



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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FEBRUARY 2014

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

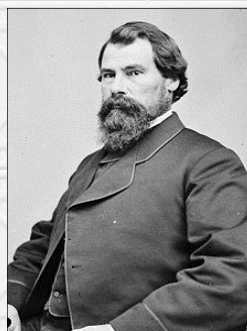
I was recently accused by an old friend of mine of trying to re-fight the War. Well, let me be clear I am not in any way trying to re-fight the war that my Great, Great Grandfathers fought- the War against Northern Aggression. No sir, not at all. How can you re-fight a fight that has never been over in the first place? What I am doing and what every Son of Confederate Veterans ought to be doing, that which he has sworn an oath to do, is to continue the fight my Grandfathers along with a host of other Southern men and women fought.

The War has never ended, not for or on either side. The conflict of the 1860s was raging long before that April day in 1861 at the little Fort off of the South Carolina Coast and it has continued to rage long after General Lee surrendered at that little Virginia Courthouse. I am personally glad that it is no longer a shooting war with guns and bullets and in many ways I wish that it had never been such. The War, as we down here in the South like to call it, was never first and foremost a shooting war with guns and bullets. It was rather (and still is) a war of ideas and principles. Our President Jefferson Davis prophetically declared that-

"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form....the contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena."

General Robert E. Lee stated that which was at the heart of the conflict- "Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles."

Do we as Southerners still hold to and believe in those principles that Lee and Davis said was what the fight was over? Can bayonets and bullets change the way a people think and believe? Well they can only do such if said people allows them to do so. No, the War is not being refought by anybody because the fighting has never ceased. It can be continued but not refought, at least not until it ends.



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

Now here is the question that needs to be asked of every SCV member? Do you realize that you as an SCV member are engaged in a war, a real fight? Some may say that they do not realize such nor intend to be in such. If that is true then I would ask why you took an oath to fulfill the Charge of the SCV?

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought..."

(continued on page 2)

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served
at each meeting.

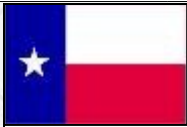
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of
Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287)
(across from UP train station) travel
three blocks, turn right on Crawford
St., go one block Church is on left

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



The Cause for which they fought is just another term for that which Davis and Lee called principles. In fact the Charge goes on to say- ***"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."***

When we as SCV members are sworn into the SCV we are sworn into this same conflict that sadly erupted into gunfire in 1861. The Yankees, who started the shooting war, began the conflict long before they actually invaded the South with repeated attacks against the South and her way of life, a way of life which was based upon and sprang forth from the principles and ideals that she held. After years of a war of words the North literally opened fire upon the South and after subduing Confederate Arms they have continued and continue to this very day to fire upon the South with words and ideas and intimidations in an effort to conquer Southern Hearts and Minds. A common weapon of the Yankee's continued War effort is to fire salvos of "racist" charges against anyone who dares to show their head for the Old south and her beliefs. This is just one example of the Yankee's continuing their aggressive warfare.

I get amazed and I must admit, momentarily disheartened at Southern men and women, and especially SCV men and UDC women, who either do not see and understand what the War was really about or who for one reason or another refuse to engage in the fight. Our enemies have not ceased to attack us but rather have been persistent and tireless in their efforts and campaigns to conquer Southern values and beliefs. Yankee imposed Reconstruction began before the smoke of the guns had cleared away and it has continued ever since. In the shooting war the Yankees sought to conquer our arms and sadly they did so. The Yankee Reconstruction efforts to conquer our minds and hearts have never ceased but rather have intensified over the last fifty years. And, as sad as the results of the shooting war were, the results of reconstruction are even sadder. Multitudes of Southerners have indeed had their hearts and minds conquered by Yankee ideology and of course these conquered ones have ceased to fight. They have made peace with their Yankee masters. There are however a few Southrons who have refused to surrender their minds and hearts and of course these are not refighting the war; no indeed these heroic souls are simply continuing the War.

