



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 10

OCTOBER 2016

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

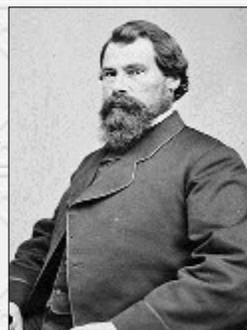
Compatriots, if you missed Andrew Harris' program on Civil War Images then you missed one of the best programs that we have had this year. Andrew has been collecting original Civil War photographs for about twenty years now and brought part of his collection to the October meeting. I was most impressed as was everyone else in attendance. Next month promises to be another great program which will be presented by one of our newer members, Richard Thornton. Richard will also be furnishing the meal that evening so he is really jumping into action with both feet. It's refreshing and makes my job a lot easier when our members volunteer to put on programs, mow and tend to the plaza.

For our annual Christmas program in December, we are in for another treat! Dan Manuel who played and sang for us last year, has agreed to do a encore performance. Dan is very talented and if you close your eyes when he does his Elvis impersonation, it's as if Elvis is alive and in the room with us! We will also install new officers for 2017 at this meeting. At the November meeting a slate of proposed officers will be announced and elections will commence. We will also take nominations from the floor so if you are wanting to serve, just show up and make

yourself available.

I encourage all of you to continually research your family history. I have traced my own history back 39 generations and just last week discovered that I have another Confederate veteran in the family tree. It's my great grandfather, James Denon Steen who enlisted in Mississippi and during the war married in 1863 to Mary M. Johnson. After her untimely death, he married a second time on January 11, 1871 to my great grandmother, Nancy Josephine Nix. What makes this information so valuable is that prior to this revelation, we had no knowledge of his having served in the cause. I just wish I had a photograph of him. Of my eight great grandparents, James Denon Steen is the only one missing a photo.

When James marched off to war he was still single and living at home. I can just image, as Andrew informed us during his program, that wanting to send a photo home to his mom and dad, he waited in line to sit for the photographer. Now..... just where is that photo? Who knows what the future holds in store? Maybe I'll yet find his photograph! I know everyone is just as proud of their ancestors as I am of



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

mine. I honor their service as do all of you by membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This is one of the finest organizations a person can be a member of and I am so honored to have been accepted. No one can take my pride away from having had four ancestors who fought for the Confederacy. Fortunately all four survived the war, or I might not have been born. Thanks Great Grandpas!!!!

Till next month,
Deo Vindice!

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

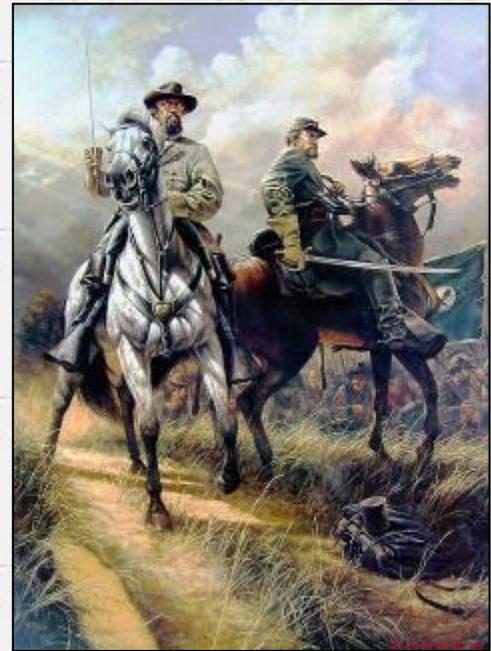
Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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Prayer List

- Past Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Past Chaplain Rod Skelton & his wife, Nancy
- Past 1st Lt. Gary Williams
- Past 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



Gathering Storm by Dan Nance.
(Generals Forrest & Cleburne)

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Nov 15 - November Reagan Camp Meeting
Historical Program by Richard Thornton

Dec 20 - December Reagan Camp Meeting
Annual Christmas Party

Jan 16, 2017 - Jan meeting.

Feb 21 - February meeting

Feb - Army of Trans-Mississippi seminar
"Recruiting & Retention; Heritage
Operations. Hosted by Red Diamond
Camp #2193



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

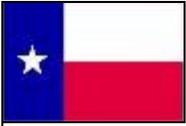
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

"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 #2156 OCTOBER MEETING



We had 17 in attendance at the October meeting. We were proud to have five guests this month. They are pictured below.



Bonnie Woolverton



Left to Right: Mike & Jamie Sabota; Rashel Harris and husband Andrew



Lynn Gibson



We had a meal of Yamasetti and Spice cake for dessert. What is Yamasetti? It has nothing to do with yams. It's a goulash type dish, & it's pretty good!





**OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
“PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT”
BY ANDREW HARRIS—REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN**



The John H. Reagan Camp would like to say “Thank You” to Camp Historian, Andrew Harris, for an excellent historical program on “Portraits of Conflict”. As always, Andrew’s program was interesting, informative, and educational. Andrew brought 14 original artifacts of the war between the states. These artifacts were in the form of pictures that were taken of 14 different soldiers during the war. Andrew has been kind enough to allow us to have his notes and copies of his photographs so we can use them in this newsletter, as well as future newsletters, for those who were not able to attend the meeting.



At left: Camp Historian Andrew Harris with a shadowbox of photographs that were taken during the War Between the States.

Introduction:

They say “a picture is worth 1,000 words” and that the “eyes are the window to the soul”.

In as much as those statements are true, tonight we are going to get up close and personal with several soldiers who fought during the WBtS.

When it comes to artifacts from the Civil War period, few items are as personal and thought-provoking as original photographs of the people - the individual soldiers who lived and breathed it.

Tonight I brought several original photographs for us to take a look at this evening...11 of them to be exact, 11 men out of the over three million men who served during the War.

a small sample of a vast historic and visual record, but they provide us with a good cross-section of the kind of men that made the history that we all love.

Each photograph offers us a small window to the past...there is a unique story in each face.

Most of these are Confederate; a few Union soldiers.

