



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 8

AUGUST 2011

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Greetings Compatriots,

Just when I think it could not get any hotter, I remember the old 1850 built store at Stewards Mill, Freestone County Texas where I grew up and the temperatures and dates that it got above 105 and below zero were written on one of its walls. There were temperatures recorded from March 18th 1892 when it dropped to minus 2 degrees and July 31, 1893 when it rose to 109 degrees to an entry on August 10, 1936 when the high that day was 114 degrees. With no air conditioning electric fans, or water cooling systems in the country at that time, our ancestors had to be about as tough as they get to withstand those temperatures.

Hoods Texas Brigade was made up of a lot of men, many from the Eastern part of Texas and the brigade fought with the Army of Northern Virginia through out the War. The Encyclopedia of Virginia had this to say about the weather in Virginia during that time: "Meteorologically, the Civil War took place at the tail end of what is often termed the "Little Ice Age," a period of general cooling and unpredictability that most scholars date from roughly 1310 to 1850. Despite what its name suggests, the Little Ice Age actually encompassed dramatic fluctuations in weather, with one year bringing an intensely cold winter and easterly winds, and the next heavy rains and raging heat. On the whole, conditions began to warm after 1850, but during the war Virginia experienced extreme precipitation and alternate periods of blazing heat and bitter cold."

I guess my point is that I don't have any room to complain, especially as long as our air conditioner continues to work.

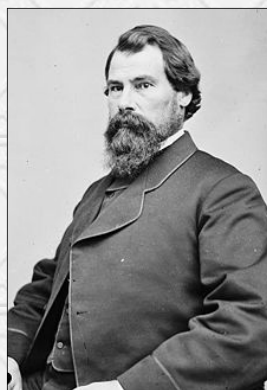
On July 9th several camp members met at my home and installed a 30

foot flag pole and raised a 52 in. X 52 in. Confederate battle flag on FM 315 at the intersection of AN CO RD 448 about 10 miles north of Palestine. The flag is very beautiful and I am proud that the Reagan Camp sponsored flying it on mine and Deborah's property. Lt. Cmdr. Hatfield writes about this flag project in this edition of the newsletter.

Chaplain Rod Skelton, Sgt. John Barnhart, Quartermaster Frank Moore, and myself attended the 2011 SCV General Reunion from July 13-16 in Montgomery, AL. If I may, I must say that the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 was well represented. I am in hopes that the Reagan Camp has an even larger attendance at Murfreesboro, Tennessee this coming year so please make your plans. I really enjoyed the experience and sharing it with three other SCV brothers was really nice. We were able to meet and hear speak, many men who we read about in the Confederate Veteran, but have never met or seen in person. We also got to make many new acquaintances with compatriots from camps all across our country's mainland, Alaska and even Brazil. Hearing Bobby Horton entertaining us for over two hours with many 1860 period songs was simply amazing. He is such a good entertainer with a great personality. Chaplain Skelton was the Reagan Camp's delegation chairman and he will be making a full report to the membership at the August 13 meeting. (See photos in this edition of the newsletter.)

Respectfully your obedient servant,

Marc Robinson



John H. Reagan

About 1863

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. Rep. from Texas

District Judge

Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

"When our regiment had stood in line [on the ridge overlooking the Saline River bottom] for twenty minutes it was ordered forward and into action. There was nothing of the romance of war or battle... The men stood in the ranks, cold wet, and hungry and gazed down into that dismal cheerless swamp."

Soldier-33rd Arkansas Infantry
CSA writing of the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864

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.

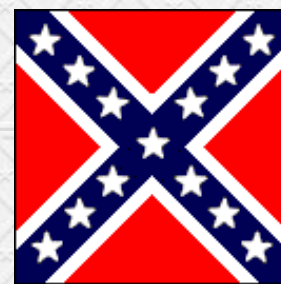
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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

CAMP EVENTS	2
CONF. MEMORIAL PLAZA FUND RAISER	3
JULY CAMP MEETING NEWS	4
SCV CIC MICHAEL GIVENS	5
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE CITIZENSHIP RESTORED IN JULY 1975	6
CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION JULY 1861	7
2011 SCV GENERAL REUNION	8
CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE	9
BATTLE FLAG FLIES ON FM 315 NEAR PALESTINE	10-11
MEMBERSHIP/CONTACT INFO	12



Above: Reagan Camp's completed flag project on July 9, 2011 on FM 315 at AN CO RD 448 near Palestine, TX. Sign at base of flag pole reads: This flag flies in honor and memory of the almost 1000 Confederate Veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of them to never return, and the over 500 Confederate Veterans from all across the South who are buried here in this county. Provided by www.reaganscvcamp.org



"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

- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- Chief Warrant Officer Andrew Davis U.S. Army (Afghanistan). Son-in-law of Lt. Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield

- The Sons of Confederate Veterans
- The United Daughters of the Confederacy

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 13, 2011, 06:00 PM—John H. Reagan Camp regular monthly meeting.

