



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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APRIL 2017

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



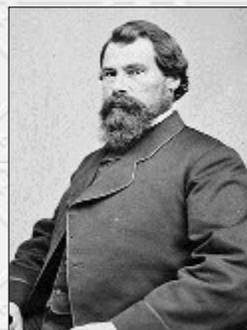
YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU WILL FIND IN A CEMETERY

Compatriots, On April 1st my wife, Betty, and I found ourselves in the old section of the Palestine City Cemetery looking earnestly for the grave of renown Confederate Spy – Calvin Columbus Castle. Unfortunately for us what we later found out after two hours, was we were looking in the wrong cemetery! I remembered Compatriot Calvin Nicholson telling me he had found the Castle grave and so I quickly telephoned him (thank God for cell phones) and got so much needed directions to the farthest southeast corner of the East Hill Cemetery. A few minutes after arriving at the new location we were rewarded when we laid eyes on the final resting place of Calvin Castle. While we found his grave, what we didn't find was a flag erected to mark his service to

the Confederacy. I thought to myself, THIS CAN NOT STAND !!!!!

Actually during our two hour search earlier in the other cemetery, we looked at many graves and I counted seven confederate soldier's graves with no flag either. In addition to the important grave of Castle, we found that Confederate Captain William George Washington Jowers' grave was also without a flag! No way is this going to go unmarked, I remarked to Betty. He was after the war, a very famous citizen of Palestine and his photograph is hanging on the wall of the Anderson County Court House. Some of the other graves without flags were:

1. Robert F. Wigington, 1841-1922; Co. A., 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry
2. Pvt. Thomas M. Butler, 1838-1896, Co. H., 1st Texas Infantry
3. Pvt. John Fletcher, 1836-1924, Co. E., Terrell's Texas Cavalry
4. 1st Lt. Nathan C. Gunnels, 1828-1864, Co. E., 37th Texas Cavalry



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

I ordered sixteen Confederate battle flags and this week my wife and I are going to revisit the cemetery and place one on the above six graves I have listed above. Should any of you visit any cemetery and find a hero's grave not marked, please let me know and we will get a flag out very quickly. As the Terminator in the movies remarked, "I'm Back." Well after missing two meetings, I'M BACK!!!

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



Reagan Camp Compatriots fire canon at a memorial at Pilgrim Cemetery in Elkhart, Texas.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 7 - Jefferson Davis Highway Marker re-dedication/dedication. 2 pm at intersection of Hunter Road & FM 1102 in Hunter, Texas for info contact Eva Long (512) 689-7915 or email her at elong1955@gmail.com

May 16 - May meeting

May 19-20 Ft. Lancaster Western Frontier Days for info, www.visitfortlancaster.com or www.facebook.com/fortlancaster

June 2-4 Tex. Div SCV 2017 Reunion at the Radisson Hotel, Ft. Worth North-Fossil Creek

June 20 - June meeting

July 18 - July 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.reaganscvcamp.org

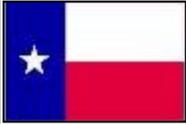
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY WAS TO ENDURE, I WOULD DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN.”

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-

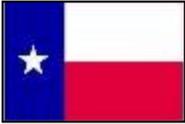


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 APRIL MEETING



We had 16 in attendance at the April meeting. David Franklin brought pinto beans, cornbread and onions for everyone. We also had stewed squash, okra and lemon pound cake. We really appreciate everyone who contributed to the meal.





APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM WAS A RECOUNT OF WHAT LED UP TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA

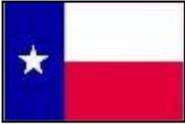


PICTURES FROM THE PAST FLAG FLIES AT ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE



On April 2, 2011, the Reagan Camp was granted permission by the Anderson County Commissioner's Court to fly the 1st National Flag at the Anderson County Courthouse in celebration of Confederate Heroes month. These pictures of the ceremony and the flag raising were taken by the Palestine Herald Press.