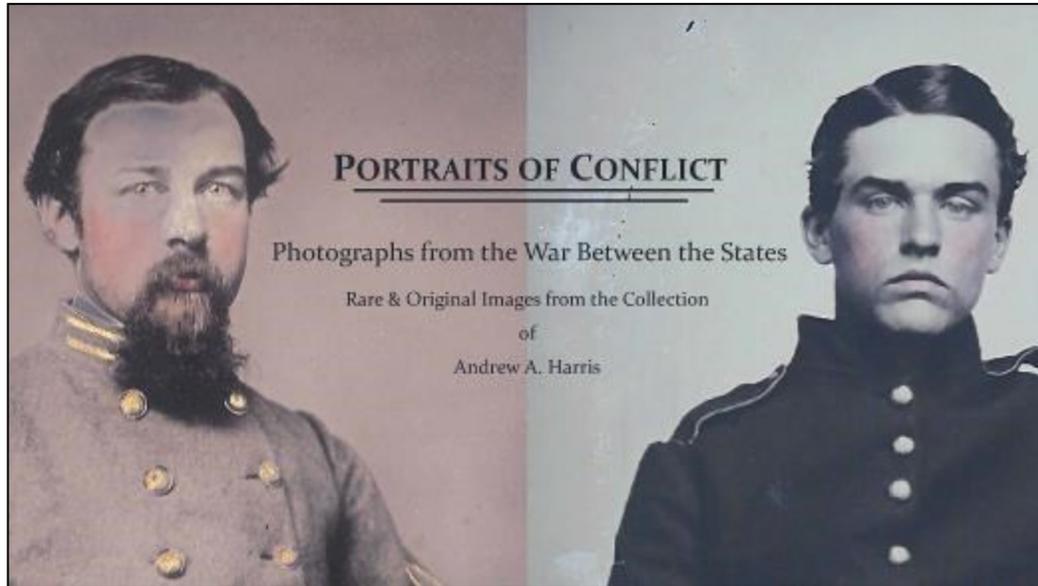
Some of these guys are identified...we know who they were, where they fought and we have some detailed record about their story...

some of them are not identified, just nameless faces, but they are faces that convey a lot of character, feeling and emotion and give us a sense of knowing about who they were and what they experienced.

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**OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
“PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT”
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19th Century Photography

But before we look at these...let's take a quick look at the photographic process of the time, which in and of itself is pretty fascinating and will give you a little added appreciation for these things other than simply as antique objects.

Photography had been around for only about 20 years when the Civil War broke out. In its early days it was really kind of an experimental thing and it was not available to a lot of people...but by 1860, new techniques had been developed and photography burst onto the scene just in time for the war. In fact, the American Civil War is considered the first major conflict to be extensively photographed.

This new technology was what we know as “wet-plate photography”: it involves a process whereby an image is captured on a chemically coated surface. In those days it was a piece of glass or a thin sheet of metal plate.

There were 5 basic steps involved in producing a photograph like this.

1. The photographer had to sensitize the photographic plate by coating it with a mixture of chemicals (this liquid chemical coating is where the term “wet plate” comes from). The chemicals made the surface of the plate sensitive to light.
2. This plate was inserted into the camera.
3. The lens cap on the camera was removed to expose the plate to light for about 30 seconds or more which imprinted the image projected by the lens onto the light-sensitive plate.
4. The plate was immediately removed from the camera and developed in a darkroom using another chemical solution.
5. It was then washed and varnished (or fixed) to protect the surface from damage.

The result was a photograph. It seems simple enough, but this was actually a very difficult, complicated, and time consuming process.

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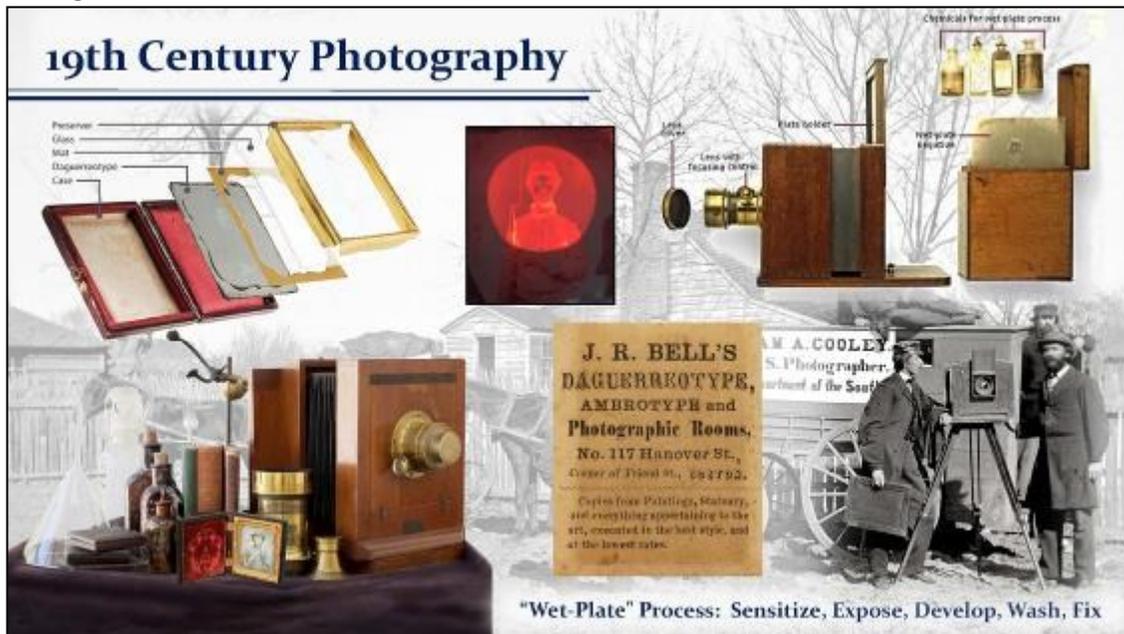


**OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
“PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT”
BY ANDREW HARRIS—REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN**



Materials: This photographic process was applied to different kinds of materials. As mentioned, the two most common were glass plates called “ambrotypes” and the metal plates called “tintypes”. There is a mix of both kinds in the case of photographs that Andrew brought to the October meeting.

There are also a couple of photographs in the case that are known as “RUBY” ambrotypes. They are very desirable because instead of being made on a piece of clear glass, they were made on red glass that was known to produce a much higher quality image with a lot more depth and clarity.



The slide above shows a picture of one that we will look at a bit later. This is what it looks like taken out of the case and held in front of a light to highlight the ruby red color of the glass plate.

Size: the size of the photographic plates also varied...the largest was called a “full plate”, (about 6 x 8 inches) and then you had smaller, fractional sizes called half, quarter, sixth plate and so on. Sixth and ninth plates are probably the most commonly encountered, which is mostly what we have here; there is one quarter plate in the mix of photographs that Andrew has, and the larger sizes are more rare.

Cases: As you might imagine these photos are quite fragile and to help with that they were usually housed in rather ornate cases. (The picture above shows how they all went together) The photographic plate is just one component protected by a glass cover plate and a brass mat, and all that fits into a hinged case with a velvet liner.

Sometimes you will be fortunate enough to find the identity of the person in the photo is written inside the back of the case, or some other memento like a newspaper clipping, a lock of hair or something like that tucked in the back of the case.

