



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION
THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS
www.reaganscvcamp.org

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AUGUST 2010

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

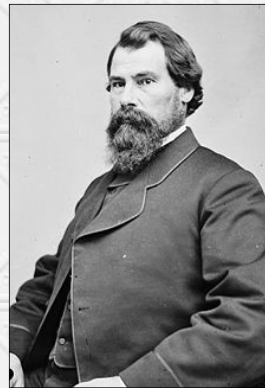
Greetings Compatriots,

I hope everyone is having a great summer! Summers always seem to go by very fast for me. I think I am just as busy during the summer as I am during the fall and spring when I am teaching. I recently finished cutting, baling, and hauling my hay. It was very hot, but hay season always is. If you want to have something to feed your cattle through the winter months most of us must fade the heat during the summer hay season. The one thing I like about cutting and baling hay is that it gives me a lot of time to think while making all those rounds in the field. This year, I have been doing a lot of thinking about my ancestors who helped settle this part of Texas. My GGG grandfather, Hopson Burleson, born 1806 in N. Carolina, married his wife Sarah (Sally) in Alabama, came to Texas and then helped the Mexicans fight the Indians in 1834. For helping to fight the Indians the Governor of Mexico gave him a land grant that included a league and a labour of land in what is now Freestone County where he immediately moved his family in early 1835. They had much work to do like clearing trees from the land, building miles of split rail fences, plowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting crops, and tending to livestock while still having to occasionally fight Indians. They had five sons and five daughters. Hopson and Sally's oldest daughter, Margaret, married William Bluford Nettle. They were my ancestors that moved their family to Brazil immediately after the War Between the States because they didn't want to live under the Yankee occupation of the South or Reconstruction. They endured many hardships while traveling to Brazil including losing their 2-year old son at Galveston shortly before boarding the ship. During their voyage, the ship was shipwrecked on the coast of Cuba by a hurricane. My GG grandfather David Oliver Nettle was 6 when his parents William and Margaret left with him and his siblings for Brazil. The children learned Portuguese and loved it in Brazil. Even though the Nettles were very successful farming in Brazil, William and Margaret were always a little homesick, therefore after 13 years in a foreign land, they returned to Freestone County Texas leaving only one daughter who married an Englishman. David Oliver

Nettle married Emma Harris and became a very successful farmer in Freestone County. They had 12 children. Of these, one was my G Grandfather David Bluford Nettle who fathered my grandmother Frances Nettle Robinson.

While driving the tractor in the hay field, I also spent time thinking about other ancestors who helped develop this part of Texas and protected the South while serving in the Confederate States Army like my GGG grandfather D. P. Bennett, who came to Freestone County as a young man during the 1850's. He was a farmer and served as a private in the 12th Texas Cavalry. My GGGG grandfather I. B. Chamblee, father-in-law of D. P. Bennett served as a 1st Corporal with the 2nd Alabama Cavalry, returned to his original home in South Carolina after the War but couldn't make things happen in rebuilding his fortunes, so he moved to Freestone County Texas in 1870 where he was able to become a fairly wealthy farmer. My GGG grandfather Obediah J. Syfrett, served as a private in the 25th South Carolina Infantry and came to Leon County Texas immediately after the War to start over. He worked very hard and became a very successful farmer from Marquez, Texas. My GG grandfather John Thomas Gresham moved from Alabama to Leon County in 1848 purchasing a 640 acre tract of land near Centerville. He was very prosperous, working hard and acquiring much more property over the years for his family. He served as a private with the 18th Brigade Texas State Troops during the War beginning at age 48. We know these men and hundreds of thousands more like them dealt with many hardships serving in the Confederate States Armies during the War. They also had it pretty tough simply living and working in their era.

I don't have a cab tractor with air conditioning to use in the hay fields, but boy do I ever have it good compared to how our ancestors farmed and took care of their livestock during the 1800's. I realize there isn't a lot of profit in small scale ranching today, but there is some-



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

thing about carrying on a family tradition of producing food and/or fiber that makes a man feel good inside. It also feels good to carry on another family tradition, and that is taking a stand for what is right. I feel we are all doing this today each time we display honor for our Confederate ancestors and do what we can to preserve their true history. They sacrificed much standing up for Southern rights and constitutional liberty, the least we can do is to stand up for them today.