Next month, God willing, I will continue with these thoughts and address the subject of one of the hottest spots where this war rages- the spot around the Confederate Battle Flag, the Saint Andrews Cross. Suffice it to say for the moment that Flags are symbols and that in spite of enemies from without and enemies from within who have attempted to change what that flag stood for, it still stands for those ideals and principles that Davis and both Lees spoke of, the Cause for which they fought. But let me close this month by asking each of my Southern readers and especially my fellow SCV members the following question. Which kind of Southerner are you, a conquered and subdued one who has made peace with our enemies or one who is still fighting the War?

Rudy Ray

Confederate Dates In February

Feb 9, 1861 Jefferson Davis & Alexander Stephens elected President & Vice President of Southern States.

Feb 23, 1861 Anderson County voted 870 to 15 to ratify Ordinance Secession.

Feb 22, 1862 Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of the Confederate States of America.

The photo above was taken at the Harrisburg Civil War Museum in Harrisburg

Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- Former Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Former Chaplain Rod Skelton
- Compatriot Tom James
- Quartermaster Frank Moore

Prayer List

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

"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."

-PRESEDENT
JEFFERSON DAVIS-

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Mar 18: Joe Walker, author of Harvest of Death: Battle of Jenkins Ferry, will be speaking to the Reagan Camp at our March 18th regular monthly meeting. (see page 4)

Mar 22: Camp Ford Living History Event
10am-4pm

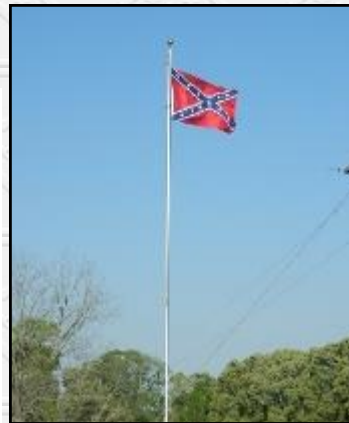
Mar 22: Dogwood Parade in Palestine

April: Confederate History Month

June 6-8: State Convention in Houston

July 16-19: National Reunion in Charleston

Oct 18th: Grave dedications in Houston County



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

"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-

The Reagan Guards will be having Drill Practice at 5:30pm, at the First Christian Church Parking lot, prior to the monthly meeting which is held on the third Tuesday of each month. We would love to have you participate. You can contact Rudy at 903-731-7045 or 903-724-3905 if you have questions.

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.



GUEST SPEAKER FOR UPCOMING MARCH MEETING OF THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP



Contact: Joe Walker
Phone 501-650-9946
Email: joepwalker@gmail.com

1864arkansas.com

Press Release

Historic Civil War Battle to be discussed

TWO TEXAS CONFEDERATE GENERALS WERE KILLED WITH A THIRD GENERAL CRITICALLY WOUNDED DURING THE BATTLE

Palestine, Texas, February 21, 2014:

On the morning of April 30th 1864, three Texas Brigadier Generals went into battle alongside the Saline River in southern Arkansas. Hours later, two would be dead and the third horribly wounded....

On Tuesday, March 18, 2014 at the First Christian Church at 113 East Crawford Street in Palestine, Texas, author Joe Walker will address the John H. Reagan Camp 2156 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The subject of his talk will be the role of Walker's Texas Division during the Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas on April 30, 1864. Walker has recently published a book, "Harvest of Death: The Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas."

The first major work on the battle in fifty years, author Joe Walker tells the story of two armies and their epic clash along the Saline River in southern Arkansas. Through the use of previously unpublished photographs and stories, Walker brings the battle to life as never before. Using a previously unpublished map of the battlefield, drawn by a Confederate engineer shortly after the battle, Walker shows the battle in a new light and changes forever the way historians believed the battle was fought. Walker also discusses the discovery of previously forgotten accounts of the battle that suggest the Federal Army used more than skill and tactics to out battle the Confederates - they may have outwitted the Confederates through one altered courier dispatch - an alteration that may have affected the outcome of the battle and changed the balance of power of Civil War Arkansas. The Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas was one of the most violent Civil War battles in our history with accusations of atrocities committed by both sides.

