



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 8

AUGUST 2015

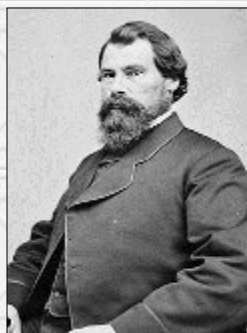
COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

A friend recently commented that it looks like the attack on all things Confederate is not going away any time soon. I agree. I have said for years that those who hate our Southern heritage should go after Robert E. Lee, since if you can get people to hate Lee, you can get them to hate anyone or anything. And, sure enough, people today are even attacking Marse Robert.

This spiraling, out of control attitude thus makes me to not expect to see anything mildly understanding of the Confederate cause from any mainstream media vehicle. But what a surprise I received when I recently watched a Hollywood movie made just last year that portrayed what I felt to be quite a sympathetic view of Confederates fighting for their beliefs. I know, I know, we don't go to Hollywood for our history and, trust me, I don't. But I'm still pleasantly surprised when I see actors not portraying all Confederates

as slow witted racists.

"Field of Lost Shoes" is a low budget (\$6 million) movie that spotlights cadets enrolled at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in 1864 when Grant is ordering troops into the Shenandoah Valley once again to try and deny Lee maneuvering room as well as badly needed supplies. I didn't see any glaring inaccuracies like I have seen in so many films about the Second American Revolution. In some films you can watch Confederates and Yanks use Winchester lever action repeaters, see Confederates carrying the Naval Jack as a battle flag, everyone wearing "Western" hats of the 1940's, etc. The uniforms looked fairly period (although too pretty and new), the soldiers were of a believable age, not lots of big bellied 40 year old soldiers, etc. No, I didn't see battle flags, in fact, I didn't notice CS or US flags except for the VMI flag. I'm sure there were



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

others, they just didn't catch my eye. I was caught up in the story.

What I did notice was that, by and large, the movie portrayed the Southrons as fighting because they were being invaded and that they believed they were fighting for their homes and families.

-Continued on Page 2-

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served
at each meeting.

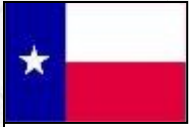
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

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.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander's Dispatch	1-2
Prayer List/ Calendar of Events	3
August Meeting Pics	4
August Historical Program	5-9
Sam Davis Youth Report	10
Civil War Calendar Article	11
"This Old Flag" by Smokey Culver	12
Historical Ignorance by Walter E. Williams	13-14
Civil War Courier Article by Tim Massey	15
Tex. Division Chaplains Article	16
Confederate Plaza Info	17
Reagan Camp Contact Info	18



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST DISPATCH



BY COMMANDER DAVID FRANKLIN PG 2 OF 2

The soldiers were portrayed as thoughtful, intelligent, and not malicious in any way. I do not expect Confederates to be portrayed that way these days. Most reviews I have read were quite positive. Some of course, like Frank Scheck, hated it. He didn't say that the production values were poor, cinematography was lacking, or that the actors were stilted. Rather he chose to express disdain for the positive portrayal of the Confederates: "Other than in pockets of the Deep South and Virginia where it was filmed, the box office should match the fate of the Confederacy...Amazingly, none of the staunch Southerners seem to hold any negative feelings toward blacks...stopping to recuse a young slave woman...Best viewed as a glossy advertisement for the venerable military academy that is its focus, Field of Lost Shoes doesn't exactly score points for objectivity." I guess we are to accept Mr. Scheck, commentator for the BBC, MSNBC, Vice President of the New York Drama Critics Circle, and critic for the Hollywood Reporter and New York Post is "objective" himself. Nick Schager, another "objective" New York critic writing for The Village Voice, Esquire, and New York Magazine says about "Field of Lost Shoes: "Sean McNamara's drama defines those brave boys via their love of black people, their embrace of Jews (sore point for Nick?), and their desire to fight so that they might protect their homeland from 'foreign invaders,' uphold their 'traditions,' and preserve their 'future.' Save for a brief prologue, there isn't a pro-slavery Southern man to be found in this fantasyland vision of the Civil War, only kind-hearted, open-minded progressives who want to be with their love-at-first-sight gals, or pursue sculpting careers, or liberate their oppressed African-American brethren."

Trust me, the attacks get worse. Well, that just makes me appreciate this little movie more. It details the bravery of young Southern patriots, shows a former Vice President of the United States turned Confederate general wrestling with sending "boys" into battle, and examines the many conflicting emotions and aspects of this war.