A lot went into each of these photos. This kind of work was all done by skilled professionals of the day (no casual hobbyist or iPhone photographers in those days). It was hard work! Not only did these guys have to carry around these large cameras and heavy equipment, but many of the chemicals they used in the photographic process were very dangerous. They used ethyl ether, acetic acid, sulfuric acid and other nasty stuff that was not exactly safe to breathe and work with. The photographers were as much chemist as they were artist. They had to experiment with the mix of chemicals as much as they had to be able to set up the right lighting for a good photo. - Continued on next page -



**OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
“PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT”
BY ANDREW HARRIS—REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN**



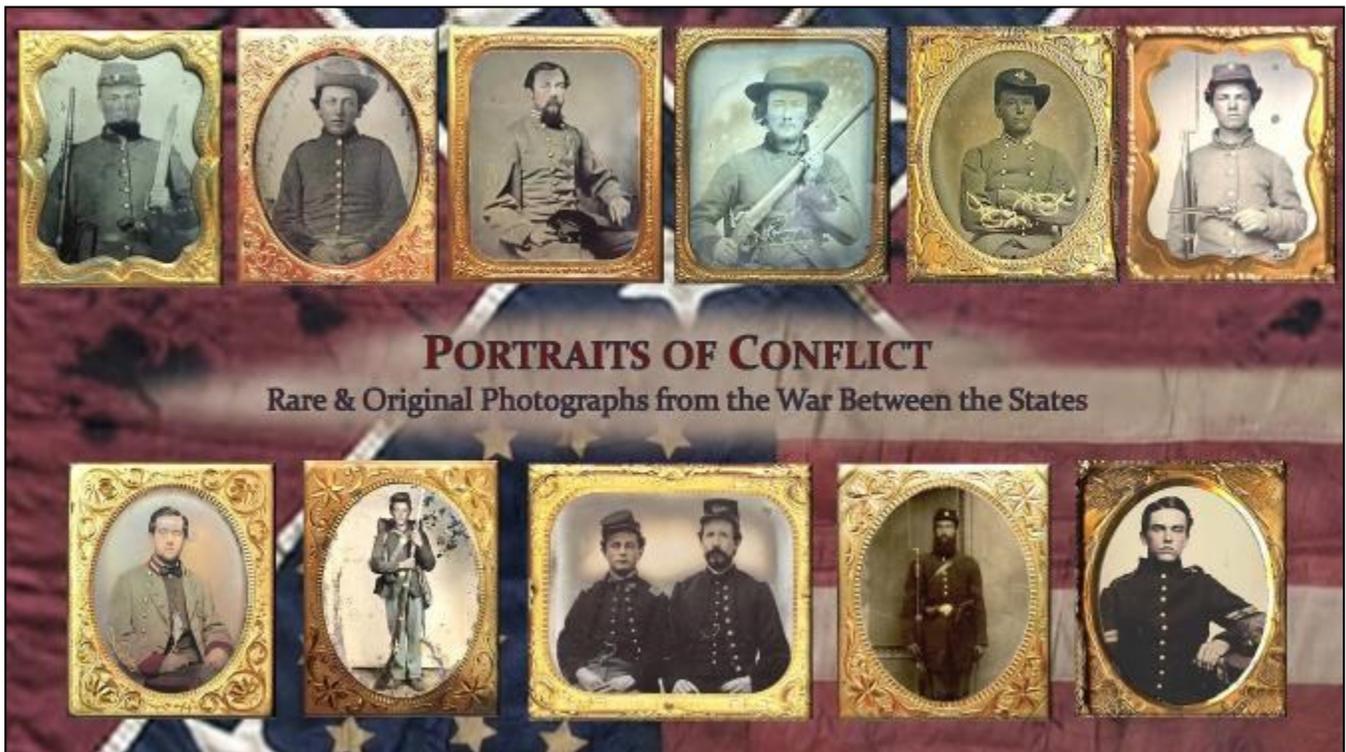
They had to be extremely skilled to do what they did...

As for the soldiers who had their picture taken..., it might have been the only time in their entire life that they were ever photographed. Now days, we have had our picture taken thousands of times. But these may be the only visual record ever made of these people, so it was a serious and solemn occasion to have your picture made in those days. That is one reason why people often look very serious in the photos we see from that time period...because it was. When they sat in front of that camera they were taking their place in history, and in time of war this may have been the only thing they could send back to their family to be remembered by, should they never return.

Another thing worth mentioning is that each of these is an original photograph. They are one-of-a-kind; the original plates that were in the photographers camera at the time these photos were made. These photographs were just a few feet away from the man you see. These are actual photographic plates that these men held in their own hands when they left the studio that day, over 150 years ago.

They are personal, tangible objects that really connect us back to that time.

In the upcoming newsletters, over the next several months, we will be running different articles on the pictures and soldiers in the pictures below. Each one has a story of its own! We would like to thank Andrew Harris for sharing his personal collection of artifacts and also for sharing the research that he has done on each one.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156
CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY ON OCTOBER 8TH
AT THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA**



At Left: Confederate Flags fly proudly in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza.



At Right: Lynn Gibson, Dollye Jeffus, and Gary Gibson wait on the John H. Reagan birthday ceremony to begin at the Plaza.



At Left: Dollye Jeffus holds roses that she brought to place on the John H. Reagan paver.



At Right: Dan Dyer, Gary Gibson & Frank Moore visit prior to the ceremony.

Below Right: Lilies that were moved from the John H. Reagan home site (by Frank Moore) now grow in their new home at the Plaza





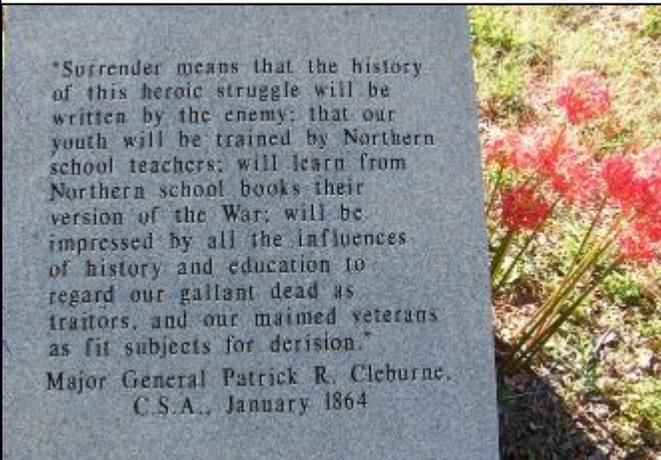
**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156
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Left: Dollye Jeffus places roses on the paver of John H. Reagan.



Right: Frank Moore & Tommy Gunnels stand by Tommy's Confederate ancestor's pavers.



Left: Quote by Gen Cleburne which has proved to be very true! The lilies beside it are from the Reagan home site.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156
CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY ON OCTOBER 8TH
AT THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA**



Above: Reagan Camp adjutant Dan Dyer addresses the audience during Reagan's birthday celebration.

The John H. Reagan Camp celebrated their namesake's birthday on October 8th at the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. Dan Dyer, past commander & current adjutant of the Reagan Camp, spoke at the plaza about the life and achievements of John H. Reagan. Reagan was born in Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee.

In 1836, he was in Natchez, Mississippi, and had accepted a job on a farm owned by a brother of Governor Jackson. He was to manage a gang of slaves who were ill-fed. He resigned his \$500 per year job because the owner would not feed the slaves properly. When he was barely 19 years old, he entered Texas at Myrick's Crossing on the Sabine River. This was at a time when East Texas was occupied with roving bands of Indians. White settlers had begun to settle in East Texas & needed protection against the Indians. After an appeal to President Sam Houston, he built a fort in East Texas, which was named Fort Houston in honor of the President of the Republic of Texas.

