



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

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 9

SEPTEMBER 2010

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots,

How about that summer heat? I can hardly get motivated to work outside in the kind of weather we have had the last two months. I have an air conditioned home and automobile to cool off in and I guess I still complain a little or sometimes a lot about the heat. I can only imagine how hot it was to our Confederate ancestors during the battle of Gettysburg that first few days of July 1863 or during the siege of Vicksburg. Dysentery had to have been worse in mid to late summer when water levels were low and the high temperatures excelled the growth of water born disease causing organisms. The well deserved proper burial of the dead wasn't the best during war, but it had to have been much more difficult during the hot summer months when decomposition was at an extremely high rate. Other than possibly those Veterans among you who have seen the face of war, I don't see how today, we could ever fully comprehend all that our Confederate ancestors went through, but we do all appreciate very much their unimaginable sacrifices in defending the South from the invading Union army.

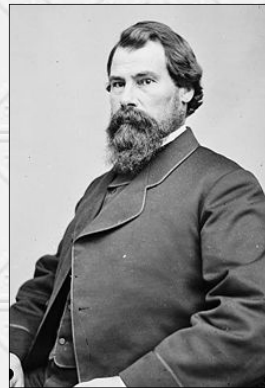
The Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 of the UDC is holding their annual John H. Reagan Memorial Ceremony one day after his

birthday on Saturday October 9th at this great leader's home site monument located on west Reagan street at Industrial blvd. Since our camp's adoption of the upkeep of this Anderson county owned property of 1 acre, Dan Dyer, John Barnhart, Frank Moore and a few others have done a great job keeping the lot in good shape. We appreciate the Davis-Reagan Chapter UDC for having their ceremony at Judge Reagan's home site this year and inviting us to help with it once again.

Sergeant Hatfield mentioned to me that we will need to have a drill practice a few days prior to this ceremony to knock the dust off of our drills. We know he is right and we can set a day and time to practice at our upcoming meeting. We have a wonderful "Flags of the Confederacy" program by NE Texas Brigade Cmdr. Thomas Clinkscales set for our upcoming meeting. I hope to see you there for fun, fellowship, and doing our part to honor the brave and noble Confederate Soldier.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

Marc Robinson



John H. Reagan

About 1861

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

First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

MARY CUSTIS LEE
 (1807-1873), WIFE OF
 ROBERT E. LEE

"THEY HAVE ACHIEVED BY STARVATION WHAT THEY COULD NEVER WIN BY THEIR VALOR; NOR HAVE THEY TAKEN A SINGLE TOWN IN THE SOUTH, EXCEPT VICKSBURG, THAT WE HAVE NOT EVACUATED."

-- LETTER TO HER COUSIN, MARY MEADE, 4/23/1865

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.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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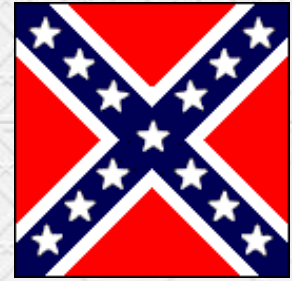
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THE SOUTHERN SOLDIER WAS FIGHTING TO REPEL INVASION. HE WAS REGARDED AS THE DEFENDER OF THE HOMES AND FIRESIDES OF THE PEOPLE. THE COMMON PERILS, THE COMMON HARDSHIPS, THE COMMON SACRIFICES OF THE WAR, WELDED THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TOGETHER AS IF THEY WERE ALL OF THE SAME BLOOD, ALL OF ONE FAMILY. IN FACT, THERE WAS, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE WAR, A HOMOGENEITY IN THE SOUTH THAT THE NORTH KNEW NOTHING OF. BUT WHEN THE WAR CAME, THIS WAS GREATLY INTENSIFIED. . . .

BELIEVING AS WE DID THAT THE WAR WAS A WAR OF SUBJUGATION, AND THAT IT MEANT, IF SUCCESSFUL, THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR LIBERTIES, THE ISSUE IN OUR MINDS WAS CLEAR DRAWN . . . THE UNION WITHOUT LIBERTY, OR LIBERTY WITHOUT THE UNION.

