



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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NOVEMBER 2018

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



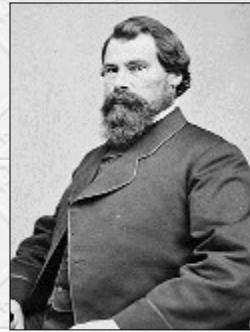
Once again our compatriot Andrew Petty gave a superb program. The subject was Chess (the board game) and its history during the Civil War. I do not believe that any of us had any idea about this subject, but we now know how Chess became an American gentleman's game because of the war. I wish to express a sincere thanks to Andrew for this program.

The food at the November meeting was very good and we had two delicious bowls of banana pudding. Not often a person gets two different types of homemade banana pudding in one night.

The Confederate flag

stands for history, heritage, and genuine pride in our ancestors. All southerners are the rightful heirs to this soldier's flag. We as members of SCV do not support the use of this honorable flag for racist or political purposes. Please be aware that we are not immune from attack in our small town. This week an individual came to Palestine and caused a disturbance, loudly complaining about the John H. Reagan statue. Our Confederate Plaza and the John H. Reagan statue are potential targets. The national movement to erase history has no limits.

If you have a friend who does not have the written facts of Confederate ancestry but wishes to join please encourage them to attend a camp meeting. We will assist them and establishing proof of confederate ancestry.



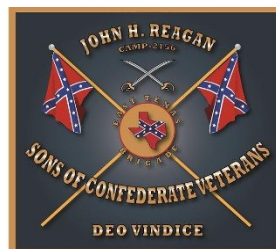
John H. Reagan

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

Our next meeting will be on December 20, 2018. Our families are invited to this meeting and Dan Manuel will be the entertainment for our Christmas program. Hope to see you there.

Richard Thornton



CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Thursday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the Anderson County Courthouse Annex.

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

October 2018 - Richard Thornton
 November 2018 - Richard Thornton
 December 2018 - Dan Dyer
 January 2019 - Dan Dyer
 February 2019 - **Need Someone to sign up**
 March 2019 - Calvin Nicholson
 April 2019 - Andrew Petty
 May 2019 - Charles Steen
 June 2019 - Marc Robinson
 July 2019 - Dwight Franklin
 August 2019 - Andrew Harris

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- 2nd Lt Commander Calvin Nicholson
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Past Davis/Reagan UDC Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 3rd Thursday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room.

December 20 — December Meeting/Christmas Party

January 17 — January Meeting

February 21 — February Meeting

March 21 — March Meeting

April 18 — April Meeting



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans, www.reaganstvcamp.org

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

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



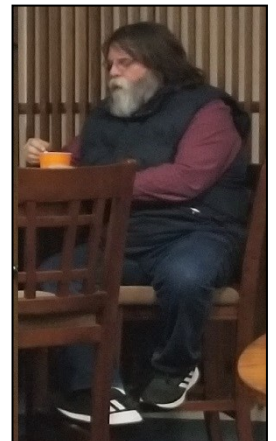
JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NOVEMBER MEETING



There were 13 in attendance at the November Reagan Camp meeting. We had eleven members and two visitors. The visitors were camp Commander Richard Thornton's brother, Ronny Thornton, and Dan Manuel, who is a minister at a local church and producer of the Dogwood Jamboree. We had a great meal to start the night off and then had a program from compatriot Andrew Petty. Our next meeting will be held on December 20th. Everyone is encouraged to bring their wives and a covered dish to the December meeting. Dan Manuel will be providing the camp with the entertainment at the meeting next month. This will be his

third year in a row to provide the entertainment for our Christmas party. He always puts on a great program.

We hope you will make plans to be there.





NOVEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM CHESS IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES BY ANDREW PETTY



Reagan Camp Compatriot Andrew Petty presented the camp with a unique historical program at the November meeting as he gave a presentation on Chess in the War between the states. He was nice enough to allow us to include his notes in this newsletter for those who were not able to attend the meeting. We really appreciate Andrew for the wonderful program.

Chess In The War Between The States

The rigors of battle often took a psychological as much as physical toll on its combatants. During lulls in the action, soldiers would often engage in various activities to occupy their leisure time. Several would address letters to home, others would chitchat and discuss the latest news, and some would attempt to satisfy themselves through drinking, prostitution, and other forms of debauchery. Many men sought respite through playing games, and while most of these forms of entertainment involved dice, cards and physical tests of strength, today's focus will be upon the topic of chess.