In his new East Texas home, he immediately became involved in serving needs of East Texas & found a new life. In 1840, he became deputy surveyor of public lands in Nacogdoches County, which today covers ten East Texas counties. In 1842, he served as justice of the peace & captain of the militia in Nacogdoches County. In that year he married Martha Muse which ended in 1844 with her death.

In 1844, he moved to what is now Kaufman; there drew up petitions to organize Henderson & Kaufman counties. At this time, he made a study of the law without help from any lawyer. He stubbornly persisted in study until he earned a law license in 1847. In that year, he was elected to the Texas House of Representatives. In 1851, he became a citizen of Palestine & established a home with a law office in front on the old Rush Road—now 900 East Lacy Street. In 1852, he was elected judge of the 9th Judicial District in Texas. From that time on, he would be known as Judge Reagan to his many friends.

On Dec 3, 1852, he married Edwina Moss Nelms, a petite dark haired beauty from Virginia. Together they provided a Christian home for their four of six children. (two had died). On July 23, 1863, Edwina Reagan died in childbirth in Richmond, Virginia, the capitol of the Confederacy where Reagan was Postmaster General. In 1857, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 3rd Texas District & was reelected in 1859. In 1859, an incident occurred in his decision to make the race for the House of Representatives that illustrates Reagan was a man of high principles. When he entered the race, a committee from the Democratic Party suggested that he maintain the office of District Judge while he ran for Congress in the event he was defeated for Congress. Reagan shook his head & said, "If I accept the nomination, the first paper I should write would be my resignation. I am unwilling to hold one office while campaigning for another. If I cannot enter public life as a patriot, I am always prepared to go into private life as an honest man." And so he gave up his position as District Judge to run for Congress & won! He was a man of strong convictions as reflected in his belief in state rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. Excerpts from some of his speeches illustrate these strong beliefs.

He resigned from the Congress in 1861 over what he believed was a federal takeover of states rights. He served as Postmaster General of the Confederacy during the Civil War. He was captured by Federal troops in 1865 and imprisoned for 18 months. He returned to Texas in 1866 & established a family farm near Palestine at the former site of Ft. Houston. During his tenure as a U.S. Congressman (1876-87) and U.S. Senator (1887-1891), Reagan led the fight that brought Railroad monopolies under federal control with the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887. In 1891, He became the first chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, a position he held until 1901. He died on march 8, 1905. The Entire Texas Legislative Assembly attended his funeral.



STIRRING THE HEARTS OF SOUTHERNERS
BY MICHAEL THOMASON
PUBLISHED ON SEPT 7, 2004 IN THE PALESTINE HERALD PRESS



I was reading some old Alabama newspapers as part of my research into family history when I came across an account of the capture of Jefferson Davis. Interviewed in 1886, some 20 years after the fact, was Lt. Henry S. Boutelle, a Union officer from the 4th Michigan. As a participant in the capture back in 1865, He was asked what “loot” the Union troops recovered at the time beside the horses and wagons.

Well I guess not much. There was John H. Reagan’s watch. It is owned by a fellow up here in Shepherdsville. He’s got it yet. It’s an open-faced gold watch with Reagan’s name on it. Reagan was Davis’ Postmaster General, you know.

Confiscating personal effects sounds to me a lot more like theft than spoils of war. Of course we know that John H. Reagan of Palestine was the only cabinet member of the Confederate government to remain with the president to the end and was captured with him near Abbyville, Georgia. After two years incarceration, he returned home and later served as a U.S. Senator and head of the Texas Railroad Commission. His statue overlooks the park that bears his name. I don’t know if his watch was ever returned to him or not, but it was not “owned” by that fellow in Shepherdsville, Michigan; it was stolen.

Here is another quote I found. This is from an 1892 Alabama paper, written by a former Confederate soldier concerning the attitudes of the North toward the South.

“I am whipped too bad for rebellion but my northern brother thinks he sees it there yet. Alas for my country! My dear beautiful and once happy country now doomed to poverty, despair, debt and sorrow. Not satisfied with thirty years of beating on us like killing snakes they want to keep it up forever. Why do they do it? The only reason I know is they like it. “If they can keep the rebels down they can have all the good places, make the laws, lay on the taxes and tax us to death and there is none to gainsay them or help us.”

The false impression fostered by modern northern apologists was that the South was filled with two kinds of people before the Civil War; rich plantation owners exploiting the land through slavery and poor whites who lived in a kind of dark ages time warp filled with superstition, ignorance, hate, and fear.

Nothing could be farther from the truth, but to the victors go the spoils; from revisionist history right on down to the personal pocket watch of John H. Reagan.

Some would say the disdainful attitude toward the South described in 1892 continues unabated to this day. It is as if history itself has been carefully erased and neatly rewritten. Nobleness, decency, honesty and most other admirable traits have been lavished upon the victors at the expense of the vanquished.



STIRRING THE HEARTS OF SOUTHERNERS
BY MICHAEL THOMASON
PUBLISHED ON SEPT 7, 2004 IN THE PALESTINE HERALD PRESS
PG 2 OF 2



In the movies and on television and radio you see and hear examples of this bias every day. Liberal actors, comedians, and other so called “entertainers” go to great lengths to portray the people of the south as a collection of religious fools, buffoons and bigots. Some folks down here might say they have it exactly backwards.

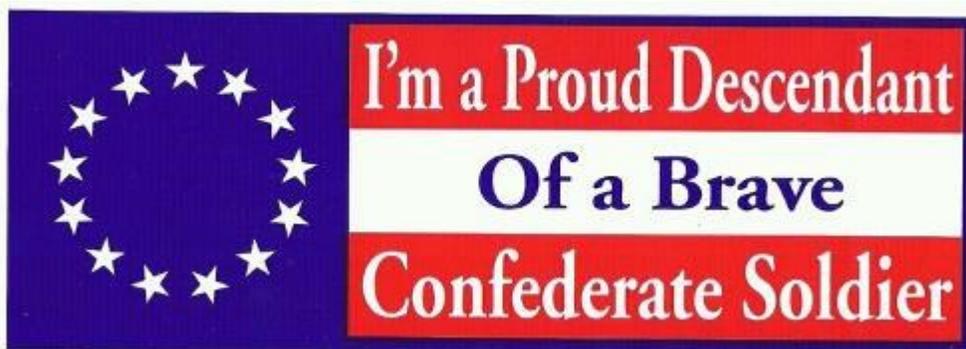
Large differences in cultures, economic conditions, and viewpoints led to the Civil War. While it would be wrong to pretend the issue of slavery was not a dominant factor, it would be slanderous to sweep all the other causes under the rug at the expense of the one. There was rightness and wrongness on both sides, much more so than some would have us believe in this day of political correctness run amok.

I feel our ancestors have been unfairly maligned. Lately it seems as if a modern day Southerner must first reject his entire heritage before he can be a true American citizen; as if everything in his past must first be spit upon, torn apart, and burned to ashes.