Author Joe Walker is a native of Arkansas, growing up just a few miles north of the Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield. He is a founding member of the Friends of Jenkins' Ferry Battlefield as well as the Jenkins' Ferry Chapter of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. In addition, he was a founding member of the General James McPherson camp of the Sons of Union Veterans and is a member of the Seven Generals Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Using battle maps as well as actual relics recovered from the battlefield, Walker will guide you through the morning of April 30, 1864 when thousands of Texans joined the fight as the Confederates sought to destroy the Federal Army along the Saline River in southern Arkansas. By days end, two of the beloved Texas Generals would be dead and a third clinging to life. It was a hard day for Texas.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CADET MEMEBERSHIP OFFER



I believe that the future of the Sons of Confederate Veterans lies with our young men. I am hoping to add 100 new Cadet members by the time we meet in Charleston in July.

As you may already know, a Cadet membership is for those young boys and men who have not reached 12 years of age. Their application for membership is basically the same as for a full membership, i.e., application, family lineage and documentation of their ancestor's Confederate service.

I strongly believe in this program. As my way of getting more young men involved, I am offering to assist them by paying their first years dues of \$10.00. I am also willing to assist in preparing their applications and family lineage.

Your assistance in helping me grow the Cadet program would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions, or comments, please contact me.

"For the Cause"

Bob Rubel

1st Lt. Commander

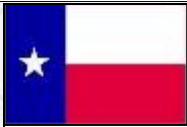
Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937

Sons of Confederate Veterans

(817) 483-6288 - shop

(817) 929-5576 - cell



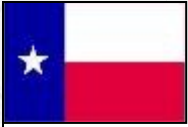


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

PICTURES OF THE FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING

WE HAD A GREAT TURNOUT WITH 47 IN ATTENDANCE.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY**
PICTURE BELOW IS FROM THE ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

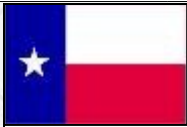


Washington & Lee University

The University is named for two of the most influential men to American history. George Washington whose generous endowment of \$20,000 in 1796 helped the school survive, and Robert E. Lee, whose presidency and innovative leadership brought the University into the national limelight.

Honor is the moral cornerstone of Washington & Lee University. Since Robert E. Lee's presidency, the concept of honor has been the guiding principle of life in the University. The commitment to honor is recognized by every student, faculty member, administrator, and staff member of the University. Providing the common thread woven through the many aspects of this institution, honor creates a community of trust and respect affecting fundamentally the relationships of all its members.

The centrality of honor at Washington & Lee is contained in its Honor System, a legacy of Robert E. Lee.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

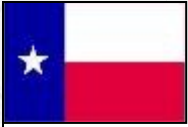
PICTURE BELOW IS FROM THE

ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



February

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1 1852—to Custis You must press forward in your studies. You must be No. 1. It is a fine number. Easily found & remembered. Simple & unique
2 undated to wife. You must endeavor to enjoy the pleasure of doing good. That is all that makes life valuable.	3 1865—to wife. I grieve over the death of my darling little niece. How our pleasures in life go out.	4 1867— I feel honored at what you say is the prevailing wish that I should accept the nomination of Governor, however, my feelings induce me to prefer private life.	5 undated to Custis. Remember me to all friends, my dear son, & give much love to your mother, Fitzhugh, & all the girls.	6 1867— To Robert. I commend you for not wishing to go in debt, or to proceed faster in your operations than prudence dictates.	7 1864— The army has been called to the obligation of a proper observance of the Sabbath—none but duties strictly necessary shall be performed on Sunday.	8 1862—to wife. It is necessary we should be humble & taught to be less boastful, less selfish, & more devoted to right & justice to all the world.
9 undated—to wife. I am willing to starve myself, but cannot bear my men or horses to be pinched.	10 1862—to Sec of War Benjamin. I exceedingly dislike to yield an inch of territory to our enemies.	11 undated to wife. We must make up our minds to meet with reverses and overcome them.	12 1848—to Agnes. You must therefore study hard & be a very nice girl.	13 1848— How it will all end I cannot say, but will trust to a kind Providence, who will, I believe, order all things for the best.	14 1865 He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.	15 1869— Mr. N. Burwell Be diligent in the instruction of your children, & begin by teaching them the great love of God for them.
16 1863—to a son. I am cheered in my downward path in life by the onward & rising course of my dear sons.	17 1866—to Sen Howard. The act of Virginia in withdrawing herself from the United States carried me along as a citizen of Virginia.	18 undated—to wife God, I hope, will shield us and give us success.	19 undated—to Carter Lee. Your riches consist in your children.	20 1863—to Agnes. This morning the glorious sun is out, & will soon warm & dry us. How good is God!	21 1865—to wife. Trusting to a merciful God, who does not always give the battle to the strong, I pray we may not be overwhelmed.	22 1865— A few retaining organization & acting in concert accomplish far more than a larger number scattered & disorganized.
23 1862—to Custis. All must be sacrificed to the country. May God protect you & shield you from all harm.	24 undated-to a son In these times of trouble I am always anxious about those away from me.	25 1853—to Annie. My limited time does not diminish my affection for you nor prevent my thinking of you. At dawn when I rise, & all day my thoughts revert to you.	26 1862—to a daughter. I pray day & night for you. May Almighty God guide, guard, & protect you! Write me when you can, ...your devoted father.	27 undated-to Sam George. The great God of heaven takes us at the period when it is best for us to go, & we can only gratefully acknowledge His mercy & be resigned to His will.	28 1870- Every beat of our hearts marks our progress through life & admonishes us of the steps we make towards the grave & thus every moment reminded to prepare for our summons.	



