



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

# THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

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

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY 2010

## COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots,

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 elected their 2010 officers at the annual stated January meeting. The camp nominated the same slate of officers from 2009 and voted them into office by a unanimous vote. Officers are Commander Marc Robinson, 1st Lt. Commander Calvin Nicholson, 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Williams, Adjutant Forrest Bradberry, Jr., Chaplain Ed Furman, Surgeon Mike Link, Historian Dan Dyer, Quartermaster David Link, and Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Hatfield. Our chaplain will administer the officer induction during the February meeting.

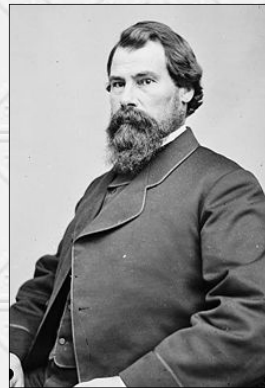
Mr. Charles Hayes, who was our guest speaker at the January meeting, (page 5) offered his book, *The Gray and the Blue, A Comic Strip History of the War for Southern Independence* for sale through our camp. Contact Adjutant Bradberry if you would like to look at or purchase a copy of this book.

The camp held a great Confederate Heroes Day ceremony on Saturday, January 16th (see story and photos on pages 6-7). Sergeant Ronnie Hatfield organized the event and was the MC. Thank you Ronnie and all of the Reagan camp members who participated in the cold, damp weather to put on a wonderful ceremony for all of our beloved Confederate heroes. We also very much appreci-

ated members of the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 and the Cross of Saint Andrews Camp 2009 for their assistance. The poem Ronnie Hatfield read during the ceremony is printed on page 4. We are also very appreciative of the Palestine Herald-Press for running an announcement and article about Confederate Heroes day on January 14th and a full page article and photos of the event on January 20th.

We have several Confederate marker dedications coming up this spring. The first is for Pvt. D. T. Davis on Sunday, March 21st at 02:00 PM. Pvt. Davis is buried at Pilgrim Cemetery in Elkhart. The next marker dedication will be held with the annual UDC Confederate memorial day ceremony on Saturday, April 24th at 10:00 AM at the East Hill Cemetery, Palestine. I am also in the process of ordering Confederate markers for at least two soldiers buried in the Ferguson Cemetery between Palestine and Slocum. If you know of other Confederate markers that need to be ordered for soldiers buried in the Ferguson Cemetery, please let me know.

I have been reading about a lot of SCV planning at the National and State level for the next five years (2011-2015) in relation to the sesquicentennial anniversary of the War of Southern Independence. We have been asked by the Texas Division leadership to prepare a five year plan for our



**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

camp. Please put some thought into what we might do in the Palestine area each of these years to take advantage of this celebration in fulfilling our Charge. We can add to this plan over the next few months as our camp prepares for the sesquicentennial anniversary opportunity to educate the public and at the same time, recruit new members into the SCV for the future of the organization.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

Marc Robinson

## CAMP MEETINGS

2nd Saturday of Each Month  
06:00 PM  
Meal served at each meeting.  
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)

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

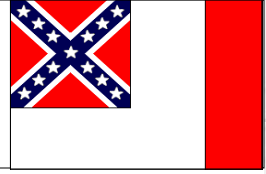
CONFEDERATE HISTORY CALENDAR	2-4
CONFEDERATE POEM—HATFIELD	4
NEW MEMBER AND JANUARY MEETING	5
CAMP EVENTS CALENDAR	5
CONFEDERATE HEROES DAY CEREMONY	6-7
CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE	8
UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS	9
JOHN H. REAGAN BIRTHPLACE	10
CONTACT INFO	11



## ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

### February

by Kirby McCord



**1861**

**February 2, 1861:** With a vote of 166-8 at a special State Convention, Texas becomes the seventh state to secede from the Union. Interestingly enough, the language of the Ordinance of Secession repeals and annuls the annexation of Texas into the Union from December 29, 1845, which opens the door to the re-establishment of the original boundaries of Texas that stretch all the way to the source of the Rio Grande, thus creating the impetus for Sibley's invasion of New Mexico later in January, 1862. In any event, Governor Sam Houston refuses to recognize the authority of the State Convention and calls for a statewide election on the issue of secession. The popular ratification occurs on March 4, 1861.