Pride, honor and heritage will never be beaten out or stamped out or defamed or written over or otherwise extinguished so long as one Southern descendant of those old rebels still lives and remembers. Buried deep within the heart and soul of the modern Southerner, like a dim and distant dream, is an instinctive remembrance of what once was. There was much goodness and much to admire in those old Americans, far in excess of their faults, and the causes they believed in had real and tangible roots.

Our rebel ancestors considered themselves closely akin to the colonists who wrested independence from Great Britain and helped create our nation. Many modern rebel descendants feel and inexplicable bristle of independence and swelling of pride whenever thinking back to their forbearers and the price paid in defense of honor, family, state and country; seeming to hear in these latter days the faint distant echo of a long silenced Rebel yell, not knowing from whence it comes but that it comes nonetheless, and stirs the blood of the Southern heart.

This article was used by permission of the author, Michael Thomason. We were honored to have had Michael attend our September meeting. He is a Palestine businessman and is well known for his Comments/articles in the Palestine Herald Press.





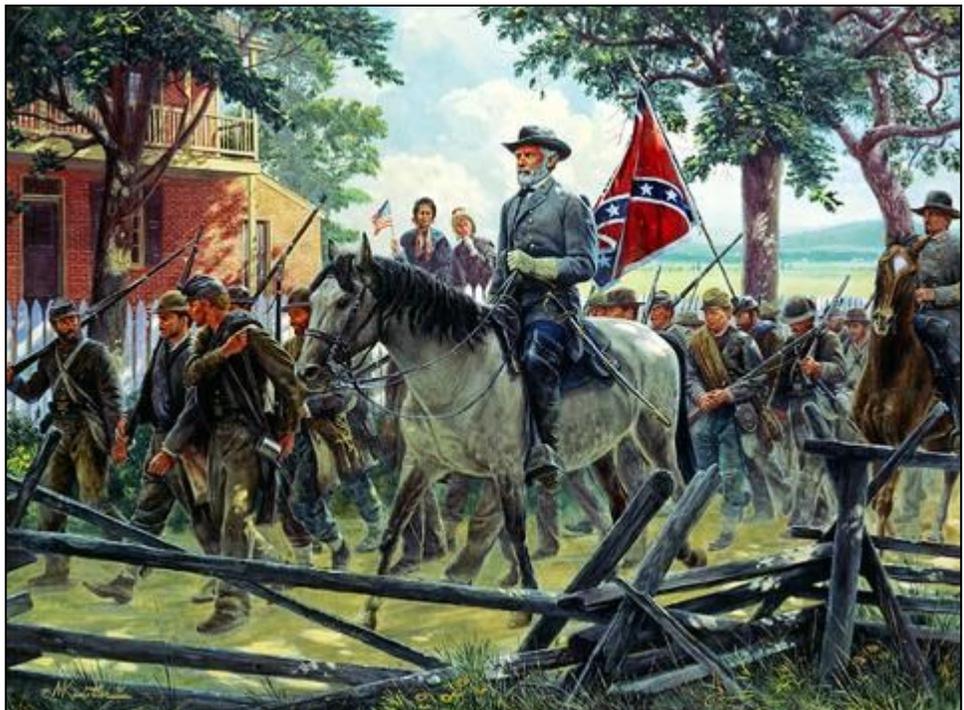
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE ARTICLE FROM JOE OWEN TAKEN FROM JOE OWEN'S FACEBOOK POSTING



On October 27, 1907 Adjutant Campbell Wood of the 5th Texas Infantry Regiment wrote to the San Antonio (TX) Express about what happened when the Texas Brigade was marching through Chambersburg, PA on their way to battle at Gettysburg, PA, and the towns reaction when they saw General Robert E. Lee. They knew there was a man of greatness and chivalry in their midst, and forgot that he was the 'enemy', and remember him being the noble and truly good man he was:

"While Longstreet's corps, with Hood's Texas Brigade at the head of the column, was passing through the pretty little town of Chambersburg, Pa., nine young ladies stood upon the sidewalk waving small Union flags and singing "Hurrah for the Brave and Gallant Union." One led in the song and her eight companions joined in the chorus. The writer, then a young man, was serving as Adjutant of the Fifth Texas, and as the head of the column reached a point opposite the girls, Col. R. M. Powell ordered the young officer to rein in his horse near the curb and prevent any discourtesy from being offered to the young ladies. But this proved unnecessary, as the Texas soldiers, naturally chivalrous, also remembered the admonition of General Lee that we were not warring on non-combatants and women and children, and not a discourteous word was uttered as the regiment marched forward.

Before the rear of the regiment, however, had filed past, General Lee came along, riding with the grace so natural to him. His natural nobility of appearance as well as his grace of horsemanship arrested the attention of the girl leading the song, and turning to the young officer, she asked 'Is that General Lee?' On his saying it was, the flag she had been waving fell from her trembling fingers and claspng her hands together, her gaze still upon the grand Southern leader, she exclaimed, 'Oh God, if only we had that man on our side!' The song was hushed, the flag remained on the ground, and the eyes of the bevy of girls were turned with unconcealed admiration on the face of the Confederate chieftan. At this moment, realizing that General Lee was in their presence, the Union citizens standing nearby, doffed their hats and made a rush for him- some touching his horse, some his stirrup – others, more bold, gently patting his knee or touching the skirt of his coat. When the rush began the Texans, fearing harm was intended to their beloved leader, without waiting for an order came to a sudden halt, and every man making a half turn, pulled back the hammer of his Enfield rifle. In another instant though, they took in the situation and when one of them shouted, 'Come on boys, he is in no danger,' the line resumed its march."



To the right is the painting of "Oh I wish he was ours!" by American Historical Artist Mort Kunstler.



NEW FLAG GOES UP AT ORANGE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT PG 1 OF 2



With little fanfare or publicity, the Sons of Confederate Veterans raised a flag at their memorial at Martin Luther King Drive in Orange on 9/11, but it wasn't the iconic battle flag, which has polarized the nation for more than a year.

The smallish banner that was raised for the first time at the otherwise-unmarked circular concrete monument features a diagonal red cross with 13 white stars on a blue field. It was flown by the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, the last major Confederate command to surrender.

It's the visual opposite of the Confederate States of America's battle flag, which had a blue cross with white stars on a red background.

That flag was the one taken down to cheers and cries of "Take it Down!" at the South Carolina statehouse in July 2015, a month after the murders of nine black churchgoers, in what authorities said was a racially motivated attack. The slayings sparked a series of protests about the display of the Confederate battle flag, which in many people's eyes has come to represent slavery.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an organization that seeks to honor the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate armed forces who served and those who were killed in battle, according to Marshall Davis, director of publicity for the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Texas Division.

On its website, the group asks its supporters for help.

"The SCV Texas Division's mission is to preserve and protect the history and heritage of the South and it's Confederate Soldiers. "But, we need your help. Please consider donating to our cause today. Time is of the essence as we see our flags, our monuments, and our historical sights (sic) attacked on a daily basis by those that have much more funding and influence with local government."

