



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 8

SEPTEMBER 2009

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Greetings Compatriots,

I was recently doing some research on the Confederate Memorial Monument erected by the UDC in Arlington National Cemetery, VA and unveiled on June 4, 1914, the 106th anniversary of President Jefferson Davis's birthday. As I read, I was in awe at the dignitaries present to speak at this event including the President-General of the UDC, Colonel R.E. Lee-Grandson of Gen. R.E. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the GAR, and President Woodrow Wilson. There were many great speeches that I read, but the one from General Bennett H. Young, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans really stood out in my mind. If you don't mind, I will include a quote from his speech here:

"At this hour I represent the survivors of the Southern army. Though this Confederate monument is erected on Federal ground, which makes it unusual and remarkable, yet the men from whom I hold commission would only have me come without apologies or regrets from the past. Those for whom I speak gave the best they had to their land and country. They spared no sacrifice and no privation to win for the Southland national independence.

I am sure I shall not offend the proprieties of either the hour of the occasion when I say that we still glory in the records of our beloved and immortal dead. The dead for whom this monument stands sponsor died for what they believed to be right. Their surviving comrades and their children still believe that that for which they

suffered and laid down their lives was just; that their premises in the Civil War were according to our Constitution....

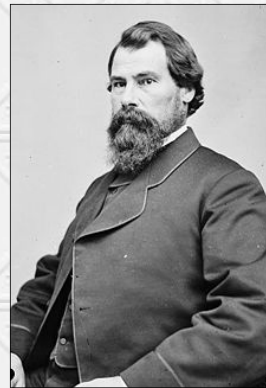
The sword said the South was wrong, but the sword is not necessarily guided by conscience or reason. The power of numbers and the longest guns cannot destroy principle nor obliterate truth. Right lives forever, it survives battles, failures, conflicts, and death. There is no human power, however mighty, that can in the end annihilate truth."

As a member of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we took an oath. The oath we took reads as follows:

"I pledge allegiance to the United States of America and to its Constitution and promise to defend it against all enemies. I pledge myself to loyally support the activities of the camp and the Sons of Confederate Veterans whose purpose it is to cultivate, perpetuate, and sanctify the memory of the Confederacy. In so doing. I not only honor my Confederate ancestor, but also affirm my loyalty and devotion to God and country which is so much a part of his character."

I am very proud of our Confederate Ancestors and of the SCV organization as I know you are. I am also very proud to have taken the oath to become a member and to work at fulfilling the charge given to us by Lt. General Stephen D. Lee.

History tells us that our Confederate ancestors were Godly men who fought to defend their families, their lands, and the Constitu-



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

tion of our Founding Fathers against all enemies. They did this in a very noble and glorious way, sacrificing much for their Cause. It is such a great honor to be one their descendants!

We had a great cannon school on August 1st at Ronnie and Leigh Ann Hatfield's Little Dixie Ranch. Ronnie and Leigh Ann were great hosts as always, and we greatly appreciate their support and generosity. The cannon school went great. Our very own 1st Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson and Camp 1012's Commander Stanley —Continued on page 3 —

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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

CONFEDERATE HISTORY CALENDAR 2-3

LETTERS BY OUR CONF. ANCESTORS 4

CAMP EVENTS CALENDAR 5

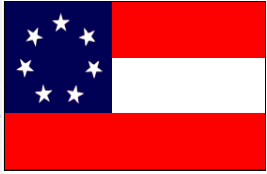
VAL VERDE BATTERY'S CANNON SCHOOL 6

HISTORY OF THE REAGAN HOME & MONUMENT 7

CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE 8

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MONUMENT—PIONEER CEMETERY 9

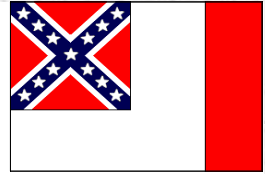
MEMBERSHIP/CONTACT INFO 10



ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

September

by Kirby McCord



1861

September 3, 1861: It is recognized by the Confederate military that the northern border of Tennessee is virtually indefensible. Therefore, under orders from Confederate General Leonidas Polk, Southern forces under General Gideon Pillow advance on this day down the Cumberland River toward its mouth on the Ohio. This puts Confederate troops in neutral Kentucky. Both Northern and Southern politicians have been wooing the Bluegrass State: if Kentucky joins the Confederacy, she will have a naturally defensive northern border, the Ohio River; if Kentucky remains in the Union, the North will have easy access into Tennessee. Unfortunately, Polk and Pillow's precipitous move drives Kentucky into the arms of Lincoln. Federal General U.S. Grant's troops occupy Paducah, on the mouth of the Cumberland three days later, ejecting what Kentuckians considered an invading force of Confederates. What appeared to be a militarily sound move has had disastrous political repercussions.