I hope to see all of ya'll on August 14th at the regular monthly meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp. The program will be on "the Hunley."

Respectfully your obedient servant,
 Marc Robinson

CAMP MEETINGS

2nd Saturday of Each Month
 06:00 PM

Light meal served at each meeting.
 First Christian Church
 113 East Crawford Street
 Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287) (across from UP train station) travel three blocks, turn right on Crawford St., go one block Church is on left

Guests are welcome!
 Bring the family.

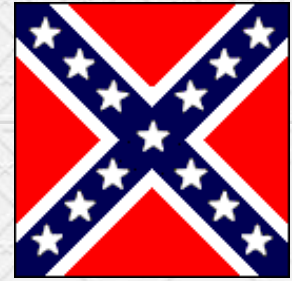
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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

CAMP EVENTS	2
JULY MEETING NEWS	3
CONFEDERATE POEM	4
CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE	5
HENDERSON COUNTY C.S.A. MON.	6
ET BRIGADE MEETING IN PALESTINE	7
EXCERPTS FROM THE PAST—REAGAN ON THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE C.S.A.	8
CONFEDERATE HIST. CALENDAR	9-10
MEMBERSHIP/ CONTACT INFO	11



The Val Verde Battery Flag flying over Fort Garrott just after sunrise. Fort Garrott was built on the SW corner of the Confederate defenses at Vicksburg. Photo by Bradley/Stephanie Ford



“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-



PRAYER LIST



- Mrs. Nelda Eppes
- United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 14th 06:00 PM-John H. Reagan Camp monthly meeting at the First Christian Church, Palestine, Texas

August Program: The Secret Weapon of the Confederacy - "The Hunley."

Marianne Leeper, history professor at TVCC in Athens since 2005; PhD., University of Texas at Arlington. Office Manager/Scheduler for U.S. Congressman Dave McCurdy, 4th District of OK in Washington, D.C. for 2 1/2 years; Recipient of Max Kele Award in European History Section, Southern Historical Association,

tion, 2005-06. Dissertation Title: Schism of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Period and the Canonization of Nicholas II and Royal Family. Avocation: travel.

September 11th 06:00 PM-John H. Reagan Camp monthly meeting at the First Christian Church, Palestine, Texas

OCTOBER REGULAR

MEETING NIGHT CHANGED TO 3rd Saturday due to wedding at First Christian Church on 2nd Sat.

October 16th 06:00 PM-John H. Reagan Camp monthly meeting at the First Christian Church, Palestine, Texas

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-



REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING JULY 10, 2010, THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