Folks, these attacks were on us long before our current situation and they will not go away. I urge you to politely, firmly, respond to defend our heritage and our ancestors' good name every chance you get. I recommend this movie to you to help others show what I feel to be a mostly accurate portrayal of who our people are. Might be a good gift. I'm going to watch it with my family this weekend.

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
- Compatriot Tom James
- Compatriot Vernon Holliman
- 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



Compatriots from the Howdy Martin Camp in Athens and the John H. Reagan Camp in Palestine pose for a picture after a grave marker dedication. We would like to thank all these men for honoring our confederate ancestors.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Sept 12-13— Dick Dowling Days, Reenactment & Living History Commemorating the 152nd Anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass, Texas

Sept 15— Reagan Camp Monthly Meeting

Sept 17-20—Major Battles War reenactment in Hallsville, Tx

Oct 10 — John H. Reagan Birthday Memorial at Reagan Park @ 10am

Oct 20— Reagan Camp Monthly Meeting

Nov 17—Reagan Camp Monthly Meeting

“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—

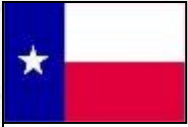


This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical 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.

“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—

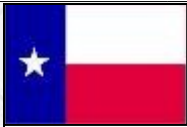


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST MEETING PICTURES



We had 32 people in attendance for the August meeting. The night started off with a Reagan Camp Smorgasbord. Rod Skelton brought some great homemade beans and Mexican cornbread. We also had smoked hot dogs with all the trimmings, Pizza Hut Pizzas, Macaroni & Cheese, several different desserts, and ice cream. After everyone filled up, there was still plenty of food left. Charles Steen presented a wonderful historical power point program on three citizens of Palestine. He gave a detailed account of their lives before the war, during the war, and after the war. So if you didn't attend, you really missed a lot. Please make plans to make the September meeting. You will be glad you did.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY CHARLES L. STEEN PG 1 OF 5



Reagan Camp Compatriot Charles L. Steen presented the Reagan Camp a wonderful historical program at the August Meeting. Charles presented a detailed account of three Palestine, Texas citizens whose life was forever changed by the War Between the States. He has allowed us to print his program for those who were unable to attend.

John Graham Scott was born during the year of 1826 in Kentucky. Growing up in that state and upon obtaining young manhood, John left home and moved to Texas to seek fame and fortune.

John Graham Scott relocated to Palestine during the early part of 1850 and boarded in the three story Hunter House Hotel where he was also employed as a clerk. While on duty in 1850 he welcomed newcomers to Palestine – the brothers, John Earle Cravens and Samuel Earle Cravens who also became permanent boarders at the hotel. Scott also welcomed regular visitor - Sam Houston who would stay at the hotel whenever he was not a guest of William George Washington Jowers – a Charter Member of Palestine Lodge.



Above: Hunter House Hotel

Hunter House Hotel

Arriving in Palestine in 1846, David C. Hunter, father of Palestine Lodges Worshipful Master—Henry Jacobus built a three story hotel on the corner of N. Perry and E. Lacy Streets. Located to the North and in the back of the hotel was the livery stable where horses were kept for the stages that departed from the hotel daily.

Arriving in Palestine in 1850, John G. Scott obtained employment as a clerk and boarding at the hotel. From this job he met Sam Houston and other notable early Texas heroes and legends. From the Hunter House Hotel a stage departed Palestine each day in four different directions. One stage traveled east to Rusk, one south to Crockett, one west to Magnolia Ferry landing and one north towards Tyler. Since the railroad would not arrive in Palestine until 1872, travel in the 1850's and 1860's was by either stagecoach or horseback or covered wagon.

When he marched off to war in 1861, his new bride, Josie stood on the balcony of the hotel waving a "Bonnie Blue" flag. Josie would not see her husband again until the end of the war.

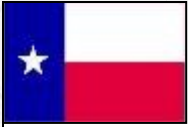
Purchasing the former Moore family home at 304 East Murchison & Mallard, John G. Scott opened a school for boys and girls around 1852 teaching Latin and the Classics and in 1853, eleven year old Josephine Tully enrolled.

Josie was born on October 11, 1842 to Phalbey and Lewis B. Tully at Phillips County, Arkansas and at the death of her father in 1853, had come to Palestine with her mother by covered wagon. Josie became attracted to her much older teacher and by 1860 a romance had blossomed.

