



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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OCTOBER 2014

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

October 2014 Commander's Dispatch

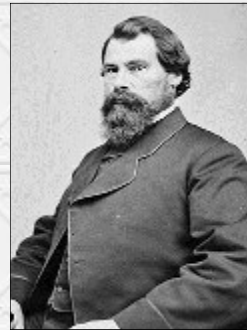
This month we continue our look at unity in the SCV. We have seen so far that unity that is based upon, founded upon, and centered in the fulfilling of our Charge is a good and profitable thing and greatly aids us in the fulfilling of our Charge which is our whole and only reason for existence. Division in the SCV over things that are irrelevant to our Charge is a harmful and unprofitable thing that greatly hinders our mission.

Correspondingly, any so-called unity that in any way sacrifices or compromises the fulfilling of our Charge is an evil unity that is to be shunned and militated against. Our Charge therefore unites us Sons of Confederate Veterans and our Charge divides us from those who may be

within our pale but who are not committed to and devoted to our Charge.

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.

The Charge of the SCV is what the SCV is all about and the Cause of the Southern Confederacy is what the Charge is all about and therefore the Cause is also what the SCV is all about! The SCV is NOT a mere Historical Society or Civil War Roundtable. The SCV is NOT just



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

another American Veterans organization, though we do indeed represent American (Confederate States of America!) veterans. The SCV exists and only exists to fulfill the Charge given to us by the Confederate Veterans. So in order to properly fulfill our duty as SCV members we must as best we

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served at each meeting.

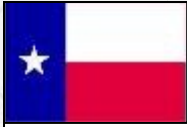
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

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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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

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can (and we should always be learning more) understand and be devoted to and committed to the Cause spoken of in the Charge.

Now if we do not understand the Cause than how can we intelligently be devoted to it and if we are not intelligently devoted to the Cause than we can have no true and profitable unity! Indeed if we are not devoted to the Cause than we have no business whatsoever in the SCV! I desire neither unity nor fraternal relations with any so called SCV member who is not devoted and dedicated to the Charge!

So again it is to be asked just what was (and still is) the Cause of the Southern Confederacy, the Cause for which our Southern Fathers fought? As we stated before, the Cause could be addressed in a number of ways but here is a good way to address that question. The Cause is found in the Charge. Breaking down the Charge a phrase at a time we began with

...the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name...

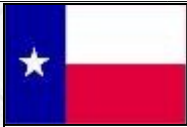
We saw last month that the Confederate soldier's good name is tied to the Confederate soldier's good cause! PERIOD. End of discussion! It is impossible to defend the Confederate soldier without defending his cause. For more on this I refer the interested reader to last months (September 2014) Commander's Dispatch.

the guardianship of his history

Guarding his history from what? Well from two primary accusations- 1. Treason for Secession and 2. Immorality/Sin/Evil for the institution of Slavery. Both of these issues are part of the Cause and thus we are again in need of understanding these two issues from the Southern point of view in order to understand the Cause and vindicate it or as this phrase says- "guard his history". The Yankees have notoriously spun both of these issues and in doing so have smeared our history and condemned our Cause. So in a nutshell what does the phrase about guarding the CSA soldier's history have to do with the Cause?

The Cause was the right to self-government, i.e. Southern Independence. The Yankees called the War the War of the Rebellion and it is our duty in the SCV to, from the historical record, show that it was the North that in rebellion to the Founding Fathers wanted to change the Constitution in order to rule over the numerically inferior South. The Constitution had been written to keep one section from ruling over another. The original Union (United States) was founded as a Federal, Constitutional Republic and NOT as a majority rule Democracy (mob rule). The South saw the direction the New England Yankees and Radical Republicans were moving the Union towards and attempted thru the Union itself to keep this from happening. They made effort after effort to keep the Union as it was founded to be until finally seven lower South States used the last measure they had left to secure continued self-government and that was the State's right to secession.