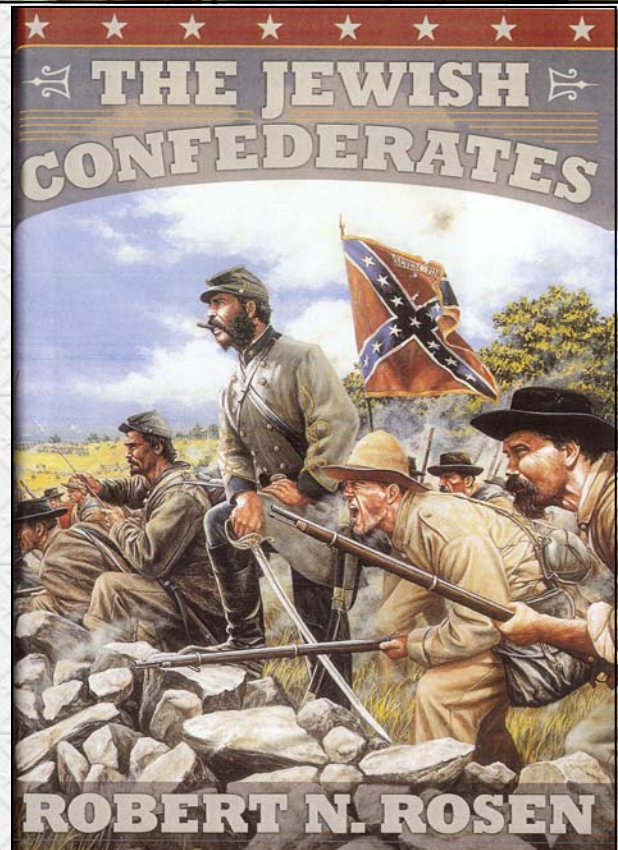


Left: On behalf of the members of the late Henry Hopson Sibley Camp #2346 of Crockett, Texas, Compatriot Dale Roberts, former Adjutant of that camp, presents the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 a check for \$484 to close out their account. Commander Marc Robinson gratefully accepted this generous donation on behalf of the camp.



Right: Mr. Don Boydston, Presented an excellent program on the Jewish Contributions to the Confederacy. Mr. Boydston is from Longview, Texas and his Confederate ancestor was George D. McCumber, 16th Texas Infantry. Below his photo is the cover of a book he recommended. This cover pictures a painting of the 12th Alabama Infantry at Culp's Hill during the Battle of Gettysburg. Standing there with his men is Major Adolph Proskauer. Captain Robert Emory Park describes the moment, "Our gallant Jew Major smoked his cigars calmly and coolly in the thickest of the fight."

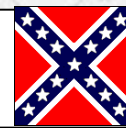
Below: Channa Robinson, 14 year old daughter of Marc and Deborah Robinson, spoke to the John H. Reagan Camp about her experiences while attending the SCV Sam Davis Youth Camp near Clifton, Texas during June of this year.





REBELS

WRITTEN BY AN UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER



Rebels! 'tis a holy name!
The name our fathers bore,
When battling in the cause of Right,
Against the tyrant in his might,
In the days of yore.

Rebels! 'tis our family name!
Our father, Washington,
Was the arch-rebel in the fight,
And gave the name to us -- a right
Of father unto son.

Rebels! 'tis our given name!
Our mother, Liberty,
Received the title with her fame,
In days of grief, of fear and shame,

When at her breast were we.

Rebels! 'tis our sealed name!
A baptism of blood!
The war-- ay, and the din of strife--
The fearful contest, life for life--
The mingled crimson flood.

Rebels! 'tis a patriots name!
In struggles it was given;
We bore it then when tyrants raved.
And through their curses 'twas engraved
On the doomsday book of heaven.

Rebels! 'tis our fighting name!
For peace rules o'er the land,

Until they speak of craven woe--
Until our rights receive a blow,
From foes' or brothers' hand.

Rebels! 'tis our dying name!
For although life is dear,
Yet, freemen born and freemen bred,
We'd rather live as freemen dead,
Than live in slavish fear.

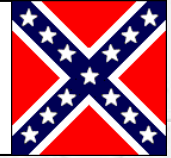
Then call us Rebels if you will--
We glory in the name;
For bending under unjust laws,
And swearing faith to an unjust cause,
We count a greater shame!





WHAT AM I?

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



Many of us are familiar with the Popeye's statement, "I yam what I yam." Other than being a sailor, I'm not sure what Popeye may have been referring to. But whatever it was, he was proud of it. Like Popeye, I believe we should all be proud of what we are, especially those things that we chose to be.

Those of us who are truly Christians know that God's Holy Spirit led us the point of receiving Christ as our Savior and Lord, and committing our lives to Him. However, we still could have said, "No! Thanks but no thanks. I'm going to live my life my own way and do my own thing." Now, I won't debate that God knew our answer before we did, but we had the free will to make a choice.

We chose to accept Christ and be a Christian. Therefore we should be able to say, as Popeye did, "I yam what I yam. And, what I am is a Christian, and proud of it." Of course we shouldn't flaunt our faith, but those around us should recognize us as being a Christian. Then if someone were to ask, "Are you a Christian?" We can answer, "Yes I am, and I'm glad you asked. Now, let me tell you why I'm a Christian."

The Apostle Peter writes, "But sanctify the Lord in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear." (1Pet. 3: 15) This is called witnessing.