-Continued on next page-



Above: Picture of John Scott home which he purchased in 1860. The house is still located at 807 E. Murchison Street. This picture was taken in 1989.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY CHARLES L. STEEN PG 2 OF 5



Above: Colonel John G. Scott's home; built in 1852. One of the oldest structures in Palestine. 807 East Murchison (circa 2015)



The Bonnie Blue Flag was sewed by the ladies of Palestine in the Spring of 1861 as John Graham Scott and other men in town prepared to depart for the war. Scott's wife—Josie was selected to present this flag to Company A—the first of 48 companies formed in Palestine during the war. As she stood on the second floor of the Hunter House Hotel, she placed the flag to be flown by the regiment from Texas while in battle with her husband.

John Graham Scott at the age of 34 married Miss Josephine Tully in Palestine, Texas on January 5, 1861. With the coming of the American Civil War, Scott enlisted as a Private in Company G, "Reagan Guards" at Palestine on June 23, 1861 and was attached to Major General John Bell Hood's brigade early on in the war.



Dressed in his new uniform, John G. Scott and his new bride, Josephine visited Isaac Cline's photography studio on the downtown square in Palestine and John had his photograph made for Josie to remember him by should he fall in battle. John enlisted as a private but returned as a colonel.

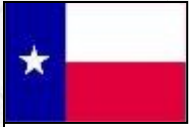
The day finally came when John G. Scott had to say goodbye to his wife of only six months. The new recruits met on the town square to form up. Since this was the very first group of men to leave Palestine for the war, a large number of citizens turned out to bid farewell.



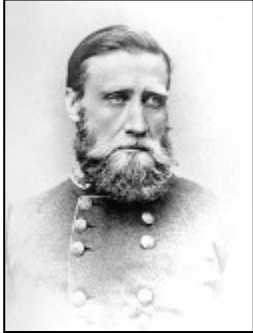
Isaac Cline—Photographer Isaac Cline served in the 1846-1848 war with Mexico with John Earle Cravens. After the war Cravens went back to Mississippi later moving to Palestine while Cline moved to San Antonio where he set up his first photography studio. Moving to Palestine in 1860 he set up his studio on the town square around the 1855 Anderson County Court House. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederacy and served 6 months as a member of Company B, 1st Regiment Calvary, Texas State Troops. Seeing no combat, he was stationed at Velasco on the Texas Gulf Coast. With his wife, Emma, giving birth to a daughter that year he was discharged and came back to Palestine where he reopened his studio.

Mrs. Josephine Tully Scott

On a sunny day in July 1863, soon after Isaac Cline had returned to Palestine and re-opened his photo studio, 20 year old Josephine Scott visited and posed for a photograph. She held in her hands the photo taken earlier by Cline of her husband, John G. Scott. She recorded the date of the sitting on the back of the Ambrotype "tin" photo.

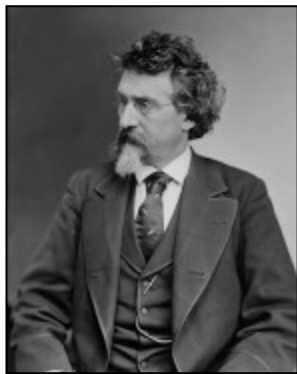


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY CHARLES L. STEEN PG 3 OF 5



General John Bell

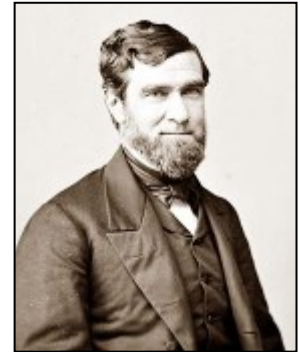
When Company A, the first to leave from Palestine for the war, joined the Confederacy it was with General Hood's regiment stationed in Virginia. John Graham Scott was only a Private at the Time. In April 1862, Scott was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant. On November 12, 1862 with the endorsement of 42 Captains and Lieutenants, Sgt. Scott was promoted to Lieutenant and assigned Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General J.B. Robertson. By July 1863, Scott had been promoted to Captain and was serving with the 1st Texas Infantry.

Jerome B. Robertson
Brigadier General
March 14, 1815—Jan 7 1891

Matthew Brady: (Photo at left) Throughout the American Civil War, Matthew Brady recorded the conflict in photographs. Traveling across both the North and South lines, he photographed many notable men and women, one of whom was Colonel John Graham Scott.

Thanks to his recorded history, we have a clear photograph of John G. Scott that was taken near the close of the conflict in 1865. (photo at right)

Having received the degrees in Masonry during the Civil War, upon returning to Palestine after the war, John Scott affiliated with Palestine Lodge in 1865 and was installed in the officer line that same year.



