



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 10

OCTOBER 2015

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Earnest "Bones" Jones used to write a column in the Palestine Herald Press called "Rattling Around With Bones Jones." Often entertaining, the column had lots of historical nuggets as well.

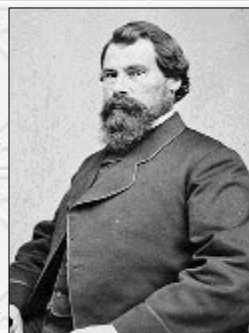
This month, I'm doing a little rattling around. First off, I would like to take a moment and remember a fine Camp member we lost last week. Tom James had for years participated in the Val Verde Battery SCV and was active in our camp until ill health forced him to cut back. Tom had supplied our camp with our cannons and was obviously instrumental in so many dedications and events where the cannons were displayed.

Beyond his SCV service,

Tom was a good, Christian gentleman. I spent many fun hours with Tom in the SCV, Masonic lodge, church, and just running up and down the road. I thank God for giving me such a good friend and compatriot. God speed brother.

On another note, a book review:

With all the anti-anything Confederate, I came across something written by Lewis Grizzard years ago. We lost Lewis over 21 years ago and that doesn't seem possible. A writer for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, his column was carried in the Herald-Press. He was also a best-selling author, Sports Editor for the Chicago Sun Times, and recorded



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

several top selling comedy tapes and cds.

Lewis was unapologetically Southern. He bemoaned everything Yankee, and lamented such Northern intrusions as those on our food.

-Continued on next page-

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served
at each meeting.

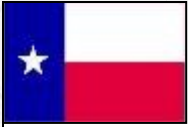
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH BY DAVID FRANKLIN PG 2



He asked, "Why do Yankees cook their tomatoes and eat their green beans raw?"

One of his best books is "Southern by the Grace of God," which I enthusiastically endorse. No, you won't agree with everything he says, but his comments are very "on spot" to me. I quote from his first column that appears in the book?

"I don't go around sulking about the fact that the South lost the Civil War. But I am aware that once upon a long time ago, a group of Americans saw fit to rebel against what they thought was an overbearing federal government. There is no record anywhere that indicates anybody in my family living in 1861 owned slaves. As a matter of fact, I come from a long line of sharecroppers, horse thieves, and used car dealers. But a few of them fought anyway—not to keep their slaves, because they didn't have any. I guess they simply thought it was the right thing to do at the time.

Whatever their reasons, there was a citizenry that once saw fit to fight and die and I come from all that, and I look at those people as brave and gallant, and a frightful force until their hearts and their lands were burnt away.

I will never turn my back on that heritage. I am proud to be a Southerner. If I've said it once, I've said it a thousand times? I'm an American by birth, but I'm Southern by the grace of God."

Man I miss Lewis!

David Franklin

Commander: John H. Reagan Camp 2156



Prayer List

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



Above: Picture taken by Stephanie Hilgert Ford at the Pea Ridge/Elkhorn Tavern reenactment.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Nov 7— Grapevine Veteran Parade 2015. From 10:00am to 12:00 pm . Parade will include floats, marching bands & military & antique vehicles. The SCV will be participating in this parade.

Nov 17 — Reagan Camp November Monthly Meeting

Jan 16, 2016 - Hill Country Camp 1938 hosts the Annual Birthday Banquet for Generals Robert E. Lee and T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson at 6 pm. For more info call: Camp Commander, Jim Maxwell, 830-796-3142



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.reaganascvcamp.org

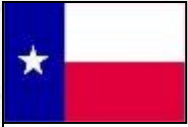
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

"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-

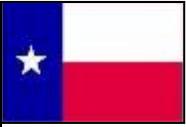


DAVIS/REAGAN UDC CHAPTER 2292 PRESIDENT DOLLY JEFFUS WE APPRECIATE YOU



Ms. Dollye Jeffus recently announced that she was resigning her position as the president of the Davis/Reagan UDC Chapter 2292 due to health problems. She said that she felt it was time for her to pass the torch to someone younger and in better health. Dollye has been a member of the Davis/Reagan Chapter for going on 40 years, and has served as the president of the chapter for about half of that time. Dollye said, "It is bittersweet, because I love honoring our ancestors". The John H. Reagan Camp appreciates all that Dollye has done through the years for our confederate ancestors. Thank You Dollye for all that you have done in honoring our heroes! We Love You!



