



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 9

SEPTEMBER 2011

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Greetings Compatriots,

This summer's worst drought in recorded history, record high temperatures for consecutive days, forest and grass fires every where has been not so pleasant to say the least. When I was talking to a fellow rancher just the other day about the difficulties and challenges we are facing in the ranching field this year, he reminded me of something that is so true. He said, "remember, God will not give us more than we can handle," and you and I both know he is right. That is not only true for ranching, but also our fight to honor our Confederate ancestors and in all aspects of our lives. We may have it bad at times, but our Confederate ancestors had it far worse, especially during and for several years immediately after the War.

Even though it got over 100 degrees that day, I am very grateful to the several camp members who showed up on August 20th for a clean-up of both the new memorial lot and the John H. Reagan Home site that our camp adopted about two and one-half years ago. We got a lot accomplished that day and you can see a few of the photos on page four of this issue.

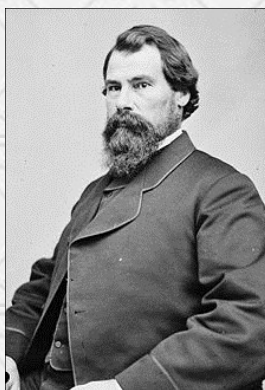
Most of you are aware of the difficulties in Lexington, Virginia this past week as the city council voted to not allow any flags other than the U.S. and Virginia state flag on any public light pole or place within the city. About 300 dedicated SCV members and others turned out to oppose the ordinance, but it seemed the city council already had their mind made up and voted 4-1 in favor. Political correctness is an evil that many simply do not see. These Confederate flags had been placed on light poles during the week leading up to Lee and Jackson Day for years without any problem until someone complained. Both General Lee and General Jackson are buried in Lexington as well as many more Confederate soldiers. VMI is located there as well as museums containing some of the best WBTS artifacts anywhere.

The Reagan Camp members know all too well what these Virginians just went through, and our thoughts and prayers have been with them. If we lived closer, I have no doubt that our membership would have been at their city council meeting in full force as others were from that part of the country.

There is no doubt in my mind that we need to continue fighting to keep our Confederate monuments and flags flying at all the places they are currently located, but we need many more monuments and flags flying all across Dixie to honor our brave and noble Confederate veterans so that they are never forgotten and these, in my opinion, should go up on private property. No matter how wrong it is, today's political climate does not want to honor those who deserve all the honor we can bestow upon them, therefore we must strive to find more private land in which to honor and remember them properly.

Gentlemen, to accomplish our goals and to be a force to reckon with when protecting the right to honor our CSA veterans, we must have more members! We are simply too small at present. Therefore let us all meet Chaplain Skelton's challenge goal this year and each recruit at least two new members into our camp. Don't hesitate to ask men you meet, if they know whether or not they have Confederate ancestry or not. Tell them about the SCV and if they are interested offer to take down their name and contact information and turn it over to Chaplain Skelton to research for them. LET US ALL KEEP RECRUITING ON OUR MINDS EVERY TIME WE MEET UP WITH SOMEONE OLD OR NEW! Let us do this not for ourselves, but for our beloved Confederate ancestors who deserve all that we can give them.

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

"It will be difficult to get the world to understand the odds against which we fought."

--General Robert E. Lee, in a letter to Major General Jubal A. Early, on March 15, 1866

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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Lt. Commander Ronnie Hatfield, left, donated the craftsmanship that went into designing and building this 1860 period correct table (legs fold up and table folds in half for easy transport) for our camp's recruiting display board. Commander Marc Robinson, right, gratefully accepted this donation in the name of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156.

**THANK YOU
LT. COMMANDER
HATFIELD!!!**



"DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS."

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



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



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

September Program:

**Please join us for a great
historical program by
Mr. Jerry Don Watt**

1861-1865 Guerrilla Warfare

Mr. Watt's bio:

I was born and raised in Tatum. All of the branches of my family moved to Rusk County in the 1840s and 1850s. I had over

100 relatives who were in the Confederate Army. Most of them were from Rusk County. One ancestor was in the Union Army.