The second major issue of the Cause was the issue of Slavery. It was indeed at the heart of Secession and at the heart of the Cause. It does our Cause no good to deny this or even to attempt to downplay its role in the conflict. The historical record will not back such up, not at all. Yankee spin can never be countered successfully by Southern spin and to deny slavery to at the very least be at the heart of the conflict between the sections is to spin the subject. Rather than denying or downplaying its importance we should rather, as history surely does, show in what way slavery was so important an issue. The Slavery issue was first of all tied to the issue of self-government. African Slavery was a



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2



huge issue to 1860 Southerners. It was deeply tied to their economy and society. To “abolish” slavery was to literally turn the South, economically and socially on its head. There were few slaves in the North and few Africans period. The North’s economy and culture was not tied to slavery with the exception that parts of the North benefited economically from slavery (mainly New York which is one reason New York was friendlier to the South than most of the rest of the North). But even New York’s economy was not tied to slavery in any way at all like the South was. And yet, AND YET, the Yankees wanted to tell *us* what to do with *our* institution of slavery and not only did they allow the radical abolitionists to inflame the South with its fanatical condemnation of the South but the North also wanted to confine slavery to where it already existed (This was what the Republican Party was founded upon and existed for) and keep slavery from the common territories and thus choke it out and thus add to the ‘Free North’s’ political dominance of the South. So even in the Slavery issue the right to self-government was at the heart of the Cause.

Next month God willing we will look at the next phrases in the Charge that define the Cause for us. We will look at the part of the Charge that deals with the virtues, principles, and ideals of the Cause which will in essence bring us to the heart of the Cause- civil liberty under law (vs liberty without law/license) and religious liberty under God (vs liberty from or without God). The North in essence wanted a liberty from God while the South stood for and fought for a liberty under God. And we will see that the Slavery Issue was right smack dab in the middle of this issue of liberty.

Rudy Ray—Reagan Camp Commander

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee,
Cmdr. Gen. UCV, April 1906



Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- Former Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Former Chaplain Rod Skelton
- Compatriot Tom James
- Historian Gary Williams

Prayer List

- Davis/Reagan UDC Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- Jean Stokes
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Oct 25 — Hot Pepper Festival Parade (Line up at 9am at N/E corner of courthouse)
- Nov 8 — 8th Brigade Max effort for Lufkin’s Veteran Day Parade
- Nov 18 — Reagan Camp Meeting
- Jan 10 — Sam Davis Youth Ball at Museum of East Texas Culture
- Feb 6-7 — Stephen Dill Lee Institute in Dallas. More info can be found at www.StephenDLeelinstitute.com



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. www.reaganscvcamp.org

Above: Reagan Camp’s battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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.”

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

“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-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY DR. RICHARD MONTGOMERY

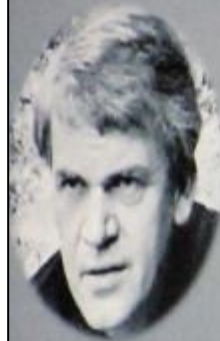


Dr. Richard Montgomery presented the historical program for the October meeting, and he presented an excellent program to the 15 people who attended. He explained how many people today look at the war as something that was unimportant. That is a shame, because our ancestors fought for a righteous cause.

Dr. Montgomery presented many quotes by both northerners and southerners during his power point presentation that proved the war was not fought over slavery. One of these was a quote in 1861 by Abraham Lincoln. When asked why not let the south go, Lincoln said, "Let the south go? Let the south go? Where then will we get out revenue?" This was due to the fact that the south was paying about 85% of the nations taxes. Lincoln was a politician, and we know that you can't always count on a politician to tell the truth. The pictures below were taken during his PowerPoint presentation.



Milan Kundera



"The first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory. Destroy its books, its culture, its history. Then have somebody write new books, manufacture a new culture, invent a new history. Before long the nation will begin to forget what it is and what it was."

"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late..."(page 215)

Patrick R. Cleburne

It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision..."(page 215)

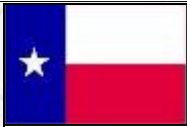


It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties."(Page 222)

Charles Dickens

"The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states. Secession by the South would, in fact, bring us very many years nearer to the end of slavery than a continuation of the old system under the great union pledge to support as a whole the evil that afflicts a half."






JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP HISTORICAL PROGRAM PG 2




Ulysses S. Grant



"I have no doubt in the world that the sole object is the restoration of the Union. I will say further, though, that I am a Democrat - every man in my regiment is a Democrat - and whenever I shall be convinced that this war has for its object anything else than what I have mentioned, or that the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier that I will not only resign my commission, but will carry my sword to the other side, and cast my lot with that people."

