



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 11

NOVEMBER 2015

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

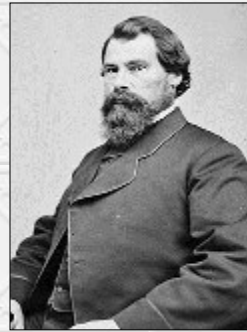
What could Oscar-winning actress Kathy Bates have in common with Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth? The story is an interesting one, to say the least.

The first Presidential assassination, occurring during the War Between the States, had long lasting repercussions. There are many "what ifs" regarding the assassination, such as "Would the South have been better off had Lincoln survived?" or "Would Lincoln try to be easy on the South and thus have been impeached?" We will never know the answers to many questions regarding the assassination. Some of the few facts we know are that Lincoln was killed at Ford's Theater and that prominent actor John Wilkes Booth was the culprit. From there, we have different opinions as to who was involved, who helped Booth escape, whether Lincoln's cabinet was involved in the planning, etc. There are some far-out conspiracy

theories as well as some very interesting ones. This Dispatch involves what I consider a very interesting one.

I have often wondered why there are no photographs of Booth in death. For such a heinous crime, in that day, once he had been killed, it would be typical to parade the body through the streets of Washington and multiple photographs would be taken of people with the body. Matthew Brady et al would be there to record the historical event. "Bloody Bill" Anderson, killed in 1864, had his body photographed and displayed publicly. Even heroes, such as Turner Ashby, were photographed in death. Lincoln himself was photographed in his coffin. So this always surprised me that Booth, easily the most hated man in the North, was not paraded around and publicly vilified, even in death.

One such answer to this



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

question is that perhaps John Wilkes Booth was not really killed by Union troops while fleeing capture after the assassination. On the City of Granbury, Texas website (www.granbury.org<<http://www.granbury.org>>), you can read of a man named "John St. Helen" who showed up in Glen Rose, Texas in 1870.

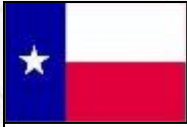
-Continued on next page -

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.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander's Dispatch	1-2
Prayer List/ Calendar of Events	3
Plaza Work Continues	4
Nov. Meeting Pics	5
Joe Owen Historical Program	6
Upcoming Meeting Entertainment	7
Texas Confederate Flags	8-9
Walter Williams Article	10
Texas Div. Chaplain Article	11-12
Anderson County in the War	13
Confederate Plaza Info	14
Reagan Camp Contact Info	15



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NOVEMBER DISPATCH



Supposedly he was a bartender who didn't drink except on April 14th, quoted Shakespeare often, acted in local amateur theatrical productions, and left town quickly when Union officers were to arrive to attend a wedding. St. Helen evidently moved to Granbury where he became a liquor and tobacco merchant. According to local attorney Finis L. Bates, he developed a friendship with St. Helen over a five year period. Bates recounts that in 1878 St. Helen became ill, thought he was dying, and confessed a shocking story to Bates. St. Helen told Bates he was really John Wilkes Booth and asked him to notify his brother Edwin Booth of New York City. St. Helen recovered and left town immediately. Bates claims he searched St. Helen's room and found a single-shot Colt pistol wrapped in a Washington, DC newspaper dated April 15, 1865.

Stories of St. Helen continue from Colorado to Oklahoma, where, in 1906, a drunk named David George, dying in Enid, Oklahoma, claimed to be John Wilkes Booth and requested Finis Bates of Granbury, Texas be notified. Bates apparently went to Enid and identified the body as the man he knew as John St. Helen. The story takes a bizarre twist, as if there weren't enough of those already, when George/St. Helen's body was embalmed and taken in sideshows for years proclaiming it was the body of John Wilkes Booth.

Although I think it is unlikely St. Helen was really Booth, it certainly makes for a fascinating story. Programs such as ABC's 20-20 and Unsolved Mysteries have documented this unusual War Between the States-related story. Oh, and the Kathy Bates connection? Finis Bates, Mississippi attorney, resident of Texas, author of *The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth*, died in Memphis, Tennessee, was Kathy Bates' grandfather!

