



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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SEPTEMBER 2015

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

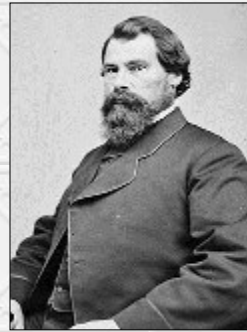
The month of September is a special month this year for our Jewish friends. Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, and Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, both occur this month. Anti-Semitism has been a fact for as long as there have been Jews. There is certainly a faction within the Muslim faith as well as Arab and Persian areas that violently hate Jewish people. Christians have not escaped this prejudice, either. In our nation's past, as well as our present, people of the Jewish faith and culture have often been the targets of scorn, suspicion, and outright hate. The middle nineteenth century was certainly no different in the United States.

One of the most embarrassing episodes in US history occurred during the Civil War. Union General Ulysses Grant issued his infamous General Order

No. 11 in 1862:

The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department [the "Department of the Tennessee," an administrative district of the Union Army of occupation composed of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi] within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order.

Post commanders will see to it that all of this class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permit from headquarters. No passes will be given



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

these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application of trade permits.

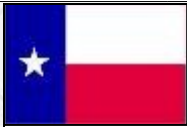
Another well-known Union General, W. T. Sherman (I won't dignify that man by giving his full name), wrote to the Union Adjutant General: "the country will swarm with dishonest Jews" if continued trade in

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 SEPTEMBER DISPATCH



One more Union example and I'll move on. Union General-in-Chief, Henry Halleck, wrote to Grant with a tepid rejection of his anti-Semitism: "The President has no objection to your expelling traitors and Jew peddlers, which, I suppose was the object of your order; but as it in terms proscribed an entire religious class, some of whom are fighting in our ranks, the President deemed it necessary to revoke it."

This being said, in the Confederate States of America, no outright hatred of Jews seems to be prominent. In fact, Confederate President Jefferson Davis gave his highest level Cabinet appointment to a person of Jewish faith and background, a native of the Danish West Indies (today the US Virgin Islands), Judah Benjamin. Benjamin became a highly successful attorney in Louisiana, winning a case before the State Supreme Court within months of being admitted to the Bar. One case he won in 1842 involved an insurance company being sued by slave owners who lost slaves to a revolt when they sailed to the Bahamas where slavery was illegal. Benjamin argued the slaves were being held in inhumane conditions, thus giving them the right to rebel. He stated, "His heart, like the white man, swells with love, burns with jealousy, aches with sorrow, pines under restraint and discomfort, boils with revenge, and ever cherishes the desire for liberty."

Most historians, academics, and media personalities would have you believe that Confederates were a bunch of racist, slavery-loving madmen. Doesn't sound much like it here, huh?

Benjamin served as US Senator from Louisiana and eventually Confederate Secretary of State. He represented the CSA in negotiations with France and England and was one of Jefferson Davis' most trusted officials. After the collapse of the Confederacy, Benjamin left Richmond with Davis but departed from that group and made his way to Florida. Eventually he made it to London then Paris. He settled in London and became a very successful attorney there. Jefferson Davis toured Europe in 1868 and visited his old friend in London. Judah Benjamin died in Paris May 6, 1884 and is buried there.

As much as today's media and political elite would love to demonize everything Confederate, I pause to remember, reflect on, and honor a great Jewish Confederate leader, Judah P. Benjamin. Happy New Year Mr. Benjamin!

David Franklin  
John H. Reagan Camp Commander

### Prayer List

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



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Confederate flags proudly show their colors in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza.

**Oct 10** — UDC will host a John H. Reagan Birthday Celebration at the Reagan Statue in Reagan Park at 10am. Reagan Camp will assist them in the program.