-- *A SOLDIER'S RECOLLECTIONS: LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A YOUNG CONFEDERATE, 1910*

CONTRIBUTED BY KIRBY MCCORD



“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



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

September 11th Program:
North East Texas Brigade Cmdr, Thomas Clinkscales, of Canton, Texas, will present a program titled, “Flags of the Confederacy.” Compatriot Rudy Ray has told us that Tom has a very nice collection of Confederate flags he will be bringing and an extensive knowledge of all of them.

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 AUGUST 14, 2010, THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156



Left: Dan Dyer, Reagan Camp #2156 Historian and Assistant Adjutant, taking the minutes of the business part of the meeting August regular meeting.
Photo by Caraline Robinson



Right: Dr. Marianne Leeper, Trinity Valley Community College History professor, presents a program on the Hunley that included a National Geographic video component of the actual recovery of the infamous Confederate submarine that was the first ever successful military submarine. Photo below that: the CSS Hunley immersed in a refrigerated storage tank at the WLCC at recovery, photo from www.hunley.org

Below right: the beginning of the burial ceremony of the last Hunley crew of eight on April 17, 2004 in Charleston, SC, May these brave and noble Confederates rest in peace. photo from www.bizboro.com



Below: Rod Skelton, Reagan Camp #2156 Chaplain, thoughtfully, taking in the business meeting.
Photo by Caraline Robinson





SHILOH BLOODY SHILOH

WRITTEN BY RONNIE HATFIELD COPYRIGHT 1997



Shiloh, in the springtime,
the peach trees were in bloom,
The cool, gray damp of morning,
and a sudden cannon's boom!

Forty thousand screamin' Rebels,
took Grant's army by surprise!
Hell bent for Pittsburgh Landing,
with murder in their eyes!

A surging gray-clad tidal wave,
across Frayley's Field they rolled!
While Yankees fell like sycled grain,
as their lines began to fold!

Like banshees on a devil's wind,
the Rebel yell rose higher,
as they swept through rows of yankee
camps,
with breakfast cooking on the fires!

Momentum stalled, as hungry Rebs,
snatched food and coffee on the run,
then renewed the fight in earnest,
on Grant's reformed and loaded
guns!

Past the church and in the orchard,
and from the Hornet's Nest beyond,
the wounded, dead, and dieing,
lay in heaps at Bloody Pond!

A well-aimed ball hit General John-
ston,
and he bled to death beside a tree.
And Braxton Bragg then urged them
forward,
till it was just too dark to see!

Through the darkness and the rain

that fell,
Grant's reinforcements came
ashore.
And at daylight on the seventh,
he counted twenty thousand more!

Attack! He said, and pushed them
back,
to Fallen Timbers, and Corinth.
And then silence once again re-
turned,
where yesterday the war had been.

Shiloh, Bloody Shiloh,
where peach blossoms fell like
snow.
When the churchyard wasn't peace-
ful.
When Bloody Pond once over-
flowed!



Above: During the Battle of Shiloh, soldiers of both sides came to this pond to drink and bathe their wounds. Both men and horses died in the pond, their blood staining the water a dark red.

Photo from civilwaralbum.com



OUR KIND OF PEOPLE

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



One of the churches I pastored was the second oldest Baptist Congregation still meeting in it's original location in the state of Texas. It was organized in 1848, and had it's own state historical marker. The cemetery next to the church contained many of the area's earliest settlers, and many of the church members were their direct descendants. Being an avid history buff, I was delighted to have been called to serve this distinctive old church.

I'd been pastoring the church for a year or so, when one Sunday a young couple visited our morning service. They were not very well dressed, but they were clean and presentable, and were probably dressed as best they could. I was told that he was a member of the church but hadn't been there for a while, and had spent a few years in prison. I was also told the girl he was with had been in some trouble.