William T. Sherman




"I am honest in my belief that it is not fair to my men to count negroes as equals. Let us capture negroes, of course, and use them to the best advantage."

"All the congresses on earth can't make the negro anything else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man. Two such races cannot live in harmony save as master and slave."

To the left are quotes by two of the Union Generals that state they were not fighting for slavery.


To the right are quotes that tell of blacks fighting for the confederacy. Although today's history is being changed to say they did not, it is a known fact that they did.

Ervin L. Jordan, Jr.




"During my research, I came across instances where Black men stated they were soldiers, but you can plainly see where 'soldier' is crossed out and 'body servant' inserted, or 'teamster' on pension applications."

Horace Greeley




"For more than two years, Negroes had been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They had been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union."

Santos Benavides



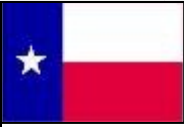
Stand Watie



Blacks were not the only people of color who fought for the confederacy. Researchers have estimated that as many as 65,000 non-white men fought for the south.

To the left are two Confederate Generals. Benavides was Hispanic. Waite was an Indian and was the last Conf. Gen. to surrender.

Mr. Montgomery stated that for more than 150 years, they have changed the truth about the war. It is right that we should ensure that the truth is told. Political correctness will change the truth without proper resources to do so, and history becomes a lie when given the interpretation of men. As men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we must ensure that we always tell the true



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER MEETING PICTURES



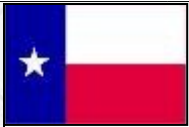
The October meeting was attended by 15 Confederate descendants. We had Italian food for our meal with some wonderful desserts. We all enjoyed an excellent historical program by Dr. Richard Montgomery who spoke to us about some of the myths of the war between the states.



To the left is **J.B. Mason**. He has been coming to camp meetings and is in the process of joining the Reagan Camp.

To the right is **Clay Sherman**, who recently moved to Anderson County after his graduation from Tarleton State University. Clay transferred his membership to the Reagan Camp from an outstanding camp in Cleburne, Texas, the Terry's Texas Rangers Camp.



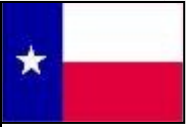


JOHN H. REAGAN BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL HELD AT REAGAN PARK ON OCTOBER 4, 2014



The Reagan Camp assisted the Davis/Reagan Chapter of the UDC in a memorial to John H. Reagan on October 4th. Dollye Jeffus, President of the Davis/Reagan UDC, told how much John H. Reagan was looked up to after the war. Reagan Camp Commander Rudy Ray shared some of John H. Reagan's accomplishments with the crowd.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR PICTURE
OCTOBER**



Photo by William Strode

THE RECUMBENT LEE IN THE LEE CHAPEL - WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY

At Mrs. Lee's advice, the Lee Memorial Association commissioned sculptor Edward Valentine to create this statue that was completed in 1875.

Since the days of Robert E. Lee, Lee Chapel has been at the heart of life on the campus of Washington and Lee University. Imbued with tradition, it continues to be a gathering place for the University's most important events. Construction began on the chapel in 1867 at the request of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who served as president from 1865 to 1870 of what was then Washington College. The simple Victorian design may have been proposed by his son, George Washington Custis Lee, and the plans and specifications were drawn up by Col. Thomas Williamson; both were professors in the engineering department of neighboring Virginia Military Institute. Built of brick and native limestone, the chapel was completed in time for graduation exercises in 1868. Lee attended daily worship services here with the students and the lower level housed his office, the treasurer's office and the YMCA headquarters (student center).