We are also members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This again is by choice, and most of us, if not all, joined for the same reason. We want honor and respect for our brave and noble Confederate forefathers. We want to see our great Southern heritage preserved. And, we wish to have the truth of the he-

roic struggle for Southern freedom taught and accepted.

So again, we should be able to say, "I yam what I yam. And, what I am is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and proud of it." Then when someone notices our lapel pin, window sticker, or receives a handout (I personally like the silver dollars), or in some other way notices the Cause for which we stand, and asks, "What is this all about?" We can answer, "I'm a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the proud descendant of a brave Confederate Soldier, and I'm glad you asked. Now, let me tell you what it's all about." This is called recruiting.

May God bless all my Christian and SCV Brothers in their service to Him and our just Cause.

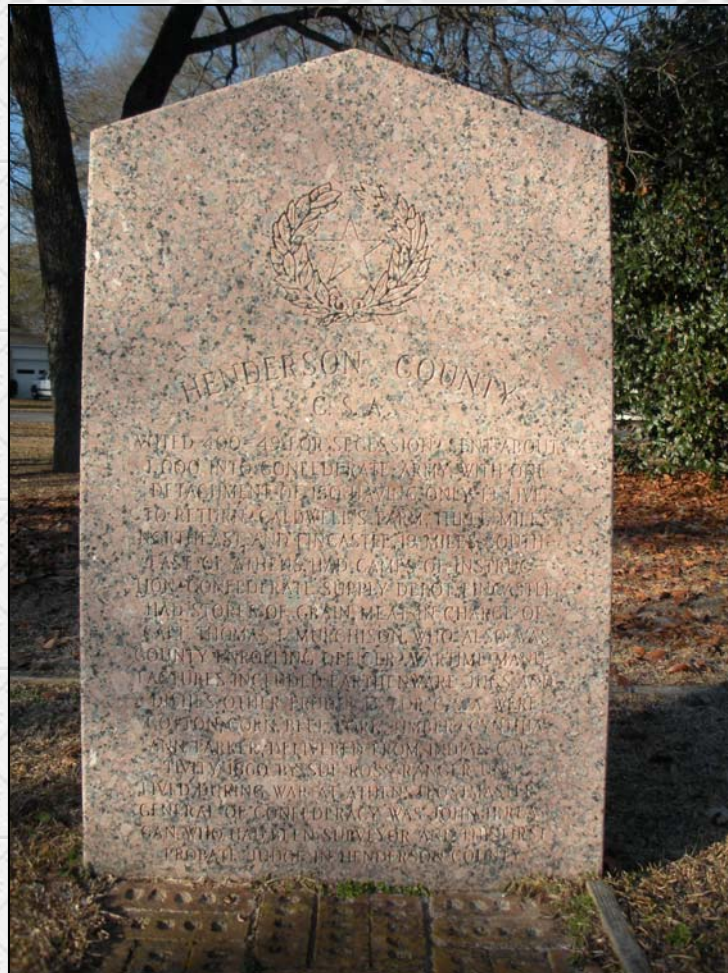
L.E. "Len" Patterson, Th.D
Army of Trans-Mississippi Chaplain

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



HENDERSON COUNTY C.S.A. MONUMENT



Red Granite Memorial Marker located on the west side of Texas State Hwy 19 about 200 ft. south of FM 59 in Athens, Texas. Inscribed on marker near the top is the seal of the State of Texas and below are the following words:

HENDERSON COUNTY C.S.A. VOTED 400 – 49 FOR SECESSION; SENT ABOUT 1,000 INTO CONFEDERATE ARMY, WITH ONE DETACHMENT OF 150 HAVING ONLY 13 LIVE TO RETURN; CALDWELL'S FARM, THREE

MILES NORTHEAST, AND FINCASTLE, 19 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ATHENS, HAD CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION; CONFEDERATE SUPPLY DEPOT, FINCASTLE HAD STORES OF GRAIN, MEAT IN CHARGE OF CAPT. THOMAS F. MURCHISON, WHO ALSO WAS COUNTY ENROLLING OFFICER; WARTIME MANUFACTURES INCLUDED EARTHENWARE JUGS AND DISHES, OTHER PRODUCES FOR C.S.A. WERE COTTON,