The next Sunday they returned and took a seat in the back row. At the conclusion of the morning message, I offered the invitation. Then as the congregation stood singing a hymn, this young girl stepped out and came forward. Upon reaching me, she said she had been saved, loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and wanted to be baptised. I couldn't have been more pleased. After all, to a minister and preacher, this is what it's all about. However, as the people were leaving, the deacons came to me and said they were unhappy about this decision. The reason they gave was, "They're not our kind of people." I decided that I wasn't their kind of people either, and didn't stay with the church long after that.

There's the story of the shabby old man sitting in front of a big beautiful church crying. Jesus comes up to him and asks what's wrong. The old man explains that he's sad because they won't let him in the church. To this Jesus replies, "Don't feel bad, they won't let me in either." In the Gospel according to John, Jesus says, "All the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." (John 6:37)

Now I think about the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Perhaps we should consider these questions, as we seek to recruit new members. Are we being "selective" as to who we talk to about our Cause? What do we look for in new members for the SCV? Who are "Our kind of people?"

We all know the qualifications for membership in the SCV. But, there's more. Our kind of people have respect for their brave Confederate forefathers and want to see them honored. Our kind of people believe in and love our Southern Cause and heritage and wish to protect it. Our kind of people know the truth about the War for Southern Independence and want every one else to know it. Our kind of people have a deep regard for the Confederate Battle Flag and love to see it wave. Our kind of people are sons of the Confederate South . . . and proud of it!

It's not the clothes they wear, the car they drive, or the money in their wallet that makes someone "our kind of people." It's what's in their heart.

May God bless the SCV and each member as we seek to serve Him and our most worthy Cause.

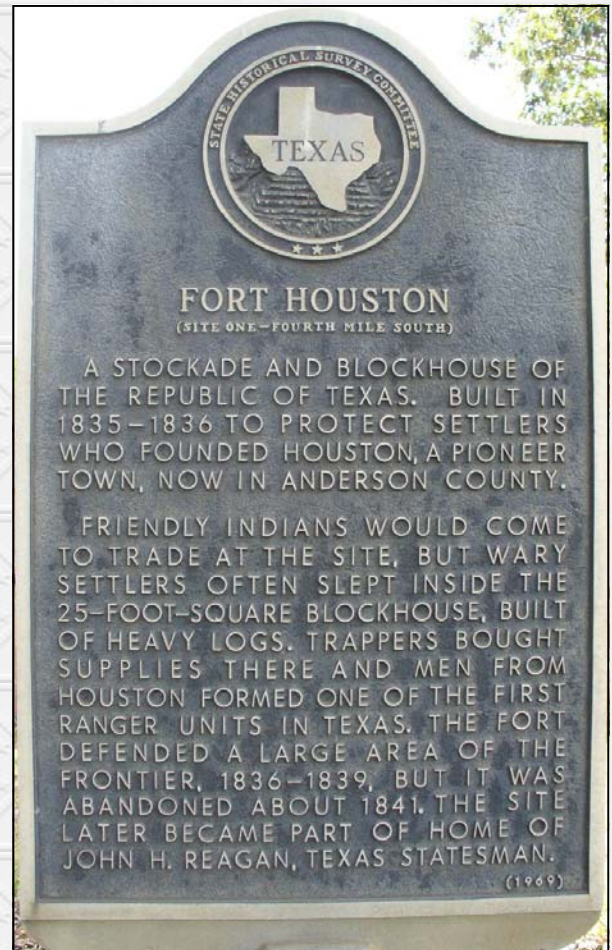
Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D.
Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



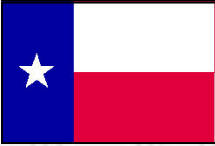
FORT HOUSTON MONUMENT AND HISTORICAL MARKER



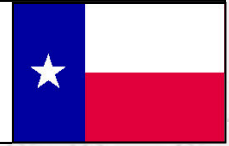
From the Handbook of Texas Online: Fort Houston was a stockade and blockhouse of the Republic of Texas at a site that is now on Farm Road 1990 two miles west of Palestine. It was built on the public square of Houston, Anderson County, by Capt. Michael Costley's Company of Texas Rangers and completed before May 19, 1836. It covered an acre of the townsite. Tradition says the blockhouse was built by the rangers and the stockade by the settlers. Although it was an important point of frontier defense from 1836 to 1839, it was never attacked by an Indian

force; there were Indian raids on the settlements nearby, however. After the fort was abandoned in 1841 or 1842, Houston became known as Fort Houston, but the settlement declined when Palestine became the county seat. In 1857 **John H. Reagan** bought 600 acres, which included the old site of the fort and town, and his home became known as Fort Houston. The Texas Centennial Commission erected a marker near the town site in 1936. State historical markers were later placed near the site and at the nearby Fort Houston Cemetery.