September 11, 1861: General Robert E. Lee's initial command of troops in combat is inauspicious. Federal General John F. Reynolds repulses Lee's attack on Cheat Mountain in western Virginia. The Confederates lose 100 men, the Federals, 21.

September 18, 1861: Kentucky learns the Federal view of freedom of the press when the *Louisville Courier* is shut down for alleged hostility to the Union cause.

September 20, 1861: Former U.S. Congressman and Confederate General Sterling Price, at the head of 18,000 troops, captures the city of Lexington, Missouri and its 3,600 man garrison.

1862

September 1, 1862: Following the decisive Confederate victory at Second Manassas, 800 pursuing Confederates defeat 1300 Federals at the Battle of Chantilly. Union Generals J.J. Stevens and Philip Kearney are killed in the battle.

September 7, 1862: General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Potomac River into Maryland, occupying Frederick, Maryland. The citizens there panic, but Lee calms them with a proclamation: "We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely, and without restraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be."

September 14, 1862: Union General George McClellan discovers General Lee's troop dispositions when a lost order wrapped around three cigars is found by Union skirmishers. Knowing Lee's army is dangerously split, with a third at South Mountain, a third at Crampton's Gap, and a third at Harper's Ferry, McClellan launches an unusually aggressive attack for him, driving the Confederates from South Mountain. The Northerners suffer 1,803 casualties, while the Southerners lose 2,686.

September 16, 1862: Lee begins to concentrate his widely spread out army at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Unwilling to break off the attack on Harper's Ferry, Stonewall Jackson's troops attack and capture that city and its 12,000 man garrison.

September 17, 1862: In the bloodiest single day of the war, McClellan attacks Lee's numerically inferior force at Sharpsburg. Lee's beleaguered troops fight back stubbornly, and places like East Woods, Dunker Church, West Woods, the Cornfield, Bloody Lane, and Burnside's Bridge are heaped with the dead and dying. At the end of the day, Confederate General A.P. Hill's troops arrive from Harper's Ferry to repulse the last Federal assault as the sun sets. Federal losses are 12,410, while Confederate losses are 13,784. But Lee still holds his position at the end of the day. The next day, McClellan warily eyes his opponent but refuses to attack, and under cover of nightfall, Lee withdraws his army across the Potomac.

September 22, 1862: Relying on the apparent victory at Sharpsburg, President Abraham Lincoln presents his Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet, to be effective January 1, 1863. The edict is not so far-reaching as later generations believed, as it did not outlaw slavery, and did not equalize the races. All it purported to do was to declare that slaves in areas of the country in active rebellion were contraband of war, as their labor was used to help support the rebelling armies, and were therefore declared free. It did not affect slavery in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware (non-seceding states), nor did it impact slaves in western Virginia, most of Tennessee, most of Arkansas, and most of Louisiana, as those areas were occupied by Federal troops.

1863

September 6, 1863: Confederate General Braxton Bragg evacuates Chattanooga, Tennessee.

September 8, 1863: A Federal force of 3,600 men, loaded aboard transports and accompanied by five gunboats attempts to invade Texas at Sabine Pass. The Texas garrison there, known as the Davis Guards, comprised of 47 men led by bartender Dick Dowling, devastate the Union flotilla with pinpoint artillery fire. Three gunboats and one transport are put out of commission, 70 Union soldiers are killed and three hundred captured. Not one Confederate is injured.

September 19, 1863: After struggling with logistics and supplies for seven days, Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Army

of Tennessee is finally able to attack Federal General William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland at Chickamauga Creek, Georgia. For two days, Bragg's troops, reinforced by James Longstreet's corps, recently detached from Lee's command in Virginia and sent by rail to Bragg, attack the Union troops. Thanks to a dogged holding action by Union General George Thomas, Rosecrans is able to pull his army out of immediate danger and back to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Chickamauga Creek, meaning in Cherokee, "River of Death" is aptly named: Confederate losses are 18,274, Union casualties total 16,169. One noted death is Confederate General Ben Hardin Helm, husband of Emily Todd, Abraham Lincoln's sister-in-law.