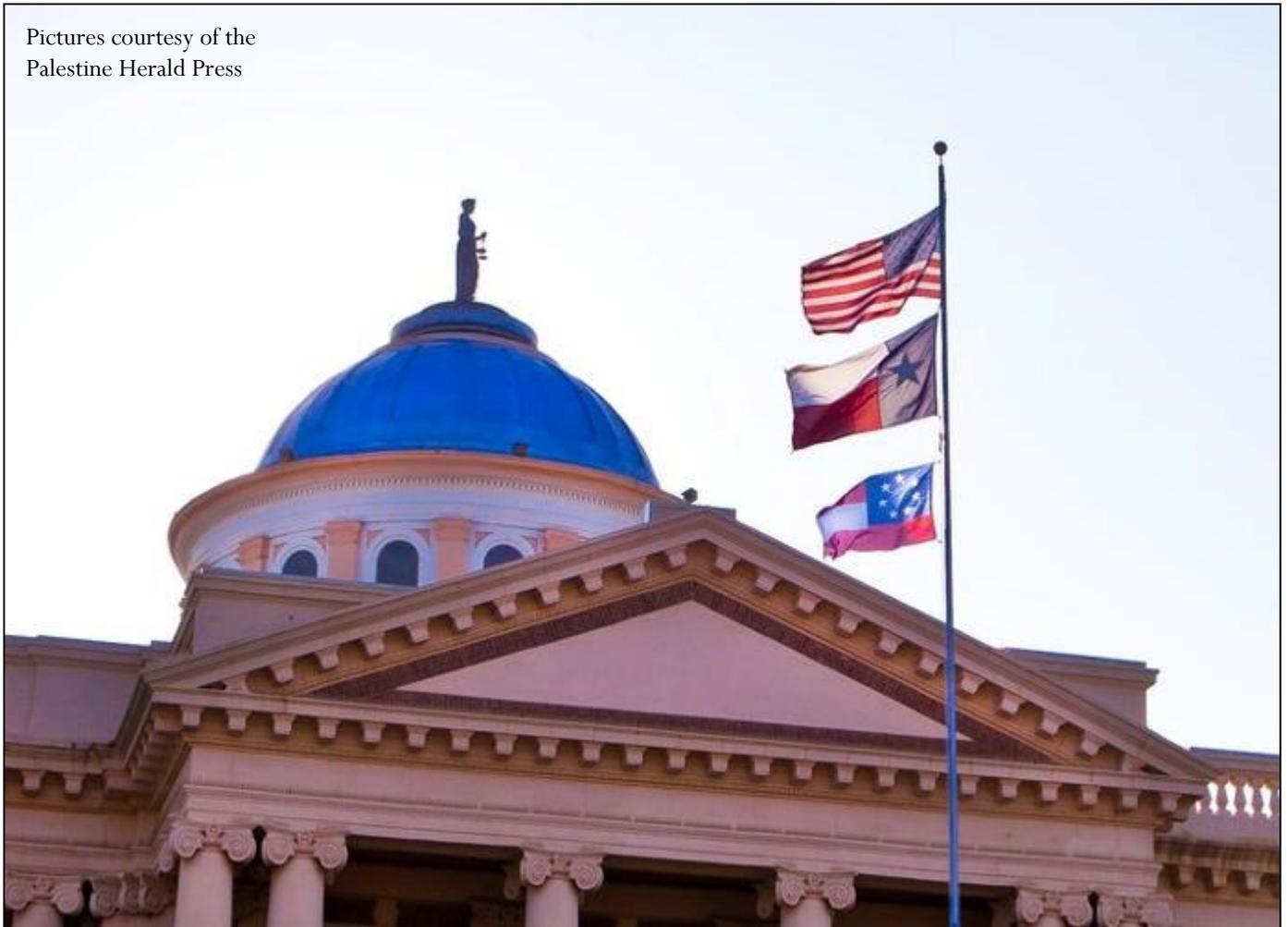




APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM PICTURES FROM THE PAST FLAG FLIES AT ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE



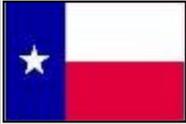
Pictures courtesy of the
Palestine Herald Press





APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM PICTURES FROM THE PAST CONSTRUCTION OF CONFEDERATE HERO'S MEMORIAL PLAZA





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156 CONFEDERATE HEROES MEMORIAL PLAZA



After a small minority of people complained about the First National Flag flying at the Anderson County Courthouse, the liberal press and some "political correct" groups got involved. We were told by one of these groups that it was inappropriate to fly a confederate flag at the courthouse. They said that it would be fine to fly it if it were on our own property. Thus, the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza was born. Not only does the First National fly at the plaza, but several other flags of the Confederacy. It all started with a dream.... A dream to see our Confederate Ancestors honored!