I graduated from Tatum High School, received my bachelor's degree from Texas Christian University and my master's degree in history from Stephen F. Austin. My master's thesis was titled *An Exercise in Futility: Federal Counter-Insurgency 1861-1865*.

I am a retired public school teacher/coach with 35 years experience. My wife is also a retired teacher/librarian with

35 years experience. We have two sons. Our oldest son has 19 years in the Army. He is now in South Korea. Our youngest son is on the athletic staff at Texas State University in San Marcos.

I am currently completing a 3-volume study of guerrilla warfare 1861-1865 after 35 years of research. I have give over 30 programs in the last 10 years to 11 SCV camps in Texas.

Commander Robinson: We are all really looking forward to meeting Mr. Watt and hearing his presentation!

"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-



THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—AUGUST 13, 2011



Left: The Reagan Camp welcomes Compatriot Jon Rhone into our camp with an inducted ceremony at our last meeting. From left to right is Chaplain Rod Skelton, Compatriot Jon Rhone, Commander Marc Robinson, and Adjutant Dan Dyer. Compatriot Rhone's ancestor he joined under is Pvt. Caleb Jeffus, Co. C 1st Arkansas Infantry .



Above: Historical presenter, **Shawn Eytcheson**, from Kilgore is a retired Army Sharpshooter who served with the Rangers and Special Forces of the U.S. Army. He presented an excellent program on the Sharpshooters in the Confederate Armies. He could have talked much longer and we wanted him to, but as time is limited, he had to stop. We all definitely want him to come back and continue where he left off at a meeting in the near future.



Above: Guest speaker, Shawn Eytcheson, center, pictured with SCV members who are also veterans. From left to right: Cal Nation, Forrest Bradberry, Jr., Shawn Eytcheson, Dwain Schoppe, and Rod Skelton.



THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

CLEAN-UP DAY AT THE MEMORIAL LOT AND AT THE REAGAN HOMESITE AUGUST 20, 2011



Left: Compatriots of the Reagan Camp clean-up the memorial lot. Chaplain Rod Skelton, Qtr. Mstr. Frank Moore, Lt. Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield, Billy Newsom, Bobby Francis, Historian Gary Williams, Cmdr. Marc Robinson, and taking the photo was Sgt. John Barnhart (John actually did work as hard as everyone else)

**THANK YOU GENTLEMEN FOR YOUR
HARD WORK!**



Above are photos of the new lot. Left—Before the clean-up; middle—Marc and Bobby clearing brush; Right—Frank Moore mowing; Above right top—Rod Skelton moving brush.



Above are photos from the clean-up at the John H. Reagan home site. Left—Ronnie Hatfield operating a weed eater and stirring up a little dust.; Middle—John Barnhart mowing; Right—Frank Moore operating a weed eater.

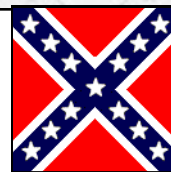
By the time the men got to the Reagan Home Site, it was extremely hot and as you can see, dusty as well!



GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

MEMPHIS' FIRST WHITE CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE

SOURCE: NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877) was a renowned Southern military leader and strategist during the War Between the States. During the Civil War, Forrest's Confederate cavalry wrecked havoc among Union forces throughout the mid-South. He gained worldwide fame from his many battlefield successes, but the wartime heroics have overshadowed his post-war work as a community leader and civil rights advocate. He fought fiercely on the battlefield, yet was a compassionate man off the field. After the war, Forrest worked tirelessly to build the New South and to promote employment for black Southerners. Forrest was known near and far as a great general, and was a well-respected citizen by both blacks and whites alike.