**February 4, 1861:** Former President John Tyler of Virginia convenes a "Peace Convention" in Washington, D.C., attended by 131 members from 21 states (none from a state that has already seceded) in an attempt to reach a compromise to save the Union. Meanwhile, representatives from the seven seceded states meet in Montgomery, Alabama, establishing the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America.

**February 8, 1861:** A constitution is provisionally adopted by the Montgomery convention.

**February 9, 1861:** In a unanimous decision, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi is elected provisional president of the Confederate States of America; the telegram informing him of this catches Davis by surprise as he prunes roses on his plantation Brierfield the next day. Alexander Stephens, former U.S. Congressman from Georgia, joins him as vice-president. These two are moderate enough in their views to please the border states and it is hoped that those states not yet seceded will soon do so now that the Confederacy has chosen able, and not fanatic leaders. In a further move to preserve order, the Provisional Congress at Montgomery declares that the laws of the United States of America are to remain in full force and effect unless they interfere with the stated laws of the Confederacy. Meanwhile, the electorate of Tennessee votes 68,282 to 59,449 not to hold a special state convention on secession.

**February 11, 1861:** Vice-president Stephens takes the oath of office in Montgomery. Meanwhile, both U.S. President Lincoln and C.S. President Davis leave their respective homes in Springfield, Illinois and Brierfield Plantation, Mississippi to travel to their capitals for their inaugurations.

**February 18, 1861:** At his inauguration in Montgomery, Jefferson Davis points out the "American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed."

**February 19, 1861:** C.S. President Davis names his cabinet members: Secretary of State Robert Toombs of Georgia; Secretary of War Leroy Pope Walker, attorney from Huntsville, Alabama; Secretary of the Treasury C.G. Memminger from South Carolina; Attorney General Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished former U.S. Senator from Louisiana; Secretary of the Navy Stephen M. Mallory, former U.S. Senator from Florida; and Postmaster General John H. Reagan, former U.S. Congressman from Texas. Every state of the Confederate States of America has a seat at the executive table.

**February 27, 1861:** Dominated by radical Republicans, the U.S. House of Representatives, demonstrated a strong inflexibility toward Southern grievances, by rejecting out-of-hand the Crittendon Compromise and the six proposed Constitutional Amendments suggested by the Peace Convention. In fact, the U.S. Congress rejects even the possibility of a constitutional convention for any reason. Ironically, if Southern Congressmen had been present, the compromises at least stood a chance.

**February 28, 1861:** North Carolina voters narrowly reject the possibility of a State Convention for Secession, 46,603 to 46,409.

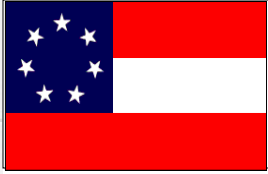
**1862**

**February 3, 1862:** The *CSS Nashville* leaves the port of Southampton, England. The *USS Tuscarora* sets off to capture the Southern vessel, but is prevented from doing so by the *HMS Shannon*, which positions itself repeatedly between the two ships until the *Nashville* reaches international waters.

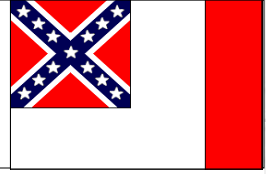
**February 4, 1862:** Confederate House delegates at the capital in Richmond, Virginia, enter into a debate concerning free blacks enlistment in the Southern Army. Ultimately, the debate concluded that while they recognized the right of states' militias to be composed as desired by that state, the Confederate Congress did not have authority to compel white and black to serve together. Free blacks were employed as laborers for the army, and were actually paid almost three times as much as riflemen. Of the approximately 250,000 free blacks residing in the Confederacy at the outbreak of the war, more than 15,000 are confirmed to have formed and served in state militia units, and hundreds are verified as having been line soldiers in CSA units.