Remember again the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our words will be treated by Northern school teachers; will learn from Southern school books that the Union of the War, will be imposed by all the influences of history and education to regard our patriot dead as traitors; and our medals, medals as the subjects for decision.
Major General Patrick S. Cleburne,
U.S.A., January 1864



"Is your name of Confederate Veterans, we submit the resolution of the Texas Sec. which we trust, to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the perpetuation of his virtues, the preservation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."
Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee,
Comd. Gen. D.L.V. April 1906

"The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came; and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination."
President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.



MARCH PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT (PART 5)
Rare and Original Images from the War Between the States
 CONTRIBUTED BY REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN ANDREW HARRIS



*1/6th Plate Ambrotype
 Double-Armed Confederate Soldier*

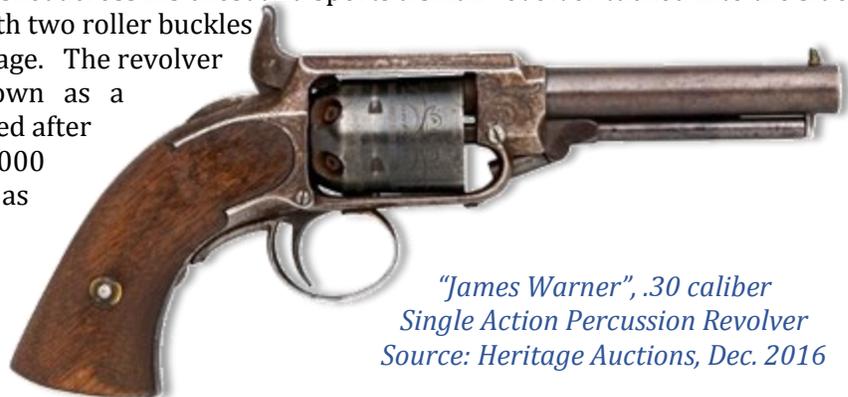
The historical program presented at the October 2016 meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp featured eleven original photographs from Andrew Harris' Civil War artifact collection. This month we will continue with Part 5 of a series of articles highlighting each of the photographs in detail .

Rebel Yell: The next photograph in the series is a 1/6th plate ambrotype of a Western Theater Confederate. You would be hard-pressed to find a better image of a Confederate soldier than this. He is a perfect representation of what comes to mind when you try to imagine what the "real" Johnny Reb looked like .

This Southern soldier is unidentified, but the photograph came out of an old estate, near Memphis, in Carrol County, Tennessee. The west Tennessee origins are corroborated by the coat he is wearing – it is a rather unique style of frock coat, characterized by dark pointed cuffs adorned with three buttons. This type of uniform is known to have been produced in and worn by soldiers from Tennessee. As a result, they have become known as "Tennessee frock coats". The cuffs and collar of these uniforms were dark blue and the soldiers who wore them would have

presented a very striking appearance if you could have seen them in full color.

Though void of any color, the gray tones of this old photograph have captured this Rebel soldier's haunting, 1,000-yard stare. He holds a M1842 musket across his chest and sports a small revolver tucked into the side of a fancy tooled belt that is fastened with two roller buckles visible on the lower right side of the image. The revolver is a .30-caliber, 5-shot revolver known as a "James Warner" pocket revolver (named after the maker). There were only about 1,000 of these guns ever made. In as much as the guns are a rarity in their own right, this is probably the only photograph in existence that shows one actually being carried by a Confederate soldier.



*"James Warner", .30 caliber
 Single Action Percussion Revolver
 Source: Heritage Auctions, Dec. 2016*