Orange Mayor Jimmy Sims said the site's existence is legal, but the Sons of Confederate Veterans has not yet complied with the conditions of its permit by providing parking or access for disabled people.

"It's not about a flag," he said. "It's about their operation. They can't ignore their permit. If they do, we'll shut them down." The memorial is not marked with any signs. However, there are five "No Parking" signs on 41st Street, a narrow, one-lane asphalt road, and a "No Parking" sign on the Interstate 10 service road on the construction's south side.

Orange Councilwoman Essie Bellfield, an African-American, wonders what the group is trying to prove.

"The Confederate flag is a symbol of what went on. Anyone who is a student of history knows that," she said. Asked about the less well-known flag flying at the memorial, she said, "I haven't seen it and I don't know if it would offend me or not."



NEW FLAG GOES UP AT ORANGE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT



PG 2 OF 2

The memorial at North 41st Street and FM 3247, also known as Martin Luther King Drive in honor of the slain civil rights leader, has 13 columns atop a circular concrete platform with three steps leading up to it. Each of the steps near a column shows cracking, and some of the concrete is peeling from the columns. Davis, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the group prefers not to publicize what it does because it draws detractors, whom the media will focus on instead of its organization.

"Our detractors have in their platform to remove all Confederate symbols," he said.

In South Carolina, after its Legislature passed a bill signed into law by Gov. Nikki Haley, who supported the removal of the Confederate flag from the capitol, the banner was deposited in the Confederate Relic Room at the capitol's Confederate memorial.

On Sunday, the day the SCV's Orange Camp raised the flag, Americans observed Patriot Day, the 15th anniversary of the Sept. 11, 2001, terror attacks.

Patriot Day is distinguished from Patriot's Day, observed the third Monday in April for the American Revolution battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775.

"For Confederate veterans, it (Sept. 11) is Patriot's Day. We think anyone who fought and died were patriots," Davis said.

This article was copied online from the Beaumont Enterprise at: www.beaumontenterprise.com/news/article/New-flag-goes-up-at-Orange-Confederate-monument-9227007.php

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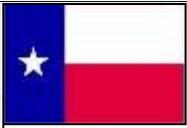


**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR**



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 9:30am 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 though.</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 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>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>						



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN OCTOBER

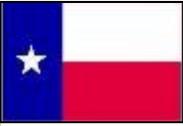
From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>



October 4 - On this day in 1862, on the second day of the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, Confederate general Earl Van Dorn called for a series of headlong frontal attacks against a heavily fortified federal position. Col. William Peleg Rogers of the Second Texas Infantry was ordered to lead the vanguard of the assault on Battery Robinett, a small fort anchoring the center of the Union line. After one bloody repulse, Rogers led a second desperate charge. Remaining on horseback in the face of a barrage of cannon and musket fire, and finally carrying the regimental colors himself, Rogers reached the deep trench fronting Battery Robinett, dismounted, and led several hundred Texans and Alabamans down into the trench, up the steep embankment, and into the fort. Suddenly federal reinforcements closed in from both flanks. Rogers shouted, "Men, save yourselves or sell your lives as dearly as possible." A few seconds later he was struck by multiple rifle shots and died instantly. Scores of others fell with him, and the battle soon ended. The Second Texas Infantry had lost more than half its numbers in casualties. The failure of Rogers's attack sealed Van Dorn's defeat at Corinth. In a remarkable tribute to Rogers's personal bravery, Union general William S. Rosecrans ordered his burial attended with full military honors, a ceremony normally reserved only for Confederate general officers.

October 23 - On this day in 1863, the First Texas Cavalry, USA, left New Orleans for South Texas as part of the Union effort to interdict the lucrative trade between Confederate Texas and Mexico. The First was one of two regiments of Unionist cavalry from Texas to serve in the Civil War; the Second was formed in Brownsville after the Rio Grande campaign got underway. Loyalty to the Union was anything but a major consensus in Texas during the Civil War. A total of 1,915 Texas men served the Union cause, in contrast to the many thousands who served the Confederacy. Brownsville was a center of Unionist sentiment. Significant numbers of civilians who supported the North fled to the lower Rio Grande, where a provisional state government was set up under Andrew J. Hamilton, and where Edmund J. Davis and others recruited cavalymen for the North. Davis had formed the First Texas Cavalry, USA, in New Orleans in 1862. In November 1864 the regiment was merged with the Second into the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. This new twelve-company regiment engaged in patrolling and reconnaissance duties until the end of the war, and was mustered out of service on November 4, 1865.





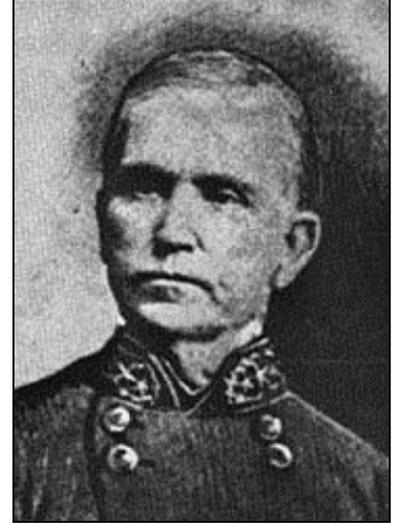
CSA GENERALS FROM TEXAS

THOMAS HARRISON



[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/THOMAS_HARRISON_\(GENERAL\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Harrison_(general))

Early Years: Thomas Harrison was born on May 1, 1823 in Jefferson County, Alabama. He was raised in Monroe County, Mississippi. Thomas Harrison moved to Brazoria County, Texas in 1843 and studied law, establishing a law practice at Waco. He returned to Mississippi in order to become a member of the 1st Mississippi Rifles, commanded by future Confederate President Jefferson Davis during the Mexican-American War. Harrison served a term in the Texas legislature from Harris County. He then settled in Waco, Texas. He was the captain of a volunteer militia company and served for a time in West Texas.



Family: Thomas Harrison was the son of Isham Harrison (November 4, 1788 Greenville County, South Carolina - September 30, 1863) and Harriet Kelly (February 11, 1789 - July 1, 1856 Aberdeen, Mississippi). He was a brother of Confederate Brigadier General James E. Harrison. Thomas married Sarah Elizabeth McDonald in 1858. Their restored Greek Revival home still stands but has been moved the Pape Gardens in Waco and is available for guided tours. Thomas Harrison died July 14, 1891 at Waco, Texas and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery at Waco, Texas.

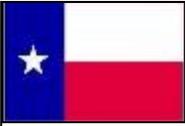
American Civil War: After service in West Texas, Harrison's militia company joined the 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment of the Confederate States Army, which was known as "Terry's Texas Rangers," after a measles epidemic caused a large reduction in the number of men in the regiment. Harrison began his service as captain and was promoted to major in early 1862. He fought with the regiment at the Battle of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth and Battle of Perryville. Harrison became colonel of the regiment on November 18, 1862, about six weeks before the Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro, Tennessee) and led the regiment at that battle. Harrison was wounded in the hip on January 1, 1863 at Stones River. He subsequently led the regiment during the Tullahoma Campaign.