September 22, 1863: Confederate General Braxton Bragg's troops occupy Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, overlooking Chattanooga. A few days after having thought they were chasing the Confederates to Atlanta, the Federals find themselves defeated and besieged.

1864

September 1, 1864: Confederate General John Bell Hood and the Army of Tennessee evacuate Atlanta. Unable to carry off the munitions and stores, the rebel rearguard blows up the much needed-supplies, starting the fires that will burn much of Atlanta. The next day, Union General William Sherman marches into the city. The fall of Atlanta is the military victory Lincoln desperately needs to win re-election in November. Lincoln is so thrilled that he orders September 5 to be a day of national celebration.

September 5, 1864: Celebrated Confederate cavalryman John Hunt Morgan is ambushed and killed at Greenville, Tennessee.

September 16, 1864: In a raid glorified by Hollywood in the movie *Alvarez Kelly*, Confederate General Wade Hampton's cavalry attacks a Union supply column behind Federal lines and drives 2,400 cattle into the Confederate works at Petersburg, filling starving rebel bellies.

September 17, 1864: John C. Fremont demonstrates his nobility this day. For twenty years, he has dominated headlines, first with his heroic actions as the Pathfinder through the Rocky Mountains, next as public suitor and bridegroom to the tempestuous Jessie Benton, daughter of Missouri Governor Thomas Hart Benton, then as instigator of California's rebellion against Mexico establishing the Bear Flag Republic, then as the Republican Party's first presidential candidate in 1856, and more lately as the controversial U.S. Commander of the West. His public humiliation by Lincoln in 1862 must still be fresh on Fremont's mind-- Lincoln had countermanded Fremont's orders freeing slaves and ultimately removed him from command. Radical Republicans have nominated Fremont for the presidency. Fremont realizes that if he accepts the nomination, he will effectively split the Republican Party and perhaps put a peace Democrat in the White House, allowing the Confederacy's War for Independence to succeed. Setting aside personal ambition (he has long craved the presidency) and vengeance against Lincoln, Fremont declines the nomination. Fremont will live 25 more years, but will never be in the public eye again.

September 19, 1864: Union General Phillip Sheridan attacks Confederate Jubal Early at Winchester. Each side loses around 5,000 men, but Early retreats, and Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign begins.

September 22, 1864: Sheridan follows up his attack on Early with a decisive victory over the Confederates at Fisher Hill. Sheridan now turns his attention to destroying the crops in the Valley.



COMMANDER'S DISPATCH, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



Black did a great job as instructors and we appreciate them very much. Thanks to all those who were able to attend and train to represent our Confederate ancestors on the cannon.

We had a great program presented by Historian Bradley Ford at our August meeting. He presented a very interesting program on Religion during the Civil war and how it impacted the Confederate States Army and the Southern civilian population. This information was from a thesis he completed while attending college. At the end of his presentation, we all had an even more interesting discussion over this subject. Mr. Ford's wife, Stephanie came with him. She is a historian

as well and an author. Lt. Nicholson will have to invite them back to hear her speak next time. We very much appreciated the visit of Frank Moore, of Palestine, and his granddaughter, Ashton, at the August meeting. Frank asked for a membership application and I didn't waste any time getting one for him.

I want to thank Mark Williams of Tenaha, Texas and owner of Texas Productions, Inc. for filming our camp's first hosting of a Confederate Memorial and Marker Dedication at the Winn Cemetery near Marquez, Texas. Please contact me if you want a DVD of the ceremony.

I would like to express my utmost appreciation to Alvin and Carol Coleman for hosting a

fish fry for the Davis-Reagan Chapter UIDC and the John H. Reagan Camp SCV at their Lost Prairie Lake house. We look forward to lots of fun and fellowship at this event!

I know it seem like we just paid our dues and it is already time to pay them again, but our camp didn't start up until Jan 2009 and the fiscal year begins in August. Please send in your dues ASAP if you haven't already done so. We need each and every one of you!

God bless you, your families, and God bless the South.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

Marc Robinson

LETTERS MAILED HOME BY OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

Dr. Henry Jacob Hunter By Dan Dyer

Dr. Henry Jacob Hunter was born in Summerville, Georgia on 11 March, 1838, and moved with his parents to Palestine, Texas in 1846. At his father's hotel, The Hunter House, he had the opportunity of meeting several great statesmen of Texas including Sam Houston and Pinkney Henderson. At the age of 22, he received his medical degree from the University of Louisiana in New Orleans.