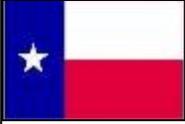


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CIVIL WAR CALENDAR



APRIL

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1, 1863 Hooker advises war department that he needs 10,000 shovels for assault on Richmond
2, 1865 Confederates flee Richmond, burning the city before it falls into Union hands.	3, 1865 After years of attempts, Union forces finally occupy Richmond	4	5, 1862 Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, suspends city government of Nashville	6, 1862 U.S. Grant caught by surprise attack at Shiloh along Tennessee River	7, 1862 Union bury thousands of dead at Shiloh—some 300 per trench	8, 1864 Grant issues famous order to Meade: “Wherever Lee goes, you will also
9, 1865 One year after that order, Lee surrenders his army at Appomattox	10, 1863 President Lincoln reviews Hooker’s army near Falmouth, Va.	11, 1861 Confederate officials visit Fort Sumter and demand to its surrender	12, 1861 Confederates open fire on Ft. Sumter and demand its surrender	13, 1861 After 34 hours of shelling, Ft. Sumter is surrendered to Confederates	14, 1865 Lincoln spends the evening at Ford’s Theatre on Good Friday	15, 1865 Lincoln dies at 7:22 am
16, 1862 Lincoln signs a bill ending slavery in District of Columbia	17, 1861 Virginia votes narrowly to secede from Union	18	19, 1865 Washington draped in black for Lincoln’s funeral	20, 1861 Lee resigns from U.S. Army after Lincoln offers him command	21, 1861 Stonewall Jackson attends church with VMI cadets then leaves Lexington, never to return alive	22, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train travels through Pennsylvania
23, 1865 John Wilkes Booth is cornered in Virginia	24, 1863 Confederate Congress imposes 10 percent tax on all agricultural products	25, 1865 President Davis arrives in Charlotte, NC, hoping to resume war efforts	26, 1865 Johnston surrenders to Sherman at Durham Station, NC	27, 1822 U.S. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is born	28, 1865 USS Sultana explodes at Memphis, TN, killing more than 1,200	29, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train reaches Cleveland, OH, where 50,000 pay respects
30, 1864 President Davis’ son falls to his death while playing on a balcony at the Confederate White House						



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN APRIL

From the Texas State Historical Association

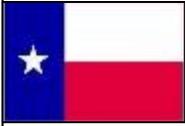


April 8th, 1864: On this day, Confederate forces under Richard Taylor defeated a much larger Union force at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Union general Nathaniel Banks had gathered an army of some 17,000 Federal troops to advance up the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, hoping to cut off the flow of supplies from Texas and to capture large quantities of cotton. General Taylor, commanding a Confederate force of Texas and Louisiana units, attacked the long, 12,000-man Union column three miles south of Mansfield with an army of 8,800 men. Taylor's force killed or wounded 700 Union soldiers, captured 1,500, and took 20 Union cannons and 200 wagons. About 1,000 Confederates were killed or wounded. It was one of the most humiliating Union defeats of the war. The following day Taylor's army was repulsed when it attacked the Union army at Pleasant Hill. Nevertheless, stung by his defeat on the 8th and convinced that Taylor's army was much larger than it was, Banks gave the order to retire on the night of April 9.

April 15th, 1869: the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Texas v. White* that the state still had the right to sue in the federal courts despite having seceded in 1861. In a suit originally filed by the state in 1867, George Paschal argued on behalf of the state for an injunction preventing defendants George W. White, John Chiles, and others from transferring bonds they received from the secession-era Texas State Military Board for supplying the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. The most historically significant question involved was whether or not Texas, having seceded and not having completed Reconstruction, had status in the Union and therefore the right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. Paschal argued that the Union was indestructible and that the state's status in the Union therefore had been unchanged by the war. The defense argued that Texas by seceding from the Union and later waging a war against the United States, had lost the status of a state in the Union and therefore had no right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. In its five-to-three decision, read by Chief Justice S.P. Chase, the court held the Union to be indestructible and thus not dissoluble by any act of a state, the government, or the people. The court thus repudiated the doctrine of state sovereignty.

April 20th, 1928: On this day, Felix Huston Robertson died in Waco. Robertson, the only Texas-born general officer to serve the Confederacy, was born in 1839 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. His father, Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, also fought in the Civil War, and was for a time commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. Felix Robertson was appointed brigadier general in 1864. He was a harsh disciplinarian whose savage punishments and Indian-like features earned him the sobriquet "Comanche Robertson." The most controversial incident of his military tenure occurred in Saltville, Virginia. There, on October 3, 1864, troops under Robertson's command killed well over 100 wounded, mostly black survivors of a Union attack. Though Robertson was never charged with any crime, one of his subordinate officers was hanged for murder. After the war, Robertson returned to Texas, where he became an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans and served as the commander of the Texas Division in 1911. At the time of his death he was the last surviving general of the Confederacy.

April 25th, 1861: On this day, 500 Federal troops stranded at the port of Saluria in Calhoun County were forced to surrender to Confederate colonel Earl Van Dorn. Saluria, at the eastern end of Matagorda Island, was founded in the 1840s and was a thriving port and ranching center in the 1850s. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Federal troops flocked to the coast, hoping to find transport to the North. Van Dorn intercepted 500 of them at Saluria. After being paroled, they were allowed to sail for New York. During the federal blockade of 1862, when invasion seemed imminent, Saluria inhabitants fled to the mainland. Confederate troops stationed at nearby Fort Esperanze later burned the town, dismantled the lighthouse, and drove most of the cattle off the island. Confederate artillerymen defended the fort until November 29, 1863, when they retreated to the mainland. In June 1864 Federal troops left Fort Esperanze. Afterward, citizens began moving back to the island. What finally destroyed Saluria was hurricanes, in 1875 and 1886. By 1904 a rural school with one teacher and seven students was the only vestige of the community. The more famous nearby port of Indianola was similarly destroyed.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
CSA TEXAS GENERAL OF THE MONTH
JOHN CREED MOORE



John Creed Moore (February 28, 1824 – December 31, 1910) was a United States Army officer and a graduate of West Point. He is known for being a Confederate brigadier general during the Civil War for his works in the educational system in Texas.