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
THE ARTICLE BELOW WAS SUBMITTED BY
REAGAN CAMP HISTORICIAN GARY WILLIAMS



Excerpt from "The Last Invasion"

By Allen Guelzo

The General Plan of Attack Was Unchanged

The sun rose on July 3rd behind a thin layer of "cumulo-stratus clouds" (according to Professor Michael Jacobs' relentless meteorological record keeping) which eventually burned off or blew away by noon. Temperatures outside the shade of the oak trees were already in the mid-70s by seven o'clock, and the atmosphere was charging with the edgy promise of a thunderstorm in the afternoon.

Men also began stirring on the skirmish lines between the two armies, "making the most economical use of any little depression, or a fence-rail or two from the fences thrown down during the night," and beginning the familiar crackle of skirmish firing. Four-man skirmish teams "acted together, firing by volley into any puff of smoke that would be thrust out by the enemy." It did not take long for the firing to begin taking its toll, and even though skirmish fire was going to do little or nothing to determine the overall outcome of the battle, the men it killed would be just as dead as if they had been heroically leading the last brave charge of the war. Skirmishers who were too successful violated an unspoken rule of fairness, and when several Confederates "were able to reckon their game with every shot," their Federal opponents shouted "the wildest imprecations" at them "and threats were made that if taken they would get no quarter."

But for all the threats, the skirmishers of the 14th Connecticut actually felt "relief and gladness" when a wounded Confederate, "trying, by a series of flops, to drag his body up the slope to the shelter of his own lines," finally succeeded in getting out of range. Later, a solitary rebel "was seen to rise... and advance toward the Federals with his hand raised." The Union fire slackened, and the word was passed down the skirmish line, *Wait till we see what he wants*. The rebel skirmisher "suddenly dropped upon the grass and for an instant was lost to the sight." But in a moment, the Federal skirmishers cheered "as hearty as if given in a charge." The Confederate had heard a wounded Yankee "lying helpless on the ground between the lines... begging in this agonizing thirst for a drink" and "had gone forward to give some comfort to his distressed enemy." Once he had "performed his act of mercy," he sprinted back to his own skirmish line, and the cry went up from the Confederates, *Down, Yanks; we're going to fire*, and the soldiers returned to the business at hand of killing one another.

The incident mentioned above took place at the Battle of Gettysburg



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP FEBRUARY SPEAKER DONALD KENNEDY “ARE YOU FROM DIXIE?”



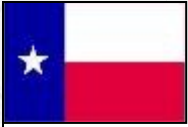
Best selling author, Walter Donald Kennedy, presented a program titled “Are You From Dixie?” at the February meeting. He explained not only how the South became known as “Dixie” but also the many differences between the north and south which led to military conflict in 1861. Dixie’s defeat in 1865 not only made big government in America possible but also made it inevitable. Mr. Kennedy mentioned many facts in his presentation. A few of them are mentioned below.