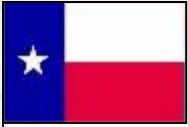
Lee died on October 12, 1870, and was buried beneath the chapel. In 1883 an addition was made to the building, which houses the memorial sculpture of the Recumbent Lee by Edward Valentine and includes a family crypt in the lower level where the general's remains were moved. His wife, mother, father ("Light-Horse Harry" Lee), all of his children and other relatives are now buried in the crypt as well. The remains of his beloved horse, Traveller, are interred in a plot outside the museum entrance.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR OCTOBER



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			<p>1 undated - to his wife I am opposed to officers surrounding themselves with their sons & relatives. It is wrong in principle.</p>	<p>2 Oct 1865 — at Washington College I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life.</p>	<p>3 Oct, 1865 — to Gen. Beauregard The South requires the aid of her sons now more than at any period of her history.</p>	<p>4. undated - to Gen. Beauregard Every one should do all in his power to collect & disseminate the truth in the hope that it may find a place in history & descend to posterity.</p>
<p>5. undated — War is a terrible alternative & should be the very, very last resort.</p>	<p>6 Oct, 1865 — to R. H. Chilton I have entered upon the duties of my new office, in the hope of being of some service; but I should prefer to be on a small farm.</p>	<p>7 Oct, 1865 — to wife I am sorry the armies cannot keep with the expectations of the editors of papers. I know they can regulate matters satisfactorily on paper. I wish they could do so in the field.</p>	<p>8 Oct, 1852 — to Markie carry a brave as well as true heart for every occasion of life.</p>	<p>9 Oct, 1865 — Life is gliding away & I have nothing good to show for mine that is past. I pray I may be spared to accomplish something for the benefit of mankind & the honour of God.</p>	<p>10 undated — If I could only have my children around me, I could be happy</p>	<p>11 undated — Charity should have no beginning or ending</p>
<p>12 Oct, 1870 — Lee died at 9:30a.m. Strike the tent.</p>	<p>13 Oct, 1870 — from Mrs. Lee I have never so truly felt the purity of his character as now, when I have nothing left but his memory.</p>	<p>14 undated — to Anna Fitzhugh A man may manifest & communicate his joy, but he should conceal & smother his grief as much as possible.</p>	<p>15 undated — My only pleasure is in my solitary evening rides, which give me abundant opportunity for quiet thought.</p>	<p>16 Oct, 1837 — to wife I pray God to watch over & direct our efforts in guarding our dear son, that we may bring him up 'in the way he should go.'</p>	<p>17 undated — Human virtue should be equal to human calamity.</p>	<p>18 undated — No honest man can take long to deliberate which side he will choose.</p>
<p>19. undated — to Rooney We must unite in doing our duty & earnestly work to extract what good we can out of the evil that now hangs over our dear land.</p>	<p>20. undated — to wife Our little boy seems to have the reputation of being hard to manage, a distinction not at all desirable, as it indicates self-will & obstinacy.</p>	<p>21. undated — to Robert You could raise money on your farm only by mortgaging it, which would put you in debt at the beginning of life, & I fear in the end would swallow up your property.</p>	<p>22 Oct, 1837 — to Jack Mackay Life is too short for them [his children] & their mother to be in one place, & I in another.</p>	<p>23. undated — to Gen. Beauregard I fear the South has yet to suffer many evils, & it will require time, patience, & fortitude, to heal her affliction.</p>	<p>24. undated — to Robert I am clear for your marrying, if you select a good wife; otherwise you had better remain as you are.</p>	<p>25 Oct, 1864 — to wife I am glad you had the opportunity of partaking of the blessed communion. May it serve to keep our Redeemer in our hearts & minds.</p>
<p>26 Oct, 1862 — to wife I cannot express the anguish I feel at the death of our sweet Annie. To know that I shall never see her again on earth is agonizing in the extreme.</p>	<p>27. undated — to Gen. Longstreet I am of the opinion that all who can should vote for the most intelligent, honest, & conscientious men eligible to office, irrespective of former party opinions.</p>	<p>28 Oct, 1863 — to wife I am glad you have some socks for the army. Tell the girls to send all they can. We have thousands of barefooted men.</p>	<p>29 Oct, 1865 — to Mildred Traveller is my only companion; I may also say my pleasure. He & I, whenever practicable, wander out in the mountains.</p>	<p>30 Oct, 1865 — to Robert If I find I can accomplish no good her [Washington College], I will endeavor to pursue the course to which my inclinations point. [farming]</p>	<p>31 undated — to Robert We must not, however, yield to difficulties, but strive the harder to overcome them.</p>	



**THE ARTICLE BELOW IS AN EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK
"LEE THE LAST YEARS"**

BY CHARLES BRACELEN FLOOD PG 1 OF 2



Remote as Lexington was, there were unannounced callers who came just to see Lee. A book salesman had sent Lee a copy of a hastily compiled volume about the war, and now appeared in his office. He began, "I sent you the other day, General, a copy of this book which I am engaged in selling."