General Turner Ashby:

Lincoln's funeral

John St. Helen/David George

John Wilkes Booth

[Turner Ashby photographed in death] [Lincoln Lying in State in New York City] [<http://files.abovetopsecret.com/files/img/na51f2bf93.gif>] [<http://texaslesstraveled.com/2780e14f0.jpg>]



Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- Former Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Former Chaplain Rod Skelton & his wife, Nancy
- Historian Gary Williams
- Davis/Reagan UDC Vice Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans



Photo above by Caraline Robinson

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Dec 15th—Reagan Camp Christmas Meeting/Party
Members bring a potluck dish and their wife.
Music program with Dan Manuel.

Dec 25th - Christmas Day

January 1st - New Years Day

Jan 19th - January Reagan Camp Meeting. Historical
program on the Red River Campaign by Dr. Ed
Domingue of the Lone Star Defenders Camp
2234 in Lufkin.



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.reaganstvcamp.org

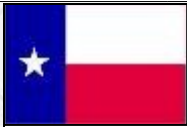
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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 WORK CONTINUES ON THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA



Reagan Camp Quartermaster, Frank Moore, pictured at left, spent about seven hours cutting 12 stars into the concrete side walks (to go along with the center star already there) at the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine. Frank plans to stain these stars with an off-white stain which will make the Cross of St. Andrews sidewalk layout at the plaza much easier to notice. We can't thank Frank enough for all the hard work he has put in at the plaza over the last four years!



PVT GEORGE W. GOIN CO. E 53RD NC INF. C.S.A.	PVT J. H. PEARSON CO. I 4TH TX CAV HOUSTON COUNTY, TX	JOHN H. REAGAN POSTMASTER GENERAL C.S.A.	JOHN BELL HOOD HOOD'S TX BRIGADE A.N.V. - C.S.A.
BERLIN BONAPARTE BROCKETT 28TH TENN. INF.	PVT. J. P. PERKINS CO. D 7TH TEXAS CAVALRY	JAMES LONGSTREET "OLD PETE" LT GEN A.N.V. - C.S.A.	THOMAS J. JACKSON "STONEWALL" LT GEN A.N.V. - C.S.A.
WILLIAM A. DANIEL CO A 56TH ALA. CAV PARTISAN RANGERS	J. E. B. STUART LT GEN - CAV CMDR A.N.V. - C.S.A.	ROBERT EDWARD LEE GENERAL A.N.V. - C.S.A.	JEFFERSON F DAVIS PRESIDENT C.S.A.

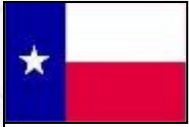
Above: Some of the pavers that are along the sidewalks in the confederate Veterans Plaza. There is still room for you to honor your ancestor too! Order info on page 14.

The Reagan Camp is asking for more participation in honoring Confederate veterans. A great way to do so is by the placing of a brick paver in the plaza in the name of your ancestor, SCV Camp, UDC Chapter, or OCR Chapter. All proceeds above brick paver cost will go to pay the monthly electricity and water bill as well as other maintenance of the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. BRICK PAVER APPLICATIONS can be downloaded at

www.reaganscvcamp.org

Thank you!





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NOVEMBER MEETING PICTURES



The John H. Reagan Camp November meeting was another meeting with good food, good people and a good historical program. We had 22 in attendance for the meeting which started off with a meal which consisted of homemade soup, homemade cornbread, pizzas, chocolate cake, pumpkin pie and ice cream! **Craig Robinson** was the winner of the two tickets to the December 5th Dogwood Jamboree! Congratulations Craig! Following the meal, **Joe Owen** presented the camp with an excellent power point historical program about Texans at Gettysburg. It was a good night and a good meeting. The Christmas Camp Meeting/fellowship will be December 15th. Dan Manuel will be providing the entertainment. We encourage everyone to bring their wife, a dish, and come join us. Hope to see you there.