**February 6, 1862:** C.S. General Lloyd Tilghman, commander of Fort Henry, Tennessee, upon information that his garrison is vastly outnumbered, orders the retreat of his 3,000 man force from that post to nearby Fort Donelson. Tilghman and 88 volunteers remain behind to delay the advancing Federals. The superior range of Union gunboats soon silences Confederate resistance and Tilghman is compelled to surrender. The 15,000 man army of General Grant occupies the fort at the end of the day, but the bulk of the Confederate has been preserved to fight another day.

**February 8, 1862:** In a combined army/navy operation resembling Grant's force moving up the Tennessee River, U.S. General Ambrose Burnside's force attacks Confederate breastworks on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Outnumbered 11,500 to 1,500, C.S. Colonel H.M. Shaw surrenders after a short fight. (Continued on page 3)



## ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY FEBRUARY (Continued)



**February 16, 1862:** C.S. General Simon Buckner reluctantly surrenders Fort Donelson to U.S. General U.S. Grant. Buckner has been left in this unenviable position due to the resignations of Generals Floyd and Pillow, who have abandoned their posts in the face of overwhelming Federal numbers, and the defiant and unauthorized breakout of Nathan Bedford Forrest's 2,100 cavalry. Grant has almost 25,000 troops surrounding the remaining 14,000 man Confederate garrison. Having been a pre-war friend of Grant's (having actually loaned the down-and-out Grant money in the past), Buckner courteously asks Grant's terms for surrender. Grant brusquely replies "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." It makes him a hero to the North, a cad to the South.

**February 18, 1862:** Today is the initial meeting of the 1<sup>st</sup> Congress of the Confederate States of America, the Provisional Congress being dismissed the previous day. The Congress is composed of representatives from Kentucky and Missouri, as well as the seceded states.

**February 19, 1862:** U.S. President Abraham Lincoln loses his 12-year-old son Willie to typhoid fever.

**February 21, 1862:** 2,600 Confederates under General H.H. Sibley attack 3,800 Federals under Colonel E.R.S. Canby at Valverde, New Mexico. The victorious men in gray drive the Unionists back into Fort Craig, but decide against besieging the fort. Sibley decides to bypass the fort and marches up the Rio Grande toward Albuquerque with the spoils of war: six captured cannons that will later comprise the Valverde Battery.

**February 22, 1862:** Following his election as president, C.S. President Jefferson Davis (he had previously been provisional president) declares, in his inaugural address, "We are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty." Six days later, he will put a tangible element to the call for sacrifice, asking the entire South to hold a day of fasting for their nation.

1863

**February 5, 1863:** Queen Victoria makes an official statement concerning Great Britain's refusal to enter into mediation attempts between the Union and Confederate governments, citing no probability of success in such an endeavor.

**February 16, 1863:** The Federal Senate passes the Conscription Act. The volunteer army has been unable to fill its ranks for the last two months, due partly to the now revealed statistic of 100,000 U.S. desertions since the beginning of the war.

**February 17, 1863:** The *USS Hercules*, a gunboat on the Mississippi River, is fired upon by snipers from the Arkansas shore. In retaliation, Federal forces incinerate nearby Hopefield, Arkansas.

**February 19, 1863:** C.S. President Davis refuses to remove his friend, C.S. General Braxton Bragg, from command of the Army of Tennessee, despite a petition for such action by the vast majority of Bragg's subordinates.

**February 24, 1863:** A determined series of attacks on the Federal armored gunboat *Indianola* results in its surrender. The removal of this dangerous ship from the Mississippi River, coupled with the capture of the *USS Queen of the West* ten days earlier relieves Confederates from Vicksburg to the Red River of the threat of attacks from the U.S. Navy.

**February 26, 1863:** The Cherokee Indian National Council repeals its former ordinance of secession.

1864

**February 1, 1864:** The turmoil that followed the previous year's Conscription Act has subsided, so there is little resistance when U.S. President Lincoln calls for 500,000 additional draftees for the Union Army. This same day, Lincoln aborts the plan to colonize Ile a Vache in the Caribbean with American blacks.

**February 6, 1864:** The fourth session of the First Confederate Congress opens by banning imports of luxuries and circulation of U.S. currency. It also decrees that half of various food and tobacco shipments must be given to the government before blockade-running ships may leave port.