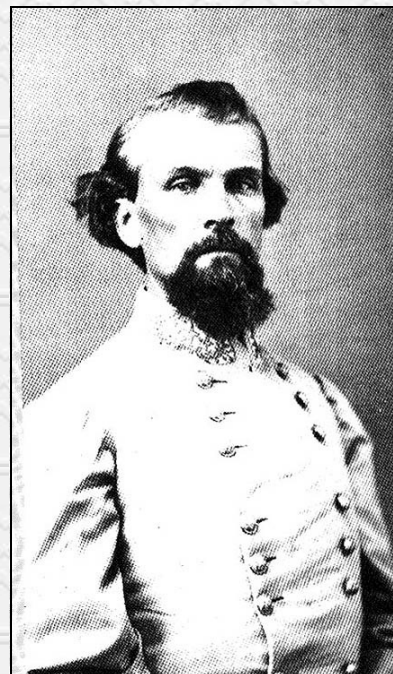
The Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association (predecessor to the NAACP) was organized by Southern blacks after the war to promote black voting rights, etc. One of their early conventions was held in Memphis and Mr. Forrest was invited to be the guest speaker, the first white man ever to be invited to speak to the Association.

After the Civil War, General Forrest made a speech to the Memphis City Council (then called the Board of Aldermen). In this speech he said that there was no reason that the black man could not be doctors, store clerks, bankers, or any other job equal to whites. They were part of our community and should be involved

and employed as such just like anyone else. In another speech to Federal authorities, Forrest said that many of the ex-slaves were skilled artisans and needed to be employed and that those skills needed to be taught to the younger workers. If not, then the next generation of blacks would have no skills and could not succeed and would become dependent on the welfare of society.

Forrest's words went unheeded. The Memphis & Selma Railroad was organized by Forrest after the war to help rebuild the South's transportation and to build the 'new South'. Forrest took it upon himself to hire blacks as architects, construction engineers and foremen, train engineers and conductors, and other high level jobs. In the North, blacks were prohibited from holding such jobs. When the Civil War began, Forrest offered freedom to 44 of his slaves if they would serve with him in the Confederate army. All 44 agreed. One later deserted; the other 43 served faithfully until the end of the war.

Though they had many chances to leave, they chose to remain loyal to the South and to Forrest. Part of General Forrest's command included his own Escort Company, his Green Berets, made up of the very best soldiers available. This unit, which varied in size from 40-90 men, was the elite of the cavalry. Eight of these picked men were black soldiers and all served gallantly and bravely throughout the war. All were armed with at least 2



General Nathan Bedford Forrest
of Tennessee

pistols and a rifle. Most also carried two additional pistols in saddle holsters. At war's end, when Forrest's cavalry surrendered in May 1865, there were 65 black troopers on the muster roll. Of the soldiers who served under him, Forrest said of the black troops: Finer Confederates never fought.

Forrest was a brilliant cavalryman and courageous soldier. As author Jack Hurst writes: a man possessed of physical valor perhaps unprecedented among his countrymen, as well as, ironically, a man whose social attitudes may well have changed farther in the direction of racial enlightenment over the span of his lifetime than those of most American historical figures. (continued on next page)



GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

MEMPHIS' FIRST WHITE CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE

SOURCE: WWW.NBFORREST.ORG



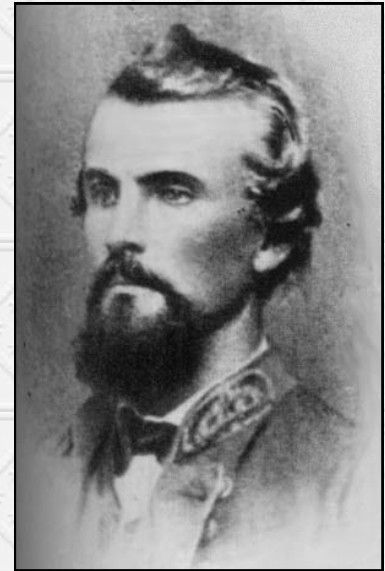
When Forrest died in 1877 it is noteworthy that his funeral in Memphis was attended not only by a throng of thousands of whites but by hundreds of blacks as well. The funeral procession was over two miles long and was attended by over 10,000 area residents, including 3000 black citizens paying their respects.