In today's times, chess and the Civil War are almost inextricably linked—consider the promulgation of themed chess sets with Civil War figurines. This should come as no surprise— the game of chess itself is highly militaristic in nature, having been based on ancient Indian strategy in warfare. Though not fought with muskets and bayonets, chess is still in every sense a battlefield, and the lessons contained therein helped contribute to some basic tactics and theories. Sometimes exchanges and sacrifices were necessary in order to achieve the desired outcome. Robert E. Lee, an avid chess player, is said to have quipped before embarking on the Pennsylvania Campaign about the possibility of capturing Richmond: “Then we shall exchange queens”, alluding to the game of chess.

However, on the precipice of the Civil War, chess was surprisingly not a popular pastime, for a variety of reasons. Many people viewed it as an elitist game, understood only by an intellectual few—and therefore it was usually commissioned officers rather than enlisted personnel who were engrossed around a chessboard. Most privates and infantrymen were, compared to higher ranking officials, poorly educated, and therefore tended to shy away from such pursuits. Most didn't understand how the pieces moved, and those who did were usually no match for more well polished players.

Indeed, commanding officers tended to discourage chess—and other games for that matter—from being played amongst the enlisted ranks. This was because, just like anything else, men would gamble upon the outcome of a game. Though wagering was perhaps not a pervasive in chess as it was in other games of chance, the purses were often more lucrative. Whereas one would typically stake a coin or two on a roll of the die or the turn of a card, some games of chess saw purses as high as ten greenbacks—a whole month's salary for most enlisted soldiers. (continued on next page)



NOVEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM CHESS IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES BY ANDREW PETTY PG 2



One could make quite a handsome profit from hustling games of chess.

In addition, much like other such hobbies, chess pieces—like dice and cards—were hard to come by. Chess boards were easy enough to crudely construct, but unless one made enough salary to afford an actual chess set (and due to their rarity at the time, was a fairly expensive commodity), most soldiers would utilize whatever was available to stand in for pieces. This could involve anything from nuts, bolts, and washers; to buttons and buckles from uniforms, or in some cases quite literally sticks and stones—it was not unheard of for men to draw a checkered patten in the dirt with a twig and have different size rocks and pebbles serve as substitutes for pawns, knights, rooks, and the like. On occasion, some individuals would be able to trade (or pilfer) pieces from prisoners of war.

At this time, even the rules of chess had not been consistently codified, which often led to disputes when playing under house rules. Some participants were more knowledgeable about the ever evolving changes to the rules than others. For example, castling was still a fairly new concept, as was allowing a pawn to move two spaces forward to its first move as opposed to one. Pawn promotion wouldn't be introduced into the game until 1862, and even then it was permissible, even advantageous in some situations, to promote a pawn to an opposite colored piece. It wouldn't be until 1886 that an official world championship match was organized, which therefore adopted a standard set of rules for everyone to follow—which eliminated most of the quibbles about



what was acceptable and what wasn't.

Still others complained that the game of chess simply wasn't physical enough, and was looked upon derisively by those who wished to partake in more active competitions, such as foot racing, swimming, wrestling, and boxing. In short-chess was not viewed as a "manly" interest. Millard Fillmore, who would become the 13th President of the United States, wrote to his son dissuading him from picking up the game, remarking, "It is too sedentary; and I fear so much sitting will make you crooked. Learn to pitch quoits...that is a very active and gentlemanly game." The magazine *Scientific American* wrote a more scathing analysis in its July 2, 1859 edition:

"A pernicious excitement to learn and play chess has spread all over the country, and numerous clubs for practicing this game have been formed in cities and villages. 'Why should we regret this?' it may be asked. We answer, chess is a mere amusement of a very inferior character, which robs the mind of valuable time that might be devoted to nobler acquirements, while at the same time it affords no benefit whatever to the body."

The conclusion: chess was nothing more than a waste of time, which hindered young people from achieving more practical goals. The article further attempted to justify its opinion by matter-of-factly stating that neither Shakespeare nor Newton played chess, and look at what they achieved!

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NOVEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
CHess IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES
BY ANDREW PETTY PG 3



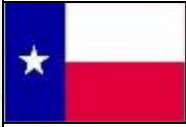
Even a cursory glance reveals this to be false, as Shakespeare was known to dabble in chess and several of Newton's chess games have been recorded for posterity. (Though slightly diverting off course, it should be noted that Newton was viewed as an exemplary chess player by his contemporaries, and famed scientist Albert Einstein was a personal friend of Emanuel Lasker, the second world chess champion. In fact, the two collaborated on Einstein's theory of relativity).