After returning home to Palestine, Dr. Hunter was instrumental in organizing a Company to join the Confederate Army and was elected enrolling officer. He arrived in San Antonio on 11 November, 1861 and was mustered in as a private. As a private he served in Company I of the Texas Calvary Third Regiment until the 10 March, 1862, when he was promoted to assistant surgeon in Sibley's Brigade.

It was following his capture at Socorro, New Mexico after the Battle of Val Verde that he met Colonel Kit Carson. Dr. Hunter writes:

"On 12 April, 1862, we were compelled to ask for provisions from Col. Carson at Fort Craig, he gave us five days rations after taking us on conditional parole."

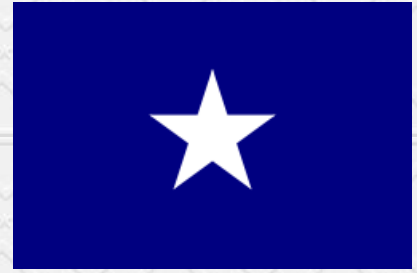
One of Dr. Hunter's prize possessions was a knife given to him by

Col. Carson which Carson had used in fighting with American Indians. He also gave him a mule in order to ride back to his Company.

Dr. Hunter served throughout the war in the brigade first known as "Sibley's" then "Greens" and finally as "Hardeman's Brigade." He was in battles at Val Verde, New Mexico, Glorietta, New Mexico, Battle of Galveston, Texas, Battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

In a letter dated 9 May, 1864, from Marksville, LA, Dr. Hunter writes:

"Since 8 April we have whipped the Yanks and driven them before us from Mansfield to Alexandria. We have harassed them almost day and night. On the 2nd we captured and burnt a transport – on the 3rd another. There was a regiment on board going up as reinforcements to Alexandria, some escaped. Our capture was very good – 202 officers and men from Ohio. On the 6th we captured and burnt two gunboats and a transport. We took sixty to seventy Yanks on board as prisoners. We then fell back and gave Yanks possession of the Simms Port Road on which they were in full retreat in less than six hours with our Division following and taking prisoners. On the 18th we fought them near Yellow Bayou. The fight was made without any foresight with the total loss of our Army on the 18th at about five hundred killed, wounded and missing.



The Bonnie Blue Flag

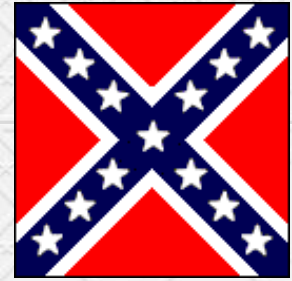
Wharton's Calvary, "The Calvary Corps." have here in the hospital ninety-four wounded. This loss was the greatest in the infantry who were sent in without support. We have had several amputations who are doing remarkably well. The Yanks have crossed Yellow Bayou and burnt the bridge. We will not follow. The Trans-Mississippi Campaign is over and all rejoice to know it."

After the War, Dr. Hunter returned to Palestine and set up his private medical practice. Dr. Hunter died at the age of 50 on 4 May, 1888, and is buried in the Palestine City Cemetery.

In the coming months, there will be more on Dr. Hunter and his service to the Confederate States of America. We have several original letters at the Museum for East Texas Culture that he wrote to Miss Jetta Word, his sweetheart at the time. If anyone would like to look at these letters, come by the Museum.

Editors note: Daniel Dyer is a member and Historian of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Palestine, Texas.

THANK YOU RONNIE HATFIELD!!!



“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-

Reagan Camp’s Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Hatfield, left, presented the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 with several important pieces of equipment that he constructed. Commander Marc Robinson, right, accepted these on behalf of the camp. This equipment will look more 1860 period correct and be owned by our camp. 1—A wooden podium with a great sound system built in, 2—A large wooden display board for recruiting new members at various events; 3—A wooden program and biography holder for Confederate grave ceremonies. The craftsmanship that went into this equipment is simply awesome and done by someone who has been devoted to upholding the Confederate Soldiers good name all of his life! Thank you Ronnie, from all of us at the John H. Reagan Camp!!!

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

September 5th, 05:30 PM—Confederate Fish Fry at the Lost Prairie Lake house of Alvin and Carol Coleman. RSVP by August 31 to Carol at 903-729-0839.

September 12, 06:00 PM—John H. Reagan Camp Meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture.