Between July 1863 and April 26, 1865, Harrison commanded cavalry brigades in the divisions of Brigadier General John A. Wharton (including Major General William T. Martin's detachment), Brigadier General Frank Crawford Armstrong and Brigadier General William Y. C. Humes in Major General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry Corps of the Army of Tennessee and the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. His regiment and brigade often were used as scouts.

Harrison fought under the command of Cavalry Corps commander Major General Joseph Wheeler at the Battle of Chickamauga and in the Knoxville Campaign, Atlanta Campaign, Savannah Campaign (Sherman's march to the Sea) and the Carolinas Campaign.

Despite being in brigade command for a considerable period of time, Harrison was not appointed as a brigadier general until near the end of the war, February 18, 1865, to rank from January 14, 1865. His brigade was placed in Brigadier General Robert H. Anderson's division in Lieutenant General Wade Hampton's (his second cousin) cavalry corps during the Carolinas Campaign. Harrison was wounded at the Battle of Monroe's Crossroads in North Carolina on March 10, 1865. He was paroled at Macon, Georgia on May 31, 1865 and pardoned on March 29, 1866.

Returning to Waco after the war, Harrison was elected district judge & was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1872. He died in Waco on July 14, 1898, and is buried there.



UNCLE SETH FOUGHT THE YANKEES

BY JAMES RONALD KENNEDY

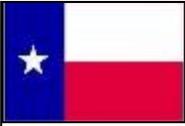


“ONLY THE BRAVE CARRY THE FLAG—ONLY THE BRAVE FOLLOW THE FLAG”

The following article is copied off the internet at the website: www.kennedytwins.com/newsletter_sep16.pdf

It was Uncle Seth's 83rd birthday and his extended family had been working for several weeks on a special surprise for him. His great grandchildren were marching up the front yard to the beat of a homemade drum. At the head of the column was Joe William holding a homemade flag pole with some kind of flag a-fixed to the pole. The old Confederate veteran blinked his eyes and leaned forward in his rocking chair. The sun was streaming through the red oak limbs casting shadows on the front porch causing his eyes to be even dimmer than usual. As the troop of youngsters came up toward the porch they formed a line in front of the old man and began singing the South's national anthem—Dixie. It was then that Uncle Seth could see the flag—it was a homemade cotton bunting Confederate Battle flag with each stitch in each star sewn by one of his kin. This was the way so many Confederate company flags were made and so many young brothers and husbands would faithfully follow that flag into battle and offer his very life as a sacrifice for his country's freedom. The old soldier was overcome with emotion; with trembling hands he slowly, almost reverently, touched the flag. The old man's face was wet with tears and those around him felt a sense of pride in the old man and the legacy he represented. Deep down inside in ways they could not even explain they were proud that even in the modern South of 1926 they still honored the men who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. Folks in the North could never understand the South's attachment to the so called "Lost Cause" but for the South it is not a "Lost Cause." They knew that a cause is either a good cause or a bad cause and the cause of Southern freedom was a right cause. Even though the average Southerner could not explain it, they were a part of an invaded and occupied nation and invaded countries never completely forget. "Now Joe William," Uncle Seth called out to the flag bearer, "you have the most important role in the entire company. You know that only the bravest men were asked to be the flag bearer. Only the best were allowed to 'carry the colors.' Whatever you do, don't let that flag touch the ground." "Why?" asked Barry. He was one who never accepted anything without first questioning it, not so much as to determine the truthfulness of the statement but to try and find an issue to argue about. Barry's Irish temperament kept the boy in trouble. "It's a matter of respect! So many of our people suffered and died fighting for this flag, we should never allow it to touch the ground," Joe William answer before Uncle Seth could respond to Barry's inquiry. "That's right Joe William but there is also an important military reason to keep the flag flying. You see, in the mist of battle with all the noise, shouts, explosions, confusion, and the moans of wounded and dying men—with all of that going on the individual soldier cannot hear orders and can easily become disoriented. If that happens the company could lose its fighting cohesion. A sharp enemy commander will be looking for just such an opportunity. If he sees that your unit has lost cohesion, he will order his cavalry or infantry to advance in the hopes of riding or charging through your army's battle line at that weakened point. So you see, the flag gives soldiers a reference point to look to—you always stay in line with the flag and keep it in sight. If the flag moves up the entire company line moves up with the flag. As the various companies moves, so moves the entire regiment. If the flag goes down, then the soldiers will not know where to position themselves and the company becomes disorganized—a disorganized company invites an immediate attack from the opposing army." "That is why we only allowed the bravest men to carry the flag. I read an account of a brave flag bearer written by L.R. Burress from Brownsville, Texas who was a member of the 19th Mississippi Infantry during the War. He was stationed Beaver Dam Creek in front of Richmond. His unit, Company K, had been heavily engaged with the Yankees who spent most of the War trying to get into and destroy the Confederate capitol. Company K began the battle with a little over sixty men and during the fight they lost thirty-six men one of whom was their brave flag bearer. The morning after the battle Major Mullins came over to a young private named Jim Moser and asked him to be the new flag bearer. Jim told the Major 'Major, every man that ever carried that flag into battle has been killed, and I had rather keep my musket.' The Major understood but replied 'True, every man who has carried our flag has fallen; but a regiment without a flag exhibits a want of chivalry. If you will bear the regimental colors, a brave soldier will lead us and I know that our brave men will follow our flag.' Jim lowered his head, thought or prayed for a moment and agreed to be the flag bearer but told the Major that first he wanted to go to his company and tell everyone goodbye."

- Continued on next page -



UNCLE SETH FOUGHT THE YANKEES

BY JAMES RONALD KENNEDY



“ONLY THE BRAVE CARRY THE FLAG—ONLY THE BRAVE FOLLOW THE FLAG”

“Jim bravely carried that flag into battle at Cold Harbor which was one of the bloodiest battles of the War. Yankee General Grant threw away the lives of thousands of his men by making a frontal assault against General Lee’s entrenched position. But at times we too had to attack entrenched positions. At a crucial moment during fighting General Wilcox, recognized Jim and called out to him saying ‘Jim, do you see the crest of the hill beyond this open field? When the command to charge is given, carry the flag to the top of that hill.’ Now this was not going to be a simple parade—no sir—beyond that crest was a well-entrenched line of blue clad invaders. They were fortified in three separate entrenchments one behind the other. The enemy’s line was fronted by an abatis—that is what soldiers used before barbed wire, it is made from sharpened tree limbs placed in front pointing toward the advancing opposing army. The Yankee’s abatis was so well constructed that it would have been hard for the boys to get through even if there were no Yankees firing at them.” “The command ‘Forward, double-quick, march!’ was given. The men hesitated. They were urged by their officers to follow the flag and slowly began to inch forward—the flag well ahead of the men in line. The line began to waver when one of the men in line called out to Jim, who was at the crest of the hill and receiving fire from the enemy, to come back to the line. To this Jim replied ‘Bring the line up to the colors. The colors are going where commanded.”