**Oct 20** — Reagan Camp October Monthly Meeting

**Nov 17** — Reagan Camp November Monthly Meeting



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.reaganstvccamp.org](http://www.reaganstvccamp.org)

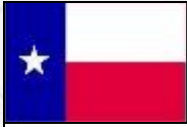
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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 SEPTEMBER MEETING



### FRANK MOORE RECEIVES DIVISION SILVER CROSS AWARD

The September meeting came around early this month as the third Tuesday fell on September 15th. It must have slipped up on a lot of those who usually attend, because where we have been having in the mid thirties, we had 18 at this meeting. Those who attended enjoyed an “Italian Night” as we had lasagna, pizza, ravioli and cake.



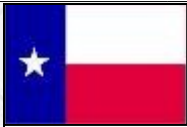
Frank Moore definitely had on the best cap of the night as he proudly displayed his Confederate colors.

At right: Commander David Franklin presents Frank Moore with the Silver Cross Award for Meritorious Service from the Texas Division.

Through the years, Frank has put in countless hours of work for the Reagan Camp, and we appreciate him.



They may have said we can't have confederate license plates, but that doesn't keep you from flying your Confederate colors. Since license plates won't be allowed, the Reagan Camp has ordered bumper stickers like the one pictured above. If you would like one, contact Dan Dyer at [danielder497@yahoo.com](mailto:danielder497@yahoo.com) or phone him at (903) 391-2224 for more details.



## SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM HUBBARD'S 22ND TEX. INFANTRY BY TREVOR P. WARDLAW

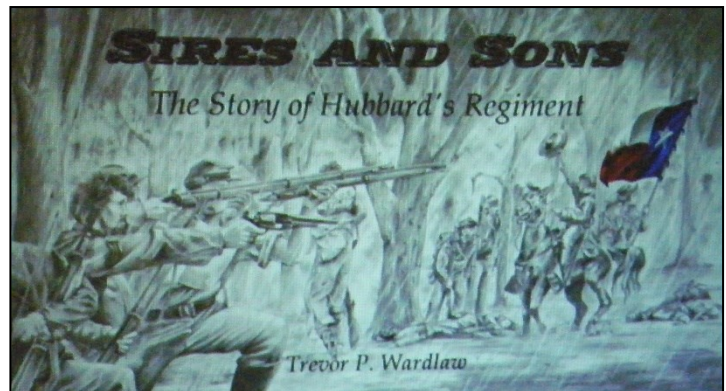


Trevor Wardlaw provided the John H. Reagan Camp to a wonderful historical presentation on Hubbard's 22nd Texas Infantry. Although not born there, he said he grew up in New York where he was taught that Texas still had slaves. He also said that they taught that the War between the States was solely based on slavery. It is a shame that true history isn't taught on the reason for the war. No wonder we have so many people who don't know the true history of our country. Trevor said that he knew this was not true, because he came to Texas every year and spent time with his grandparents. He said he could tell by the way that they interacted with the blacks in their area that they were not racist, and they did not treat blacks like the New York teachers taught.

### SIRES AND SONS

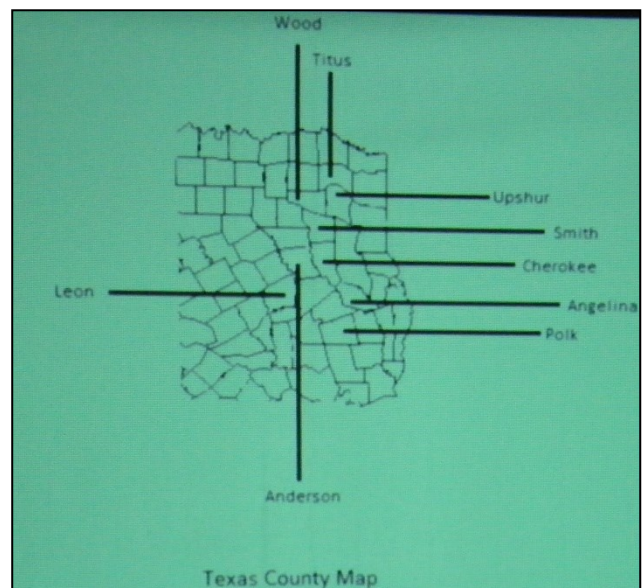
#### The Story of Hubbard's Regiment

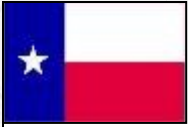
(Powerpoint Pictures were provided by Trevor Wardlaw)