August 13 Program:
Shawn Eytcheson from Kilgore is a retired Army Sharpshooter who served with the Rangers and Special Forces. He will present a program on the Sharpshooters in the Confederate Armies.

September 10, 2011, 06:00 PM—John H. Reagan Camp regular monthly meeting.



Above: Legendary 1860 period singer and native Alabamian, Bobby Horton, entertains SCV members and family on Friday evening of the General Reunion in Montgomery, Alabama. Cmdr. Marc Robinson, Chaplain Rod Skelton, Sgt-at-Arms John Barnhart, and Quartermaster Frank Moore very much enjoyed this concert!

"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-

Attention Proud Southern Heritage Supporters!

Anderson County Confederate Memorial Plaza

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 - Sons of Confederate Veterans
Palestine, Texas

Is pleased to announce the commencement of plans to procure, develop, and maintain a permanent memorial park worthy of the Confederate veterans of our county who so proudly served in the War Between the States, 1861-1865!

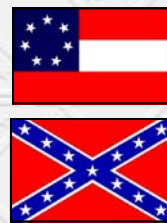
We will begin with the purchase of a prominent tract within the county, then develop the property with flagpoles, lighting, benches, and interpretive markers denoting the historical contributions, both during and post war, of the men who helped form our county and city. We foresee a spot wherein we would be able to honor and individually name each veteran with the purchase and sale of pavers similar to those in the city's Veterans Park. Not to imply that only Anderson County Veterans are to be honored. Even if your ancestor never saw the beauty of east Texas, we still invite you to honor his memory with a personalized paver. We also look forward to the opportunity to offer on site educational programs to the public on a regular basis, and give the thousands of descendants of those veterans who now reside in the county, a place to go, to pause, to honor and remember! A place to proudly fly the sacred symbols of those veterans, thus once and for all reclaiming those symbols from the parties who have abused and misrepresented the true and honorable meaning of them!

We Need Your Help!

Land is not cheap. As of the end of June we have our eyes on an ideal prospective location. We have begun accepting donations towards procurement and development of one of these locations, and wish to enlist the aid of our neighbors to reach this goal, as our Confederate ancestors enlisted beside their neighbors to achieve their goal of independence. We have a long way to go yet!

If you'd like to have something in trade for your donation, we offer, upon request and with your minimum \$15.00 donation, a nylon 3ft. x 5ft. First National flag of the Confederacy, like the one that flew at the Anderson County courthouse, or a 3ft. X 5ft. Confederate Battle flag shipped to you free of postage and handling costs.

We accept donations of all amounts however, and because we are a non-profit organization, your donations are tax deductible.



I'd Love To Help! What Do I Do Now?

Donors may contact Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer of the Reagan SCV Camp by phone @ (903) 391-2224, or mail their donation to John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Heritage account, c/o Dan Dyer, P.O. Box 913, Palestine, Texas 75802. All donations will be used entirely to fund this project. Let us know if you want the flag in return for your generosity, if you need a receipt for your donation, or if you'd just like to give to this worthy cause and want nothing more in return than to see this dream come true. We thank you in advance for your dedication and your generous gift!



The photo at left is of a Memorial Plaza similar but not identical to the one we have planned. This one is in Anderson, Grimes County, Texas.



THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—JULY 9, 2011



Left: Reagan Camp #2156 Historian Gary Williams presented the camp and guests with an extremely nice program on the Battle of First Manassas which took place on July 21, 1861.

Williams gave a detail account of the battle and also made note that it was there that General Thomas J. Jackson earned his nickname, “Stonewall”, when Brigadier General Bernard Bee challenged his troops by stating, *“There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians!”*



Above: Reagan Camp Lt. Commander Ronnie Hatfield gave the camp a report on the new flag pole and Confederate Battle flag flying on it on north FM 315 in Anderson County. See story and photos in this issue.