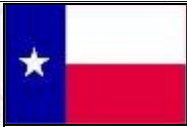
During the final days of the American Civil War, John W. Farr was commissioned a Captain with the 18th New York Cavalry on March 14, 1865. With the war's end, he was assigned to Palestine, Texas in charge of administering Martial Law. Much hated, he seized Palestine Masonic Lodge's 1857 Female Institute to use as his headquarters. This angered the members of Palestine Lodge as much as when fellow member—John Graham Scott as forced to allow Farr to reside in his house at 807 E. Murchison Street. Still brother Scott was elected Senior Warden in December 1865 and 1866 and Master in December 1868.



Pictured at Left: **Palestine Masonic Lodge Hall**

In 1869 when John Graham Scott was installed as Worshipful Master of Palestine Lodge No. 31, A.F. & A.M. meetings were held in the 2nd floor of this building located in the 900 block of East Rusk highway. During 1860, young men of Palestine practiced drilling in the front yard.

Pictured Above: Palestine Female Institute 1857 was built by Palestine Masonic Lodge on Avenue A and Mallard Street. It was seized by Yankee Troops and used to garrison Union Soldiers during reconstruction after the war of Northern Aggression.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY CHARLES L. STEEN PG 4 OF 5

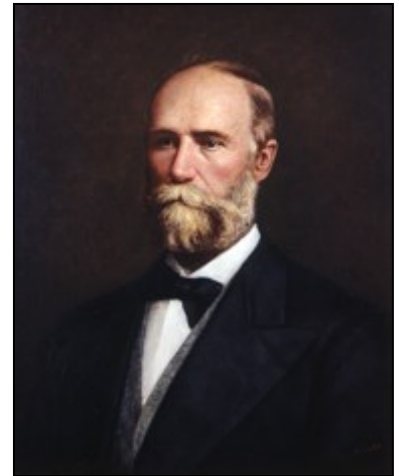


Brigadier General Edmund J. Davis

Arriving in Texas after the Civil War, former United States Army Officer Edmund J. Davis in 1870, became the new Republican Governor—to administer Yankee Justice in Texas.

Seeking men to appoint as District Judges, he found former school teacher—John Graham Scott in Palestine who had changed politics and had expressed an interest in judgeship. John and Josie Scott were seen as Yankee sympathizers for having taken the Yankee administrator of martial law in Palestine, Major John W. Farr into their home as a boarder.

The appointment from Governor Davis only added increased estrangement between John and Josie's friends in town.



Reconstruction Governor
Edmund J. Davis

With the war over and Palestine Under Marital Law, men like John H. Reagan advocated cooperation with the Yankee victors. This angered the town folk as well as some members of Palestine Lodge. In 1869 Lodge Brother John G. Scott became one of Reagan's brothers-in-the-cause and wrote papers addressing why he had decided to change his political views and become a republican. This shift in ideology also brought to him many enemies—once friends who now saw him as moving away from his southern heritage.

When the U.S. Census was taken in the summer of 1870, martial law was still in effect in Palestine. Since the soldiers of Union army were not considered permanent inhabitants, they were not listed on the rolls. This included Yankee Major John W. Farr who was living with John and Josie Scott.

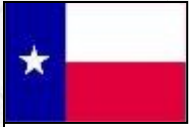
By 1873, the Governor of Texas—Edmund J. Davis had many enemies in Texas. Not only were his enemies mounting strength each day, all appointees of the much hated Governor soon found themselves entwined in his trouble as well.

Judge John Graham Scott, though a wise and fair judge was nevertheless seen as someone who had to be disposed along with Davis, so baseless charges were prepared against him which required him to travel to Austin, Texas to prepare for an impeachment trial in the Texas Senate.

During the spring of 1883, Judge Scott spent much of his own fortune to take out ads in the local Palestine newspaper to answer his critics' charges against him. Unable to stem the growing discontent with the carpetbagger rule, Judge Scott was viewed as an extension of Governor Davis' iron rule and man schemed to oust him from the bench.

Arriving in Austin on Monday, August 18, 1873, Judge Scott checked into the Raymond House Hotel. As he prepared his defense to 13 trumped up charges of malfeasance of office, it became known to his accusers that he would most likely win his day in court.

Knowing their cause was unjust against a good man, Judge Scott's accusers sought to buy more time for trial by delaying the proceedings until February 4, 1874. (continued on next page)



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP AUGUST HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY CHARLES L. STEEN PG 5 OF 5



A few days after arriving in Austin, Judge Scott was struck down by Erysipelas, an acute streptococcal infection. As the week progressed, John Scott slowly got progressively worse. On Sunday morning, August 24, 1873 word was sent back to Josie by telegraph that Judge Scott was not expected to survive and she hastily made plans to join him in Austin.

