



## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

# THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 7

AUGUST 2009

### COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

July 11, 2009 was an evening to remember for the John H. Reagan Camp 2156. We held our chartering banquet at the Museum for East Texas Culture with approximately 40 in attendance. We had several distinguished guest from the Texas SCV at the Division, Brigade and Camp level, as well as UDC Davis-Reagan Chapter, and OCR Texas Division level. I am very appreciative of our camp's team work preparing for this event! Thank you everyone for your help bringing food in early, serving, etc. A special thanks to Cindy Bobbitt of the Invincible Rose Chapter 37, Order of Confederate Rose, for organizing the food, decorations and preparing the fajita meat.

ET Brigade Commander Johnnie Holley of Tyler, Texas officially inducted all of our officers into their positions with a formal ceremony. A special thank you to Past ET Brigade Commander Tommy Holmes of Carthage, Texas for helping us form our camp and presenting us with our charter certificate that evening.

Mrs. Virginia Link presented our camp with a very nice period correct Confederate First National Flag that she sewed. We appreciate her efforts and this flag immensely. (See photo on page 7)

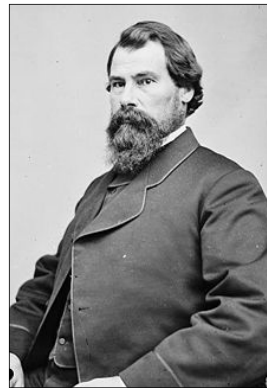
We also appreciate very much the program on General Robert E. Lee from Texas Division 2nd Lt. Commander Mark Vogl of Big Sandy, Texas. It was excellent!

On July 10th, the John H. Reagan Camp held our first work day cleaning up and mowing the one acre lot that was the

home site of John H. Reagan. We appreciate all those who are able to help with this worthy project. Anderson County owns the property and has given us permission to adopt the site. In the recent past, the lot was being mowed about two times per year. Quartermaster David Link (Monument committee chair) and Historian Dan Dyer are working together to organized this honorable project. We have obtained the help of Ms. Nancy Waggoner of the Anderson County Extension Master Gardener's to draw up a landscaping plan for the lot in three phases. David Link and Dan Dyer have some great ideas for the landscape design we will implement in the future along with keeping the lot mowed on a regular basis.

I am looking forward to our first Cannon School on August 1st at our Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Hatfield's home near Tucker. 1st Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson and Camp 1012's Commander Stanley Black will be the instructors. I hope many of you want to train in all positions on the cannon. Honor guard members are encouraged to cross train on the cannon as well.

1st Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, who is our program director, has a great program set up for the August 8th meeting. He has asked Bradley Ford, SCV member and history teacher at Corsicana High School, to present a program on "Religion during the War Between the States." He and his wife Stephanie re-enact with the 12th Texas Artillery.



#### 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

Thank you for your prayers for our Compatriots with health related issues: Jean Stokes, John Barnhart, Ed Furman, and Brad Jeffus (Dollye's husband). God bless ya'll.

Respectfully your obedient servant,  
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](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

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### UNABLE TO TAKE RICHMOND

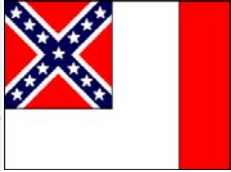
"Abraham Lincoln once asked General (Winfield) Scott the question: "Why is it that you were once able to take the City of Mexico in three months with five thousand men, and we have

been unable to take Richmond with one hundred thousand men?

"I will tell you," said General Scott. "The men who took us into the City of Mexico are

the same men who are keeping us out of Richmond."

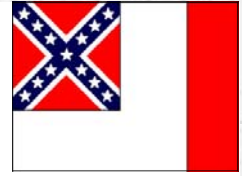
Source:  
Confederate Veteran Magazine, September 1913



## ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

### August

by Kirby McCord



1861

**August 1, 1861:** Captain John Baylor, who captured Fort Fillmore five days earlier, decrees that all territory in Arizona and New Mexico south of the 34<sup>th</sup> parallel belongs to the Confederate States of America.

**August 2, 1861:** For the first time in history, the U.S. Congress imposes a national income tax of three percent applicable on all income in excess of \$800 per annum to raise money to fight the Confederacy.