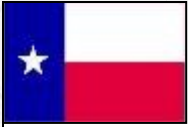


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER MEETING PICTURES



We had 20 people at the October meeting. It was Mexican food night with a meal that consisted of homemade enchiladas, refried beans, Spanish rice, chips, homemade salsa, cherry pie, pound cake and ice cream. We had food left over, so please plan on meeting with us next month if you haven't been coming to the meetings.



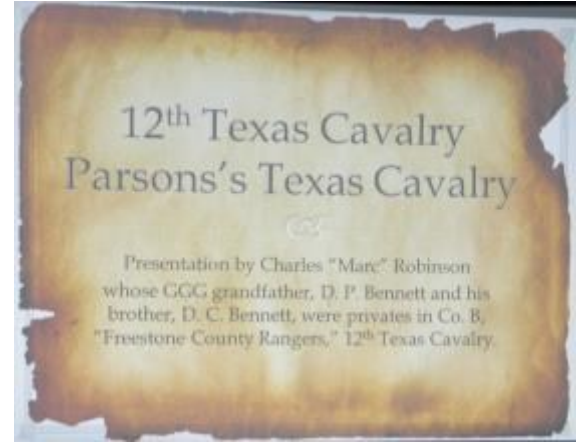


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY MARC ROBINSON



Marc Robinson brought an excellent power point presentation to the Reagan Camp on the 12th Texas Cavalry, which was also known as Parson's Texas Cavalry. Marc's gr-gr-great grandfather, D.P. Bennet, was a private in Co. B. "Freestone Country Rangers", 12th Texas Cavalry. Gary Gibson's ancestor also fought in the 12th

Marc reminded us that much more has been written about battles that were east of the Mississippi than the battles that were west of the Mississippi. The men who fought west of the Mississippi in the Confederate Army of the Trans-Mississippi felt this theater of war merited more attention by historians.



Marc noted a quote by Col. W. H. Parsons to a confederate reunion in 1878, where Col. Parsons said, *"The Texas Regiments of Virginia may have for a time succeeded in keeping the Federal armies out of Richmond, but the army of the Trans-Mississippi... did keep formidable Federal armies out of Texas, and never permitted hostile foot to march over her soil."*

George Hogan, Co. E. of the 12th stated, *"It was a noted fact that whether fighting as a company, battalion, or regiment, the brigade was never whipped"*

Marc reminded us that the Texans followed their officers out of personal devotion to them rather than because of their rank. Parson's 12th was made up mostly of men who were young and ready to fight. The men joined for various reasons, but they all held one common belief; the desire to protect Texas from invasion and occupation.

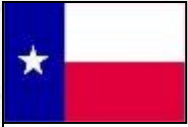


Texas troops were aggressive fighters and preferred to take the offensive. In most every skirmish from Missouri to Louisiana, they struck first. They loved to charge and gained a reputation along the Mississippi River for Wild charges and fearless & violent fighting. A member of Parsons' Brigade in 1862 noted the Federals were "afraid even to send out scouts, for fear that we will bush-whack them....[They] have a wholesome dread for the Texans."

From there initial training camp near Waxahachie in July 1861 to Camp Hebert, near Hempstead, the 12th drilled & became a very effective fighting force. The training proved invaluable since they fought in about 50 different engagements. Parson' 12th Texas, presented by far the most disciplined force in the brigade,

the brigade gained fame.