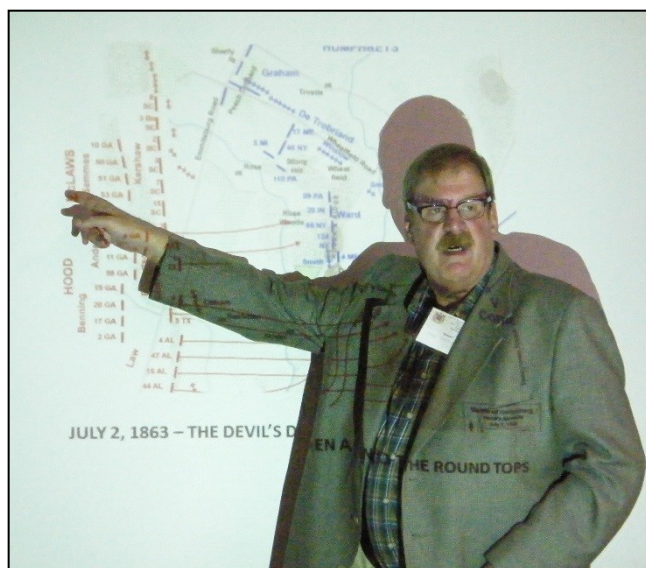




NOVEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM “TEXANS AT GETTYSBURG: BLOOD & GLORY WITH HOOD’S TEXAS BRIGADE”



The John H. Reagan Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans had a great historical program this month that was presented by Joe Owen. Joe, who is currently a National Park Ranger at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Park in Johnson City, presented a program titled “Texans at Gettysburg: Blood & Glory With Hood’s Texas Brigade”. Joe said, “The Texans from Hood’s Brigade & other regiments who fought at Gettysburg on 1-3 July described their experiences of the battle in personal diaries, interviews, newspaper articles, letters, and speeches. Their reminiscences provide a fascinating and harrowing account of the battle as they fought the Army of the Potomac.”



Joe said he became so interested in the history of Hood’s Brigade and the battles in which they fought that he wrote a book “Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory with Hood’s Texas Brigade”. In it, there are a lot of quotes from the soldiers who fought the battle and many untold stories that need to be told.

Joe informed us of many personal accounts from several soldiers who fought at the Battle of Gettysburg as he read quotes from their writings. He told of the horrors of battle as he read the vivid accounts the soldiers wrote about the battle. These men were facing extraordinary odds as they charged toward Little Round Top and fought one of the bloodiest battles ever fought.

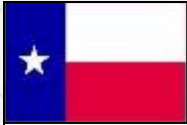
Joe is currently researching and editing for an upcoming book about the reminiscences of the soldiers of Hood’s Texas Brigade who fought at the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) on September 17, 1862.

We look forward to his book, “Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory With Hood’s Brigade” which is due to be released in January. We know that it will be a good book.

Thanks again, Joe, for the power point program. We really enjoyed it.

* Joe is on Facebook. You can read some interesting writings on his Facebook posts.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP DECEMBER MEETING ENTERTAINMENT DAN MANUEL



Our December meeting will be here before you know it. This year Dan Manuel will be providing the entertainment for our Christmas meeting. Dan has been minister at the Crockett Road Church of Christ in Palestine for the past 44 years. He organized and produces the Dogwood Jamboree which started 11 years ago and is still in production. He emcees the Branson type show and brings a lot of good clean family fun to Palestine for everyone’s entertainment. Dan is a great entertainer who sings and accompanies himself on the guitar. He has a talented band who plays backup to him and the other entertainers that frequent the jamboree. Dan is regularly sought after as an entertainer and guest speaker and is seen on television as the host and speaker of the acclaimed show, “Give Me The Bible.”

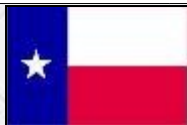


Dan is researching his ancestors to see if he will be able to join the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



Confederate States of America

The Confederate seal, representing the sixth nation governing Texas during its history, appears in three places on the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission’s headquarters. The front exterior seal is glass mosaic; the rear exterior seal is terra-cotta. It also repeats on the three bronze entry doors. The seal features George Washington on horseback, encircled by the cash crops of the south: corn, cotton, wheat and tobacco. On Feb. 23, 1861, Texas became one of the 11 southern states that seceded from the Union to form the Confederacy. Though the Civil War ended in April of 1865, Texas was not readmitted to the Union until March of 1870.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CONFEDERATE FLAGS



PICTURES & DESCRIPTIONS ARE FROM THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES COMMISSION WEBSITE



At left is a Lone Star flag inscribed with the battle honors, "Seven Pines/Gaines Farm" in the blue canton, and "Elthams Landing/Malvern Hill" in the field. This very important flag was made by Lula Wigfall, daughter of the regiment's first colonel, Louis T. Wigfall, and was presented to the 1st Texas in the summer of 1861.