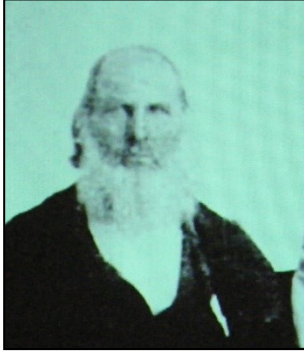
Richard B. Hubbard was a large man who weighed around 400 pounds. This was exceptionally large for someone in the mid 1800's. Hubbard was more of a politician than he was a soldier. He spent most of his time in Tyler, Texas, which is located in Smith County. Camp Ford, which is located in Tyler, was originally called Camp Hubbard.

The map to the right shows the counties which made up the majority of the 22nd Texas Infantry. Those counties included Anderson, Leon, Polk, Angelina, Cherokee, Smith, Upshur, Titus and Wood counties. Angelina county had been one of the minority of counties that did not vote to succeed from the union. But they still sent troops to go into battle against the Yankees.



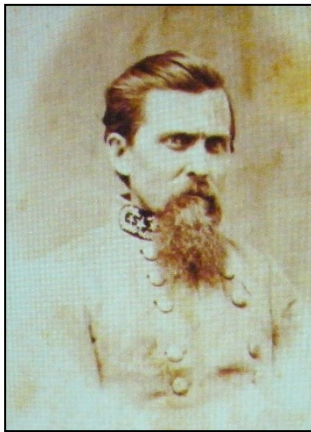
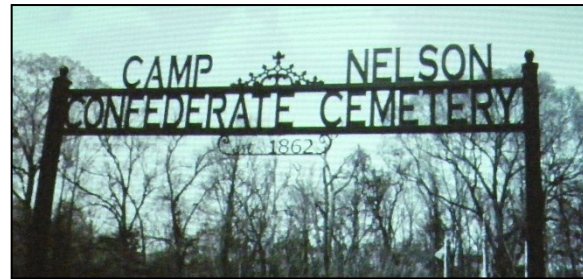


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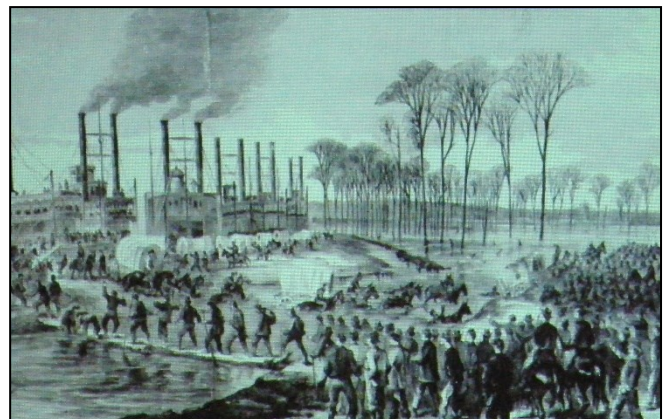
Pictured at left is Corporal Miles Bennett. Corporal Bennett was a soldier who bravely fought in the 22nd Texas Infantry. He is also the great grandfather of John H. Reagan Camp member Frank Moore.

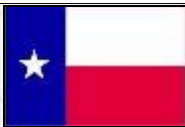
The 22nd Tex. Infantry trained at Camp Nelson, which was located where the current Camp Nelson Cemetery is located. It was a deadly place for those who were assigned there and was also known as "Camp Death". In those days, they would dig latrines too close to drinking water, not knowing that it would contaminate it.