At Camp Hebert near Hempstead, the desire for action & the inactivity was beginning to tell on the 12th Texas Cavalry. Therefore,, Col. Parsons came up with ways to occupy the men & improve their skill at warfare at the same time. He Challenged other regiments to drill contests with a prize of a horse & saddle worth \$1000. Some of the competition was jumping over 4 ft rails & 5 ft ditches for horse and cavalrymen. This training proved invaluable as they became a very effective fighting force as they engaged in war & because of this, the 12th remained mounted throughout the war.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY MARC ROBINSON



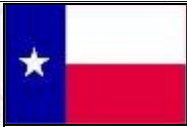
The twelfth's effectiveness working well together during the war can be contributed to a great extent to Col. Parsons. L.T. Wheeler wrote in 1903, "As a horseman, I can say he had no superior in the Confederate army; proud, well equipped, he looked a very knight of chivalry; brave and of commanding voice, which could be heard above the din of battle, his white plume could always be seen in the front of the battle; with true military genius he was always quick to take advantage of the enemy's mistake; resolute and self-confident, and confident of the valor of his men, he often turned what seemed to be defeat into victory." It was said that no commander west of the Mississippi could deliver more fiery, colorful, and enthusiastic speeches from the saddle.



The 12th Texas first deployed to guard the Texas coast below Houston anticipating an invasion from Galveston. Wetlands and concentration of men caused much sickness at Sims Bayou & about four dozen soldiers died from Typhoid & pneumonia.

On March 1, 1862, the 12th Texas Cavalry left the coast & headed back to Hempstead to prepare for their March to Missouri. In the spring of 1862, the Confederate Army in Arkansas desperately needed reinforcing to prevent the Federal advance toward Little rock. Part of the regiment spent three weeks on the Mississippi River, but finally Col. Parsons sent word to his men via towns folk for them to consolidate in Little Rock.

Within a few weeks after crossing the Red River into Arkansas, the 12th Texas Cavalry would play a pivotal role in defending Arkansas. These successful efforts gained the 12th Texas Cavalry the reputation that kept their regiment mounted when the Confederate higher command dismounted all others. Lt. Col. Giddings of the 21st Texas Cavalry sought out Col. Parsons to save his regiment's horses & Col. N. M. Burford of the 19th & Lt. Col. C.I. Morgan quickly figured out the advantages of joining the brigade Parsons's commanded. The Texas troops arrived just in time to prevent the fall of Little Rock. Col. Parsons's own regiment played an extremely important role in defending Arkansas and preventing any Federal move toward Texas. When they arrived at the Arkansas capital, there was not a Confederate flag flying on the Capital, but the impetuous Texans immediately took charge and remedied that. Texan Lt. George Ingram wrote, "These Arkansawyers were just about to give up before we got here, and there are many union men in this place." One of Parsons' Rangers in Little Rock wrote, "Most every farm was seen smoking with burning cotton. More than \$50,000,000 worth has been burned up along the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers during the last month." The owners were burning their own cotton to prevent it from falling into enemy hands. The price of cotton soared from 10 cents a pound in 1860 to \$1.89 a pound in 1863-1864.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY MARC ROBINSON



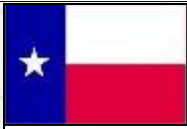
The 12th Texas Cavalry engaged in battle near Searcy, Arkansas at Whitney's Lane as they fought a union foraging party, supported by infantry and cavalry, 300 strong. According to historian, Anne Bailey, the union foraging party's orders were to , "empty cellars and clear the fields of all foodstuff." Major Emory W. Rogers, with only a small detachment of about 100 men from the 12th Cavalry and 60 Arkansans (160 men total) completely surprised the Federals as the charged. The battle lasted only about 45 minutes. The battle resulted in 3 C.S.A killed, 1 missing & 1 wounded while federal numbers were 35 dead, 2 missing, & 46 wounded. (see historical marker at right)



Of most importance was not the size of the battle, but the hope it gave to Arkansans. According to Dr. Anne Bailey, Major Rogers was then a hero, and his Texans had accomplished "one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war," and the people had renewed confidence in the Confederacy. The San Antonio Herald printed, "The campaign in Arkansas will be looked to with much interest by the people of Texas, as it is generally understood that the Federals now in that State are trying to work their way through to Texas to 'wipe us out.'" Henry Orr, one of four brothers serving in the 12th wrote his sister Molley the following: "It does me good to know that we will be placed between the enemy and Texas."