Program: Ronnie Matthews, Commander of the Captain J. L. Halbert Camp in Corsicana will present the Battle of Chickamauga. Ronnie is an expert on this battle. Come and enjoy.

September 25-26, East Texas Film Commission Living History Weekend at Ranch just west of the Trinity River off of Hwy 84, their website: www.easttexasfilmcommission.org POC—Dan Dyer, 903-391-2224

Saturday, 10:00 AM to 04:00 PM—Confederate Picnic, date and more details to be announced.

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

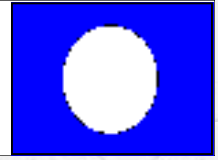


Photo Above: Historians Bradley and Stephanie Ford, joined us at our August meeting. Bradley presented an excellent program over How Religion Impacted the CSA during the WBTS. Bradley teaches history at Corsicana High School and Navarro College, he is an SCV member at the Halbert Camp and reenacts with his wife in the 12th Texas Artillery. They live in Barry, Texas.



VAL VERDE BATTERY CANNON SCHOOL

HOSTED BY RONNIE AND LEIGH ANN HATFIELD
AUGUST 1, 2009



L-R, Chance, Keil, Stanley, and Ronnie live drill.



L-R, Keil being instructed by Stanley and Calvin on the number 1 position



L-R, Chance, Ronnie, and Dan discussing things over.



Keith Meredith receiving instruction on proper use of the worming implement (number 2 position) from Stanley Black.



Stanley Black instructing group and Marc demonstrating proper procedure for pulling the lanyard.

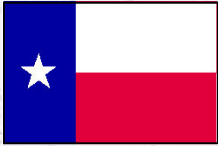


Stanley Black's daughter Taylon got in on some of the training. Here she is being instructed by Calvin on using the ram rod.



Dan Dyer with implement, training at the number 1 position.

← From L-R: Calvin Nicholson, Dan Dyer, Marc Robinson, Chance Robinson, Keil Meredith, Stanley Black, Keith Meredith, Ronnie Hatfield, Taylon Black taking photo.



SITE OF THE HOME OF JOHN HENNINGER REAGAN HISTORY OF THE HOUSE AND MONUMENT BY MARC ROBINSON



The John H. Reagan Camp 2156 is honored in being allowed to adopt and care for the site of the Home of John Henninger Reagan. We are keeping it mowed and trimmed at present, but plans are under way to landscape the .9 acre lot over time. The word is that many officials and citizens in the city of Palestine and surrounding area are very pleased to know that someone is taking the initiative to care for this site and are excited about our future plans.

Dan Dyer, Director of the Museum for East Texas Culture and John H. Reagan Camp 2156 Historian, shared the below article about Judge Reagan's "Fort Houston" and the dedication of the monument that marks its site from the book, *Historical Markers, Monuments, and Much More in Anderson County, Texas*, by Bonnie Woolverton

Extract from this book:

Location:

In Palestine, from Loop 256, take US 79/84 west about 2/10 mile and bear left onto Knox Street/FM1990. Follow this beside the glass plant about 3/10 mile to the railroad tracks where West Reagan, Knox Street, and FM 1990 meet. Bear left onto West Reagan. The marker is on the right, a few yards past the two Fort Houston markers.

Dedication:

01:30 P.M. Wednesday, February 14, 1951. The Society of the Daughters of American Colonists (DAC) sponsored the marker. Dr. Bonner Frizzell delivered the main address, and the Palestine High School band provided the music. Reagan's grandson, Reagan Ferguson, gave a biographical sketch of Palestine's leading citizen. Great-great grandson, James Patrick Ferguson Jr., unveiled the marker. Guests were welcomed by Mrs.

D. S. Collins, a DAC state chairman. This native pink granite marker was placed where the steps of the home were originally located, at the end of a walk of handmade brick.

Information:

Although Judge Reagan bought the site of the original Fort Houston settlement in 1860, he did not live on it until after the Civil War (then in a one-story Greek Revival cottage). He named it Fort Houston for the old fort and settlement. In 1880 it was enlarged to a two-story stately and beautiful home. He lived there the remainder of his life with his third wife Molly (Taylor) Reagan, who continued to live there until her death.