Although the liberal media and many people in America try to say that Generals Lee and Jackson were dishonorable men, they couldn’t be more wrong. Both Lee and Jackson were very honorable men who were fighting a war for something much larger than slavery. Contrary to what you hear today, Robert E. Lee was NOT pro-slavery. In fact, he owned no slaves. When he surrendered to General Grant, he surrendered to a slave holder, because Grant did in fact still own slaves when the war ended.

General Jackson owned a few slaves, but they were more like family than slaves. In those days, some people treated slaves as less than human, but Jackson treated them with respect. While attending worship one Sunday, he and his slaves were all sitting on the same pew. When a church member told him that there was another place that slaves could sit, he stated that he allowed his “children” to sit with him at church. These are not the words of someone who hated blacks. His desire was for the south to be independent from the government that was intruding on their lives. He once stated that he did not desire his independence to outlive his country. He was willing to die to ensure that his country stayed strong. Although history books will tell you that the war between the states was fought over slavery, the truth is that it was fought over states rights. The south wanted the government that was established by our forefathers to be preserved as written. If you will check true history, you will see that Karl Marx was Lincoln’s overseas allies. The father of communism, as Lincoln, believed in government ruling the people. The constitution states that the people will rule the country. There is a vast difference.

So where did Dixie come from? Some say that it came from the paper money that was printed and used in New Orleans. Since gold was heavy and hard to carry, the “Dix Note” was used for payment in New Orleans. Since there was a huge amount of trade there (because of shipping on the Mississippi), these notes were spread throughout and widely accepted. Others say that it came from the Mason-Dixon Line. This was a line drawn in 1735 on behalf of King George 2. It was drawn to stop the fighting over a border that was being disputed by two groups. Once the line was drawn, it put an end to which side was right and ended the bloodshed. Still others say it was named after Dixy’s Plantation. The Dixy Plantation was a place where slaves were treated so well that all slaves dreamed of one day being there. The problem with this theory was that the Dixy Plantation was located in Manhattan. And during the war, the Dixy Plantation had a LOT of slaves. They were not against slavery at all.

Are you from Dixie? The answer to this question has more to do with where your heart is located, that is, what you believe is worth giving your life to defend than where you are born or live—but it does help to know what Dixie is all about. Does Dixie matter today? Well, in a letter to Lord Action in 1866, General Lee noted that without states rights, America would become “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.” He said that he considered states rights as the chief source of stability to our political system and that consolidation of the states into one vast republic would change our country as he knew it. He knew the south was right in 1861, because America was right in 1776.



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
FEBRUARY SPEAKER DONALD KENNEDY
“ARE YOU FROM DIXIE?”**



The south was fighting for states rights above all else. It felt that government should be for the people instead of the people being for the government. Did states lose rights when the north won the war? Just look at what has happened to states rights. Arizona was told by the government to stop enforcing laws in reference to illegal aliens. When a big majority of California voters voted against gay marriage in their state, the government stepped in and said that they had to allow gay marriage. This is just what the south was fighting to prevent. They didn't want government dictating what they could do as a state. America as we know it is just a reflection of what it was before the war between the states.

Patrick Henry once said that the first thing at heart is American liberty. The second thing is Union. This is a vast contrast to what Abraham Lincoln felt about the Union. Although the constitution said that the people have the right to be governed by the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln felt that the states rights came second to the Union's rights. Lincoln had no authorization to invade the sovereign states, but did so anyway.

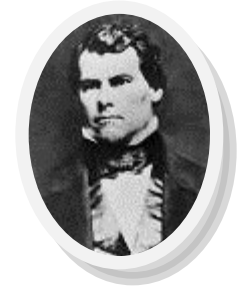
Robert E. Lee said, "Duty then is the most sublime word in the English language. Do your duty in all things, you cannot do more, and you should never wish to do less." He saw his duty as to his & future generations. He also said, "We had sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend, for which we were in duty bound to do our best, even if we perished in the endeavor." They didn't just fight for themselves. They fought for the future generations to come.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156
FEBRUARY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN
CONTRIBUTED BY DAN DYER



February 7, 1857 John H. Reagan took seat in the 35 Congress.



Feb. 14, 1858 John H. Reagan elected as Secretary of Democratic Caucus in Washington to attempt alignment on Kansas State Admittance Bill.