**August 8, 1861:** In a display of labyrinthine logic, U.S. Secretary of War Simon Cameron orders Union General Benjamin "Spoons" Butler to ignore the Fugitive Slave Act. Butler, commander of Fort Monroe on the Virginia coast, has received numerous slaves escaping from the South. Federal law mandates return of the slaves, but in keeping with President Lincoln's executive order two days previously, Cameron states that the Fugitive Slave Act applies only to escaped slaves arriving in northern states; even though Fort Monroe is Federal property, it is in Virginia, therefore Butler is not obliged to return the escapees. This action precedes Lincoln's famous Emancipation Proclamation by over a year.

**August 10, 1861:** The second major land battle of the Civil War occurs at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, with results fairly similar to those at Manassas, Virginia three weeks earlier. Union General Nathaniel Lyon, leading 5,200 Federals rashly attacks a 15,000 man Confederate Army led by Texan Benjamin McCulloch and Missourian Sterling Price. Lyon is martyred as his troops inflict twice as many casualties as they receive (984 Union, 1,721 Confederate). Leaderless, Lyon's troops retire toward St. Louis. Although a Confederate victory, the Battle of Wilson's Creek, offers a mirror image of future events, where numerically superior Union troops can afford to suffer greater casualties than their outnumbered counterparts.

**August 30, 1861:** It appears that the freeing of the slaves depends on political boundaries. While three weeks earlier, President Lincoln (through Cameron) had supported Butler's violation of the Fugitive Slave Act, the divided state of Missouri is another matter, The Union Departmental commander there, John C. Fremont, has declared martial law and stated that all slaves who are held by insurrectionists are contraband and subject to seizure by Federals. Lincoln countermands Fremont's order and ultimately removes him from command.

1862

**August 2, 1862:** U.S. Secretary of State William Seward instructs U.S. Ambassador to Britain Charles F. Adams to reject Britain's offer of mediation.

**August 5, 1862:** Former U.S. Vice President and Presidential candidate Confederate General John Breckinridge is pushed out of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by Federal General Thomas Williams. Each side loses about 400 men, but the Federals gain control of the Pelican State Capital.

**August 9, 1862:** At Cedar Mountain, Virginia, Confederate General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson's troops are attacked by Federal General Nathaniel Banks' numerically superior force. Jackson's line, stretched razor thin, is about to break, when Confederate General A.P. Hill's Division arrives and routs the Federal attack. Confederate losses are 1,341; Federal losses are 2,381.

**August 13, 1862:** Two Federal steamers, the *George Peabody* and the *West Point*, collide in the Potomac River, killing 83 seamen.

**August 17, 1862:** Sioux Indians on reservations in Minnesota, revolt due to horrible living conditions. They massacre 300 nearby white settlers. Federal forces, led by General Henry H. Sibley (not to be confused with Confederate General Henry H. Sibley, of Val Verde and Glorieta Pass fame), struggle to put down the revolt.

**August 22, 1862:** In an open letter printed in Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*, U.S. President Lincoln avers: "I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. . . . If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it."

**August 29, 1862:** Union General John Pope has succumbed to Confederate General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson's attempts to "always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy." Pope, through reinforcements sent reluctantly from General George McClellan, now outnumbered Jackson 65,000 to 20,000, near Manassas, Virginia. Believing Jackson is wisely retreating from this massive force, Pope attacks. But Jackson is not retreating. He is holding fast, and Pope's repeated charges break like waves on a rocky shore. The fighting is so sustained that Jackson's entire army is running out of ammunition, the final Federal assaults being repulsed with rocks, bayonets, and clubbed muskets. But Pope's confusion is about to be compounded: Confederate General A. P. Hill's 15,000 man division reinforces Jackson, Confederate General James Longstreet's 15,000 man division takes up hidden positions on Pope's flank, and a peeved General McClellan, ordered to support Pope, dawdles on the march. As the next day dawns, Pope resumes the attack, only to be dealt a crushing blow from Longstreet. The Federals retreat all the way to Washington, D.C. losing more than 16,000 men in the battle, compared to only 10,000 Confederate losses. Pope angrily tries to defend his inept handling of the army, blaming subordinates and the uncooperative McClellan. McClellan feigns innocence, pulls some political strings, and resumes command of the entire eastern Federal army; meanwhile, Pope is banished to Minnesota to fight the marauding Sioux.