“The men in the line clearly heard Jim. Such a brave spirit bearing aloft our banner begat such enthusiasm among the men in line that the men no longer hesitated and almost as one they released a Rebel Yell and sprang forward. The invading Yankees could not have been more impressed had a god descended from the clouds while flinging lightning bolts into their position. Terror seized the lines of blue clad invaders as the line of gray swept over the abatis using it as a spring to leap into the Yankee’s entrenchments.

On rushed the noble defenders of homes, families and their Southern nation—victory was once again ours—a small victory and a victory that cost brave Jim’s life. As he was falling, his last act was to toss the flag to a comrade to make sure that it never touched the ground.” “Mr. Burress reported that Company K had numbered sixty-seven men in 1864 but by the end of the War there were only two of them left alive. You see boys and girls; this flag represents more than the world is currently able to understand. It represents the very blood spilled to preserve the principle of liberty and freedom for the people of the South; it represents blood freely offered by men who knew that they most likely would not survive the War but willingly made their sacrifice in an effort to keep you free. Their bodies lie in so many unmarked graves; their blood christened the soil of our beloved Southland; their blood is gone but you have it flowing in your veins. They died for you—we must all live and honor their memory. One day we may be called upon to once again lift this flag of Southern freedom,” the old Confederate pulled the corner of the homemade Confederate Battle flag toward his chest and held it next to his heart.



**TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE
BY DON MAJORS
PG 1 OF 2**



He who scatters has come up before your face.

Man the fort! Watch the road! Strengthen your flanks!

Fortify your power mightily.

Nahum 2:1

A coalition of Medes, Babylonians, and Scythians were preparing to attack the city of Nineveh. The Assyrians practiced a policy of deporting conquered peoples from their homelands and scattering them throughout their empire, thereby stripping them of identity and continuity. The tribes of the northern kingdom suffered this fate. The people are warned, "Man the fort," and "Watch the road!" This depicts the urgency of preparing for impending attack.

In 612 B.C., Nahum predicts the downfall of Nineveh, Assyria's capital city. The description of Nineveh's destruction by the Babylonian alliance in 612 B.C. is given in Nahum chapter two.

Assyria was clearly the superpower in the seventh century B.C. The capital of this empire since the time of Sennacherib (705-681 B.C.) was Nineveh, a city located on the Tigris River in what is now Iran. At one time Nineveh was a wealthy city and cultural center of the world, as well as a powerful empire. But powerful empires fall.

The city was warned. They were told, "An attacker advances against you." They were given four warnings. First, "Man the fort." Second, "Watch the road." Third, "Strengthen your flanks," and fourth, "Fortify your power mightily." In other words, Guard the fortress, watch the road, brace yourselves, and marshal all your strength."

This is good advice for us today as well. Please allow me the latitude to say that it is not just our Southern Heritage, which is so sacred to us as Southerners and Sons of the Southland that is under attack. Our Judeo-Christian faith is under attack in this nation. Our rights as Christians are being invaded right under our -noses. The constitutional republic upon which this nation was established has become a faint memory, and the sacred foundations that our Southern ancestors held firm and true are being eroded away right in front of us. Secular-humanism and socialistic philosophy has "come up before our face," and its desire is to strip us of our identity and continuity. Divide and conquer is still their battle plan.

Truth, heritage, and faith are under attack as never before in this nation. Evil is good, and good is evil. How bad does it have to become before "Southern" Americans are stirred out of lethargy?

The Medes and the Babylonians openly camped against them, and a siege was put on the city. It is my humble-hearted opinion that it is time for us with Southern Confederate blood running in our veins to sound the alarm, to guard the fortress, to muster our defenses, to watch the road, to keep a sharp eye out, and to marshal all our strength, because the enemy attack is on. Please note that these

- Continued on next page -



TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE
BY DON MAJORS
PG 2 OF 2



admonitions by the prophet Nahum are verbs. We must “sound” the alarm. We must “guard” the fortress. In other words, it is not just a one-time-effort that causes us to gather to defend our Cause. It denotes continuous action on our part as Sons. The mantel has been passed down to us to defend our heritage.

So, what should we do? First, we need to keep our powder dry. Second, we need to make the fortress as strong as we can, because the onslaught will be fierce. Trust me when I say, they have not forgotten us. Consequently, we cannot forget them. We must defend Truth. We must defend our heritage fervently. Dare we remain cognizant of the fact that these are NOT nice honorable people. They do not respect our heritage. Their desire is to “ruin,” “plunder,” “tear,” and “steal” our Southern heritage from us. These are “verbs” as well. We must be vigilant.

If you study Nineveh’s history, you will discover through their prosperity they let down their guard, and they were lulled into sleep and apathy, while the enemy parked himself outside her fortress.

We must stay on our toes.

My wife Gloria has told me of a story that has been passed down through the generations of our Grandmother’s people, the Lopez Family. Gloria’s family settled in Texas in 1799 from Spain. They fought along side the Texicans in the War for Texas Independence, as well as the War for Southern Independence. The area of Texas that her family was living in at the time was seeing a lot of Indian hostilities. As the family story is told down through the generations, the Lopez family had gathered for a large Sunday gathering outside. The tables were set for a day of fellowship and celebration. Her family was caught off guard by the approaching Indians. A tragic mistake was made. The men had left their weapons inside the house. Mayhem set in as they strived to get the ladies and children inside to safety. The men gathered their arms and successfully fended off the skirmish with the hostile Indians. The enemy was successfully routed and ran off, but in all the confusion, a baby girl left in her crib (a distant ancestor) was swooped up and taken captive by the Indians. The family never found her. Sadly, the family had dropped their guard.

We must not forget the enemy’s design. They have “swooped” down and taken captive the court system, the media, the educational system, and the entertainment world while we gather our weapons. They have stolen our Southern children from their cribs, and they are using these weapons against us to strip them of their identity.

Let us continue to sound the alarm. Let us stay vigilant in mustering our defenses, and guarding the road, because the enemy attack is upon us.

Deo Vindice.

God Bless Dixie.

Your humble servant,

Pastor Don Majors

Texas Division Chaplain

Sons of Confederate Veterans

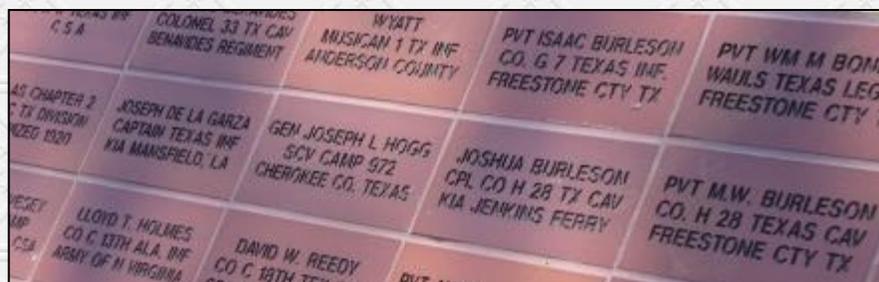




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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 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



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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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)