CORN, BEEF, PORK, TIMBER; CYNTHIA ANN PARKER, DELIVERED FROM INDIAN CAPTIVITY 1860 BY SUL ROSS RANGER UNIT LIVED DURING WAR AT ATHENS; POSTMASTER GENERAL OF CONFEDERACY WAS JOHN H. REAGAN, WHO HAD BEEN SURVEYOR AND THE FIRST PROBATE JUDGE IN HENDERSON COUNTY.



**EAST TEXAS BRIGADE, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 17, 2010, HOSTED BY
THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156, PALESTINE, TEXAS**



Photos above: Compatriots from the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 provided a Confederate Color Guard for the East Texas Brigade quarterly meeting. Color guard members from left to right are: Ronnie Hatfield, Calvin Nicholson, and Dan Dyer. We graciously thank them for their time and attending the meeting in uniform.

Compatriots:

I want to thank all who attended the meeting Saturday ,plus my thanks to the Reagan Camp in Palestine for hosting the meeting. Our next meeting will be hosted by the Center Camp and the date will be in October but an exact day will be announced.

Our first order was the invocation followed by the posting of Flags by the Reagan Camp Color Guard .We then said the pledges to the flags.

The discussion was as follows:

1.I covered the Flags Across Texas Project and gave a run down of costs and objects that can be sponsored. There are 3 sizes of bricks;

4X8 \$50 8X8 \$100 12X12 \$300

If 1/2 of the Texas SCV would buy a brick to honor their ancestor ,the project would fly. This is also a great way for Camps to honor their namesake.

2.The SCV license plate project is pending. I will know more after the DEC meeting in Sept.

3.I hope all Camps are monitoring the dues renewal closely. Lets try for 100% renewal. I will need a renewal report the later part of Aug. when I ask for the Camp Quarterly reports for the DEC.

4.Each Commander should have or should down load a copy of the TxDiv. awards manual. It is available on the TxDiv.web site. Please become familiar with all the awards that are available to your members and Camps. If you have any questions, please call me.

5.We are going to try a schedule of events in our East Texas Brigade news letter. This will allow Camps to schedule without conflicts and also for us to better support each others events. Please send all dedications or any type activities to Jim Bentley stone-fortcampscv@yahoo.com so they can be included. If we all help out at each others events .we will really be able to have some great events and great friendships..

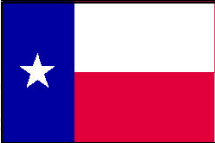
6.It appears recruiting is going very well in the Camps that were in attendance. I hope this is true throughout the Brigade. Growth is the name of the game.

7.I discussed the Road To Secession with the group. More will be coming out in the next few months. If any of you or your Camps would like to help out, please contact me.

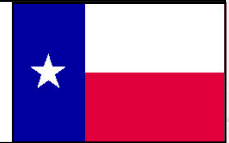
8.We discussed the Constitutional amendments that will be voted on in Anderson at the Nat'l Reunion. It looks like there will be 3 of us from the East Texas Brigade in attendance. I will let you know how the votes turn out.

I hope more of the Camps will attend the Oct. Brigade meeting in Center. I will cover the Sept/Dec meeting at that time. I will let you know the time and place asp. This report is short because I leave for Anderson on Tuesday morning. I will be gone about 8 days. Stay safe, Stay Cool and----God Bless The South.

