texas, where he practiced medicine and farmed 960 acres with his family of eight children. Dr. Williams rode a Tennessee walking horse to call on the sick. It is said that many times the cold gray hours of the morning twilight would find the doctor sitting erect in the saddle sound asleep. At about the age of sixty, his health began to give away. He died of pneumonia on June 4, 1915, at the age of 74. Dr. Paul Elisha Alexander Williams is buried in Liberty Cemetery near Palestine, Texas.

Editor note: Gary Williams is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, 2nd Lt. Commander of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 and a member of the camp's Color and Honor Guard.

AN EMPTY CHAIR TO REMEMBER THOSE WHO NEVER CAME HOME BY RONNIE HATFIELD

Between 1861 and 1865, approximately 1,000,000 fathers, sons, and brothers served the Confederacy. Almost a third lost their lives on battlefields across the South, and in prison camps in the north.

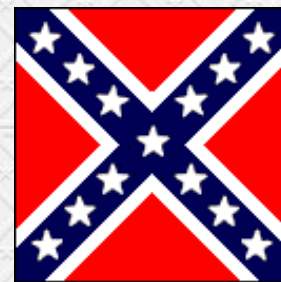
In thousands of homes across the South, an empty chair at the table was a daily reminder of that soldier who never returned home. Of that father who would never again hold his wife or children close, of that

brother or son, whose laughter would never again be heard. In many of those homes, that chair was kept vacant, that place setting unused, as a token of remembrance and respect for that soldier's sacrifice and in honor of their memory. Perhaps a photo or cherished memento would be placed there on occasion.

As descendants of those men, and as a further fulfillment of the charge given to us as Sons of Con-

federate Veterans by General S.D. Lee, we wish to honor our ancestors with the presence of "The Empty Chair" whenever we gather together.

It is hoped that this gesture become a tradition at the John H. Reagan Camp, and that our members and guests take the opportunity to pen their veteran ancestor's name on a card and place it on the chair at those gatherings.



"DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS."

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 6, 10:30 AM - Confederate Grave Marker Dedication, Hosted by Reagan Camp. Honoring Private Obediah Joseph Syfrett. Possibly three other markers will be dedicated if they arrive in time. Reagan Camp's Honor Guard and the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp's Val Verde Artillery Battery will be a part of the ceremony. To get to the Winn Cemetery from the intersection of U.S. Hwy 79 and Texas Hwy 7 at Marquez, TX, travel southward 3 miles to FM 3 and turn left toward Hilltop Lakes. The cemetery is on the left approximately 6 tenths of one mile just across the railroad tracks. POC Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069

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.

June 20, 05:00 PM—John H. Reagan **Color/Honor Guard and Battery** members will meet with Billy Ford of the General Pat Cleburne Division to discuss liability insurance for reenactors.

June 20, 06:00 PM— John H. Reagan Camp Meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture. This month's meeting was **moved to third Saturday for this month only due to Division Reunion (State Convention).**

Program: Norma Holley presents, "Knights of the Golden Circle", See front page for more information!

July 11, 06:00 PM—John H. Reagan Camp Meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture.

Program: Special Camp Charter Ceremony by the Texas Division and East Texas Brigade Officers.

Guest speaker arranged by East Texas Brigade

Reenactment events calendar at: www.12thtexasartillery.org or contact Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, 903-391-3243 cwnicholson@hotmail.com

THE MEN IN GRAY,
WHO, WITH
MATCHLESS COURAGE,
FOUGHT TO
MAINTAIN THE
PRINCIPLES OF THE
CONSTITUTION
AND PERPETUATE
THE GOVERNMENT
ESTABLISHED BY
THEIR FATHERS,
AND WHOSE HEROIC
DEEDS
CROWNED THE
SOUTH WITH
DEATHLESS GLORY.

ROBERT CATLETT
CAVE
CONFEDERATE
VETERAN, AUTHOR,
AND PASTOR

**CONFEDERATE GRAVE CEREMONY, MAY 2, 2009
BONNER CEMETERY, STEWARDS MILL, TEXAS
HOSTED BY THE JOHNSON-SAYERS-NETTLES CAMP #1012 SCV**



The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 Honor Guard, L-R, Gary Williams, Forrest Bradberry Jr., John Barnhart, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Ronnie Hatfield serving as Detail Commander, photos by Joe Reavis



The Val Verde Battery, part of the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp #1012, L-R, Chris McCulloch, Kirby McCord, Norman Stubbs, Stanley Black, Chance Robinson, Keil Meredith, and Kirkland McCulloch., photos by Joe Reavis



Invincible Rose Chapter #37, OCR, Black Rose Ceremony. L-R, Channa, Deborah, Craig, & Caraline Robinson, Pres. Cindy Bobbitt