Forrest's speech to the Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association July 5, 1875.

A convention and BBQ was held by the Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association at the fairgrounds of Memphis, five miles east of the city. An invitation to speak was conveyed to General Nathan Bedford Forrest, one of the city's most prominent citizens, and one of the foremost cavalry commanders in the late War Between the States. This was the first invitation granted to a white man to speak at this gathering. The invitation's purpose, one of the leaders said, was to extend peace, joy, and union, and following a brief welcoming address a Miss Lou Lewis, daughter of an officer of the Pole-Bearers, brought forward flowers and assurances that she conveyed them as a token of good will. After Miss Lewis handed him the flowers, General Forrest responded with a short speech that, in the contemporary pages of the Memphis Appeal, evinces Forrest's racial open-mindedness that seemed to have been growing in him.

Ladies and Gentlemen I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the

white and colored races of the southern states. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies I believe it is myself. (Immense applause and laughter.) I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man to depress none. (Applause.) I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics today. I don't propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict. Go to work, be industrious, live honestly and act truly, and when you are oppressed I'll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you, and to assure you that I am with you in heart and in hand. (Prolonged applause.)



General Nathan Bedford Forrest
of Tennessee

Whereupon N. B. Forrest again thanked Miss Lewis for the bouquet and then gave her a kiss on the cheek. Such a kiss was unheard of in the society of those days, in 1875, but it showed a token of respect and friendship between the general and the black community and did much to promote harmony among the citizens of Memphis.

Source:
General Nathan Bedford Forrest Historical Society, Memphis, Tennessee,

The society's motto is:
"Git Thar First With The Most."

Their website:
<http://www.nbforrest.org/>



THE BIBLE BELT: WHY?

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



One of the things that strike people visiting the South from other parts of the country (particularly Yankees) is the number of churches we have in our beloved homeland. It would seem you can't drive more than a few blocks in the city or a mile on a country road without seeing a church. Because of this, we are called a people of "The Book" and the South is referred to as the Bible Belt.

And why is that? Why are there so many more Christian Churches, and I dare say, more Christianity, in the South than in other parts of the country? The Scripture tells us, in John 3:16, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This verse, and many others, assure us that God's love and saving grace is available to all He calls and call upon Him. And yes, there are churches, and I'm sure true Christians in other parts of the country. But, why is it so much more prevalent in the South. Why are we called the Bible Belt?

To understand this we must go back to 1861, following the Confederate victory at Manassas. At this time it must be said that spirituality in our Southern Armies was all but non-existent. It was reported at the time there were few chaplains in the Southern armies and many of them were "worthless." Drinking, gambling, and profanity were rampant. One faithful chaplain wrote, "But, O! brethren, the great trial of being in the army is not its hard bread, its weary marches, its cheerless bivouacs, or even its absence from the loved ones at home. It is the having to see and hear, all the time, such abounding wickedness." Another chaplain stated that of 300 men he only found seven who even professed being a Christian. There is much more to be said, but allow this to suffice, "But the general moral picture of the army during the autumn of 1861, and the winter of 1861-62, was dark indeed." (Both quotes from *Christ in the Camp*)

But then something began to happen. It began in the mind of God and settled in the hearts of our Southern soldiers. Chaplains, ministers, colporters, came to the

army. They brought Bibles, Testaments, tracts, and other Christian reading material. They preached the Gospel of Christ and visited the troops in the fields and hospitals. Souls were saved by the thousands and professing Christians who had become careless in their conviction became devout servants of Christ. Our find Southern ladies opened the door to their homes for the sick and wounded and served in hospitals. A revival began in our Confederate Armies that grew and spread for four years.