Major General John G. Walker was the commanding officer of the 22nd while at Camp Nelson. Under his leadership, the 22nd became known as "Walker's Greyhounds" because of their ability to move so quickly for many miles on foot.

As the 22nd was making their way to Vicksburg to assist the Confederacy, they were shelled by Union Gunboats. They pulled back and went to Richmond, La where many were captured and sent to the Union P.O.W. camp in Alton, Illinois. Prisoners in this POW camp were badly mistreated. Some of the soldiers of the 22nd who were not captured went back home for various reasons and were charged with desertion.



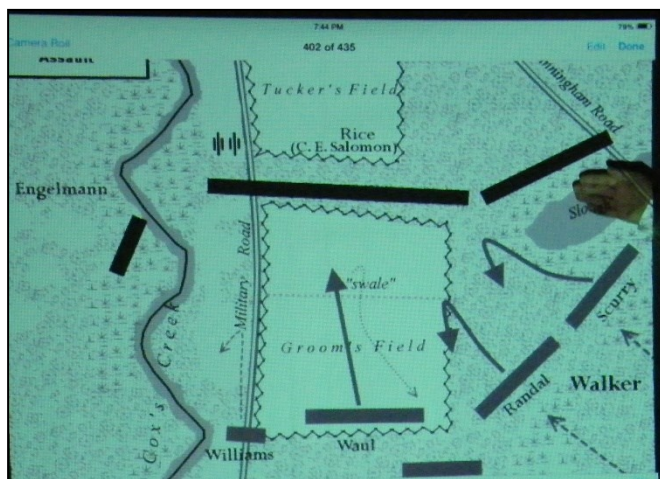
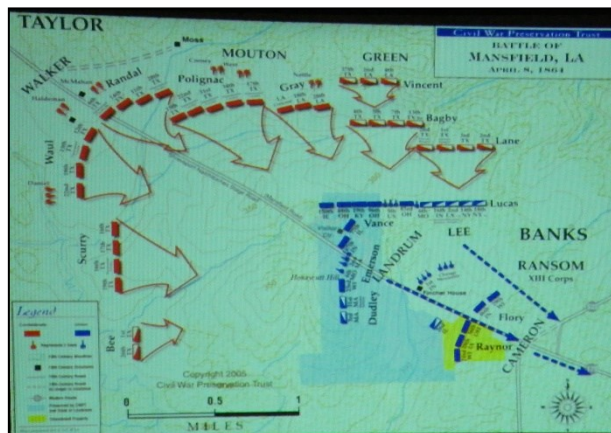


## SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM HUBBARD'S 22ND TEX. INFANTRY BY TREVOR P. WARDLAW



In 1864, the Red River Campaign began. The 22nd Tex. Infantry helped defend Texas against the Union Army. Union General Andrew Jackson Smith brought an army of arsonist and rapist to Louisiana. Palestine native, Benjamin Parks and a small group of sharpshooters were left to slow down about 1000 Union troops. This allowed the 22nd to make it to Mansfield, La. The small group of sharpshooters held the Union off as long as they could but were eventually overrun.

On April 8, 1864, the Union Army and Confederate Army fought the Battle of Mansfield. The Battles of Pleasant Hill followed and then the Battle of Jenkins Ferry.



At the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, the 22nd Texas Infantry lost many men. One Union Soldier who wrote about the battle said that the Confederates “stood like Spartans and fought like demons.” The battle was fought in a waist high cornfield which was flooded with water from ankle to knee deep.