**February 9, 1864:** In the largest and most dramatic escape of the war, Union prisoners dig their way out of Libby prison in Richmond, Virginia. Formerly the large building had been the candle warehouse of Libby and Sons, and has been a prison for captured Federal officers since 1861. Of the 109 Union officers who escape this day, 48 are recaptured, including their leader, Colonel Thomas E. Rose, two die, and 59 reach Federal lines and safety.

**February 17, 1864:** Vice President Andrew Stephens accuses the Confederate President Jefferson Davis of betraying the most precious ideals of the nation when the Confederate Congress approves the suspension of writs of *habeas corpus* by the president and secretary of state. Stephens writes: "Far better that our country should be overrun by the enemy, our cities sacked and burned, and our land laid desolate, than the people should suffer the citadel of their liberties to be entered and taken by professed friends."

**February 17, 1864:** Federal sailors aboard the *USS Housatonic* wonder what the oblong object is that is approaching their ship under water. When it strikes their hull and an explosion erupts, they will have seen the dawn of submarine warfare. The *CSS Hunley* sinks the *Housatonic*, but is itself destroyed in the attack.

**February 20, 1864:** The strategically trivial battle is fought this day. U.S. President Lincoln has written U.S. General Gillmore to bring Florida under Union control. Gillmore advances his 5,500 troops to Olustee, near Jacksonville, Florida. There, they attack 5,200 Confederates, who fight tenaciously. At nightfall, the Union army retreats, having suffered 1,861 casualties (34%). Meanwhile, the Confederates, under General Joseph Finegan, have suffered 934 casualties and completely exhausted their ammunition.

(Continued on page 4)



**February 22, 1864:** Federal General Sooy Smith has been ordered to support U.S. General William Sherman's destruction of Meridian, Mississippi. But Smith's 7,000 cavalry have dawdled since leaving Tennessee and are still miles from their destination. C.S. General Nathan Bedford Forrest impetuously attacks the Yankees at Okolona, with 2,000 cavalry troopers. Fearing Forrest's reputation as much as his firepower, the Federals panic and flee 90 miles in a disorganized rout.

**February 24, 1864:** C.S. President Davis appoints the inept Braxton Bragg chief of staff of the Confederate Armies. C.S. General James Longstreet is temporarily suspended from command when he comments that Davis "approves failure and disparages success."

**February 27, 1864:** Camp Sumter is built near Andersonville, Georgia and Federal enlisted prisoners begin arriving this day. Over the next thirteen months, over 30,000 prisoners will arrive here; more than 12,000 will die of disease and malnutrition.

**February 28, 1864:** 3,500 Federal cavalrymen under Judson Kilpatrick attempt to free Federal prisoners from Libby prison in Richmond. Kilpatrick and most of the attacking force retreat when they see surprise has not been achieved, but Colonel Ulric Dahlgren's isolated 500 man force continues on. Three days later, documents are taken from Dahlgren's dead body indicating a potential plot to assassinate C.S. President Davis and his cabinet. The South is outraged.

**1865**

**February 3, 1865:** U.S. President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward meet with C.S. peace commissioners Vice President Andrew Stephens, president pro tem of the C.S. Senate Robert Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War John Campbell on board the *USS River Queen* off Hampton Roads, Virginia. After four hours of demands, the talks break down. The Confederate Peace commissioners require an armistice before any negotiations can begin and Lincoln insists on an immediate recognition of Federal authority over the Southern states before he'll negotiate. As they part, Lincoln informs Stephens that the U.S. Congress has passed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment outlawing slavery a few days earlier, and Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, and West Virginia have so far ratified it. Although Lincoln makes no mention of it to Stephens, two days later he will ask his cabinet to approve a \$400,000 pledge to the seceded states if they will lay down their arms by April 1. The Federal cabinet rejects this offer.

**February 9, 1865:** C.S. General Robert E. Lee is given command over all the armies of the Confederacy. His first order? That all deserters be given a pardon if they return to their commands within 30 days.