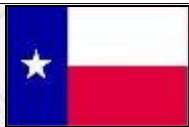
As the battle honors attest, the 1st Texas fought under this flag throughout the Peninsula Campaign. The Texans carried it through the Second Manassas fight in August 1862 and into Maryland during Lee's first invasion of the North. During the desperate Battle of Antietam, in Miller's cornfield on Lee's northern flank, the 1st Texas suffered 82.3 percent casualties -- the highest endured by any unit North or South during the entire war. In the course of the battle, nine brave Texas standard bearers fell carrying this flag. When the ninth was killed, the flag was lost -- picked up from among the dead bodies by a Pennsylvania private.

The flag to the right was the companion to the Lone Star banner above. During the spring and summer of 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia began to issue factory-made battle flags. This flag is a variant of the so-called first bunting issue, and probably was meant by army commanders to be the official flag of the 1st Texas. The soldiers, however, continued to favor their state flag, but carried both into battle. The ANV flag was lost in Miller's cornfield at the same moment as the state flag, being picked up by the same Pennsylvania private. Both flags were relegated to the War Department after the war and languished until 1905 when President Theodore Roosevelt returned them to Texas as part of a gesture of national reconciliation.



At left is the finest Hardee battle flag (blue field with white ellipse) in existence. In 1863, the troops of Cleburne's Division had resisted instructions to replace their blue Hardee flags with the standard red Confederate battle flag. The division, however, had won such an outstanding reputation as fighters that army commanders allowed them to retain their distinctive flags for the rest of the war -the only command in the Army of Tennessee so honored.

In November of 1863, the 17th and 18th Texas received its new flannel Hardee flag inscribed with the battle honors of the previous campaigns: "Arkansas Post," "Chickamauga," "Tunnel Hill," and "Ringgold Gap." During the Atlanta Campaign, Granbury's Brigade (including the 17th and 18th Texas) participated in some of the hardest fighting of the war. On July 22, 1864 at the Battle of Atlanta, while fighting in the Confederate front lines, the 17th and 18 Texas became cut-off, and nearly surrounded, forcing the surrender of a large number of its men. After a brief hand-to-hand struggle, the battle flag was taken by General William T. Clark. After the war, veterans of the 17th and 18th Texas made considerable efforts to locate the flag, which in 1914 was returned to Texas by Gen. Clark's widow.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CONFEDERATE FLAGS



PICTURES & DESCRIPTIONS ARE FROM THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES COMMISSION WEBSITE

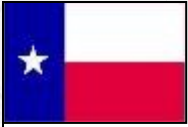
This is a Hardee pattern battle flag, blue with white oval, within which is a Texas star. The 6th Texas Infantry and the 15th Texas Cavalry were two of a number of Texas regiments that were captured at Arkansas Post in January 1863. After they were exchanged, these regiments were assigned to Major General Pat Cleburne's Division of the Army of Tennessee. As a result of their captivity, all the regiments were severely understrength, and the cavalry units without horses. The various Texas regiments were consolidated, designated to fight as infantry, and eventually united in the same brigade under the command of Waco attorney Hiram Granbury. Granbury's Brigade became one of the best units in the Army of Tennessee's best Division. Cleburne's Division saved the army from destruction after the Battle of Chattanooga, and fought Sherman's army to a standstill on numerous occasions during the Atlanta campaign. After the hard fighting of the Atlanta Campaign, the original Hardee battle flag of the 6th and 15th Texas was in tatters and was replaced by the present one in the fall of 1864. The regiments carried this flag through the bloody carnage at the Battle of Franklin, the disaster at the Battle of Nashville, and up to the final surrender in May 1865. Several Texans died carrying this flag and it is said the blood of some of them can still be seen on the cloth. Rather than surrendering the flag, Mark Kelton of the 6th Texas took it from its staff and carried it back to Texas. He donated the flag to the State Archives in 1885, where it has been stored ever since.



The flag to the left, from an unidentified Texas regiment, is inscribed with battle honors "Mansfield, April 8th 1864" and "Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864." This flag is important for two reasons. First, it was carried by a Texas unit in the two desperate Louisiana battles that turned back Union General Nathaniel Bank's Red River Expedition, thus saving east Texas from conquest. Second, it is one of only two so-called Taylor battle flags still in existence. [Taylor flags are named for General Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, and Confederate commander in western Louisiana.] The Taylor flags are unusual because they are Saint Andrews cross rebel flags with the colors reversed, i.e. a blue field instead of the famous red field, and a red rather than blue cross with white stars.