By 10 p.m. on Sunday, August 24, 1873, Brother John Graham Scott was gone. As a courtesy to Palestine Lodge, Austin Masonic Lodge No. 12 performed a Masonic burial ceremony for him the following day and he was laid to rest in Austin City Cemetery at Section 1, Lot 369. This cemetery is now known as Oakwood Cemetery north of downtown and on the east side of Interstate 35. Attending the funeral were many of his old friends and Texas notables including Governor Edmund J. Davis.

The Daily state Journal in Austin on August 25, 1873 reported that Judge John G. Scott was a “kind and generous man, always the friend of the poor and a lover of the law.”

The burial plot is now missing the headstone and the grave is unmarked due to vandalism. This once famous and remarkable man and mason is virtually all but forgotten except by the craftsmen of Palestine. May we always keep his memory alive.

Josephine Scott remarries: Now a widow, Josie attempted to raise her two daughters without the help of a husband. With the help of Major John W. Farr who was still boarding in her home, the girls had the influence of a father figure. From the day to day involvement in each others lives and Josie being lonely, a friendship blossomed into marriage and John Farr and Josie Scott became husband and wife on July 19, 1874. They had one child together, George W. Farr born in September 1876 and divorced by 1910.

Epilogue: After martial law ended in Palestine in 1872, Major John W. Farr retired from the Army and opened a law practice in Palestine. During the year of 1877, he became Palestine’s City Attorney. As he built his law practice, Josie mended many “broken relationships” with the ladies of town. The family continued to reside in the house that John G. Scott had purchased back in 1860 at 807 E. Murchison. The house survives to this day in 2015.



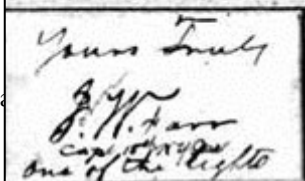
John W. Farr was listed as late as 1920 as an Attorney in the Palestine City Directory with offices at 412 1/2 W. main Street.

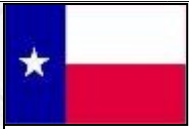
On July 31, 1923, Mary Kate Hunter arrived at Josie Farr’s home at 122 East Murchison street to interview her. Now divorced for 10 years, she had moved out of her home at 807 E. Murchison St.

On December 16, 1925, Josie died in Waco where she had gone in hopes of regaining her health.

The Death of John W. Farr: Born on December 2, 1836 in New York, John Farr died at 8 am on Sunday, October 10, 1926. He was buried at a cost of \$100 by Bailey Funeral Home on October 11, 1926 in East Hill Cemetery. He was 89 years of age. His grave is unmarked. John W. Farr served as a Captain in Company K new Your 18th Cavalry Regiment during the war of Northern aggression and later commanded Yankk Garrison stationed in Palestine 1866-1872 during reconstruction as a major.

Thanks to my Masonic Brother Rob Risko who located the 1865 photograph of Judge Brother John Graham Scott while doing research on Andrew Jackson Fowler.





SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP REPORT

BY DEBORAH ROBINSON



This year's Sam Davis Youth Camp was another success! This was our sixth camp to participate in and the kids were as excited as ever. We had wonderful speakers that were so good that Craig even voluntarily sat on the front row. Approximately 30 campers were able to hang the Confederate Battle Flag, which has caused such a stir in recent times, over the suspension bridge in Waco, Texas, again this year. That was definitely a highlight of camp. The students also went swimming, shot live rounds using muskets, played air soft, and fired the cannon and raised the 3rd National Confederate Flag every morning to start our day.



With the current political climate and obvious disdain for our Southern heritage, it is more important than ever that we support educational events that teach the true history of the South! Mark your calendars and make plans to support this year's Sam Davis New Year's Ball to be held on January 2, 2016, at the East Texas Museum for Culture. If you cannot attend you can still make a donation that will help support this camp and create scholarships for campers.

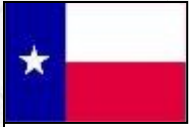


Thank you for all you do!

Respectfully submitted,

Deborah Robinson





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CIVIL WAR JOURNEYS CALENDAR THE HENRY PIPER FARMHOUSE



After the Union defeat at Second Bull Run in August 1862, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia struck a bold blow by launching its first invasion of the North. The timing was critical: the weary Confederates badly needed supplies and hoped to gain diplomatic recognition from Britain by winning a battle on northern soil. Lee also hoped to win support from the citizens of Maryland, many of whom had southern sympathies, and draw Federal forces away from battle-weary Virginia.