Filled with antiques, artifacts, and memorabilia from Reagan's political public life, the house and its furniture, furnishings, and paintings were impressive indeed. The 1895 bust by Elisabet Ney (now in the entry of the Palestine Public Library) was in his study, and a large painting of Reagan hung in the hall. Among the thirteen rooms, there was even a "document room" displaying the many citations, awards, and commissions he'd received over the years. The exquisite and unique "table of one million pieces" (now in the Reagan Room at the Museum for East Texas Culture) was used as a dining room table. It was crafted for Reagan by an inmate at the state penitentiary in Rusk. The house had a foundation made from rock quarried locally. It was said the front of the house was not as beautiful as the back, with its unusual staircase and two large back porches.

After the death of Reagan's widow, the house passed to their son Jeff D. who lived in it many years with his wife. As far back as late 1934, they attempted to bequeath it to the state to be used for a

museum. Efforts continued for years (to no avail) to get some governmental entity to accept the property. Reagan's daughter-in-law, Jeff's wife Eoline (Word) Reagan, was the last person to live in the house. It was razed about 1947. Three generations of the Reagan family lived there from the late 1860's through the late 1940's.

Texas Society of the Daughters of American Colonists (DAC)





POWER

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



We're all aware of the importance of power and know it comes in many forms. There's solar power, turbo power, nuclear power, and of course gasoline, diesel, and electric power, and more. Power is what makes things run. Power makes things go. And, as a rule, the more power something has, the faster it will run and the farther it will go.

People in positions of influence are said to have power. There is strength, or power, in numbers. Then there is financial power. Most things take money to accomplish. And a lot of money can accomplish a lot of things. If we want to reach our goals, if we want to get from where we are to where we want to be, we will need the power necessary to get there.

This is not only true of you and me as individuals, it is also true of our Confederation. For the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be successful in it's appointed mission, it needs some form of power. But, what form? We don't have the power of numbers. We don't have a great deal of money. There aren't any people of power and influence joining our ranks for fear of damaging their political careers. So, what do we do? Where do we look for our source of Power?

The answer, of course, is God. Anyone who could create a world out of nothing, sustain it by His word, and alter it at His will has power beyond our wildest imagination. God is the most potent power in the universe and will always accomplish what's intended. Jesus was the most powerful man to ever live because He subjugated Himself to the Father's power. Everything He did, He did under God's direction and guidance. As a result, Jesus could say, "All power is given unto me in heaven and earth." (Matt. 28:18)

Nothing in existence can compete with God's power. It can never be defeated. Therefore, if we, as individuals or as a Confederation are sustained by God's power, we can never be defeated either. However, we must understand that God's power cannot be acquired by work or effort. It is a gift. And, there's only one way to receive it: through Christ. We must trust Him, commit ourselves to Him, and receive Him as our Savior and Lord. Then, and only then, God supplies the rest of what we need. He is the final key and our source for the power to grow, strengthen, and overcome all obstacles to succeed, not only in our own lives, but also in our just and most worthy Cause.

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

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



CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MONUMENTS

PREPARED BY MARC ROBINSON



When I was in Dallas at the Texas State Future Farmers of America (FFA) Convention this summer, I took the time to walk through **Pioneer Cemetery**. It is located on north side of the Convention center on Ceremonial Drive. There are many early Texas pioneers important in the settlement of Dallas buried there. There are also many Confederate Veterans buried in Pioneer Cemetery and one extremely nice Confederate monument (pictured above) erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of Southern Women. Each corner is marked by a statue of four different Confederate leaders, President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, General Thomas J.

“Stonewall” Jackson, and General Albert S. Johnston. The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:

North Side: *“It was given the genius and valor of Confederate seamen to Revolutionize naval warfare over the earth.”* (Bottom: *“This Stone shall crumble into dust ere the deathless devotion of Southern Women be forgotten.”*)

East Side: *“Confederate infantry drove bayonets through columns that never before reeled to the shock of battle.”*

South side: *“The Brazen lips of Southern cannon thundered an unanswered anthem to the god of battle.”* (Bottom: *“Erected by: The Daughters of the Confederacy Dallas Chapter No. 6 June 25th 1896.”*)

West side: *“The Confederate sabreur kissed his blade homeward riding straight on into the mouth of hell.”*





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

c/o Forrest Bradberry, Jr., Adjutant
P. O. Box 1442
Palestine, Texas 75802
E-mail: brad.bradberry@yahoo.com
Phone: (903)723-2814

Marc Robinson, Commander
6720 AN CO RD 448
Palestine, Texas 75803
E-mail: mrobinson@tvcc.edu
Phone: (903) 676-6069
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)