The flag to the right is from the Sixth Texas Cavalry Battalion (Gould's Battalion). It is an unusual variant of the Stars and Bars, with only a single large star in the canton containing eleven smaller stars. In the white bar of the field is a large shield with a star and the word "TEXAS" inscribed.





A MINORITY VIEW

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY WALTER E. WILLIAMS
RELEASED WEDNESDAY FEB 20, 2013



Steven Spielberg's "Lincoln" has been a box-office hit and nominated for 12 Academy Awards, including best picture, best director and best actor for Daniel Day-Lewis, who portrayed our 16th president. I haven't seen the movie; therefore, this column is not about the movie but about a man deified by many. My colleague Thomas DiLorenzo, economics professor at Loyola University Maryland, exposed some of the Lincoln myth in his 2006 book, "Lincoln Unmasked." Now comes Joseph Fallon, cultural intelligence analyst and former U.S. Army Intelligence Center instructor, with his new e-book, "Lincoln Uncensored." Fallon's book examines 10 volumes of collected writings and speeches of Lincoln's, which include passages on slavery, secession, equality of blacks and emancipation. We don't have to rely upon anyone's interpretation. Just read his words to see what you make of them.



In an 1858 letter, Lincoln said, "I have declared a thousand times, and now repeat that, in my opinion neither the General Government, nor any other power outside of the slave states, can constitutionally or rightfully interfere with slaves or slavery where it already exists." In a Springfield, Ill., speech, he explained, "My declarations upon this subject of negro slavery may be misrepresented, but can not be misunderstood. I have said that I do not understand the Declaration (of Independence) to mean that all men were created equal in all respects." Debating with Sen. Stephen Douglas, Lincoln said, "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of ... making voters or jurors of Negroes nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

You say, "His Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves! That proves he was against slavery." Lincoln's words: "I view the matter (Emancipation Proclamation) as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion." He also wrote: "I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition." At the time Lincoln wrote the proclamation, war was going badly for the Union. London and Paris were considering recognizing the Confederacy and considering assisting it in its war effort.

The Emancipation Proclamation was not a universal declaration. It detailed where slaves were freed, only in those states "in rebellion against the United States." Slaves remained slaves in states not in rebellion -- such as Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. The hypocrisy of the Emancipation Proclamation came in for heavy criticism. Lincoln's own secretary of state, William Seward, said, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free."

Lincoln did articulate a view of secession that would have been welcomed in 1776: "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. ... Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit." But that was Lincoln's 1848 speech in the U.S. House of Representatives regarding the war with Mexico and the secession of Texas.

Why didn't Lincoln feel the same about Southern secession? Following the money might help with an answer. Throughout most of our history, the only sources of federal revenue were excise taxes and tariffs. During the 1850s, tariffs amounted to 90 percent of federal revenue. Southern ports paid 75 percent of tariffs in 1859. What "responsible" politician would let that much revenue go?

Walter E. Williams is a professor of economics at George Mason University. To find out more about Walter E. Williams and read features by him, go to www.econfaculty.gmu.edu

Used by permission of Mr. Walter E. Williams



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

WINNING THE WAR (PART TWO) PG 1



I wonder how many remember Beijing, China Tiananmen Square protests of June 3-4, 1989? The Chinese call it the "June Fourth Incident or '89 Democracy Movement." It is estimated that around 2,500 people were killed, and approximately 10,000 people were injured. The protests took place from April 15, 1989 to June 4, 1989, one month, two weeks, and six days.



University students, factory workers, Beijing residents consisting of many of the intellectual community, pro-democracy protestors, and reformers. They were protesting their desire to have Western reforms, market reforms, media reforms, and political reforms. The protests were triggered in April 1989 by the death of a reformer, Hu Yaobang. He was a former Communist Party Leader who was deposed by the government. The protestors were calling for government accountability, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the restoration of workers' control over industry.

Wait a minute. They wanted government accountability? They wanted freedom of the Press, and freedom of speech? That sounds like what we want right here in America!

When the protests spread to 400 cities, the Chinese Communist Government decided to crack down on the protests by mobilizing 300,000 troops to Beijing. Again, hundreds to thousands were killed and wounded. Many were exiled, imprisoned, and executed.