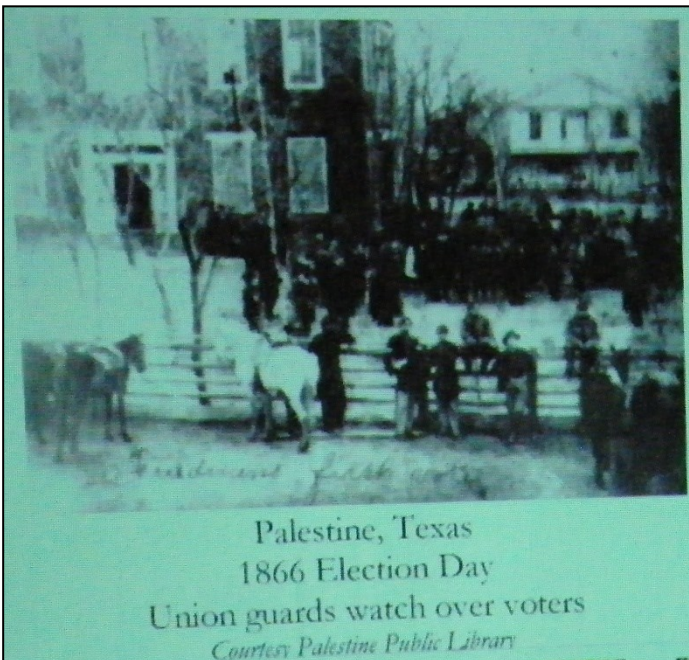


## SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM HUBBARD'S 22ND TEX. INFANTRY BY TREVOR P. WARDLAW



After having so many battles and seeing so many of their friends and compatriots die, the 22nd was told that they were going to be marched "East of the Mississippi" where troops were needing help. Many of the soldiers chose to desert & went back

home instead of going further away from their families. Those who were caught were punished and some were killed by firing squad.

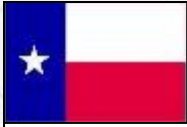


After the war had ended, the Union Army administered their own form of discipline. Many homes and crops were burned. Livestock was killed, and the southern people were treated terribly.

The picture to the left shows Union guards who watched over voters as they voted in the 1866 Election. (Photo courtesy of Palestine Public Library)

**So what ever happened to Richard B. Hubbard?** He was always more of a politician that he was a soldier. He had not stayed with the 22nd which had previously had his name. He instead continued in politics. In 1876 he was elected as Governor of Texas. He served as governor from 1876 until 1879. United States President Grover Cleveland would later appoint him as the United States Ambassador to Japan. He died on July 12, 1901 and is buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler, Texas.



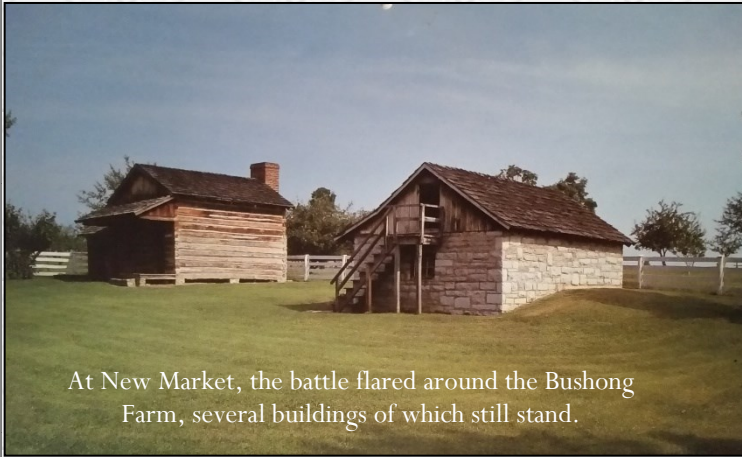


## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CIVIL WAR JOURNEYS CALENDAR THE BATTLE OF NEW MARKET



### The Battle of New Market

During the Civil War, Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, stretching from Charles Town in the north to Lexington in the south, was a valuable Confederate resource. A rich agricultural region filled with crops, mills, and livestock and nicknamed the "breadbasket of the Confederacy," the region also allowed Confederate armies to move north and south unhindered by Federals due to the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1862 Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson terrorized and confused the Federal armies in one of the most famous campaigns in military history, the so-called Valley campaign. Jackson thwarted Federal hopes to seize the valley & use it as a base of operations toward Richmond & Petersburg.