1863

**August 1, 1863:** The manpower shortage in the South has become acute. Confederate President Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation: ". . . as citizens of the South, you have no choice but victory, or subjugation, slavery and utter ruin of yourselves, your families, and your country." He then

magnanimously offers amnesty to any soldiers who are absent without leave, dropping all charges of desertion, in an attempt to replenish the depleted armies of the Confederacy.

**August 17, 1863:** Federal troops and warships begin bombardment of Fort Sumter in an attempt to take Charleston, South Carolina. Although more than 5,000 rounds reduce the brick structure to rubble, the Confederates remain defiantly unconquered, stubbornly digging their buried guns from under the debris to return fire. The Federals even employ a massive gun called the "Swamp Angel," a 200 pounder Parrott gun that explodes when firing its 36<sup>th</sup> round.

**August 21, 1863:** Around 450 pro-Confederate Missouri Partisans under William C. Quantrill attack Lawrence, Kansas, burning every business in town save one, and more than half the residences. Every male found by Quantrill's men, regardless of age, is summarily shot. Depending on who one listens to, the Lawrence massacre is allegedly in retaliation of the death of five pro-Southern women (including the 14-year old sister of Quantrill's lieutenant "Bloody" Bill Anderson) being held by Federal troops in a warehouse that accidentally collapsed, or for Kansas Senator Jim Lane's 1861 raid on Osceola, Missouri. In any event, Lane escapes death by hiding in his nightshirt in a cornfield, but 150-200 other Lawrence residents do not fair as well. Federal response to the "revenge" raid are equally barbaric: pro-Southern farmers' homes and farms are burned, leaving 20,000 people homeless.

#### 1864

**August 5, 1864:** Furious at Lincoln's pocket veto of their punitive reconstruction bill, U.S. Senator Benjamin Wade and Representative H.W. Davis proclaim their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the Authority of Congress.

**August 5, 1864:** Issuing his now famous order, "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead," Union Admiral David Farragut steams into Mobile Bay, Alabama, capturing that vital Southern port.

**August 21, 1864:** Union General U.S. Grant has fought his way inexorably across Virginia. Beginning in May, his attacks on Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia have been repelled with massive casualties on both sides. But with vast resources at his command, he is gradually wearing down his opponent. He now besieges Richmond from the east. In an attempt to break the siege at Petersburg, Virginia, Lee sends A.P. Hill's 14,000 man division against Union General Gouverneur Warren's 20,000 man division at the Weldon Railroad. Although repulsed, Hill manages to inflict 4,455 casualties while losing 1,600.

**August 22, 1864:** Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest marches out of Memphis, Tennessee, which he captured the previous day. He has now spent two months behind enemy lines, raiding Sherman's communications and supplies almost with impunity. The Wizard of the Saddle has thoroughly embarrassed his Federal pursuers.

**August 29, 1864:** The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago, Illinois. The keynote address is given by Copperhead activist and former Ohio Congressman Clement Laird Vallandigham. The Peace Democrat and Copperhead elements of the party dominate, and the platform that is hammered out assails President Lincoln: ". . . Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical, and corrupt party have brought our country to the verge of ruin . . . The aim and object of the Democratic Party is to preserve the Union and the rights of the States unimpaired . . . Justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." The Democratic party, nominating for president the popular former General commanding the Army of the Potomac, George B. McClellan, is confident that the current costly military stalemate can catapult their party into power. The Confederacy holds the same hope-- if Lee can hold Grant on the Petersburg line, maintaining the Confederate capital of Richmond, and if Hood can hold Sherman at bay, saving a Confederate Atlanta, the Northern populace may reject Lincoln's premise of an indissoluble Union, vote McClellan into office in November, and accept Southern Independence.

## I STILL CRY WHEN I HEAR DIXIE BY RONNIE HATFIELD, COPYRIGHT 1995

Yeah, I still cry when I hear Dixie,  
and I guess I always will.  
For the "land of Cotton" is my birthright,  
and tho' she's old, I love her still!

That song brings out a fire in me,  
that northern boys can't understand!  
And I thank God, that he saw fit,  
to send my soul to Dixieland!

I too, was born one frosty morn,  
below the Mason-Dixon line,  
and I know the sweet aroma,  
of a honeysuckle vine.

That song reminds me of what I am,  
and what I'll always be!