Throughout June 62' the Confederates were in constant contact with Federal pickets. One Texan bragged, "The enemy could not stand the Ranger's war-whoop." Henry Orr said in his journal, "The Yankees are as afraid as death of the Texans and curse us for everything they can think of, for 'bushwacking' them." Gill McKay of Taylor's 17th Texas Cav. Regiment described a charge from a distance of about 400 yards upon a group of Federals, "our men commenced yelling, and for five minutes there was one of the most unearthly screams that I ever heard—it was fearful." "The Feds skedaddled." "When the enemy first saw us, they thought we were Arkansawyers and intended to fight them to the last, but when we raised the yell, their commander told them that 'they were the d..m Texans, to look out for themselves.'" A union private wrote, "fighting the Texans is like walking into a den of wildcats."

When the 12th Cavalry had started the war, they carried shotguns for the most part. But as they defeated the Yankees, they would acquire the Union weaponry. The troops received a big compliment as they stopped to rest in the camps of Walker's divisions when J.P. Blessington of the



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP OCTOBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY MARC ROBINSON



Sixteenth Texas Infantry commented: "As they passed by us, I could not but admire their horsemanship; they all appeared to be excellent horsemen, and at a distance their general appearance was decidedly showy and gallant." He noticed their uniforms "contained as many colors as the rainbow" and "their arms consisted mostly of Enfield rifles, slung to their saddles, while around the waist of each was buckled a heavy cavalry sword, which clattered at every movement of their horses. A pair of holster pistols attached to the pommels of their saddles completed their equipment."

Marc told us a lot of information on other engagements of the 12th Cavalry against the Union forces. In all, they fought in about 50 different engagements and won almost all of them. They were definitely an elite force for the Confederacy.

Shortly after nine o'clock on May 20, while the troops were drilling, "a courier on a fast horse" raced into camp, hit the ground running, and asked for the brigade commander. Parsons came out of his tent, conferred briefly with the courier, and asked his sergeant major to assemble his troops. Lacking his usual sparkle and charm, he addressed his boys for the last time.

"Soldiers," Parsons began, "from all the information I can gather, the Trans-Mississippi Department has been surrendered." He briefly thanked his officers and men for their loyalty and confidence in him. Parsons then asked his officer "to divide the teams and wagons" among the men. "Go home," he concluded, "the war is over!" Then he turned and disappeared into his tent.

The End of the War

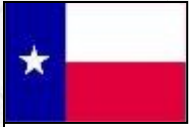
The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors database lists 1,625 men on the roster for the 12th Texas Cavalry Regiment. It was organized in August, 1861. The regiment was included in the surrender on June 2, 1865 by Gen. E. Kirby Smith. The 12th Texas Cavalry actually disbanded on May 20, 1865 at the little village of Sterling, Texas on the east bank of the Little Brazos River in Robertson County Texas.

Marc credited and gave reference to the following books, "Between the Enemy and Texas: Parsons's Texas Cavalry in the Civil War," by Anne J. Bailey and "The Ragged Rebel," by B. P. Gallaway.

The picture to the right is a group of Confederate Veterans at the W.L. Moody Camp 87 Reunion around 1900 in Fairfield, Texas. Some of these veterans were most likely members of the 12th Texas Cavalry which was so feared by the Yankees.



A group of Confederate Veterans at the W.L. Moody Reunion about 1900.



JOHN H. REAGAN MEMORIAL OCTOBER 10, 2015 REAGAN PARK STATUE: PALESTINE, TEXAS

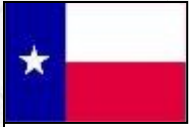


John H. Reagan Birthday Celebration was hosted by the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC and the John H. Reagan Camp 2156 SCV both of Palestine, Texas. There were many members of neighboring UDC Chapters and SCV Camps who assisted in the ceremony.

UDC Chapters that participated were: Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 (hostess chapter); Moses M. Buckner Chapter 2442; Emma Sansom Chapter 2701; & the Mollie Moore Davis Chapter 217. SCV camps that participated were: Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124; General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972; Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241; The Cross of St. Andrews Camp 2009; & the John H. Reagan Camp 2156.