EXCERPTS FROM THE PAST BY MARC ROBINSON
 JOHN H. REAGAN
 "ON TEXAS LEADERSHIP DURING RECONSTRUCTION"



In Appendix E of John H. Reagan's book *Memoirs...* he includes a letter he wrote on October 12, 1866 from his home, Fort Houston near Palestine, to Texas Governor J. W. Throckmorton. This letter took up about 15 pages in his book (pp. 301-316). Here is an excerpt from that letter:

"There is one more argument I would address to those who may be influenced by selfish motives, and who may be unable or unwilling to act upon reasons of justice, sound policy and patriotism. I fear it is too true, here, as well as elsewhere, that in a popular government like ours there are too many seeking positions of public trust and honor who will assent to and advocate any principles, or oppose any policy, if by doing so they can, for the time being, secure their promotion to or continuance in office. And such men understand that the passions of men are more easily acted on than their reason, and are far more likely, in the masses of men to influence them than their reason. This is one of the great evils to be guarded against in our system of government, and the adoption or the rejection of this theory, in the practice of public men, marks the boundary between the patriot and the demagogue. To such men I would say, whether they now hold office, or expect in the future to do so, they might do well to inquire whether a refusal to adopt such measures as will propitiate Northern sentiment may not cause all those in office to be turned out, and those who expect to hold official positions in the future to be rendered incapable of holding them by the adoption of the constitutional amendment, or even by more proscriptive measures. And if there be any now in our legislature who would sacrifice the public good, either from moral cowardice, or because of the wish to pander to the passions and prejudices of their constituents, and secure their reelection to office, they may well inquire whether there will be another legislature convened under our authority, if we refuse to adopt such measures as those above recommended, and whether, if this should be, they may not be rendered ineligible to a seat in it.

In any event, let all remember that though reason may be stifled and overborne for the time it will sooner or later assert its power over the popular mind, and that those who lead in the clamor against it are always the first victims of popular opinion when it resumes its sway. Your Excellency and the members of the legislature have accepted the responsibilities of your several positions, and cannot shrink from them if so inclined; and failure to act wisely, boldly and promptly in these matters will unfold to you and them, in the near future, (Continued on page 8)

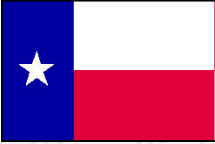


John H. Reagan in rocking chair with family and friends in front of his home located about 2 miles west of downtown Palestine, Texas. A monument now stands where his home once stood and is on what is now called West Reagan Street. Judge Reagan called his home, "Fort Houston," because the Republic of Texas', Fort Houston, was located on the farm he purchased and very near his home.

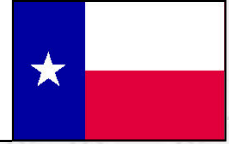
LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD (1817-1863),
 CS BRIGADIER GENERAL

"I HAVE BEEN A SOLDIER ALL MY LIFE—I WAS AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY OF THE U.S., WHICH SERVICE I LEFT TO FIGHT FOR MY OWN COUNTRY, AND FOR, AND WITH, MY OWN PEOPLE—AND BECAUSE THEY WERE RIGHT, AND OPPRESSED."

--LETTER TO SAMUEL COOPER, 12/12/1861



**EXCERPTS FROM THE PAST BY MARC ROBINSON
JOHN H. REAGAN
“ON TEXAS LEADERSHIP DURING RECONSTRUCTION”**



(Continued from page 7)

the terrible extent of that responsibility to yourselves, and its effect on our people and State.