Then after the war, hundreds of thousands of men returned to their homes as an army of saints. They filled churches, they built churches, they became ministers, pastors, elders, deacons, and servants of Christ, they were elected to public offices and became leading citizens in their communities. They brought Christ home from the war and the great awakening of spiritual truth continued in our Southern cities, towns, and farms. The great revival that began on the battlefields of war grew during the twelve years of dreadful Union occupation to such an extent that today, a hundred and fifty years later, the South is still known as the Bible Belt.

The South lost the war to overwhelming odds (sad to say), and in so doing lost our country and its bid for independence. But, there was another war raging. A war against the dark powers of hell. A war led not by generals, but by Confederate Chaplains. A war they won, and today our beloved Southland is called, The Bible Belt.

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-



The Response to the Reverend Robert C. Cave Address at the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument Richmond, Virginia - May 1894



Provided by SCV Compatriot Bobby Edwards of Yorktown, Virginia. He wrote:

Thanks for your interest in the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 U.C.V., as our Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 S.C.V. is a direct descendant of that Camp. The 1st "Sons" Camp that I know of, was formed from the sons of the members of the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V. / U.C.V. in 1890 and "Reorganized" in 1894 with Charter Member, J.E.B. Stuart, II as one of the Charter Members.

The Response to the Cave Address at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Richmond - 1894 by the R.E. Lee Camp No. 1 United Confederate Veterans:

To Northern Reaction of Comments at Soldiers & Sailors' Monument Unveiling.

The Letter is a Response to the original Chicago GAR Post No 706 Letter About the Rev. Cave Memorial Day Address at The Soldiers... & Sailors Monument Unveiling - May, 1894.

The Response from the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Committee of: Judge, George L. Christian, Major, Charles S. Stringfellow, Colonel, Archer Anderson, Colonel, John B. Cary, and Commander, Thomas P. Pollard.

Richmond, Va, July 6, 1894

J.G. EVEREST, ESQ. Chairman, &c.,
Columbia

Post, No 706, G.A.R., Chicago, Ill:

Dear Sir -

Your letter of the 14th ultimo, written on behalf of Columbia Post, though tempered somewhat by its kind assurances, was received by Lee Camp with great surprise, and still greater regret. We cannot suspect, still less do we charge, and purpose on your part to provoke sectional controversy or add fuel to the dying embers of sectional hate; but such seems to be its natural tendency, though we earnestly hope this may not prove its practical effect.

You do not indicate what particular "sentiments expressed by the orator of the day" moved Columbia Post so deeply, and we shall not go into any speculation on the subject, but we respectfully suggest that had they been more distasteful than they probably are, it would have been wiser and better in the real interest of peace and brotherly feeling if Columbia post had pardoned something to the spirit of the place and the occasion, and passed them by without comment, at least to those who presumably approved them.

That those sentiments do not in all respects commend themselves to your judgment or feelings, that you may well and honestly difference from Mr. Cave and Lee Camp as to the facts --social, political and historical --on which they are founded, we can readily understand; but a careful examination of his oration, as reported, discloses no sentiment, which fairly construed, is, or we believe was, intended to be "disloyal" to the existing Constitution, laws and government of our Union, and your "protest" seems, therefore, not only unnecessary, but very uncalled for, albeit made "in the name of the fallen of both sides."

There were indeed two sides to that

great question, which you say, and we full admit, had its "final settlement" at Appomattox. But Appomattox as a battle-field, not a judicial forum, and that settlement, final and complete as we acknowledge it to have been was made by weight of numbers and force of arms, and not by reason, judgment, or law. Physical might cannot determine the question of legal or moral right, and whether the North or the South had right and law and justice on its side is still a disputed point, which can only be settled by the impartial judgment of posterity, when we who took part in that great contest, which cost so much of blood and treasure, and gave to the world such splendid exemplars of the dignity, the worth, and the grandeur of man, have joined our comrades who now sleep in their honored graves.