In the same vein, chess was simply not considered an American game-its popularity seemed to be confined to Europe, where most of the world's best chess players resided. The dominant powers across the board during the early to mid-19th century were France (home of Andre Philidor and Louis LaBourdonnais), Germany (represented by Adolf Anderssen) and England (who claimed arguably the world's best player in Henry Staunton). Chess had an illustrious pedigree across the Atlantic-it was the game of kings and queens, a recreational sport of the powerful and influential. America had long been treated like mere pawns on the colonial chessboard-and the country really had no credible rival to offer.

All that changed in the 1850s, with the rise of young prodigy Paul Morphy (1837-1884). Born in New Orleans, the wunderkind's rapid rise through the chess world led to a resurgence of the game in the United States, particularly in the South. At only 9 years old, Morphy defeated General Winfield Scott, who thought of himself a strong chess hobbyist. At first, Scott was insulted when Morphy, barely more than a kid, was presented before him as a worthy adversary. Scott agreed to a game-and Morphy quickly checkmated him in ten moves. After handily beating everyone in the states, Morphy traveled abroad to Europe and vanquished the leading players of the day-including Anderssen, Henry Bird, and Pierre St. Amant. A match with Staunton never materialized, and the English player was accused of cowardice for not facing the formidable Morphy. In 1859, none other than John van Buren, son of former President Martin Van Buren, presented Morphy with a gold medal and proclaimed him "Chess Champion of the World."

Back home in New Orleans however, Morphy's prospects were bleak. His promising law business had been interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and though he tried to get on with P.G.T. Beauregard's staff, was unable to secure a position. After the war, Morphy's law practice struggled financially, and he soon gave up both his profession and the game of chess in general. He spent the last years of his life as a virtual recluse and died in 1884 in New Orleans, aged only 47. His home is now the site of the famous Brennan's Restaurant.

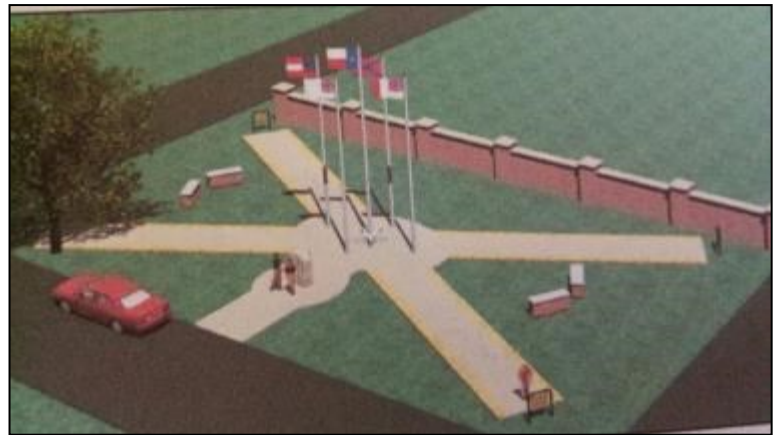
Despite his tragically short life, it was largely because of him that chess enjoyed a Renaissance period in the United States. Toward the end of the war, chess had become widespread, with many units organizing tournaments, this time for sanctioned prize money. Chess was no longer viewed as a game only for the privileged, and now became more accessible to the masses. One of the great inventions to come out of the Civil War regarding chess was the folding chess set- now the game could be easily transported in one's knapsack with the pieces safely in tow in a storage compartment. Now, chess has become so popular in America that currently the country is vying for a chess championship—Fabiano Caruana is representing the U.S. in the World Chess Championship. Chess has since then become a game of acclaim.



A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



Many Americans have forgotten that freedom isn't free at all. There have been hundreds of thousands of Americans who have willingly given their life for their country so that we could continue to have the rights of free men. But there is a group of people in our country who have decided that they have the right to take away the rights of others, especially if those others do not agree with their agenda. These people have no respect for the true history of anything that goes against what they want. Although they cannot change true history, they are changing the history books and in so doing are changing what people are taught about the history of our country. These people don't care if they are dishonoring our Confederate ancestors. They care nothing about our ancestor's service. Do you care about preserving your ancestor's service? If so, you can do so by having his service noted in the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza with a paver that will include his name and service information on it for only \$50. It will last for years and years to come and will let countless people see his name and information. It is a wonderful way to give him the recognition that he deserves.