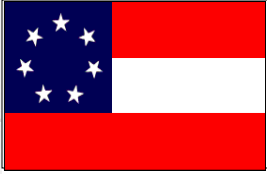
I have spoken plainly and strongly, and avoided glittering generalities, because the condition of our people and country demands of every one who would discuss our situation, and the remedies for it, truth and fidelity to principles, candor and directness, and because I have no ends to serve but those of my country. On my own account I would gladly have shrunk from the responsibility of sending you this paper, and from giving it to the public, which it is my expectation to do; but duty to my family, and friends and fellow-citizens would not allow me to longer remain silent when everything dear to us is at stake, and when, so far as I know, no voice is being raised in this direction to save us. I do not forget that when fourteen months ago I addressed similar opinions to the people of our State they not only rejected them, but many impugned the motives which induced me to write them. But if human experience and reason are worth anything, when they re-read that letter now (Editor note: Mr. Reagan is mentioning the letter wrote while in prison at Fort Warren, “the Fort Warren Letter”, when he called for cooperation with the federal government and became unpopular, but returned to public office when his predictions of harsh treatment for resistance were proved correct.), in the light of events which have transpired in that time, and in view of the prospects before us, they will hardly question its wisdom, or the purity of the motives which induced me to write it. If they should do so I may be excused fro saying that I have been a citizen of Texas for more than twenty-seven years; that for more than twenty years of that time I have filled various public offices; that for fifteen years of that time I have filled official positions of high public trust, in the State, in the United States and in the Confederate governments; that I have tried to perform faithfully all the duties which these positions devolved on me, and to execute faithfully every trust which was confided in me. I think my fellow-citizens will accord me the honor of having never advocated a measure simply because it was popular, and of not having declined to avow my opinions on public questions because they were unpopular, when my duty required me to speak. I have neither deceived a friend nor betrayed a trust, public or private. In my last canvass for a seat in Congress of the United States I risked whatever of popularity I had in combating measures which I thought led to disun-

ion, and the advocacy of measures designed to prevent it. But when the war came I felt that we were the proposed victims of aggression and wrong, and stood by my section in the defense of our rights, of the graves of our fathers and the homes of our families. I did all, and suffered all in my power for our success, and when the dreadful crash came, and many were seeking their personal safety, I stood by our noble and heroic chief until we were made prisoners together, preferring whatever fate might befall me to the sacrifice of duty and manhood. In this contest I lost nearly all the available means I had for the support of my family. I have suffered imprisonment and peril, and am still a prisoner, and liable to trial and death for having served but too faithfully those who, since my letter from Fort Warren, have been traducing and denouncing me for it. From comfort and plenty I am reduced, by my devotion to their interest and cause, to poverty and daily toil for the support of my family. With such a past I could hardly be expected to engage in sentimental whining over that which I could not prevent-which we all could not prevent. And I am persuaded that when that past ... supported by such facts and reasons as I now offer, I may reasonably expect that what I may say in behalf of my suffering countrymen and the land of my home and hopes will not again be misunderstood or misconstrued.

With much respect.

Your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

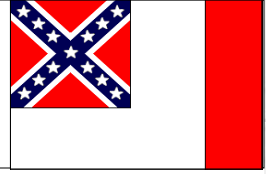
(Signed) John H. Reagan”



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.

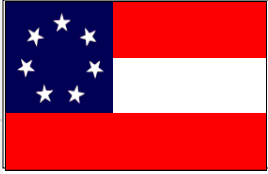
September 16, 1862: Lee begins to concentrate his widely spread out army at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Unwilling to break off the attack on Harper's Ferry, Stonewall Jackson's troops attack and capture that city and its 12,000 man garrison

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

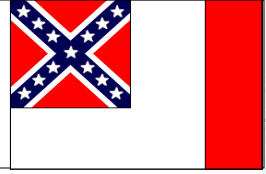
September 6, 1863: Confederate General Braxton Bragg evacuates Chattanooga, Tennessee.



ON THIS DAY IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

August

by Kirby McCord



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.

"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.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156

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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