I will always remember the lone Chinese man who's name was Wang Weilin. He stood unmoving in the path of four oncoming massive military tanks. This powerful scene of one lone Chinese man "Wang" holding up four military tanks is an amazing picture to behold. The people nicknamed him, "The Tank Man." The "Tank Man" died that day along with many others. But, as one observer said, "Tank Man and all those who died for their cause have not been forgotten."

Continuing from our text from last month.....

In verse nine, Satan said to Jesus, "If You will just fall down and worship me, all these things I will give you." Of course, that was a very large lie. That is of course what he does - lie. What exactly was there that Satan could have given Him?"

This humanistic society that we live in today would love for us Southern Sons and Daughters to lay down and give up right in front of their "Sherman Tanks" (excuse the pun). We won't. We never will. Mr. Wang, the Tank Man, did not lay down and give up in front of those four Chinese tanks. The men in the Alamo did not lay down and give up. Our Confederate ancestors did not give up as they faced unbelievable odds. The Jewish Patriots did not give up or lay down as they fortified Masada, following A.D. 70.

Continued on next page



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



WINNING THE WAR PG 2

We may not have their size, their wealth, or their influence and power. But, we have a WILL. We have TRUTH. We have a CAUSE. We will stand like "Tank Man" against the oppressor, and we will not give up or surrender.

Two illustrations to share with you. First, let me tell you about a wonderful Southern Parakeet by the name of Chippie. One day Chippie was sitting peacefully on his perch, singing and chirping away. Of course, being a good Southern Parakeet, he was singing Dixie. All of a sudden, he was sucked in, washed up, and blown over. It was a tragic accident. Chippie did not see it coming!! Chippie's human overseer was cleaning out his cage with the vacuum cleaner when all of a sudden the vacuum cleaner sucked little Chippie inside the bag. The caretaker fought to get little Chippie, the Southern Parakeet out of the bag. Thank God, little Chippie survived. He was still alive. He was stunned of course. You would have been too. Sadly, little Chippie, the Southern Parakeet did not sing much after that.

A few months ago, we Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans were minding our own business sitting upon our perches singing little Chippie, "Oh, I wish I was in the Land of Cotton..." when all of a sudden misinformed people driven by bitterness and hate did their best to suck us into their vacuum cleaner. Thank God, it did not kill us. Yes, we were put through an ordeal, and we are still fighting, but the good news is they did not kill us. What have we done? We have made the vacuum cleaner folks mad at us, because we climbed right back on our perch and went right at singing Dixie! Roughed up but we did not shut up. All across this Southern Confederation we are carrying on with fire and fervency that is within us. Jeremiah the Prophet said, "It is like a fire shut up in my bones and I can't stop." We will not stop.

After dying in a car crash, three friends went to heaven for orientation. All were asked the same question, "When you are in your casket, and your friends and family are mourning for you, what would you like to hear them say about you?" The first man said, "I'd like to hear them say that I was one of the greatest doctors of my time, and that I was a wonderful family man." The second man said, "I'd like to hear them say that I was a wonderful husband and school teacher who made a huge difference in the lives of the young people that I taught in school." The third man said, "I'd like to hear them say, "Look, he's moving!"

To the vacuum cleaner people out there, and all ya'll who are behind the wheel of those four "Sherman" tanks, I have news, "We are still moving, and we are still singing "Dixie!" God bless ya'll.

Reverend Don Majors, Pastor
Chaplain
Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans



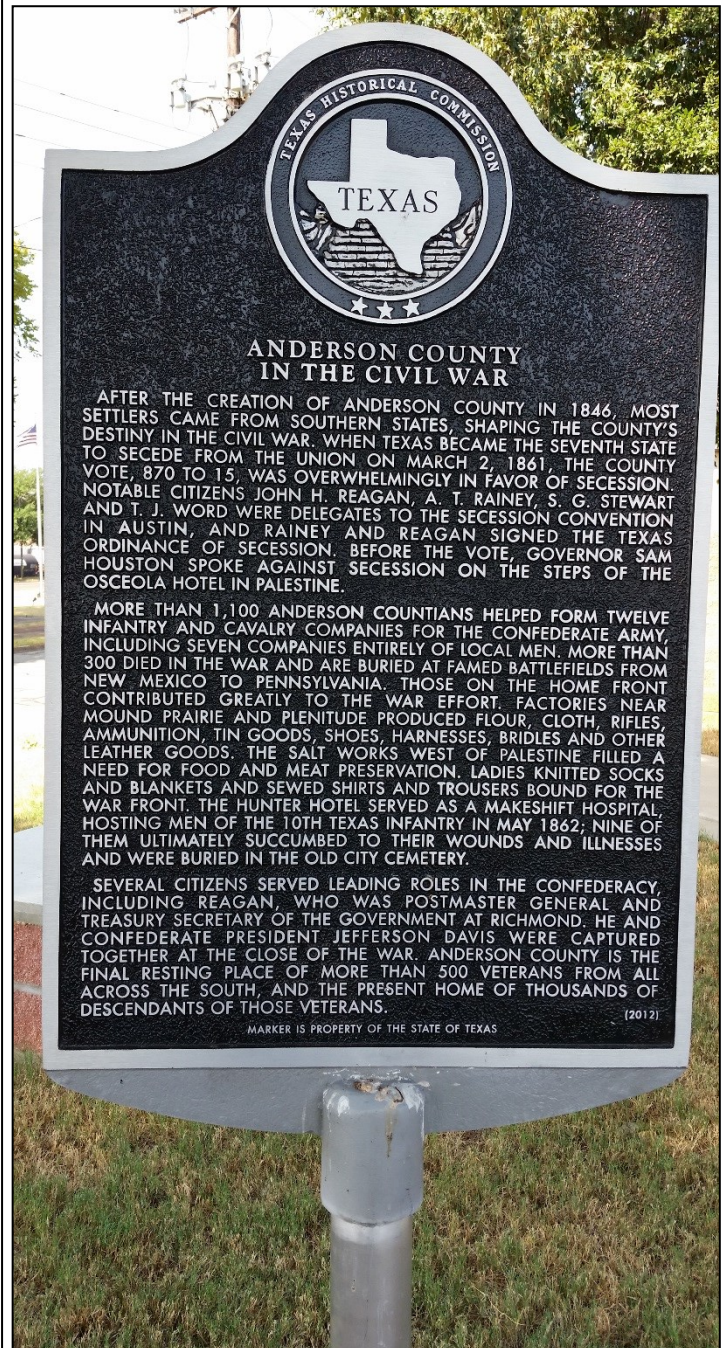


ANDERSON COUNTY IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES



After the creation of Anderson County in 1846, most settlers came from southern states, shaping the county's destiny in the Civil War. When Texas became the seventh state to secede from the union on March 2, 1861, the county vote, 870 to 15, was overwhelmingly in favor of secession. Notable citizens John H. Reagan, A. T. Rainey, S. G. Stewart and T. J. Word were delegates to the secession convention in Austin, and Rainey and Reagan signed the Texas ordinance of secession. Before the vote, Governor Sam Houston spoke against secession on the steps of the Osceola Hotel in [Palestine](#). More than 1,100 Anderson Countians helped form twelve infantry and cavalry companies for the Confederate Army, including seven companies entirely of local men. More than 300 died in the war and are buried at famed battlefields from New Mexico to Pennsylvania. Those on the home front contributed greatly to the war effort. Factories near Mound Prairie and Plenitude produced flour, cloth, rifles, ammunition, tin goods, shoes, harnesses, bridles, and other leather goods. The salt works west of Palestine filled a need for food and meat preservation. Ladies knitted socks and blankets and sewed shirts and trousers bound for the war front. The hunter hotel served as a makeshift hospital, hosting men of the 10th Texas Infantry in May 1862; nine of them ultimately succumbed to their wounds and illnesses and were buried in the old city cemetery.

Several citizens served leading roles in the Confederacy, including Reagan, who was Postmaster General and Treasury Secretary of the Government at Richmond. He and Confederate President Jefferson Davis were captured together at the close of the war. Anderson County is the final resting place of more than 500 veterans from all across the south, and the present home of thousands of descendants of those veterans. - *Historical Marker Text. Marker erected 2012.*



The marker shown above is located in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in



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 purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. 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

JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN D. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV

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

c/o Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas 75802
E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com
Phone: (903) 391-2224

David Franklin, Commander
Slocum, Texas
E-mail: david.franklin@dpd.ci.dallas.tx.us
Phone: (903) 478-2308

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: dwightfranklin1@yahoo.com

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.

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)