**February 17, 1865:** U.S. General William Sherman occupies Columbia, South Carolina. During the night, fire breaks out and destroys two thirds of the city. Sherman is quick to blame retreating Confederates, while Southerners blame Sherman's marauders for the conflagration. Meanwhile, C.S. General Hardee evacuates Charleston, and U.S. naval forces that have been besieging that port city for eleven months occupy the city. Fort Sumter has finally fallen into Federal hands.

**February 18, 1865:** Mississippi Congressman Ethelbert Barksdale has introduced a bill in the Confederate House of Representatives to arm slaves to help win Southern independence. General Robert E. Lee endorses the bill and drafts a letter this day to Congress encouraging them to pass the legislation, stating that blacks would make efficient soldiers, but they should fight as free men. Two days later, the bill is passed into law.

**February 24, 1865:** U.S. General William Sherman complains to C.S. General Wade Hampton that Southern soldiers are murdering Union foragers. Hampton replies that he has ordered that any Northerners caught burning peoples' homes are to be shot on sight, further, "This order shall remain in force so long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings." Hampton's mansion had been burned to the ground only six days earlier.



## WE STILL LOVE YOU GENERAL LEE, COPYRIGHT 1994 BY RONNIE HATFIELD



When as a child I spoke his name, it was  
whispered even then.  
For all the South revered him still, above all  
mortal men.

His deeds were legendary, his exploits brave  
and bold,  
and to Southern hearts exemplified, the  
storied knights of old.

To Virginia, God, and family, his allegiance  
ever true,  
and duty, once accepted, never failed to see  
it through.

A kind and gentle countenance hid the war-  
riors heart within,  
and his very presence soothed the fears of  
battle-hardened men.

No one name throughout history, has the  
power to stir the soul,  
as does the hallowed name of Lee, on  
Southern honor rolls.

He was all that "Dixie" stood for, endeared  
to one and all,  
and as long as he was in the fight, the South  
could never fall!

In sad despair at Appomattox, he did all that  
he could do,  
and then bade farewell to those he loved,  
and the only life he knew.

In October of 1870, the old soldier's life  
was spent,  
and with one last breath, he closed his eyes,  
and ordered, "Strike the tents."

And I can't wait to get to heaven, 'cause I'll  
meet him there you see.  
And I'll quietly re-assure him, that WE  
STILL LOVE YOU GENERAL LEE!

## JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING



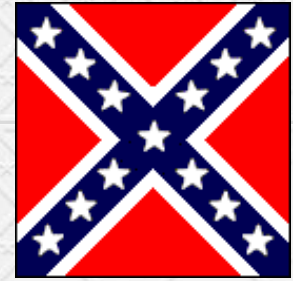
### NEW MEMBER INDUCTED INTO REAGAN CAMP!

Joe Stanley Coleman, left, receives his SCV certificate of membership and SCV pin from Commander Marc Robinson, right, and Chaplain Ed Furman, center. Joe joined under his GG Grandfather, Pvt. James A. Temple, Co. D, 9th Arkansas Infantry CSA, known as the "Parson's Regiment" because they included 42 ministers of the Gospel of all Protestant denominations among their ranks. Joe teaches Auto Body for Trinity Valley Community College at TDCJ. We warmly welcome Joe and his wife Brenda into our SCV Camp!



### GUEST SPEAKER TALKS ABOUT HUMOROUS MOMENTS DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

It was a privilege to have Mr. Charles Hayes and his wife Natalie as our guests during the January meeting. Mr. Hayes is a Life Member of the SCV, Capt. James P. Douglas Camp #124, Tyler. He is the author of *The Gray and the Blue, A Comic Strip History of the War for Southern Independence*. Copies are now available from Reagan Camp Adjutant Bradberry.



"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-

NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY WAS TO ENDURE, I WOULD DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN.

-PRESEDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-



## PRAYER LIST



- Our Country
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans
- Please email or call to add/remove people to/from this list.



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS



**February 13th 06:00 PM**— John H. Reagan Camp monthly meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture.

Meal will be provided by the Ladies of the John H. Reagan Camp—donations accepted.  
**Program: Wayne L. Prouse, Orange, Texas**, Retired educator, with 35 years in the classroom. Current Commander, 10 Texas Brigade. Current Chairman of the Texas Division Gravesite Registry will provide a historical literary program worth seeing.