February 4, 1861 John H. Reagan among 7 men elected to represent Texas as Succession Convention in Montgomery, Alabama

February 22, 1911 State Treasurer Sam Sparks issued a \$10,000 check to Mrs. John H. Reagan for Reagan/s letters and state papers, approved by State Legislature and Governor Colquitt.



February 15, 1951 Marker honoring John H. Reagan placed by the Texas Society Daughters of American Colonists at Reagan Home site in Palestine, Texas.





TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE BY REVEREND DON MAJORS "THE GOOD SAMARITAN"



In the very well-known story of "The Good Samaritan," Jesus is confronted by lawyers in Luke 10:25-29. In their attempt to trap Him with their question, "And who is my neighbor?" (Luke 10:29) Jesus responds by giving them the story of "The Good Samaritan" in Luke 10:30-37.

There are various types of love that are described in God's Word. It would be an exhaustive discussion in a setting such as this, but allow me to mention one of these examples of love. One example is, "Love of neighbor." This type of love is shown and expressed in works of mercy. In this example of love, Jesus tells us to love God, love our neighbor, and we are to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. The love of neighbor will always accompany the love of God (Matt 5:29-30; Matt 6:24; Matt 22:39).

As the story goes, a man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, when he fell into the hands of robbers. They stripped him of his clothes, and they beat him, and they went away leaving him half dead.

Jesus continues the story by telling us that a religious leader saw the man and passed him by. Of all the people that should have stopped and helped this helpless man, it should have been the religious leader. In verse 32, Jesus tells us that another leader also passed the man on the other side. Surely, these are the two men that you automatically think should have stopped and given assistance to this poor helpless soul, but sadly, they passed him by without rendering any aide.

Approximately ten years ago, I was in the Scroll Christian Bookstore in Tyler, Texas. At that time, the Scroll had numerous framed pictures on their walls of General Robert E. Lee, General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and General George Washington kneeling and praying by his horse. This is not a common thing. It is also at The Scroll that I bought one of my favorite books, "General Robert E. Lee, The Christian," and "The Illustrated Confederate Reader." I personally believe that a business such as this deserves our patronage.

One of the framed pictures that was on the wall was by artist William L. Maughan, and the picture was entitled, "The Noble General." The true story was typed in an envelope attached to the back of the frame. Perhaps you are aware of this painting and the true story of July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg. I had to have it! The picture hangs on the wall in my study.

General Lee and his army are leaving Gettysburg. As they are exiting the battlefield, General Lee sees a young Yankee soldier lying wounded on the ground. This union soldier spotted General Lee and his Confederate Army as they were leaving, and according to the union soldier's account, anger grew up within him. In his words, people from the South were like the scum of the earth. He had been taught to hate the Confederacy, the Confederate soldier, the South, and this General Lee.

However, something amazing happened to totally revolutionize this young Yankee soldier's life. To his astonishment, General Lee stopped his army's progression when he spotted the wounded soldier. General climbed off Traveler, took a canteen filled with water, and the General went over to the young man and bent down beside him. He wished the soldier well and prayerful recovery to his injuries. The young soldier was moved beyond words. He said later on, "(Lee) He had the kindest eyes I have ever seen." Everything this young man had believed about Southerners was crushed in those few brief moments in the presence of the great Robert E. Lee.

Just as this young union soldier had built up hatred in his heart against the Confederacy, the Jews had a hatred in their hearts for Samaritans. But who was it that stopped and gave aide to the poor beaten man on the side of the road? It was a Samaritan.

We Southern folks know General Robert E. Lee by many names and titles, but I believe one of the greatest titles we could describe him by would be, "General Robert E. Lee, The Good Samaritan."

Southern Blessings,

Reverend Don Majors

Texas Division 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. 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 purchase a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyder497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224

JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE, TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63	PVT WM. H. NIX CO. K 22ND TEXAS INF
GEORGE KNOX GIBSON PVT. CO. B 12TH TEXAS CAVALRY, CSA	WILLIAM H. CRIST COMPANY I 7 TX CAV C S A.	PVT JOHN FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF KIA GAINES MILL

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.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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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)