Early life and career

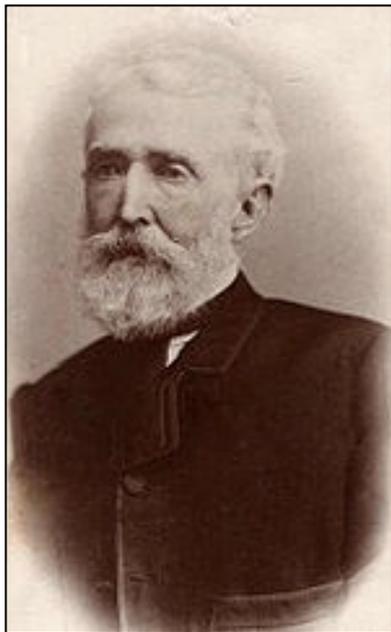
John Moore was born to Margaret Creed and Cleon Moore in 1824. Moore first went to Emory and Henry College and then graduated from West Point ranked seventeenth in his class in 1849. He joined the infantry and was commissioned a second lieutenant. Shortly after graduating Moore fought in the Seminole War. He was then stationed in Santa Fe, New Mexico, from 1852 to 1853, and as first lieutenant at Fort Union from 1853 to 1854. Moore resigned from his commission in 1855. He then became a professor at Shelby College in Kentucky.



CIVIL WAR SERVICE

Shortly after the Civil War began Moore joined the Confederate States Army as a Captain and was sent to Galveston, Texas, where he became commander, to begin working on defensive fortifications. While in Galveston John Creed Moore was partially responsible for raising and training the 2nd Texas Infantry Regiment and was elected its colonel. In 1862 Moore fought in the battle of Shiloh where he was commended for his bravery by Brig. Gen. John M. Withers.

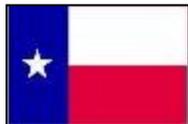
He was then promoted to brigadier general a month later on May 26, 1862, for his services at Shiloh. Moore then participated in the Second Battle of Corinth where he forced the Union troops to retreat over a mile away from their original position. Moore was then sent to reinforce the Confederate troops at Siege of Vicksburg and was then captured at Vicksburg's surrender. After a prisoner exchange, Moore was put under the command of General Hardee with whom he fought during part of the Chattanooga Campaign. Disputes between Hardee and Moore led to Moore requesting a transfer from Jefferson Davis. The request was denied and John Moore resigned his commission as a brigadier general in the Confederate service in February 1864.



John C. Moore 1890

Post Civil War

Once the Civil War ended, Moore moved back to Texas, where he began teaching again. From 1869 to 1870 he taught mathematics at the Coronal Institute in San Marcos. He also became the superintendent of several schools and taught in over five different schools. Moore died at the age of 86 on December 31, 1910, and was buried at Osage Cemetery.



TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE FROM REV. DON MAJORS TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN, SCV ATM DEPT, SCV



(continuation from last month)

Southern Greetings, Our Southern ancestors were extraordinary people, and their Southern children and grandchildren were extraordinary people as well. They fought to keep established walls that their parents and grandparents established with their own blood. Those "walls" are defined in many ways. They are called "Southern Principles." Those principles are bathed in Christian dogma, morality, ethics, trust, truth, and a Southern bond. A gentleman's Southern handshake did not require ink, paper, and pen. As a twelve-year-old boy, I remember going into the bank with my father, Reverend Walter A. Majors, (WW2 Veteran), to make a loan. My very Southern East Texas Momma need surgery. The banker shook my father's hand and handed him the money. There was no question or doubt. The bank would be paid back. Southern ethics. In 446 B.C., the King of Persia, allowed Nehemiah (his cupbearer) to come home to Jerusalem, to do a perusal of the needs in Jerusalem. The king had already allowed Ezra to come in 457 B.C. The king would allow the Jews to come home and pick up the pieces of their ravaged lives. Thirteen years later, Nehemiah and some of the Jews from Persia are seeing the city for the first time. Nehemiah viewed the walls of Jerusalem. Heartfelt sadness gripped him. The walls were broken down, and the gates were burned with fire. It pierced his heart. He wept over the ruins. After the War of Northern Aggression, can you imagine how our Southern ancestors felt emotionally as they viewed the charred remains of beautiful Southern cities such as Atlanta? As our tired Southern boys walked and limped along in rags and bare feet, can you imagine the pain they must have felt? Nehemiah encouraged the people to work and rebuild the walls. Nehemiah stated that "The people had a mind to work."