**March 13th 06:00 PM**—John H.

Reagan Camp monthly meeting at the Museum for East Texas Culture.

**March 21, 02:00 PM**— **Marker Dedication for Pvt. D. T. Davis**, Pilgrim Cemetery, Elkhart, Texas

**April 24, 10:00 AM**— Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292, UDC, **Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony and Marker Dedication for Pvt. Charles Cope-land**, East Hill Cemetery, Palestine.

**Reenactment** events calendar and photos at:

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





# CONFEDERATE HEROES DAY CEREMONY HOSTED BY THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 HELD SATURDAY JANUARY 16, 2010



Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Hatfield MC's event and recites poem. All photos on this page are by Compatriot Rudy Ray



Preparing to post colors. L-R, Ed Furman, Marc Robinson, John Barnhart, Jimmy Odom, Gary Williams, Forrest Bradberry, Ronnie Hatfield, Vernon Holliman, Dan Dyer, Kirby McCord, & Calvin Nicholson. Rudy Ray took photos and new member Rod Skelton welcomed guests.



Color Guard and Honor Guard posting colors at beginning of ceremony.



Reagan Camp Commander Marc Robinson delivering the address.



Honor guard posted with muskets by side.



Dolnye Jeffus places UDC wreath and delivers the UDC tribute. UDC member Carol Coleman and her husband, Alvin look on.



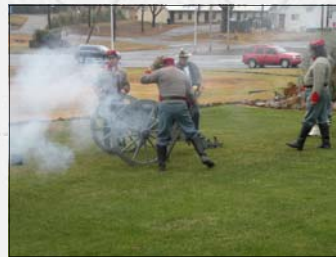
Jimmy Odom, Camp #2009, talking to Reagan Camp #2156 Adjutant Bradberry prior to cere.



Val Verde Battery preparing to fire.



Honor guard and artillery battery just after firing.



L-R, 1, Adjutant Bradberry's grandson, Josh Pullin, in front of Reagan Statue; 2, John H. Reagan monument area just prior to ceremony; 3, Val Verde Battery firing cannon round.





## CONFEDERATE HEROES DAY CEREMONY—PALESTINE

BY MARC ROBINSON



The John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Palestine, hosted a Confederate Heroes Day Memorial Ceremony at the Reagan Statue on Saturday, January 16, 2010 honoring the service of our Confederate ancestors. Confederate Heroes Day is always on January 19, the birthday of General Robert E. Lee. Due to January 19 falling on a week day this year, the ceremony was held a few days early. The John H. Reagan Camp was assisted by the Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Cross of Saint Andrews Camp #2009, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Alto.

The colors were posted by members of the John H. Reagan Camp Color Guard. Reagan Camp Chaplain, Ed Furman gave the opening prayer. Ronnie Hatfield, Reagan Camp Sergeant-at-Arms welcomed those in attendance. The pledges to the U.S. and Texas flag and the salute to the Confederate flag were led by Calvin Nicholson, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander of the Reagan Camp. Reagan Camp Judge Advocate, Kirby McCord read the Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Commander Marc Robinson, of the Reagan Camp thanked everyone for attending and delivered the address. Robinson stated, "Robert E. Lee's birthday had been a Texas State holiday since 1931 and in 1973 the Texas State holiday of Jefferson Davis's birthday on June 3 was deleted by the 63<sup>rd</sup> Texas Legislature, combining the two into Confederate Heroes Day on January 19." He also went on to say that, "General Lee and President Davis were great American Christian men and extremely important in Confederate History, but in addition, we don't want to leave out the rest of the Confederate Heroes. These heroes include every

man that pledged his life and future as he joined into CSA or state troop service for the protection of his family, his lands, and States Rights as it is written in the Constitution by our Founding Fathers." During the address Robinson quoted General Bennett H. Young, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, as he spoke at the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery on June 4, 1914, the 106<sup>th</sup> anniversary of President Jefferson Davis's birthday:

*"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."*

Robinson stated that, "Our duty as historians, as citizens of this great state of

Texas, and as descendants of Confederate veterans, is to continue to **honor** these great Confederate Heroes who gave their all for their families, their country, and future generations. We must **uphold the truth** about the War for Southern Independence to vindicate the real cause for which these men fought. I am sure everyone here will agree that the legacy these Confederate men and women left us could not have been more honorable."