We were very appreciative of all who helped and/or attended this birthday celebration for a great Texan and son of the South. Dr. Ben Procter, Professor of History at Texas Christian University and Reagan biographer, included John H. Reagan in his list of the "four greatest Texans of the 19 century", along with Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and Jim Stephen Hogg. Reagan County, Texas was named in his honor.

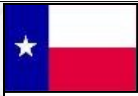




JOHN H. REAGAN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 10, 2015 REAGAN PARK: PALESTINE, TEXAS



The John H. Reagan Camp would like to say "Thank You" to everyone who came to the John H. Reagan Birthday Celebration. We really appreciate the support of all of those who attended.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

BATTLE OF ELKHORN TAVERN/PEA RIDGE REENACTMENT

PHOTOS BY STEPHANIE HILGERT FORD



The John H. Reagan Camp had several members who attended the reenactment at Pea Ridge National Military Park in Arkansas. It was an awesome event with a great turnout.

Pictured at left; from left to right: Calvin Nicholson, Richard Carlson, Matt Graham, unknown color bearer, Billy Ford, Frank Moore, & Kirby McCord discuss strategy before the battle.

The Battle of Pea Ridge was known as the battle of Elkhorn Tavern by the Confederates. The upper floors of the tavern served as a makeshift hospital for wounded troops. Many underwent surgery and amputations with no anesthetic. For a short time, this building served as Confederate General [Earl Van Dorn](#)'s headquarters. The tavern was hit many times by gunfire during the battle, including a cannonball that tore through the second floor, but the building remained standing.



Frank Moore

Calvin Nicholson



Above: Elkhorn Tavern. It is located on the "Trail of Tears". From 1837 to 1839, there were more than 11,000 Indians who passed by the tavern.

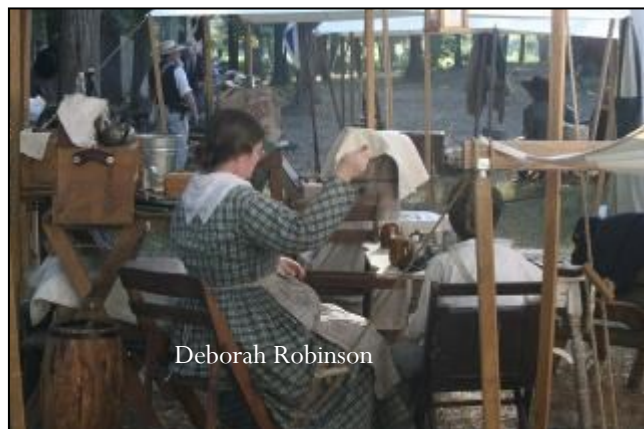
Left: It only seemed fitting for the Van Dorn flag to be present during the advancing of the line at the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern, since it was Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn who launched the counter attack of Union Brig. Gen. Samuel Curtis on March 6-8, 1862.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP PEA RIDGE REENACTMENT PICTURES PICTURES BY STEPHANIE HILGERT FORD



Frank
Moore



Deborah Robinson



Channa Robinson



Craig Robinson



Channa Robinson

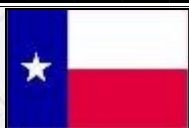


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP PEA RIDGE REENACTMENT PICTURES PICTURES BY STEPHANIE HILGERT FORD



The Reagan Camp would like to say "Thank You" to Stephanie Hilgert Ford for allowing us to use her pictures in the October Newsletter. It has allowed those who could not attend to be able to see the reenactment.





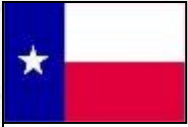
JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP **PEA RIDGE REENACTMENT PICTURES** **PICTURES BY STEPHANIE HILGERT FORD**



Caraline Robinson

The turnout for the reenactment at Pea Ridge was much better than most people expected. You can tell that it was BIG by these pictures





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
UPCOMING NOVEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
WILL BE BY JOE OWEN: BIO & TOPIC IS BELOW**