September 4 saw Lee's army cross the Potomac River into Maryland. Two days later Rebels under Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson occupied Frederick. The Confederates were on their way. On September 9, Lee issued Special Order No. 191, diverting Jackson to capture the vital rail town of



The Henry Piper Farmhouse stood in the center of the battlefield and hosted a brief war council between James Longstreet, D.H. Hill, and Dick Anderson.

Harpers Ferry and continue on with the rest of the army toward Hagerstown. At the time, the Confederate high command didn't know that a young Union corporal had found a lost copy of the order and passed it along to the Federal commander, George B. McClellan.

The Union army pursued, but only after the ever-cautious McClellan had delayed for some 16 hours. On September 14, Federal troops caught up with Lee's army at South Mountain, seven miles east of Sharpsburg. Here Confederates under Maj. Gen. David Harvey Hill were pushed off the mountain after a severe fight. The following day Jackson's command captured Harpers Ferry. On the 16th, all was quiet along Antietam Creek, a tiny, twisting stream flowing south through the Maryland countryside. Lee grouped his forces, as Jackson's men marched north from Harpers Ferry. McClellan nervously followed, making his headquarters at the nearby Philip Pry House, planning, watching, and waiting.

At dawn on September 17, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's Union I Corps attacked the Confederates north of Sharpsburg, savagely fighting through woods, David R. Miller's cornfield, and up to a small structure called the Dunkard Church. In this vicinity Maj. Gen. Edwin Vose Sumner, the oldest Federal general in field command, led his II Corps on a disastrous attack into the center of the Confederate reinforcements. The battle shifted south to a sunken road where D.H. Hill's entrenched Confederates laid down a murderous fire at the attacking Federals. After the battle the heavy casualties piled up in the lane gave rise to the nickname "Bloody Lane."

During the afternoon, Ambrose E. Burnside's Union IX Corps made a desperate rush across a small stone bridge that has since borne his name. Nearly simultaneously, Confederates under Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill arrived from Harpers Ferry and halted Burnside's attack. Had Burnside checked, he would have discovered that he could have safely forded shallow Antietam Creek downstream.

The day's carnage soon ended, but not before it became the worst tally in North American history. Altogether, 4,808 men lay dead or dying on the fields, and another 21,326 were wounded or missing.

(Article from 1994 Civil War Journeys Calendar)



**THIS OLD FLAG
BY SMOKEY CULVER
THE COWBOY POET**



This Old Flag

This flag has seen a lot of changes in its many years
and earned respect from people far and wide
A symbol of magnolia trees and steamboats, cotton fields
a sign of Southern heritage and pride

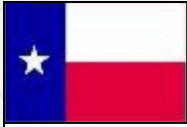
Yet there are those who will demand that it be taken down
and treated like it never did exist
The fact is this old flag has clearly earned the right to wave
and hist'ry is exactly what it is

The Southern Cross to some implies a hatred, so it seems
but they see what they want to see, no more
The fact is, it's the Battle Flag they want to take away
and not the Nation's flag that flew before

So people get your facts straight lest your ignorance show through
you claim you are offended, what a shame
You cannot change what happened on historic battlegrounds
expecting everyone to play your game

So leave this sacred flag alone, go find another cause
and show respect for those who paid the price
Those Southern men who laid their lives down in the Civil War
if this old flag offends you, get a life...

*Smokey
Culver*
07/25/2015



A MINORITY VIEW HISTORICAL IGNORANCE

BY WALKER E. WILLIAMS
RELEASED WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 2015



The victors of war write its history in order to cast themselves in the most favorable light. That explains the considerable historical ignorance about our war of 1861 and panic over the Confederate flag. To create better understanding, we have to start a bit before the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the war between the colonies and Great Britain. Its first article declared the 13 colonies "to be free, sovereign and independent states." These 13 sovereign nations came together in 1787 as principals and created the federal government as their agent. Principals have always held the right to fire agents. In other words, states held a right to withdraw from the pact -- secede.



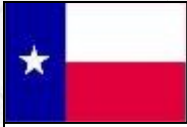
During the 1787 Constitutional Convention, a proposal was made that would allow the federal government to suppress a seceding state. James Madison rejected it, saying, "A union of the states containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a state would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

In fact, the ratification documents of Virginia, New York and Rhode Island explicitly said they held the right to resume powers delegated should the federal government become abusive of those powers. The Constitution never would have been ratified if states thought they could not regain their sovereignty -- in a word, secede.