A quote from Robert Catlett Cave, Confederate Veteran, Author, and Pastor, closed Robinson's address, "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."

Mrs. Dollye Jeffus of the Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292 placed the UDC wreath and read a brief tribute to the Confederate soldiers. Ronnie Hatfield, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Reagan Camp read one of his Confederate poems from a book he had published several years ago.

A military salute was given by a rifle volley from the Reagan Camp Honor Guard and a member of the Cross of St. Andrews Camp Rifle Squad and a single cannon firing from the Val Verde Battery. The colors were retired by the members of the Reagan Camp Color Guard. The benediction was given by Chaplain Ed Furman. Dixie was sung by all of those in attendance to close the ceremony. For more information about the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 visit our website: [www.reagansvcvcamp.org](http://www.reagansvcvcamp.org). (This article and four photos were published on page 4 of the Palestine Herald-Press on Wednesday, January 20, 2010. We appreciate their courtesy & support very much)



## RED BEANS AND RICE

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



Some years ago, shortly after moving to Texas, I was speaking with a small group of people and proudly mentioned that for supper I was having Red Beans and Rice. A young woman in the group gave me a strange look, and asked, "Together?"

Where I come from Red Beans and Rice not only go together, but represent the entree, the main course. Like a horse and carriage and love and marriage, they do go together. However, not everything does and Bible warns us of several things that don't go together.

In Matthew 6:24, Jesus tells us, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." (Mammon is taken from the Hebrew word "Melek" meaning, a king) The Apostle John says, "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (1 Jn. 2:15) Worldliness and godliness don't mix. They don't go together like Red Beans and Rice.

People who try to mix things that don't go together are called "Syncretists." A syncretist is defined as someone who attempts to reconcile conflicting or opposite views or beliefs. It's sad to say but I believe that much, if not most, of what is called Christianity [today](#) is syncretistic. That is, an attempt to reconcile God and the world, like Red Beans and Rice.

In almost forty years in the ministry I have asked numerous people if they were a Christian. They have often responded with, "I try to be," and "Sort of," or "In some ways." They seem to honestly believe that these are reasonable answers, but the fact is a person cannot sort of go to Heaven, or be saved in some ways.

The main reason churches become more syncretic, or worldly, is to attract more members. Of course, the members they attract are worldly people which results in an even more worldly church. The result is a church (If it can be called a church) that has lost its purpose and mission. As Jesus said, "Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him

twofold more the child of hell than yourselves." (Matt. 23: 15) This is true of many churches [today](#). They are adding numbers, but not true Christians.

The Apostle Paul tells the Church in Corinth, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." (2 Cor. 6: 14) This not only applies to the Lord's Church, but to any group or organization that wants to fulfill its mission and purpose. Attempting to befriend opposing groups or reducing requirements for the purpose of adding members only weakens an organization and makes it more difficult to be successful in its appointed efforts.

Syncretism is destructive to any group, from churches to street gangs, if its members are not unified, agreeing with its beliefs, and in one accord. This is also true of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We cannot mix and mingle with those who oppose us. We cannot admit to membership those who disagree with our purpose and challenges. If we are to be successful in carrying out the Charge, we must realize that some things don't go together. Some things are not like Red Beans and Rice.

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

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-





## UNKOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS BURIED AT OLD CITY CEMETERY, PALESTINE, TEXAS BY DOLLYE JEFFUS



Flags were placed on the graves of fourteen unknown Confederate soldiers on Veteran's Day 2009, by the Davis- Reagan Chapter # 2292, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans in the Old City Cemetery, Palestine, Texas.

Markers for the unknown soldiers were obtained and placed on the graves in July 2001 by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The 10th Texas Infantry passed through Palestine on May 2nd and May 3rd, 1862. Some of the soldiers became ill with typhoid when they were in route from Milligan Station in Brazos County to Little Rock, Arkansas. The soldiers who were ill were housed in the Hunter Hotel on the Northeast side of the courthouse square in Palestine. Nine of the soldiers died and were buried in the Old City Cemetery. Upon their recovery, the remainder of the unit travelled on to their destination in Arkansas.