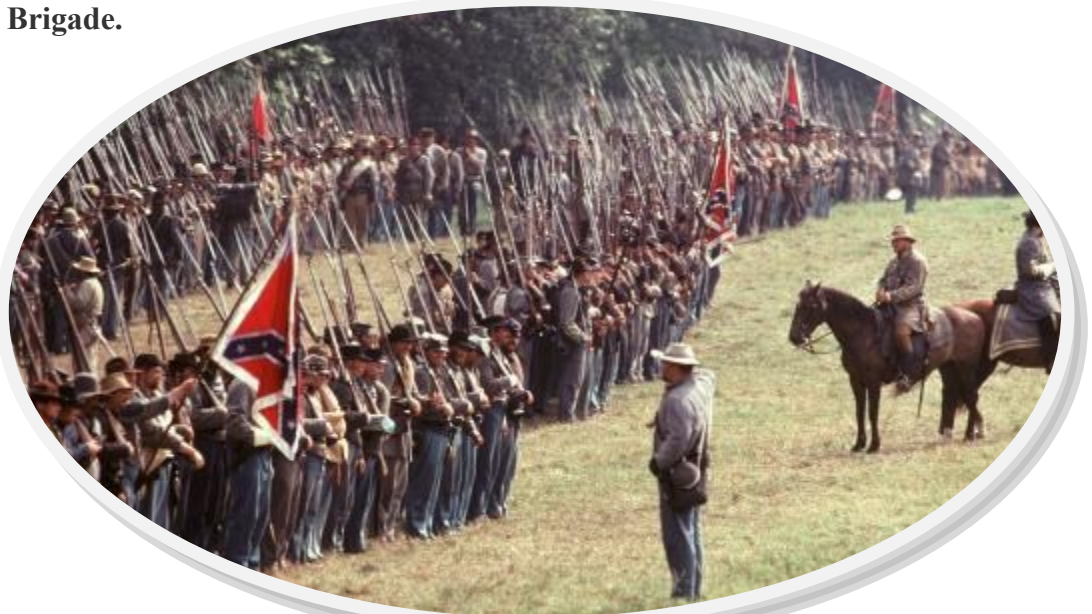
I am looking forward to speaking to the John H. Reagan Camp on November 17th! Here is my brief bio and what "Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory With Hood's Texas Brigade."

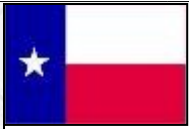
My brief biography: I am a National Park Ranger at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Park in Johnson City, Texas. Having served 15 years in the U.S. Navy, I attended college at East Central University in Ada, Oklahoma receiving a Bachelor's Degree in History and a Masters Degree in Secondary Education. I taught Social Studies for eight years in Oklahoma, Texas and Oregon before changing careers to work for the National Park Service. A life long student and "arm chair historian" of the Civil War and American History, I became interested in the history of Hood's Texas Brigade and the battles they fought in. "Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory with Hood's Texas Brigade" is my first book and I am currently researching and editing for an upcoming book about the reminiscences of the soldiers of Hood's Texas Brigade who fought at the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) on September 17, 1862.

About "Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory With Hood's Texas Brigade." The Texans from Hood's Texas Brigade and other regiments who fought at Gettysburg on 1-3 July 1863 described their experiences of the battle in personal diaries, interviews, newspaper articles, letters and speeches. Their reminiscences provide a fascinating and harrowing account of the battle as they fought the Army of the Potomac. Speeches were given in the decades after the battle during the annual reunions of Hood's Brigade Association and the dedication of the Hood's Brigade Monument that took place on 26-27 October 1910 at the state capital in Austin, Texas. These accounts describe their actions at Devil's Den, Little Round Top and other areas during the battle. For the first time ever, their experiences are compiled in Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory with Hood's Texas Brigade.

Best Regards,

Joe Owens





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP HOW MUCH OF THE CIVIL WAR WAS ABOUT SLAVERY?



HOW MUCH OF THE CIVIL WAR WAS ABOUT SLAVERY?

Written by [Walter E. Williams](#)

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



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

What about Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation? Here are his words: "I view the matter (of slaves' emancipation) as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion." He also wrote: "I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition." When Lincoln first drafted the proclamation, war was going badly for the Union. London and Paris were considering recognizing the Confederacy and assisting it in its war against the Union.