Above: Reagan Camp members and guests enjoying the historical program presented by Gary Williams on “the Battle of First Manassas.”



21 July 2011

Beaufort, South Carolina

Re: 150th Anniversary of the 1st Battle of Manassas - Confederate Consecration Day

Dear Compatriots,

One hundred and fifty years ago today the combatants from South and North met on the hilly fields outside of the town of Manassas, Virginia. The encounter that followed became the first major battle of the War for Southern Independence.

The battle was bittersweet. Bitter, as all wars that lead to death and destruction, sweet, in that it was a victory for the sovereign South. It was here that General Thomas J. Jackson earned his immortal nickname: Stonewall, making for us the finest example of Southern manhood. *There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians!* challenged, Brig. General Bernard Bee.

And rally they did. Their actions consecrated the soil with the blood of a liberty-loving people. From that day till this, we continue to stand like a stone wall for the truth and the honour that is the heritage of the South.

Let us dub this day **Confederate Consecration Day**. Let us remember the glorious deeds of our Confederate ancestors, celebrate their lives and honour their sacrifices. I ask you to use this opportunity to speak with someone in the days to come about these men that we honour. Give someone else the opportunity to know the truth about the Southern Cause. And let's all pray for the Lord's blessings on the South. I am,

Fraternally yours,

Michael Givens

Commander in Chief

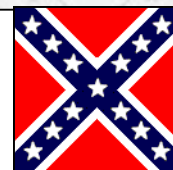
givens.scv@gmail.com



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

U. S. CITIZENSHIP RESTORED ON JULY 22, 1975

PROVIDED BY LT. CMDR. RONNIE HATFIELD



On July 22, 1975, the House restored U.S. citizenship to Robert E. Lee, who commanded the Confederate Army during the Civil War and became an enduring icon of the South's "lost cause." The 407-10 vote came after a campaign spearheaded by Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D-Va.).

Though President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to the Southern rebels in 1865, it required Lee to apply separately. On Oct. 2, 1865, the same day that Lee was inaugurated as president of Washington College in Lexington, Va., he signed the required amnesty oath and filed an application through Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Nonetheless, neither was Lee pardoned, nor was his citizenship restored. After receiving it, Secretary of State William Seward gave Lee's application to a friend as a souvenir. Meanwhile, State Department officials, apparently with Seward's approval, pigeonholed the oath.

In 1970, an archivist, examining State Department records at the National Archives, found Lee's lost oath. That discovery helped set in motion a five-year congressional effort to restore citizenship to the general, who had died stateless in 1870.

President Gerald Ford signed the congressional resolution on July 24, 1975, correcting what he said was a 110-year oversight. The signing ceremony took place at Arlington House in Virginia, the former Lee family home. Several Lee descendants, including Robert E. Lee V, his great-great-grandson, attended. "As a soldier, Gen. Lee left his mark on military strategy," Ford said. "As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve under-

standing and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years towards Appomattox."

SOURCE: "ROBERT E. LEE," BY THOMAS EMORY (1995)

Citizenship restored

On January 30, 1975, Senate Joint Resolution 23, *A joint resolution to restore posthumously full rights of citizenship to General R. E. Lee* was introduced into the Senate by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (I-VA). The resolution was to restore the U.S. citizenship to Robert E. Lee effective June 13, 1865. This resolution was the result of a five year campaign to posthumously restore Robert E. Lee's U.S. citizenship.^{[107][107][108]}

Congressional summary

January 30, 1975 S. J. Res. 23 introduced.

March 19, 1975 Reported to Senate from the Committee on the Judiciary, S. Rept. 94-44.

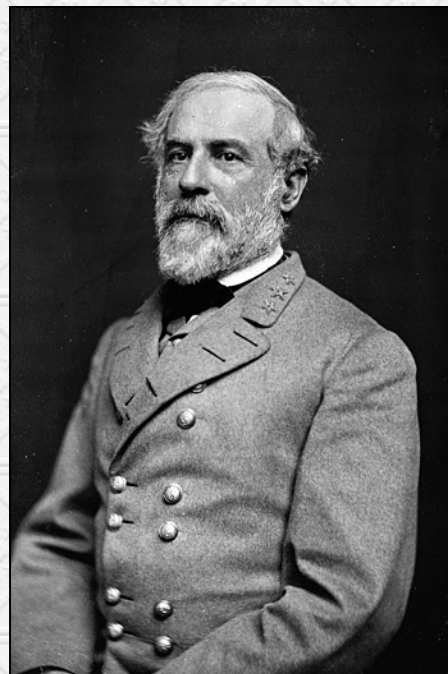
April 10, 1975 Passed/agreed to in Senate: Measure passed Senate.