A proud, defiant Southern boy,  
who still believes in General Lee!

Some folks say, "The war is over!"  
Well not for me it ain't, my friend!  
As long as lies still fill the history books,  
this war will never end!

Do you really think I'd turn my back,  
and forget the men who died,  
to protect this very land I love,  
and talk about with pride?

I can't put aside their sacrifice,  
and say it mattered none at all,  
or not feel the pain and anguish,  
when I read of Richmond's fall.

So when Bodie plays that squeezebox,  
these old eyes again will fill,  
cause I still cry when I hear Dixie,  
and I guess I always will!





**THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156 CERTIFICATE OF CHARTER  
TO MAINTAIN A CAMP IN THE  
THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**



The Charter Member Signatures will be added soon. Adjutant Forrest Bradberry, Jr. will be asking for those signatures as well as getting this certificate framed to hang in our meeting room at the Museum for East Texas Culture in the very near future. Thank you to everyone who helped us achieve this goal and to the future of upholding the Charge given to us by Lt. General Stephen D. Lee.

**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156 CHARTERING BANQUET**



Cmdr. Marc Robinson receiving the Charter Certificate from Past ET Brigade Commander Tommy Holmes and Current ET Brigade Commander Johnnie Holley



Confederate Battle Flag Cake at Banquet. This white cake was not only perfect for the occasion, it was mighty tasty as well!



“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-



Texas Div. 2nd Lt. Commander Mark Vogl presenting his program on Gen. Robert E. Lee



Charter Banquet attendees in line for some great food! Donna Williams serving drinks foreground right.

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

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

**August 1, 08:00 AM to noon**—Cannon school and color/honor guard practice. Ronnie Hatfield’s home near Tucker. Bring a sack lunch and we will all eat lunch together.

**August 8, 06:00 PM**—John H. Reagan Camp Meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture.

**Program: Bradley Ford** will speak on religion during the War Between the States. Bradley is a history

teacher at Corsicana High School and he and his wife Stephanie reenact with the 12th Texas Artillery.

**October 17, 10:00 AM to 04:00 PM**—Confederate Picnic, more details to be announced.

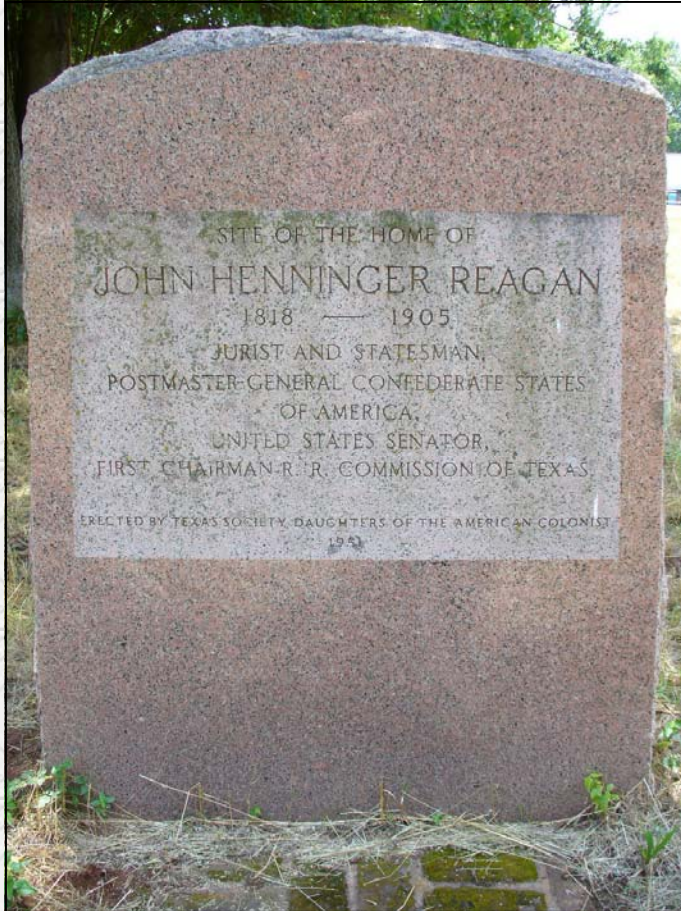
**Reenactment** events calendar at: [www.12thtexasartillery.org](http://www.12thtexasartillery.org) or contact Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, 903-391-3243 [cwnicholson@hotmail.com](mailto:cwnicholson@hotmail.com)