Lee promptly answered, "Yes, sir, I received it, and am obliged to you for your kindness."

Mistaking politeness for encouragement, the salesman pressed on: "I called this morning to get you to give me a recommendation of the work. A line from you would be worth a great deal to me."

"You must excuse me, sir," Lee said. "I cannot consent to receive pay for services I do not render."

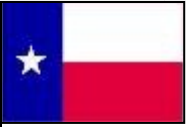
In the definition of intelligence that calls it the ability to decipher the environment, Lee had scored brilliantly as a soldier; now he demonstrated a peacetime application of meeting challenges by maneuvering one's resources. From his first post inaugural meeting with the trustees, held when he had been president for only three weeks, there emerged a new and practical vision of education at Washington College.

The trustees had been greatly impressed by Lee's energetic leadership, and the faculty had found him eager to listen to the ideas they put forth at their weekly meetings with him. The result, almost immediately after Lee took over, was a synthesis in which plans were made to reorganize and expand the curriculum while the trustees, believers now in Lee's ability as well as his reputation, set out to raise the money to do it.

Lee saw the need to give students an education that would prepare them for postwar realities. No one wished to abandon Latin or Greek, but the shattered South needed men who could design bridges, develop chemical compounds for fertilizers, restore the railroads and canals, and work up blueprints for factories.

The trustees' minutes of a meeting on October 24, 1865, three weeks after Lee took over, were a shopping list of the South's needs. Five new professors were needed to open up these new fields, and money must be found to hire them. The proposed professorship of practical chemistry would include metallurgy and chemical aspects of mining. There would be a separate chair for mechanical and civil engineering, and area completely understood by Lee, who had spent most of his United States Army career in the Corps of Engineers. There would be three additional chairs. Practical mechanics was to embrace subjects ranging from architecture and building materials to thermodynamics. Modern languages were to have a department of their own. English literature and composition, and modern history, were moved as a group away from the classics, so that a student need not see English history, or Shakespeare, through the lens of ancient Greece or Rome.

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THE ARTICLE BELOW IS AN EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK
“LEE THE LAST YEARS”

BY CHARLES BRACELEN FLOOD PG 2 OF 2

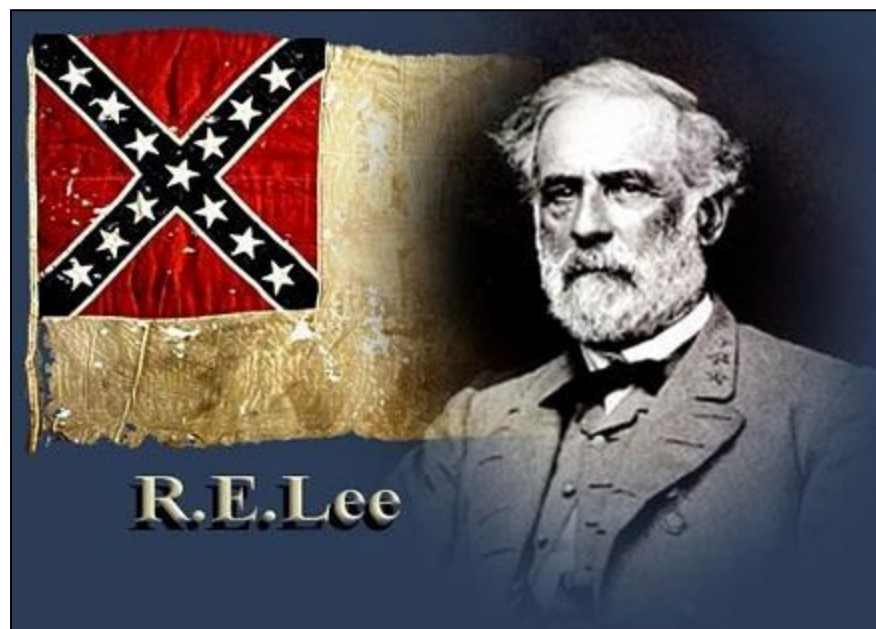


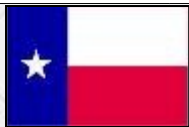
The proposed new curriculum was the fusion of many minds, but one idea was entirely Lee's. His experience in the Mexican War and in Texas had convinced him of the need for Americans to understand the Spanish language and the Latin American civilization. At a time when only a few of the nation's largest universities offered Spanish courses, only a few of the nation's largest universities offered Spanish courses, Washington College would join their number.