SAMUEL R. CORN CO B 33RD ALA. INF CSA	PVT. DAVID A. BRAY CO H 34TH GA. INF CSA	O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178 - SCV WAXAHACHE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTUS W DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	WILLIAM A LOYD 30TH TEXAS CAVALRY COMPANY F PRIVATE	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B /7TH GA REGT	ROGER O. MILLS CHAPTER 2466 UDC
PVT. JOHN LAND 54TH GA. INF CO H RUSSELL GUARDS	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B 7TH GA REGT	PVT THOMAS M. LORD CO L MARTIN-HOWELL G & LT ART. CSA	CPL J RILEY PATTY 59TH TN MTD INF. CO. A	MARY WEST #26 UDC WACO, TEXAS
PVT T. JEFF PARKS 22ND TX INFANTRY CO K	TERRY LEE HULSEY FOR 24 GA CO I PVT JOHN MCAFEE HULSEY	JAMES HALL BENDY PVT CO. A 25 TEXAS CAV. CSA	JOHN A. BUCHANAN SERGEANT CO H 27TH MISS INFANTRY	JOEL S. WALTERS PRIVATE CO C 12TH MISS INFANTRY
PVT W.C. HERRING 12TH TX INFANTRY CO K	JOHN PINKNEY MANN PVT. CO. K 13 TEXAS CAV. CSA	WILLIAM H L WELLS VA LIGHT ARTILLERY WELLS CLAY PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY

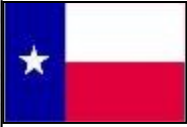


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



NOVEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Nov 1863 to wife My daughters have not taken on the spinning-wheel & loom, as recommended them to the brave soldiers for wives.	2 Undated to a son You must endeavor to learn, in order to compensate me for the pain I suffer in being separated from you.	3 undated to wife on death of Annie God in this has mingled mercy with the blow in selecting that one best prepared to leave us. May you be able to join me in saying, "His will be done!"
4 undated to wife— I desire to write a history of the campaigns in Virginia. My only object is to transmit the truth to posterity & do justice to our brave soldiers.	5 Nov. 1855 — A soldier has a hard life.	6 Nov. 1864 — To Mildred In your youth you must be careful to discipline your thoughts, words, & actions.	7 undated — To Mildred Never neglect the means of making yourself useful in the world.	8 Nov. 1855 — To Wife Take a happier view of things & not be dissatisfied because they do not dissatisfied because they do not accord more nearly with your views & wishes.	9 undated - to Richmond City Council—I shall decline the generous offer [a house], & trust that whatever means the Council may have to spare for this purpose be devoted to the relief of the families of our soldiers.	10 undated — to Mildred How ardently I pray you may be directed to every good & saved from every evil.
11. undated to wife We rarely know what is good for us & rarely see things as they really exist. VETERAN'S DAY	12 undated to Wife So clouded is our vision by narrow selfishness, & often complain of what we ought not & blame others when the fault is on ourselves.	13 Nov. 1863 — to Wife You must pray to the great God who rideth in the heavens, to give us strength & courage to do the work He has set before us.	14 undated — to Robert God bless you, my son, & may he guard, guide, & direct you in all you do.	15 Nov. 1861 — to Mildred You must labour at your books & gain knowledge & wisdom.	16 undated — to Laura Chilton My sincere prayer is that the Great God of Mercy may shower upon you his richest blessing & so direct your course in this world that you may enjoy peace her & life eternal hereafter.	17 undated — to Mildred Habituate yourself to useful employment, regular improvement & to the benefit of all those around you.
18 undated — to Agnes I am very glad, my precious Agnes, that you have become so early a riser. It is a very good habit.	19 undated — to Wife A piano had been set in the house by the maker as a present. This is an article of furniture we might well dispense with under present circumstances.	20 Nov. 1865 to Wife—I think we should enjoy all the amenities of life that are within our reach & which have been provided for us by our Heavenly Father.	21 Nov. 1863 — to Wife I am content to be poor, & to live on corn bread the rest of my life if a gracious God will give us our independence.	22 Nov. 1861 - to daughters I wish indeed I could see you, be with you & never again part from you. God only can give me that happiness. I pray for it night & day.	23 Nov. 1862 — to Custis Our hardest lesson is self-knowledge, and it is one perhaps that is never accomplished.	24 Nov. 1862 — The death of my dear Annie was indeed to me a bitter pang. But the Lord gave & the Lord has taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.
25 Nov. 1863 — To Wife: The kindness exhibited toward you as well as myself by our people causes me to reflect how little I have done to merit it.	26 undated — To Custis My little personal troubles sink into insignificance when I contemplate the condition of the country.	27 undated — I am glad to learn your supply of socks is so large. I will endeavor to have them distributed to the most needy.	28 Nov. 1862 — To Custis People must help themselves, or Providence will not help them.	29 Nov. 1863 — to Jeff Davis The law should not be open to the charge of partiality.	30 Nov 1845 — to a son Let nothing discourage or deter you from endeavoring to acquire virtue & knowledge.	