At New Market, the battle flared around the Bushong Farm, several buildings of which still stand.

By 1864, however, the situation had changed markedly. Stonewall was dead, mortally wounded at Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863. Union Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, who had 6,500 men, was assigned to thrust into the Shenandoah Valley.

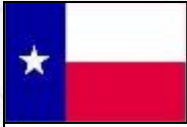
A German fighter who served as the Minister of War during the 1848 Prussian Revolution, 39 year-old Sigel arrived in the United States & became a schoolteacher. An influential leader in the German community in St. Louis, Sigel received a Brigadier generalship in 1864 as a mostly political commission. He was promoted to Major General after an exceptional performance at Pea Ridge in Arkansas.

The Confederate commander who faced Sigel in the valley couldn't have been more different. John Cabell Breckinridge, a 43 year-old Kentuckian, was a politician. Having served two terms in the U.S. House in the early 1850s, Breckinridge became James Buchanan's Vice president in 1856. At the time he was the youngest Vice president in U.S. history. He served the Confederacy well as a military leader, commanding a corps at Shiloh, leading the famous attack at Baton Rouge in August 1862, & serving gallantly at Stones River, Chickamauga, & Missionary Ridge. Now, in the spring of 1864, Breckinridge held the defensive reins to the Shenandoah Valley, & the Confederate government badly needed him to win.

Breckinridge's command, pieced together from several disparate sources, numbered barely 5,000. The former Vice President collected all available militia he could find & even drew on 258 teenaged cadets from the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in Lexington, the military academy where Stonewall Jackson had taught. As Breckinridge assembled his piecemeal army, Sigel inched his way up the valley, having departed Winchester on May 2. Confederate cavalry under Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden harassed the Federals as they marched up the Valley Pike, but by March 14 Sigel reached Mount Jackson. A cannonade occurred between the several field pieces available on each side.

By May 15, Sigel confronted Breckinridge's army just north of New Market & awaited an anticipated Confederate attack. Cannon erupted on both sides of the lines. Breckinridge sent his men through the small town & on the attack toward the Federal line. Sigel fell back half a mile but made a stand on a small hill near the Bushong Farm. The Federal artillery hit the southern lines hard, & Breckinridge had to employ the young boys from VMI. The young Confederates charged across an open field into a furious Union cannonade. The Rebels lost 20 percent of the numbers but captured several cannon & helped a Confederate countercharge push the Federals back. The many shoeless cadets, who lost their footwear after crossing a muddy creek, gave the ground on which the charge took place the name "Field of Lost Shoes."

The courage of the VMI cadets became a Confederate legend. Their assistance in making the battle of New Market a Confederate victory temporarily stalled the Federal advance into the valley, and put Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel out of business, his career ended.



## A MINORITY VIEW HISTORICAL IGNORANCE II

BY WALTER E. WILLIAMS  
RELEASED WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 2015



We call the war of 1861 the Civil War. But is that right? A civil war is a struggle between two or more entities trying to take over the central government. Confederate President Jefferson Davis no more sought to take over Washington, D.C., than George Washington sought to take over London in 1776. Both wars, those of 1776 and 1861, were wars of independence. Such a recognition does not require one to sanction the horrors of slavery. We might ask, How much of the war was about slavery?

Was President Abraham Lincoln really for outlawing slavery? Let's look at his words. 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, Illinois, speech, he explained: "My declarations upon this subject of Negro slavery may be misrepresented but cannot 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 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."



What about Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation? Here are his words: "I view the matter (of slaves' emancipation) 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." When Lincoln first drafted the proclamation, war was going badly for the Union. London and Paris were considering recognizing the Confederacy and assisting it in its war against the Union.

The Emancipation Proclamation was not a universal declaration. It specifically detailed where slaves were to be freed: only in those states "in rebellion against the United States." Slaves remained slaves in states not in rebellion -- such as Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri. The hypocrisy of the Emancipation Proclamation came in for heavy criticism. Lincoln's own secretary of state, William Seward, sarcastically 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 heartily endorsed by the Confederacy: "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." Lincoln expressed that view in an 1848 speech in the U.S. House of Representatives, supporting the war with Mexico and the secession of Texas.