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156  
ADOPTS HOMESITE OF THEIR NAMESAKE  
FIRST WORK DAY WAS JULY 10, 2009**



Right: Ft. Houston, John H. Reagan's home as it looked many years ago. Photo from Museum of East Texas Culture, Palestine



Close up photo of Monument marking the home site of John H. Reagan. Anderson County owns about one acre where Judge Reagan's home was located. This lot is at the intersection of West Reagan Street and Industrial Street. In between Terry's Cabinets and Ferguson Plumbing Supply.



Photo of Monument placed where John H. Reagan's home's front porch was located. Note the original hand made bricks used for this side walk.



Camp Historian, Dan Dyer, hard at work on July 10th.



Paul Duff of Montalba, volunteered to mow the lot on July 10th.





# CHARTERING BANQUET JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 July 11, 2009



Dan Dyer and his grandson enjoying the banquet



L-R, Alvin Coleman, Gary and Donna Williams



L-R, Jim Mack, Forrest Bradberry Jr. and Sr.



Mrs. Virginia Link presenting the Confederate First National flag she hand-made for the Camp. An extremely nice, period correct 13 star flag with a center star for Texas.



Cindy Bobbitt and Billie Dyer preparing for the banquet's beef and chicken fajita meal.



John H. Reagan Camp Officers from left to right: Adjutant Forrest Bradberry, Jr., Texas Division 2nd Lt. Commander Mark Vogl, Past East Texas Brigade Commander Tommy Holmes, Historian Dan Dyer, Commander Marc Robinson, 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Williams, 1st Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, Surgeon Mike Link, Chaplain Ed Furman, Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Hatfield, East Texas Brigade Commander Johnnie Holley, not pictured—Quartermaster David Link



## WHY?

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



When I was in Marine Corps boot camp, the Drill Instructor would sit on a top bunk and hand out mail. He would call a name and the letter's recipient would answer, "Here, Sir!" At times the Drill Instructor would then sarcastically ask, "Why?" No one ever answered him, but I couldn't help but wonder what would have happened if one of us boots had responded with, "Temporary insanity, Sir!"

I knew why I was there. I wanted to be a Marine, charge a beach and shoot the enemy. I wanted to experience the glory of battle. Well, I was only seventeen, and barely that. As I look back now, I think the real reason I was there was indeed, temporary insanity. But, the point is, I knew Why.

As a boy, my mother would take me to church. I hated that. If someone had asked why I was there, I would have answered, "Because my mother made me." There were certainly other things I'd rather be doing, and as soon as I was able, I quit going to church. I just wasn't interested. The only time I went to church after that was at the First Baptist Church, Kenner, Louisiana. It was [November 22, 1963](#) (A famous date) and I knew why I was there. I was getting married and my bride wanted a church wedding. It would be at least seven years before I went to church again.

I was twenty-nine when the Lord saved me and I couldn't wait for the [next Sunday](#) to come so I could go to church and share my experience with like-minded people who were also Christians. I couldn't wait to hear a minister preach about Jesus, now that I knew what he was talking about. I couldn't wait to learn more about the one who loved me and died that I might have life. I just couldn't wait to go to

church.

Of course, those of you who are indeed true, like-minded Christians, know I was in for a big disappointment. And, I'm still disappointed. I once told a church, "I know why many people don't go to church. I just wonder why some people do." And, I still wonder. But, I have never been disillusioned. Why?

As the old song says, "My hope is built on nothing less than Jesus and His righteousness." Our Christian joy comes from a true relationship with our Lord. As we keep our eyes on Jesus and remember all He has done, is doing, and will continue to do, our faith and trust in Him will grow. As Saints in Christ we become stronger as we pray and study God's Word.

If there is one certainty we can always depend on, it is that we will never be disappointed or disillusioned by Jesus. Christ our Lord is the answer to all our needs and concerns and He will never leave us nor forsake us. And, that's "Why."