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN NOVEMBER



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

On November 18, 1862, John Austin Wharton was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate army. Wharton, born in Tennessee in 1828, was brought to Galveston as an infant and spent his early years on a Brazoria County plantation. Before the Civil War he enjoyed a successful career as a lawyer and planter and represented Brazoria County at the state Secession Convention. When the war began Wharton was elected captain of Company B, Eighth Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers. He rose to command the regiment after the deaths of Col. Benjamin F. Terry and Lt. Col. Thomas S. Lubbock. Wharton's leadership in the course of Gen. Braxton Bragg's 1862 Kentucky invasion earned him the promotion to brigadier general. His actions at the battle of Chickamauga in the fall of 1863 earned him another promotion, to the rank of major general. In 1865, while visiting Gen. John B. Magruder's headquarters in Houston, Wharton was killed by fellow officer George W. Baylor in a personal quarrel that grew out of "an unpleasant misunderstanding over military matters." Even though Wharton was found to have been unarmed, Baylor was acquitted of murder charges in 1868

November 28, 1884, the John B. Hood Camp of United Confederate Veterans obtained a state charter for a residence for impoverished and disabled Confederate veterans. The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy helped raise funds that enabled the camp to purchase land at 1600 West Sixth Street in Austin from John B. and Mary Armstrong. The home opened on November 1, 1886. The UDC held a "Grand Gift Concert and Lottery," with prizes donated by the public, and raised over \$10,800 to support the home. Operating funds continued to come from public contributions until 1891, when the state assumed control and support and the name officially became Texas Confederate Home. The John B. Hood Camp deeded the property to the state on March 6, 1891. The complex had several buildings, including the large administration building and living quarters, a brick hospital, and private cottages. During its first two years of operation 113 veterans were admitted to the home, and from 1887 to 1953 more than 2,000 former Confederates were housed there. In 1929 the home had 312 residents, but by 1938 the number had dropped to thirty-eight, whose average age was ninety-three. Thomas Riddle, the last veteran, died in 1954 at the age of 108. During its last decades, the home was used to house senile mental patients from other state institutions, disabled veterans of the Spanish American War and World War I, and their wives. In 1963 the remaining residents were sent to Kerrville State Hospital, and the Austin facility was transferred to the Austin State Hospital as an annex. The buildings were razed in 1970 to make room for University of Texas married students' housing.

November 30th, 1864

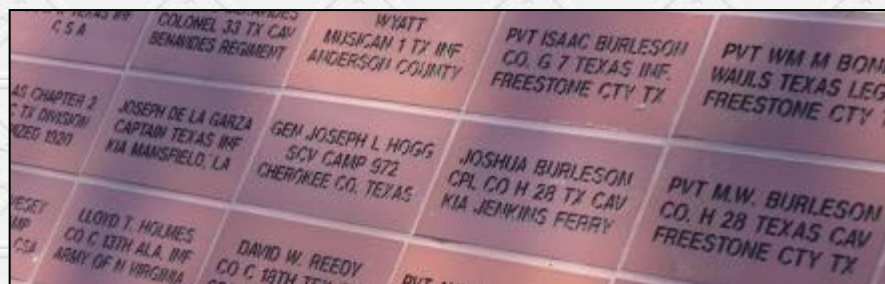
On this day in 1864, Confederate general Hiram B. Granbury, commander of Granbury's Texas Brigade, was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Granbury, a native of Mississippi, moved to Texas in the 1850s. He was chief justice of McLennan County from 1856 to 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited the Waco Guards, which became a unit in the Seventh Texas Infantry. By 1864 he had commanded in turn a regiment and a brigade. After the fall of Atlanta, Granbury led his brigade in Hood's invasion of Tennessee. He was one of at least 1,750 Confederate soldiers killed in the frontal assault at Franklin, the highest total of rebel dead for any single-day battle of the war. A Texas captain wrote of the battle, "It can't be called anything else but cold blooded murder."



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: danieldyer497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224



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



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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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 Thursday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the
corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the
Anderson County Courthouse
Annex.