In Nehemiah 4:9, it tells us that Nehemiah met external opposition. The Scripture says, "Now when Sanballat (Syria) heard that we were building the wall, he was angry and greatly enraged, and he jeered at the Jews and said, "What are these feeble Jews doing?" Nehemiah states, "They laughed at us, and they despised us, but we built the wall anyway." Nehemiah went on to say, "And they plotted together to come and fight against Jerusalem and to cause confusion in it. But we prayed, and God protected us day and night." Message? There will always be "external opposition." When you are trying to do something worthwhile and morally good there will always be opposition. For the sake of time and space, just let me say that this "Sanballat" character from Syria was a "real peace-of-work." I guess every generation has them. He was determined to fight the Jews every step of the way. Message? As descendants of Confederate Veterans, we must know that we are not going to be loved and liked by the "Sanballat's" of the world. Does that stop us? No! We keep building the walls of Southern truth. What was the key for Nehemiah? The Scriptures say in verse 6, "The people had a mind to work." That's the key! Southern brothers, we MUST have a mind to work. Another thought to consider was that Nehemiah was not intimidated by those opposing him. Nehemiah said, "The God of Heaven Himself will prosper us. We are His servants, and we will arise and build." Nehemiah took his stand against the external circumstances. As a result, God gave Nehemiah a "window-of-opportunity." As the descendants of these "Southern Confederate Grandfathers," we have been given a "window-of-opportunity" to work and to labor for the Cause for which they fought. Time and opportunity is limited. We must work while it is day, for there comes a time when no man can work. I wish I could tell you that this is the end of the story, and everyone rides off into the sunset happy and contented. It never works that way. As long as we are on planet Earth there will be a battle. Read the Book of Nehemiah. Please know that our "Enemy" is not stupid.

In chapter five, there was internal opposition. Nehemiah said, "I became very angry when I heard their outcry and their words." He went on to say to his fellow Jews, "What you are doing is not good. Should you not walk in the fear of our God, because of the reproach of the nations and our enemies?" Message? We can persevere and fight through external opposition until the cows come home, but internal opposition is a much more dangerous foe to fight. Internal opposition can truly destroy you. It destroys families. It destroys churches. It destroys friendships, and yes, it can even destroy a nation. We can build the wall, but we must follow the admonition of Nehemiah back in 444 B.C., when he said to his people, "Let us rise up and build." What was good for 444 B.C., appears to be good for April 2017.

Blessings Reverend M. Don Majors
Texas Division Chaplain,
SCV ATM Dept. Chaplain, SCV

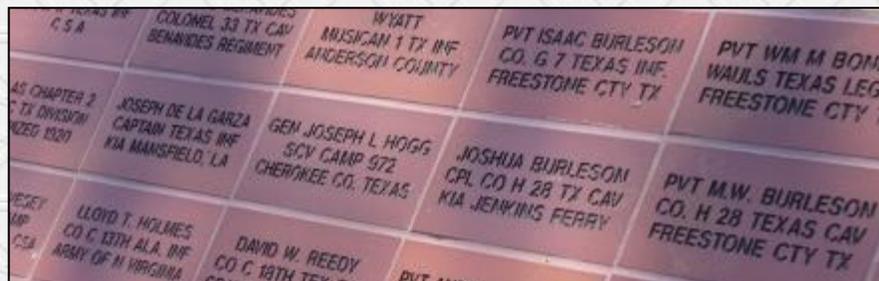




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. It is open for visitors 365 days per year. The sidewalks are lined with pavers that are engraved with information about brave men who fought for the Confederacy. 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: danieldyer497@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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Editor: dwrightfranklin1@yahoo.com

Please visit our website @

www.reaganscvcamp.org

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander-in-Chief

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Tuesday of Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas
Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of
Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84,& 287)
travel three blocks, turn right on
Crawford St., go one block Church is
on left)