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

"DUTY IS OURS; CONSEQUENCES ARE GOD'S."  
LT. GENERAL THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON





## EXTRACT FROM THE PAST

### PREPARED BY MARC ROBINSON



In John H. Reagan's *Memoirs*, he writes several times about the **Heroic Confederate Soldiers from Texas**. Here is another wonderful extract about the fearless Texans from pages 186-189 in his book:

"In May, 1864, Gen. B.F. Butler landed a force, about 40,000 strong, on the south side of the James River, above the mouth of the Appomattox, for the purpose of cutting the railroad connection of Richmond with the South. He actually reached and took possession of the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. It devolved and General Lee then, with an inadequate force, to defend both Richmond and Petersburg; and he was perplexed with this difficult problem. If he should take soldiers from the north side of the James to enable him to repossess the railroad, it would endanger Richmond. If he would take them from the east side of the Appomattox this would endanger Petersburg; and the loss of either place would have been most unfortunate for the Confederate cause. In this condition of things Gregg's brigade (formerly Hood's) was confronting the Federal forces which occupied the railroad. Suddenly, without orders, and as the result of an accidental movement of the brigade standard, it rushed forward and drove the Federals from the line of the railroad and thus relieved this embarrassing situation, by reestablishing communication between Richmond and Petersburg. I inquired of General Gregg how this came about. He told me they were expecting orders to advance; that he was at one end of his line and the standard of the brigade at the other; that the flag was moved forward, he did not know by whom or for what purpose, and that the men assumed the order to advance had come, and dashed forward, driving the enemy before them.

Great was the relief this daring movement afforded to General Lee and the

authorities and people of Richmond and Petersburg. While it was accomplished with much less sacrifice of life than was suffered by this brigade on other occasions, we may hardly overestimate its importance. And a few weeks later the pictorial papers of London and Liverpool which came to us contained very amusing and interesting pictures and descriptions of Lee's "Texans straggling to the front"

It may be allowable for me, in this connection, to mention two other instances, illustrating the heroic service of Hood's brigade, which occurred after Gen. John Gregg became its commander. One of them was at the opening of the campaign of 1864. After the great battle of the 4<sup>th</sup> of May, 1864, known as the battle of the Wilderness, General Grant, during the night, moved a portion of his force to the left for the purpose of turning General Lee's right, and interposing between him and Richmond. General Lee at the same time commenced a counter movement for the purpose of enabling General Longstreet's corps to turn Grant's left and thus to double him back on the Rappahannock.

While Longstreet was moving into position along the turnpike, the Federals just at dawn, with three lines of infantry, attacked the divisions of Heth and Wilcox. Many of their men wearied by a day of battle, succeeded by a night march and the digging of entrenchments, had fallen down to sleep, and the sudden attack of the Federals threw them into some confusion, and a number of them struggling to the rear so blocked up the turnpike as to impede Longstreet's progress. General Gregg's brigade being in the front of Longstreet's corps, General Lee rode up and directed him to move out his brigade and "stop those people" (meaning the Federal forces), until Longstreet could execute his movement.

Gregg moved his brigade out to the

front, passing through the stragglers, and having passed the Confederate line of works, halted his command to re-align it. In ordering them to go forward, he announced that the eye of General Lee was on them. In his anxiety for the success of this movement General Lee had followed them, and had ridden up on the line of works, when a soldier took hold of his bridle to stop his horse. General Lee spoke to him, and the soldier let go and the General rode down in front of the line of works. When Gregg announced to his men that the eye of General Lee was on them, they faced about without an order, and shouted, "General Lee, go back! Go back! We know what you want, and it will be done if you will go back." General Lee took off his hat, and the tears ran down his cheeks.

Then the brigade moved forward to encounter the enemy. They were outnumbered in front and flanked at both ends, but stayed the advance of the enemy until Longstreet so far executed his movement as to uncover their front; in doing which, through mistaken identity, he was seriously wounded by the Confederates, and General Jenkins, who was with him, was killed. Gregg passed the old line of works with seven hundred and eleven muskets. He lost over four hundred in killed and wounded, and he had three horses killed under him during the fight. He told me that if they had not been relieved by General Longstreet he believed the old brigade would have been annihilated, for, in his opinion, the Texans had not intended to go back alive.

I am indebted for the foregoing facts to General Gregg's account of them to me. And there was no more sincere and truthful man than Gregg, who at last was killed in advance of his command, in an assault upon a strongly entrenched line near Richmond."



## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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Newsletter Editor

Please visit our website @  
[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://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)