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

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

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

Walter E. Williams is a professor of economics at George Mason University. To find out more about Walter E. Williams, go online to <http://econfaculty.gmu.edu/wew/>



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

PG 1



A message from Rev. Don Majors, Chaplain, Texas Division
SCV: Winning The War (Matt 4:1-2)

Bishop Fulton Sheen said, "Rivers follow the course of least resistance. That's why they're so crooked."

What is the good bishop trying to say? I believe that he is expressing to us that we cannot afford to take the course of least resistance when it comes to difficulties in life. Good advice for us Sons of Confederate Veterans. We need to follow the path called "Truth." We also need to follow our convictions regardless of the trials and difficulties that will come because of our position and stance as descendants of Confederate Veterans.



In Matthew 4:1-2, Jesus Christ was being led into a difficult and very trying battle with the devil himself for 40 days. In this wilderness experience, Jesus would have to persevere through 40 days without food, as well as the mental, physical, and spiritual exhaustion that would come at Him through this trying time. I have good news. It is important to know that He won the battle, but the war continued.

If you will notice in this story in the Gospels regarding His temptation with Satan, Jesus gave clear documented Scriptural evidence when Satan distorted the truth, made slanderous accusations, and right-out-lies against Christ. His responses were very succinct and clear when He responded, "The Scripture says...." What I take away from this Scriptural passage, we as Southerners must be knowledgeable, learned, educated, informed, and equipped in our Southern history. Our enemy can try, but they cannot combat facts, figures, quotes, and dates. They can attack our "opinions," but they cannot attack the truth. We must know the truth.

A few years back at the VA Hospital in Dallas, I had a man say to me (when he saw a Confederate pin on my lapel), "Hey, buddy, the war is over." Well, I am sure there is a vast array of opinions on this subject, but for me I guess it depends on how you look at it. Yes, the battle and struggle that our ancestors fought and bled for is over. April 1865 has come and gone. However, the CAUSE for what they fought for is not over!!! Their DNA flows through our veins, and the CAUSE for their struggle is an ongoing struggle. Satan said to Jesus (Matthew 4:9), "All thee things I will give You, if You will fall down and worship me." Gentlemen, we can do that. Perhaps some have. We can just fall down and give up the CAUSE. The first lie that Satan said to Him was, "These things I will give you."

Continued on next page



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

PG 1



Do we want what they have to give?

Let us be reminded of what their CAUSE was. States Rights, limited Federal Government, and the right to govern themselves. Just to name a few. We can take the "course of least resistance" by just laying down and giving up, or we can continue on with the CAUSE that our ancestors passed on to us.

The convictions and beliefs that our grandfathers passed on to us are being destroyed right before our eyes. If other segments of American society can "come-out-of-the-closet," is it not time that we as Southerners do the same? My Grandfather was a South Carolina sixteen-year-old farm boy, who signed up at that ripe old age, and joined the 6th South Carolina Regiment, and fought in the Battle of the Cowpens (and many more) against the British in the American Revolution. His sons and grandsons would go on to fight the same CAUSE in the War of Northern Aggression. I owe a duty to them all. We all do. Their blood will have been in vain, if we do not stand and say...."ENOUGH!"

A new pastor arrived in a small rural community. He went out one Saturday to visit his members. He came to one house and knocked on the door. It was obvious that someone was home, but no one came to the door after he had knocked several times. So he took out his card and wrote on the back, "Revelation 3:20, and stuck it on the door. "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." The next morning, his note was found in the offering plate. Below his message was a notation: "Read Genesis 3:10." He got his Bible and found the verse, "And he said, "I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid; because I was naked, and I hid myself."

Brethren, we have no reason to fear, because we are not "naked." We are clothed with truth. Consequently, there is no reason to hide ourselves in the closet as "Closet Confederates." There is a CAUSE compelling and calling from the portals of Heaven (Hebrews 12:1) for us to continue on. Satan encouraged Jesus to lay down and give up. He didn't. What will we do?

(continue next month)

Reverend Don Majors, Pastor
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

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

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.



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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)