Ms. Dollye Jeffus, Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292 United Daughters of the Confederacy placing the UDC Wreath, photos by Joe Reavis



CONFEDERATE PHOTOS FROM OUR CAMP MEMBERS

NOTHING FILLS ME
WITH DEEPER SAD-
NESS THAN TO SEE A
SOUTHERN MAN
APOLOGIZING FOR
THE DEFENSE WE
MADE OF OUR IN-
HERITANCE. OUR
CAUSE WAS SO JUST,
SO SACRED, THAT
HAD I KNOWN ALL
THAT HAS COME TO
PASS, HAD I KNOWN
WHAT WAS TO BE
INFLECTED UPON ME,
ALL THAT MY COUN-
TRY WAS TO SUFFER,
ALL THAT OUR POS-
TERITY WAS TO EN-
DURE, I WOULD DO
IT ALL OVER AGAIN.

- JEFFERSON DAVIS -



Above photograph taken by Suzanne Robinson while she and her husband, Compatriot Chance Robinson, were visiting Llano, Texas during Spring Break, Wednesday, March 18, 2009. Confederate monument sits prominently on the Llano County courthouse grounds at intersection SH 71/16 and Main Street (RR 152). Monument dedicated by the Llano County Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1915 to those who died in service to their country 1861-1865. Chance Robinson is a member of the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp #1012 an associate member of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156. He and his wife are also students at Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.



THE SECRET!

BY BRO. L.E. "LEN" PATTERSON, THD.
SCV CHAPLAIN, ARMY OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI



A wise person once said, "Understanding the problem is ninety percent of the solution." It doesn't take much thought to realize how true that statement is. It's all but impossible to fix something if we don't know why it's broken, and we live in a time when there's a lot of things broken. From broken homes and marriages, to our society and the country itself, things are bad and getting worse.

There is a question found in 2 Cor. 2: 16, which asks, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Take this question seriously for a moment. Try to answer it. Who or what is sufficient for the problems we face today? What course can we take? What fantastic discovery will produce the solutions we need? The question hangs in the air like a fog, waiting for an answer.

The question is so important to so many, it seems that half the world's activity is devoted to finding an answer. Flip through the pages of any magazine, read a newspaper, or watch television and you'll find products and services blatantly promising the fulfillment of our desires. "Drink Dipse-Cola, and really live!" "Are you being ignored? Use Miracle White Toothpaste!" "Read this new book, 'How to be a Winner,' and become an overnight success!" "Sign up for our six week course, 'The Power Ploy,' it will change your life!" All these voices, and many more, promise to have the solution to our problems. They say, "Try it, you'll like it!" But most of us know better.

The Apostle Paul does not leave us groping for an answer. In 2 Cor. 3:5 he says, "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God." He puts this great secret before us in unmistakable terms: "Our sufficiency is of God." The secret is nothing coming from us, and everything coming from God. That is the great secret of human sufficiency."

To live with nothing coming from us and everything coming from God is to live in the Spirit. It is this secret which characterized Paul and made him so very successful. This secret is also the solution to every problem plaguing the human race. The words of an old hymn says, "If I never had a problem, I wouldn't know He could solve them."

From our personal lives and honorable Confederation, to the country itself, there is no problem for which God is not sufficient. Another old song says, "It is no secret what God can do. What He's done for others, He'll do for you." God is not only sufficient for any and all problems facing us as individuals, but He is also sufficient for the challenges facing the Sons of Confederate Veterans and our just Cause. But we must "Let go, and let God!" That's the Secret.

Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
Army of Trans-Mississippi Chaplain

"MY RELIGIOUS BELIEF TEACHES ME TO FEEL AS
SAFE IN BATTLE AS IN BED. GOD HAS FIXED
THE TIME FOR MY DEATH. I DO NOT CON-
CERN MYSELF ABOUT THAT, BUT TO BE AL-
WAYS READY, NO MATTER WHEN IT MAY
OVERTAKE ME. THAT IS THE WAY ALL MEN
SHOULD LIVE, AND THEN ALL WOULD BE
EQUALLY BRAVE."

LT. GENERAL THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON



EXTRACT FROM THE PAST

PREPARED BY MARC ROBINSON



In John H. Reagan's book, *Memoirs*...published in 1906 pages 136-140 you will find the following text that I find very interesting. John H. Reagan writes, "The echoes of Fort Sumter had wakened the dogs of war, and throughout the North rang the cry, "On to Richmond"; "Down with the traitors." We on our part responded as best we might, and were nothing fearful when the grand army of General McDowell swept across the fields of Virginia. The tale of Bull Run was briefly told, and the Confederacy was mightily cheered by the overwhelming victory. But that the war was ended, not one of the official circle imagined. Indeed, it was not long until the Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan numbered 168,000 men, while opposed to him Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had but 41,000 effectives. But thanks to dilatoriness, there was no active campaign during the fall and winter, and we, by great exertions, were enabled to increase our strength by the spring of 1862, when the Federals once more made ready to advance on Richmond, so that at the battle of Seven Pines our army numbered approximately 70,000, while the Federals had but 100,000.