What was emerging from all this in the months following Lee's installation was one of the first elective systems in the country. It was a sharp and conscious departure from the classics-steeped prewar education of Southern gentlemen, all of whom were expected to take exactly the same courses in college, no matter what they planned to do in life. Lee had deciphered the environment; seeing that most of his West point experience was not applicable here, and never having been through a rigid liberal arts curriculum, he was ready to experiment. He had created a climate in which his faculty was encouraged to suggest new things.

When these plans took their larger form at Washington College, they would attract national attention, and praise in the Midwest and North as well as the South. Under Lee's guidance, the thrust of this reorganization would result in ten new departments, expanded graduate studies, and a range of special programs and offerings, including a proposed course in photography, that would make the school one of the most innovative in the nation.

All this lay ahead in the autumn of 1865; there would be moments of crisis for Lee and the college, but it was he who created the climate of hope, the feeling that all things were possible for Washington College. By the time he died and the school was renamed Washington and Lee University, Robert E. Lee was entitled to a position in the first rank of American educators, without reference to his military past.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CONFEDERATE ARTIFACT CONTRIBUTED BY ANDREW HARRIS



Confederate Tintype

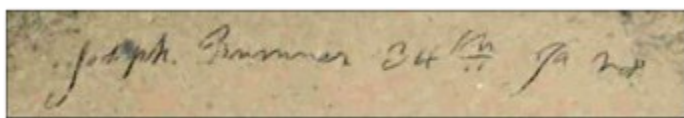
Joseph Brawner, 34th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

This month's featured artifact is an original sixth-plate tintype of a Confederate infantryman. Tintypes were one of the most popular forms of photography used during the 1860's. They were made by creating a direct, one-of-a-kind, positive image using the "wet plate collodion process". The process involved a chemical progression in which a collodion emulsion containing suspended silver halide crystals was applied to a support plate and exposed in the camera while still wet. Chemical treatment then reduced the crystals to microscopic particles of metallic silver in proportion to the intensity and duration of their exposure to light as reflected on the surface of the plate by the camera lens, resulting in a visible image. Tintypes were made on thin sheets of iron coated with a dark lacquer or enamel that were used as the support for the photographic emulsion. The term "sixth-plate" denotes the size of the photograph; in this case about 2-1/2" x 3".



Confederate Tintype from the Collection of Andrew Harris

More skilled photographers often accented the gray, monochromatic tintypes for added effect; a bit of red tint to the cheeks often gave a more life-like appearance to the subject's face or a shade of blue may have been applied to the trim on a soldier's uniform to make the details more prominent. Gold gilt was also frequently used to highlight belt plates or uniform buttons as seen in this photograph. However, another and much less common embellishment makes this tintype unique - the photographer inscribed this particular soldier's name and unit into the emulsion of the image using extremely fine script. Across the background, in the upper left side of the photograph, is written, "Joseph Brawner 34th Ga Vol".



Detail of Inscription: "Joseph Brawner 34th Ga Vol"

Brawner was a resident of Franklin County, Georgia County, Georgia, which is located just across the Tugaloo River from South Carolina, in the rolling piedmont region near the northeastern corner of the state. He enlisted into Confederate service on May 12, 1862 as a Private, and was mustered into Company "G" of the 34th Georgia Infantry. The

34th Georgia was organized at Marietta and was sent to Tennessee, and then Mississippi where it was assigned to Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's Division, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
CONFEDERATE ARTIFACT PG 2
 CONTRIBUTED BY ANDREW HARRIS



Mississippi and East Louisiana. There the regiment is remembered for its role in the Battle of Champion Hill, the pivotal and bloodiest battle of the Vicksburg Campaign. On May 16th, 1863, the 34th Georgia, along with the rest of Alfred Cumming's brigade, held the crest of Champion Hill, near the left-center of the Confederate position. The Confederate battle line on that part of the field totaled barely 6,500 men, and those posted atop the prominent hill bore the brunt of the main Federal assault comprised of nearly 25,000 troops. The Georgians put up a stubborn resistance but were ultimately forced to withdraw under the weight of overwhelming numbers. Many men of the 34th were killed in the fight and a number, perhaps two whole companies, were captured. The soldiers on both sides who witnessed the brutal combat there would remember the landmark as the "Hill of Death".