Johnnie Holley Commander
East Texas Brigade
Sons of Confederate Veterans



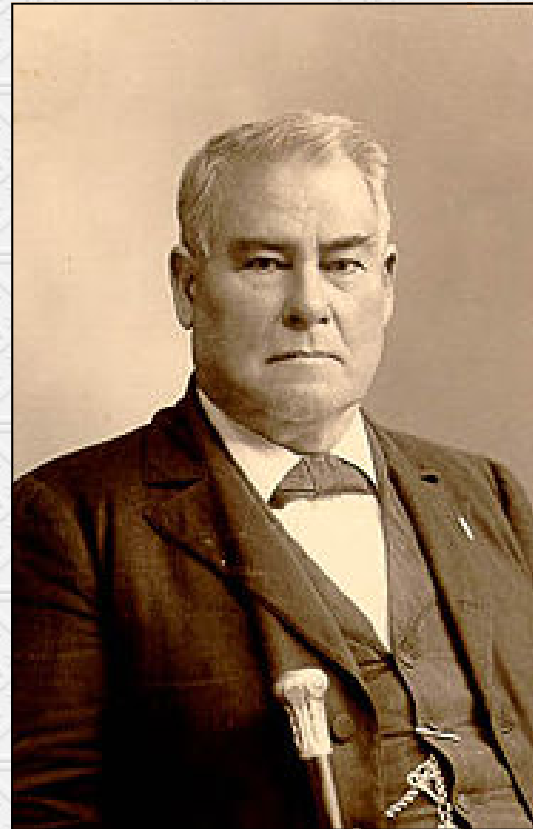
EXCERPTS FROM THE PAST BY MARC ROBINSON
JOHN H. REAGAN
 “FOREVER FAITHFUL TO THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE C.S.A.”



According to his own memoirs, John H. Reagan was firm on his feelings of allegiance and duty to the United States of America before and after the War, but he was also very firm on the reasons why the South had no other choice than to secede and that the factual history of the C.S.A. justifies the patriotism and actions of the brave and noble Confederates. The following is an excerpt from page 239 of John H. Reagan’s Memoir’s. From the pen of one of the Texas’ greatest leaders:

“In writing this chapter I have felt that in stating certain great historical truths I may, in the minds of some, be thought to be calling into view facts calculated to renew the prejudices of the war. I hope none will so construe my motives. I have by my own course given the best evidence I could of my acceptance of the results of the war. And more than this, in the recent war with Spain, I gave the two sons who were with me, and my only grandson old enough, to service in the Army of the United States; one son was a lieutenant in an infantry regiment, the other a lieutenant in the volunteer regiment of engineers; and my grandson a captain of infantry, who later for two years commanded a company of infantry in the Philippine Islands. My youngest son is now a lieutenant of cavalry serving in a regiment in the Philippines.

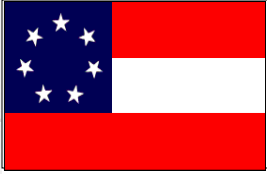
But while faithful to my allegiance and to my duty to the United States, I intend to be equally faithful to those facts of history which show that the late Confederates were not rebels nor traitors; and that in their attempt to withdraw from the Union they were guided and animated by the purest and most exalted patriotism, and justified in their action by the Constitution of the United States.”



John H. Reagan in his later years.

“THE WORLD SHALL YET DECIDE, IN TRUTH’S CLEAR, FAR-OFF LIGHT, THAT THE SOLDIERS WHO WORE THE GRAY, AND DIED WITH LEE, WERE IN THE RIGHT.”

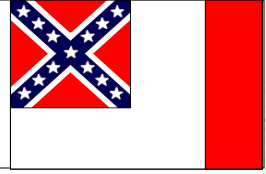
**ANDERSON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA
 CONFEDERATE MONUMENT**



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 34th 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 Valverde 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."

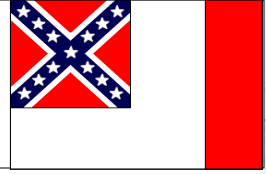
August 29, 1862: Union General John Pope has succumbed to Confederate General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson's attempts to "always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy." Pope, through reinforcements sent reluctantly from General George McClellan, now outnumbered Jackson 65,000 to 20,000, near Manassas, 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



ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

August

by Kirby McCord



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 36th 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.

”THE PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH WE CONTEND IS BOUND TO REASSERT ITSELF, THOUGH IT MAY BE AT ANOTHER TIME AND IN ANOTHER FORM.” PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, C.S.A.



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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. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.

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
Light meal served at each meeting.
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of
Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287) travel
three blocks, turn right on Crawford
St., go one block Church is on left