"A descent respect to the opinions of mankind" has impelled both sides, the North and the South as well, to set forth in historic records, in memorial orations, in song and story, the reasons which controlled their action; and both, to their honor, be it said, have reared monuments of bronze and marble to perpetuate the memory and deeds of those who nobly died for the cause they believed to be just.

We acknowledge with pleasure the generous action of Columbia and other Illinois Posts in uniting with the Confederate veterans now living in Chicago in decorating on last Memorial-Day the graves of their dead in Oakwood cemetery. In like manner, as you know, Confederate veterans here and throughout the South have often laid their floral wreaths on the grass-grown mounds which mark the last resting-places of the brave soldiers who fought against them.



The Response to the Reverend Robert C. Cave Address at the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument Richmond, Virginia - May 1894



On such occasions we, too, but pay "a willing tribute to the memory of brave men, in no wise referring to the cause for which they fell."

But we must remind you that Mr. Cave did not speak on any such occasion. His oration was delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the private soldiers and sailors who died in behalf of the Southern cause, in resistance to an armed invasion of their native land, and in defense, as they honestly believed, of their personal liberties and constitutional rights.

He spoke almost in sight of the graves of some 17,000 of those heroic men, almost in sight of the battle-fields once drenched with their blood, and he spoke to their surviving comrades. It was therefore meet and right that he should not only pay a "tribute to the memory of brave men." who gave their lives in defense of their firesides and their homes, but that he should also refer to and vindicate "the cause for which they fell".

He spoke of the past, not of the present, of the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and not of that Constitution as amended by the mailed hand of war, and Lee Camp emphatically answers that it endorses the statements made in his oration, in justification of the course of the Southern States, when, in 1861, they took up arms to maintain the rights and liberties guaranteed to them and their people by the Constitution as then framed. We believe with him, and with him we maintain, that Robert E. Lee and the brave and noble men who fought under the flag that was furled forever at Appomattox were patriots as

pure and as true as was the truest and best of the soldiers who carried to ultimate victory the flag that we all now gladly and proudly hail as the flag of our glorious country. *Esto Perpetua!*

In the war for our independence no traitor, so far as we know, was bred on Southern soil. There were many rebels until Yorktown stamped the seal of success on the Colonial cause, when the rebel became the patriot! But success, dear sir, is not the touchstone by which the motives or conduct of men can be rightly tried. As Mr. Cave well said, though not intending the inference you have probably drawn, "Suwaroff triumphed and a Kosciuszko fell." The monument unveiled in this city on the 30th of May last was not erected in honor of traitors or rebels, but to perpetuate the memory of brave men and true, who knew their rights and died in defending them.

According to the people of the North, perfectly honest in the views they entertained and the course they pursued, we claim for ourselves motives as honorable and as pure. The differences between us were submitted to the stern arbitrament of war. We lost, and we have in good faith accepted the result, and we propose as loyally to abide it. More than this we cannot say or do; and more, brave and magnanimous men should not and will not ask of us.

We gladly note you remember the kind feelings with which Lee Camp met the veterans of Illinois on a former occasion, and we indulge the hope that you will not permit forced constructions of isolated sentences in the speech to which you refer, detached from their context and misinterpreted, to lessen

the mutual friendship and respect which we should feel for each other as soldiers, or weaken the ties which should bind us together as true and loyal citizens of our beloved and now happily-united country.

On behalf of Lee Camp, No 1, Confederate Veterans.

GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,
CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
JOHN B. CARY,
THOMAS P. POLLARD,

Committee

...Southern Historical Society Papers /
Google Books
By R.K. Brock

Published before 1923
In the Public Domain

Page 383

Transcribed from: Google Books

Editors note:

The address by Rev. Robert C. Cave at the unveiling in May 1894, may be read in his book titled, "The Men in Gray" which is also the title of his address .

The "Men in Gray" book may be downloaded from books.google.com or purchased here:

[http://confederatereprint.com/
product_info.php?
cPath=21_22&products_id=30](http://confederatereprint.com/product_info.php?cPath=21_22&products_id=30)



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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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