On March 2, 1861, after seven states seceded and two days before Abraham Lincoln's inauguration, Sen. James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin proposed a constitutional amendment that read, "No state or any part thereof, heretofore admitted or hereafter admitted into the union, shall have the power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States."

Several months earlier, Reps. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania and Otis S. Ferry of Connecticut proposed a constitutional amendment to prohibit secession. Here's a question for the reader: Would there have been any point to offering these amendments if secession were already unconstitutional?

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On the eve of the War of 1861, even unionist politicians saw secession as a right of states. Rep. Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland said, "Any attempt to preserve the union between the states of this Confederacy by force would be impractical, and destructive of republican liberty."

Both Northern Democratic and Republican Parties favored allowing the South to secede in peace. Just about every major Northern newspaper editorialized in favor of the South's right to secede. New York Tribune (Feb. 5, 1860): "If tyranny and despotism justified the Revolution of 1776, then we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861." Detroit Free Press (Feb. 19, 1861): "An attempt to subjugate the seceded states, even if successful, could produce nothing but evil -- evil unmitigated in character and appalling in content." The New York Times (March 21, 1861): "There is growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go."

The War of 1861 settled the issue of secession through brute force that cost 600,000 American lives. We Americans celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, but H.L. Mencken correctly evaluated the speech: "It is poetry, not logic; beauty, not sense." Lincoln said the soldiers sacrificed their lives "to the cause of self-determination -- that government of the people, by the people, for the people should not perish from the earth." Mencken says: "It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; it was the Confederates who fought for the right of people to govern themselves."

The War of 1861 brutally established that states could not secede. We are still living with its effects. Because states cannot secede, the federal government can run roughshod over the U.S. Constitution's limitations of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. States have little or no response.

Walter E. Williams is a professor of economics at George Mason University. To find out more about Walter E. Williams and read features by other Creators Syndicate writers and cartoonists, visit the Creators Syndicate Web page at www.creators.com.
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The following letter to the editor was written by Timothy Massey, Editor of "The Civil War Courier"



Being Southern is a way of life; it is BBQ, football, rodeo, country music, it is a region with its own song, Dixie, and its own flag. Nobody else can make that claim. It is beaches, pickup trucks, a spoken slow drawl, and it is pecan pie. It is "the war" with monuments, cemeteries, parks, historic markers, and the flag. It is pride, and patriotism not seen in other parts of the country. All of this drives a phenomenal tourism industry to boot.

The recent tragedy that occurred in Charleston, S.C. saw nine innocent people killed during a Bible study. Instead of looking into what had been in the mind of the shooter, what drugs he was on, what video games had he been playing, what social disorders did he have, the media looked for something else to blame. The air suddenly changed direction with the shock of what had happened in the historic Black Church. Unlike Ferguson Mo., and Baltimore, Md., where riots were held, and policemen were suddenly challenged across the country, the attention was directed toward the Confederate flag. Charleston had not erupted in violence, but instead chose prayer and forgiveness; this did not seem to sit well with advocates of social change.

Prayer and forgiveness were not something the national news media understood either, and attention was soon directed toward the Confederate flag. The Confederate flag is something else the national media does not understand. Following the war of 1861-65, the old veterans gathered in joint reunions and embraced not only each other, but each other's flag. The Confederate flag which was the soldier's flag, and not a government flag, was held as a symbol of pride, tradition, and bravery. This view was not only in the South, but across the country and around the world. Three prominent Confederate officers served the United States during the war with Spain (April—August 1898). Southerners have sent a majority of her sons to every war the country has fought since. Many carried the battle flag or had them sewn on their sleeves in Korea and Viet Nam. As Gettysburg veteran and later U.S. Congressman William C. Oats said, "I was a Confederate colonel and a U.S. general and right both times."

Truth has been refused a hearing and reality has been set aside. Those people, who answer in street interviews that Abe Lincoln signed the constitution, and that he did so in 1964, are the ones who now make up the majority of voters. The truth has certainly been set aside and history is not only being made every day, but now reinvented every day. The lack of education in history and unbridled educational doctrine has now invaded every level of American society. Foreign visitors know more of our history than we do and they come here to visit historic sites. Go to Washington D.C., Mount Vernon, or Monticello, you will be one of the few visitors there who speaks English. We should be embarrassed that those who live in other countries know more about, and appreciate our history, more than we do.

Sadly, those who want equality, and social justice, only want it for themselves. Their tolerance is nearsighted. The flag has withstood the storm of an invading Union juggernaut, and weathered the hail of lead thrown its way. It may be removed from flag poles and veteran's graves; it may be ripped off people's homes, and cars, but it can never be removed from the hearts of Southerners, wherever, and in whichever land they may reside.