June 24, 1975 Reported to House from the Committee on the Judiciary, H. Rept. 94-324.

July 22, 1975 Passed/agreed to in House: Measure passed House, roll call #415 Vote: 407 Yea 10 Nay

July 22, 1975 Cleared for White House

On July 24, 1975, after passing the Senate and House of Representatives, the resolution was presented to President Gerald Ford. The resolution, S.J. Res. 23, was signed on August 5, 1975 by



General Robert E. Lee
of the State of Virginia

the President and became Public Law 94-67 (89 Stat. 380). The signing took place at a ceremony at Arlington House, Arlington, Virginia. The house was formerly known as the Custis-Lee Mansion, and was the home of General Lee. The ceremony was attended by a dozen of Lee's descendants, including Robert E. Lee V, the general's great-great-grandson. Also attending were: Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and congressmen M. Caldwell Butler, Herbert E. Harris II, David E. Satterfield III, Thomas N. Downing, and Robert W. Daniel, Jr.^{[107][108][109]}

President Ford signing and speech

July 24, 1975 Measure presented to President.

August 5, 1975 Signed by President.

August 5, 1975 Public law 94-67



CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION

PASSED ON JULY 22, 1861

PROVIDED BY LT. CMDR. RONNIE HATFIELD

On July 22, 1861, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring the Civil War was being waged to preserve the Union rather than to end slavery, a stance that would shift as the conflict continued. (The Senate passed a similar resolution three days later.) on the 25th of July.

Crittenden Resolution

John J. Crittenden, Congressman from Kentucky
1861

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

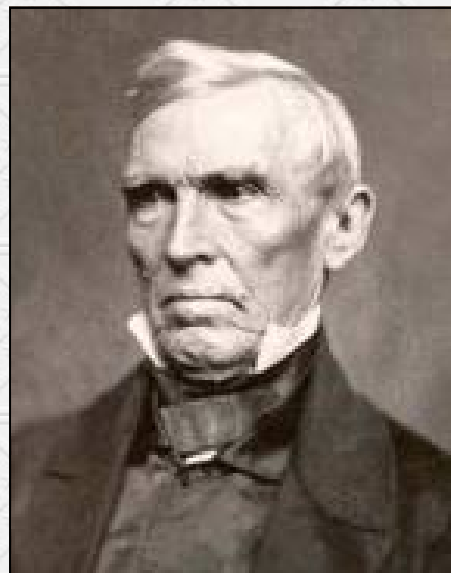
The **Crittenden-Johnson Resolution** (also called the **Crittenden Resolution**) was passed by the United States Congress on July 25, 1861 after the start of the American Civil War, which began on April 12,

1861.

It should not be confused with the "Crittenden Compromise," a series of unsuccessful proposals debated after slave states began seceding from the Union in an attempt to prevent the South from leaving the Union.

During the war, President Abraham Lincoln was concerned that the slave states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland in the crucial upper south might leave the Union to join the Confederate States of America. If Maryland were lost, Washington, D.C. would be entirely surrounded by Confederate territory. Both Missouri and Kentucky were slave states of questionable loyalty to the Union that bordered on important Union territory; Lincoln was born in Kentucky and losing his birth state would be seen as a political failure. Also, the Ohio River marks the northern border of Kentucky and this strategically important waterway was the economic lifeline of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana; each of these states had to ship goods down this river down to the Mississippi River. Delaware (the other slave state that remained in the Union) had so few slaves that its loyalty would not be questioned.

Specifically, the resolution stated that the war was being waged for the reunion of the states, and *not* to abolish the south's "peculiar institution" of slavery. The resolution required the Union Government to take no actions against institution of slavery. It was named for Representative John J. Crittenden of Kentucky and Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee (who was later to become President).



Congressman John J. Crittenden
of the State of Kentucky

The war was fought not for "*overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States,*" but to "*defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union.*" The war would end when the seceding states returned to the Union with slavery being intact. Two congressmen voted against the measure. Thaddeus Stevens secured its repeal in December 1861.