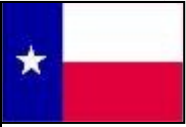


Harper's Weekly sketch of the Battle of Champion Hill. (Mississippi Department of Archives & History)

Those who escaped Champion Hill would later find themselves prisoners of war when Vicksburg finally fell to Union forces on July 4th. Nevertheless, the surviving men of the 34th Georgia were later exchanged and reorganized; the regiment became part of the Army of Tennessee and would fight again another day. The 34th was subsequently active in many engagements from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 34 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 369 men in December 1863, and had 219 fit for duty in January 1865. Very few of the men surrendered in April 1865.

Private Joseph Brawner's fate is uncertain, though some documents suggest that he survived the war within the ranks of the 34th Georgia, and returned to Franklin County afterward. Other records indicate that he might have been transferred to the 1st Georgia State Line regiment, known as the "Joe Brown Defenders". The Georgia State Line troops were organized for local defense, intended only to operate within the State of Georgia and under the direct control of the Governor, Joseph E. Brown. The 1st Georgia State Line regiment saw extensive service against Union forces under Sherman around Atlanta and in the Carolinas in 1864 and '65.

Wherever his course may have taken him, Brawner's memory is preserved in this singular moment in time – here he stares back at us through the photographer's lens, across a span of 150 years, wearing a short military coat with standing collar and epaulettes, a broad-brimmed hat with up-turned brim, and the hope of Southern Independence still burning in his eyes.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
OCTOBER IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN
CONTRIBUTED BY DAN DYER



Oct. 8, 1818 Birth of John H. Reagan in Sevier County, Tenn.

Oct. 12, 1865 John H. Reagan paroled from Federal Prison in Boston Harbor.



Oct.29, 1877 John H. Reagan appointed Chairman of Committee on Commerce in U.S. House of Rep.

1903 UDC, Anderson Co. hosted celebration of John H. Reagan's birthday by bestowing Southern Crosses of honor on Confederate Veterans.





TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS THE GALILIEAN REBELS (PART TWO)



Israel split into two kingdoms after Solomon's reign, (The Northern Kingdom and its 10 tribes and The Southern Kingdom with its two tribes of Benjamin and Judah. The Northern Kingdom went into Assyrian captivity, and for a season of time the Southern Kingdom remained loyal to Jehovah God, but eventually went into Babylonian captivity.

The Northern and Southern tribes of Israel both took steps that led them down a wrong path. The Northern states of America took certain steps that led them down a wrong path, and the Southern states are going in the same direction. How long we hold on to our identity as "The Bible Belt" is hard to say, but that definition is in trouble. We all know that nothing hardly ever happens over night.

In Hosea chapter seven, the prophet uses similies and metaphors to paint a vivid picture, a picture of Israel's pursuit of immorality. Israel departed from God's law. Hosea describes the nation's moral decline, and the prophet prophecies to the northern kingdom regarding their blindness and spiritual amnesia. The Assyrian invasion was imminent, and the days of the Northern Kingdom of Israel were numbered. It was the Northern Kingdom's recalcitrant involvement in gross immorality that broke relationship with God. The Northern Kingdom was consumed with wickedness. They had become callous toward God, indifferent toward God, and impervious to any sense of accountability toward God. Sound familiar? It I a fact that in every society the leadership sets the standards for morality.

It is hard not to make the comparison between the path that the two kingdoms took, and the path the North and the South took in American history. One path, Abraham Lincoln and federalism, and one path of Jefferson Davis and "States Rights."