Be forewarned, if you are northern in sentiment and don't really care about Southern symbols of the war, those who want to remove our history, also want to remove Union monuments as well. It is time for the historical community to stand together and say no more to the removal of Civil War monuments, flags, graves, or anything else a few members of our society deem hurtful.

Tim Massey



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

PG 1



"He who scatters has come up before your face. Man the fort! Watch the road! Strengthen your flanks! Fortify your power mightily." - Nahum 2:1

True story.

Years ago at an open-air meeting in Liverpool, a skeptic gave a strong address against Christianity to a large audience, and at the close said, "If any man here can say a single word in favor of Jesus Christ, let him come out and say it." Not a man moved. No one. The silence was oppressive. In the audience sat two young teenage girls. Together, they stood up and came down to the front. One said, "We can't speak, but we will sing for Christ," and they started singing the old hymn, "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus." When the song

ceased, every head was uncovered, all were deeply moved, some were sobbing, and the crowd quietly went away, apparently with no thought of the skeptic's words. Can we stand up today for our faith? Will we stand up today for our faith? We will stand up today for our Confederate heritage as well? Will we stand against the sneers, the slander, and the persecution like these two young girls? It took two young ladies standing up for the truth. Where were the men?

"Guard the fortress. Watch the road. Brace yourselves. Marshal all your strength." - Nahum 2:1 Sounds like good advice for us today. Are we seeing the same things being played out today? Should we sound the alarm? Should we guard the fortress? Should we muster our defenses? Should we watch the road and keep a sharp eye out? The answer lies within you. The decision is yours to make. Will we stand or will two young teenage girls have to do it for us?

As a Christian, I see through a different lens, but it is obvious to me that the enemy attack is on as never before. The enemy of our soul, as well as the enemy of our heritage wants to destroy anything and everything that is sacred and held dear to us as Southerners. The attack goes further than our Southern heritage. There is also a hate directed toward our Christian faith in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. His Name is just as offensive to them as our Confederate heritage. My own little community, Hawkins, Texas is under an attack because a sign promoting Jesus Christ is sitting at the western entrance into our town.

There are times when we must get our sword. There are times when we must make sure our powder is dry and our fortress is strong because the onslaught against us is fierce.

- Continued on next page -



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

PG 2



The city discussed in this Scriptural passage is Nineveh. The city had let down its guard. They had also been lulled into sleep and apathy. In the meantime, the enemy gathered outside their city fortress.

Truth can be costly.

In Acts chapter seven, Stephen did his best to speak the truth to his fellow Jews about their history and the truth regarding Jesus Christ. He told them the truth. Please take the time to read the entire story. Did they receive the truth? Were they willing to hear the truth? Were they open to the truth? A brief explanation in verse 54 says, "When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart and they gnashed at him with their teeth....then they cried out with a loud voice, STOPPED their ears, and ran at him with one accord....and they stoned him."

Many do not want to hear the truth or learn the truth. In fact, they want to stone and kill the message and the Cause of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. However, we must carry one with the message of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and we must carry on with the truth regarding our Southern Cause. Standing up for truth has never been easy, but it is our mandate. It is our calling. It is our responsibility.

Bless you my fellow band of brothers.

In the Cause & For the Cause,

Reverend Don Majors, Pastor

Chaplain Texas Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Confederate Soldier's Prayer

I asked God for strength, that I might achieve,
I was made weak, that I might learn humbly to obey.
I asked God for health, that I might do greater things,
I was given infirmity, that I might do better things.

I asked for riches, that I might be happy,
I was given poverty, that I might be wise.

I asked for power, that I might have the praise of men,
I was given weakness, that I might feel the need of
God.

I asked for all things, that I might enjoy life,
I was given life, that I might enjoy all things.

I got nothing that I asked for - but everything I had
hoped for.

Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were
answered.

I am among men, most richly blessed.

Found on the body of a valiant Southern
soldier, 1861-1865
Known but to God



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

WILLIAM C FRANKLIN CO D 12-BTTN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT DIED 4/25/1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908
JASPER N. CARNES CO B 8 REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY	RICHARD A. HODGES CO K 22 TX INF CSA 1833 - 1905	ANDREW J BEAUCHAMP CO F 13 TEX INF 12-9-1834 9-1-1894

Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

c/o Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas 75802
E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com
Phone: (903) 391-2224

Rudy Ray, Commander
Palestine, Texas
E-mail: rudyray1951@hotmail.com
Phone: (903) 731-7045

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: dwightfranklin1@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)