The **Corwin Amendment** (CONG. GLOBE, 36th Cong. 2d Sess. 1364 (1861)), however, which attempted to constitutionalize slavery, was adopted by the necessary two-thirds in both Houses and actually submitted to the states for ratification. It was ratified by three states before the war pre-empted the debate.



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS 2011 GENERAL REUNION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 4 ATTENDED FROM THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP



Left: Just outside the front door of the Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery and at the spot (marked by gold star) where Jefferson F. Davis was inaugurated into the office of the President of the Confederate States of America are four Reagan camp members who attended the Sons of Confederate Veterans General Reunion in Montgomery, Alabama from July 13—16, 2011, from left to right: Frank Moore, Marc Robinson, John Barnhart, and Rod Skelton.



Three Reagan Camp #2156 members sit in foreground at the 2011 General Reunion hall in Montgomery, AL. Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens receives applause as he speaks.



From left to right: Reagan Camp #2156 SCV Chaplain Rod Skelton is here in a photo with Summerlin Camp #1516 SCV member Mr. Nelson W. Winbush. Mr. Winbush's grandfather was a Confederate soldier and chaplain for the 7th Tennessee Cavalry.



Far left: Michael Givens, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans speaking to the membership delegates at the General Reunion.

Near left: The Confederate Memorial located just outside the Alabama State Capitol building in Montgomery, AL.



IT'S OFFENSIVE

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



Jesus was never one to back down, especially when He wanted to make a point that His audience desperately needed to hear and understand. So, in the face of a lynch-mob mentality, Jesus laid out some of His most direct and challenging teaching. An example of this is John 5:19-47. In these verses He states firmly the extent of His authority. Of course, in verses 16-18 of that same chapter we see that the Jews "sought the more to kill Him." Why? Because He was speaking the truth, and it's offensive.

Jesus did not fear the reaction of others to His message or works. Because of His commitment to the ministry God had given Him, Jesus attracted the love, loyalty, and devotion of many. However, many others rejected, despised, and sought to destroy Him and His influence. And, this is just as true today as it was two thousand years ago. To many, the truth is still offensive.

As Christians we have been given the responsibility of carrying out the Great Commission given to us by Christ in Matthew 28: 19, 20. Today, as it has always been, the most effective means of reaching a lost and sin-sick world with the love and saving power of Christ is the bold witness of faithful Christians. All the high powered Madison Avenue marketing techniques, dog-and-pony shows, concerts, social events, and other strategies used by many of today's "churches" cannot replace the fearless testimony of our Lord's Saints.

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we also have the duty and honor of carrying

out the Charge given to us by Stephen Dill Lee. Can we succeed? Yes! With God's help and guidance, as we fearlessly present our most worthy Southern Cause, I have no doubt we can and will be successful in fulfilling our responsibility to our brave and noble Confederate forefathers.

We must let all those who oppose our just Cause know we are proud of our Southern heritage. We are proud of our Confederate ancestors. We are proud of our Confederate flags and symbols. We are proud to be the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and will proudly proclaim to all who will listen: The South was right . . . and still is.

We will succeed because like Jesus, Peter, Paul, and those who served our Confederation before us, we will not be discouraged by the response or attitude of others. We can't help it if someone acts offended. It's the truth, and it's offensive.

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

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 ERECTS NEW FLAG POLE TO FLY A CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



This flag flies in honor and memory of the almost 1000 Confederate Veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of them to never return, and the over 500 Confederate Veterans from all across the South who are buried here in this county.
Provided by www.reaganscvcamp.org

Above: Sign at base of new flag pole.

Above: Reagan Camp's completed flag project on July 9, 2011 on FM 315 at AN CO RD 448 near Palestine, TX. Sign at base of flag pole reads: **"This flag flies in honor and memory of the almost 1000 Confederate Veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of them to never return, and the over 500 Confederate Veterans from all across the South who are buried here in this county. Provided by www.reaganscvcamp.org."** This section of FM 315 is recognized as a "Texas Forest Trail" and is very heavily traveled for a farm road. It is also part of a favorite motorcycle tour of East Texas and many motorcyclist pass by on the weekends. As of July 30, 2011, many folks have seen the flag and stopped and read the sign.