At first we were in great doubt as to which line of advance McClellan would adopt, and toward the end of February General Johnston retired from his advanced post at Occoquan and made ready for any emergency. When the Union army took the field, it was soon made clear that the peninsula between the York and James rivers was the chosen route.

It was a source of much satisfaction to us that a small force of 12,000 of our troops under General Magruder at Yorktown brought to bay for a month the imposing Army of the Potomac. Slowly, however, our troops fell back and the Federals advanced, until it became a concern of the Government as to where the place of battle would be accepted. When General Johnston reached the vicinity of the Chickahominy, on the high ground bordering the river swamp, he formed his line to give battle, and sent a dispatch to President Davis advising him of the fact. The Cabinet was in session when the dispatch was received; and the members suggested to the President the manifest danger of General Johnston's offering battle to a superior force with his rear on such a stream as that of the Chickahominy, where the swamp was wide with no roads or bridges sufficient to enable him to retreat if he should be defeated. A further question was raised as to whether the President should not call General Johnston's attention to

this. Mr. Davis declined to do so, saying that when we entrusted a command to a general, we must expect him, with all the facts before him, to know what is best to be done; that it would not be safe to undertake to control military operations by advice from the capital. This I know to have been his policy throughout the war, adverse critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

The next morning, instead of receiving the report of a battle, the President received a dispatch from General Johnston saying that he was retiring across the Chickahominy, and would contest the crossing of that stream with McClellan. There was in the Cabinet an expression of relief when his dispatch was read. The Chickahominy was crossed some twenty-five miles from Richmond.

The day after this crossing was made, I rode down to our lines and camped that night with Hood's brigade, and the next day marched with it to where we went into camp, a little below Rockets, a suburb of Richmond. About the hour of noon as I was returning to my residence, in passing the Executive office, I saw the President coming out. He hailed me and requested that when I got my dinner I should come and go with him down to the Chickahominy to see General Johnston. As I rode off I said to him that he would not have to go to the Chickahominy to see the General. From what occurred afterward it was apparent that he had not caught my words.

After dinner we rode out through Rockets, and on reaching the high ground, the President asked me what those tents were, indicating an encampment a half mile or so from us. I told him they were the tents of Hood's brigade. "No!" he exclaimed; "Hood's brigade is down on the Chickahominy." I replied that I had camped with it the night before, and had come there with it. Riding on a little farther I remarked, "If you want to see General Johnston, he is in the brick house off to our right."

Again he objected, not seeming to be able to realize the situation: "No, General Johnston is down on the Chickahominy."

To which I answered that I had seen him and this staff go to that house that day. The look of surprise which swept over his face showed a race of pain.

Mr. Davis and one of his staff officers, I believe it was Colonel Ives, turned off to the General's headquarters; and I rode on to Hood's camp.

The President never told me what occurred between him and General Johnston; but his staff officer did. He said the President inquired of the General why he was in the suburbs of Richmond, and had not contested the crossing of the Chickahominy with General McClellan. General Johnston's answer was that the army was out of provisions, that the ground near the Chickahominy was low and marshy and the water bad; and that he had brought the army near Richmond where the ground was dry, the water good, and to be that much nearer needed supplies. The President inquired if Richmond was to be given up without a battle; and not getting a satisfactory answer as to whether it would or not, said to General Johnston that if he was not going to give battle, he would appoint someone to the command who would. This will throw light on what subsequently occurred between them.

The President's anxiety was known to the Cabinet. He invited Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was then acting in the capacity of military adviser or consulting-general to the President, to meet with the Cabinet, and when we were convened Mr. Davis announced his solicitude and requested General Lee's opinion as to the next best line of defense, if Richmond should be abandoned. General Lee, after discussing the question as a military engineer, stated that the next best line of defense would be at Staten River. "But," he added, "Richmond must not be given up-it shall not be given up." As he spoke the tears ran down his cheeks. I have seen him on many occasions and at times when the very fate of the Confederacy hung in the balance; but I never saw him show equally deep emotion.

On the 31st of May, 1862, battle was joined between the armies of McClellan and Johnston-known as Seven Pines or Fair Oaks."





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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Newsletter Editor

Please visit our website @
www.reaganscvcamp.org

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)