Why didn't Lincoln share the same feelings about Southern secession? Following the money might help with an answer. Throughout most of our nation's 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/wew/publications.html](http://www.econfaculty.gmu.edu/wew/publications.html)



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

PG 1



A famous boxer many years ago coined a phrase that he made famous. That phrase was, "Sting like a bee." He was proud to be able to say that his boxing skills were so great that when he boxed an opponent he could say, "I sting like a bee."

Speaking of bees, the experts tell us that when a honeybee drives its barbed stinger into flesh, it becomes so firmly embedded that the only way the bee can escape is to leave the stinger behind. This, however, is sure to cause the death of the bee. It receives such a wound that it cannot possibly recover. So it is with us.

When we sting one another, we not only leave the sting in those who happen to disagree with us, but the act brings about emotional, spiritual, and mental harm to ourselves.

There are those in this American society that hate and despise our Southern-Confederate heritage. They hate our symbols with a passion that is almost beyond compare. I have to pity them because they are very miserable human beings. Their miserableness is visibly seen as they protest in the streets spewing out destruction on those around them. Is it not interesting that those that are charging us with hate are full of hate themselves. Back to the bees....

When the bees drive their barbed stinger into our symbols and into our heritage, they are only embedding themselves into their own destruction. They don't seem to understand that when they struggle to pull themselves out of those precious and sacred symbols of our heritage that we hold so dear, they are only causing their own death. From the wound that they personally receive they cannot possibly recover. By their sting into our Confederate heritage, they are helping to cause the death and destruction of our own American institutions. They are helping to keep our youth in the American Public School System from learning a correct and balanced view of the War Between the States. By their sting, they are causing the destruction and demise of American history. By their sting, they are doing their best to destroy the foundations and principles upon which this nation was founded. They are causing their own death and they cannot see it.

Let us focus the lens just a little.

"To be great is to be misunderstood." -- Ralph Waldo Emerson

- Continued on next page -



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



PG 2

Few things in life are harder to endure than being misunderstood. It is a human experience that causes us extreme frustration. I hate the emotion that comes with being misunderstood. It is a personal battle that I have known my entire life. We can be cruising along fairly well when suddenly we collide head-on with someone who misunderstands our actions or misjudges our motives. As a result, we can fall into the trap of expending precious energy and time trying to climb out of the wreckage.

The most misunderstood individual who ever lived was Jesus Christ. They disputed His Divine origin with vicious taunts, even to the point of accusing Him of belonging to Satan. They scorned His purposes. They reviled His teachings. They were suspicious of His motives, and with their vicious hatred they took their barbed stinger and nailed Him to the Cross.

Education with progressive-positive information is vital and critical to our organization. However, we must not just spin our wheels in the ditch called, "misunderstood." There is a balance in all this. It is futile to stay in that hole. Let us actively teach those who have a desire and passion to learn, but at the same time we must not "cast our pearls before swine." They are ignorant of truth because in their pride they choose to be ignorant of truth. To them we will ever be "skin heads and the KKK." The same people who hate us also hate our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The same people that are doing all they can to destroy Southern American heritage are the same people that are doing their best to destroy the foundation of Jesus Christ in this nation. But, their stinger is only destroying their own lives.

Joshua said, "As far as me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

That sounds good to me.

I choose to continue waving and proclaiming my Southern Confederate heritage, and I choose to continue to follow and proclaim my Christian heritage regardless of what the world thinks. Their "stingers" cannot hurt us.

Southern Proud,

Reverend Don Majors, Chaplain

Texas Division SCV



## 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](mailto: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](mailto:danielyer497@yahoo.com)  
Phone: (903) 391-2224

Rudy Ray, Commander  
Palestine, Texas  
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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)