The Jewish people followed a path that took them from Egyptian bondage to spiritual faith (Promise Land). From spiritual faith they went to great courage. From great courage they went to liberty and mighty victories like the Battle of Jericho. From liberty they went to abundance under the reign of King Solomon. THEN CAME THE TURN. They went from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to complacency, from complacency to apathy, from apathy to dependency, and from dependency to bondage.

Sound familiar? Where was America's turn? That's certainly up for discussion.

However, I do know that when you go into bondage and total dependency upon government, that denotes loss.

The word "absorbed" means "to assimilate, to incorporate, to take over, or a loss of identity."

What did the fall and collapse of the Northern and Southern kingdoms mean or the Jewish people? When they were absorbed into foreign kingdoms, what were and are the results of their rebellion against God? What was their loss?



TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE
A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS
TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN PG 2



They lost the Temple Mount in 70 A.D. They lost Massada. They lost Shechem (west bank), and they lost Shiloh.

"Shechem" ("The West Bank") is 40 miles north of Jerusalem. Shechem is stepped big time in Jewish heritage. I do not have the time or space to go into these things, but this is where Joshua gathered the people (Joshua 24) and made the famous statement, "As far as me and my house we will serve the Lord." Moses also gathered the people there (Deu 27), and this is where Abraham received his first promise from God (Gen 12). This is also where Jacob settled (Gen 35). Joseph asked his people not to leave his body in Egypt but to carry his bones t the Promise Land for burial. This is where they carried him. In Hebrew it is called, "Kever Yosef" or (Joseph's tomb). Thousands of Jews would visit the site each year. I have been to Israel twice, and today it is a Palestinian city called "Nabulus." In October 2000, the Palestinians destroyed "Kever Yosef" with fire, and they built a mosque in its place over the top of Joseph's tomb. Then there is the "Dome of the Rock." This hill is sacred to Jewish people. This is where King David bought it from Ornan the Jebusite. It is the traditional site of Abraham and Isaac. This is where Abraham offered his son on the altar. It is the site of the Temple, and it is called, "Mount Moriah." Massada. After the massacre of 70 A.D., Jewish patriots made a heroic stand against a Roman legion.

What is the path American history has followed? Perhaps it can be said that we have travelled from the bondage of British tyranny to spiritual faith and the foundation of the Judeo-Christian faith, and from spiritual faith to great courage, and from great courage to liberty, and from liberty to abundance. THEN, from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to complacency, from complacency to apathy, from apathy to dependency, and from dependency to bondage.

The Jewish people forgot their purpose, their foundation, and they forgot what made them unique. They were a people group that God took them out of a polytheistic society into a monotheistic society to serve the One True God. But, they drove God from their national life, because they wanted to be like the nations around them. Sound familiar?

Perhaps it can be said that WE have forgotten our purpose, our foundation, and the things that made us unique. Without question, the federalists of this nation have driven God from our national life.

In closing, just a few questions.

What has replaced our Shechem's? What has replaced our Mount Moriah's?

Our Southern heritage has been falsified and ignored. Our Southern cities, streets, and schools have been renamed. When was the last time we ever had a school called, "The Rebels?" Their main goal is to rob us of our Southern symbols. Will we let them? Will we go into captivity? Will we be absorbed into this secular society, or will we honor our pledge?

Next issue:

"The Galileian Rebels" (Part 3)

Southern blessings,

Don Majors, Chaplain

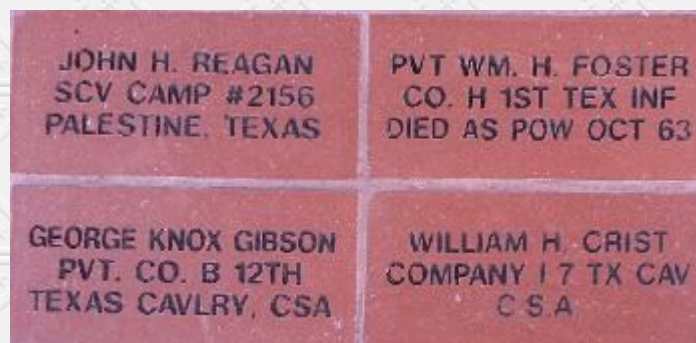
Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to acquire a brick paver to honor your Confederate ancestor here. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the Confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



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.

THE 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-in-Chief

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Tuesday of Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks 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)