Reagan Camp #2156 erected a flag pole in Anderson County on July 9, 2011 to fly a Confederate Battle flag in honor and memory of Confederate Veterans. From left to right are Cmdr. Marc Robinson, Adj. Dan Dyer, Billy Newsom, Chap. Rod Skelton, Qtr. Mstr. Frank Moore, Vernon Holliman, and Lt. Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield.



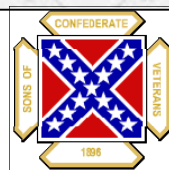
Above: Craig Robinson, a little descendant of Confederate soldiers places his handprint in the wet concrete at the base of the new flag pole with the help of Frank Moore of the Reagan Camp.



Flag Flies High, Planted Firmly on the Ground!

BY LT. COMMANDER RONNIE HATFIELD

JULY 9, 2011



On Saturday, July 9th, members of the Reagan Camp assembled at Commander Marc Robinson's home off FM 315 and County Road 448 to erect a shiny new flag-pole. The event accomplished more than one purpose in that it not only added some color to that mile long stretch of country road, but more importantly it also permanently placed another reminder to Anderson County's citizens of their Confederate heritage. The stretch of road is the perfect spot for the pole. It's already a beautiful example of our beloved and cherished east Texas countryside, and with that flag atop the 30 foot pole, it can be seen for almost a quarter mile in either direction (Photo lower left).

Earlier in the week Commander Robinson hand dug the 4 foot deep hole into good old east Texas red clay, painted up the new pole and called in the troops to erect another of many monumental reminders to come, announcing to the county and the camp's supporters that we have indeed not surrendered nor retreated. As the troops prepared some 1200 pounds of concrete to firmly set (both literally and figuratively) the pole, 1Lt. Commander Ronnie Hatfield offered to hallow the ground by adding earth and water to the site from Confederate positions on various battlefields around the eastern theater of the WBTS. Ronnie has collected such specimens over the years while visiting the battlefields and believes

them to be more representative of the fields than a coffee mug or key chain. He believes that the soil and water contain the blood and sweat of our Confederate ancestors, and by adding them to the site also believes that the spirit of the Confederate soldier is made to feel welcome and at home near the flag he cherished, fought, and died for.

Pouring in a layer of concrete and then adding water from Bloody Pond at Shiloh, and from Bull Run Creek at Manassas accomplished a makeshift time capsule. To this was added earth from Miller's Cornfield and Bloody Lane at Sharpsburg, from the field of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, from Jackson's lines at 1st Manassas near Henry House Hill, from the lines of the Texas troops at Chickamauga, from the spot where Jackson was wounded at Chancellorsville, and from the trenches of Hood's Texans at Fredericksburg (Photo lower right). The hallowed ground was then sealed in place beneath and surrounding the pole with the final half-ton of concrete. The pole was checked once more for plumb and then Commander Robinson hoisted the 52 inch square battle flag while standing atop the raised forks of the trusty tractor much as our ancestors would have planted them atop captured earthworks! The colors immediately caught the wind and stood straight and proud on what I could have sworn was a previously windless morning. Also immediately caught was the attention

and applause from passers by. Horns honking, thumbs up protruding from car windows, smiles, and within 15 minutes of her catching the wind, the colors were crisply saluted by a 90-something year old WW2 marine veteran who stopped to voice his encouragement and tell us about his Confederate ancestor!

All who stopped to voice their pleasure were left in awe at the words on the plaque attached to the pole. It reads, "This flag flies in honor and memory of the almost 1000 Confederate Veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of them to never return, and the over 500 Confederate Veterans from all across the South who are buried here in this county."

Photos were taken and Commander Robinson scratched the date into the wet cement at the base while Quartermaster Frank Moore assisted Marc's son Craig in leaving his handprint for posterity. All then returned to the Robinson home for a cold drink before departing and staring in their rear view mirrors at the beautiful new flag "way back there!" adorning the county, proclaiming our heritage, and remembering our heroes.

On hand for the project were Commander Robinson and family, Lt. Commander Ronnie Hatfield, Adjutant Dan Dyer, Quartermaster Frank Moore, Chaplain Rod Skelton, Billy Newsom, and Vernon Holliman





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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E-mail: mrobinson1836@yahoo.com
Phone: (903) 676-6069
Newsletter Editor and Webmaster

Please visit our website @
www.reaganscvcamp.org

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **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