Gary Williams spent two years researching the 10th Texas Infantry and has possibly identified four of the men buried in the unknown soldier's graves. They are Pvt. William Hogue, Pvt. John Quick, Pvt. William Embry, and Pvt. Richard Leach.

Flowers and or flags are routinely kept on the soldiers graves by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Even though they are unknown, they will never be forgotten.

Editors note: Mrs. Dollye Jeffus has been a devout member of the Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Palestine, Texas for many years. Her three sons, Kerry D. Barnhart, John B. Barnhart, and William S. Barnhart, are members of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Palestine, Texas.



Above—Dollye Jeffus, placing Confederate flags on the graves of the Unknown Soldiers in the Old Palestine City Cemetery.



Above, photo showing inscription and one of the newer markers and a close up of one of the old United Confederate Veterans markers placed there many years ago by the Reagan Camp of the UCV.







## BIRTH PLACE OF JOHN H. REAGAN PRESENT DAY GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE BY RONNIE HATFIELD



Back in November, Leigh Ann and I made our usual twice-yearly trek to see her mom in eastern Tennessee. She lives about 20 miles from Pigeon Forge, the Smokey Mountains, and Gatlinburg, which is the former home and birthplace of our camp's namesake, John Reagan. Leigh Ann is related through her mother to the Reagan family and has deep roots in the area. Her great-great grandfather owned a good portion of the land where the city of Gatlinburg now stands. As an aside, Gatlinburg is the only place where Leigh Ann can get this white chocolate candy that she dearly loves.

Being the dutiful husband that I am, and realizing the dire consequences of the long trip home to Texas if I failed to supply the aforementioned candy on this trip, we planned a trip to Gatlinburg, the area known at the time of Reagan's birth as Sevierville. Arriving at the location, I posted myself outside the candy store and took in the sights while General Leigh went inside to retrieve her treasured chocolate. Two doors down from the candy shop I noticed a historical marker posted on the wall of an old building and wandered over to check out the inscription. Tucked away inconspicuously in the corner I found myself standing within a few feet of the birthplace of our beloved namesake. There's a huge gothic looking stone church now on the home site atop the hill behind the sign, and a few yards down the hill from this marker was a shopping mall dedicated to and named for His Honor's family as well.

Photos ensued, and I felt that Leigh and I both had indeed found our own treasures within a few yards of each other. For those who have not yet visited that part of the country, I heartily recommend the trip and urge you to take at least a week to see Great Smokey Mtn. Nat'l Park and the birthplace of Sam Houston as well, all within an hour or so from Gatlinburg.

Finally, and as a chance to offer trivia tidbits, and aw shucks, I guess do a little bragging myself, the town of Sevierville was named after Thomas Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee, and a distant ancestor of mine. Seems he and I share some of the same Hatfield's in our family trees.

(Editors note: Ronnie Hatfield is Sergeant-at-Arms for the John H. Reagan Camp #2156)

The Tennessee State Flag above was designed by Captain LeRoy Reeves of the Third Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. Captain Reeves explained the design of his flag as follows:

Tennessee is divided into three regions - the Tennessee River divides West Tennessee from Middle Tennessee, and East Tennessee is the area of the Smokey Mountains and east - the "Grand Divisions. The three stars are of pure white, representing the three grand divisions of the state. They are bound together by the endless circle of the blue field, the symbol being three bound together in one.... an indissoluble trinity. The large field is crimson. The final blue bar relieves the sameness of the crimson field and prevents the flag from showing too much crimson when hanging limp. The white edgings, contrast more strongly the other colors. This flag was adopted as the official flag of the State of Tennessee by an act of the Legislature passed and approved April 17, 1905. Source: www.americancivilwar.com, U.S. National Park Service



Above—Shopping Mall in Present Day Gatlinburg, Tennessee



Above, photo showing building with John H. Reagan Birthplace memorial on it.



Left, John H. Reagan birthplace memorial marker in present day Gatlinburg, Tennessee, which was originally Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee



## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156

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[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  
Meal served at each meeting.  
Guests are welcome!  
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)