



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2019

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



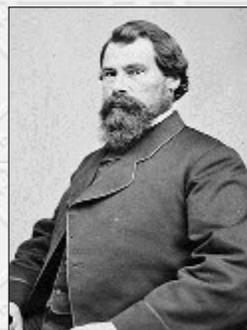
I gave a program on the history of the confederate monuments. In preparing this program I learned a lot about our monuments and tried to pass the information on to our members. It was well received and there was a lot of discussion and enthusiastic participation by all of the members of the camp present. We discussed the removal this month of the wall plaque at the Texas capital and agreed it was just a matter time before we lose more of our history.

The Reagan Camp

has been fortunate to have a great banquet at each of our meetings. The food is varied and tasty. We also always have more food than we can eat. Please bring a visitor and our camp will make them feel welcome and see that they are well-fed.

Our camp voted to move our meeting night to the third Tuesday of each month. **Our next meeting will be on Tuesday, February 19<sup>th</sup> at 6:30 pm.** We will continue meeting in the Commercial Bank of Texas building. We hope to see all out you there.

Richard Thornton



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

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday 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.

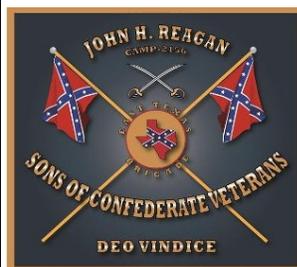
Guests are welcome!  
Bring the family.

[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

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**Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar**

February 2019 - **Need Someone**  
 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 Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room.**

**Tuesday February 19 — February Meeting**  
**Tuesday March 19 — March Meeting**  
**Tuesday April 16 — April Meeting**  
**Tuesday May 14 — May Meeting**  
**Tuesday June 18 — June 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](http://www.reaganstvcamp.org)

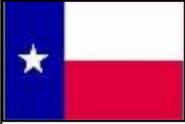
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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 JANUARY MEETING



The John H. Reagan Camp had 14 in attendance at the January meeting. We met once again in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room for a meal which consisted of Chopped Barbeque Sandwiches, cheesy ground meat and noodle casserole, red beans and cornbread, brownie cake, and ice cream. Everything was delicious and we appreciate David Franklin, Dwight Franklin, Doug Smith, and Richard Thornton for bringing the food for the meal. It was good to have Gary Williams and Frank Moore back with us again. We have missed seeing them. Following the meal, Commander Richard Thornton gave a program on the Confederate Monuments. **Our next meeting will be at the same location on Tuesday, February 19th, at 6:30 pm. All future meetings will be on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.**





## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JANUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE THREAT TO OUR CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS



Commander Richard Thornton gave an interesting and thought provoking program with a program about the threat to our Confederate Monuments.

Richard stated that 55% of the monuments are statues of Confederate Soldiers. The majority of the monuments were built between 1889 and 1929 and of the monuments erected in courthouse squares, over half were built between 1902 and 1912. There are four main locations for monuments; battlefields, cemeteries, county courthouse grounds, and state capitol grounds. Over a third of the courthouse monuments were dedicated to the dead. The majority of the cemetery monuments were built in the pre-1900 period, while most of the courthouse monuments were erected after 1900. The majority of the monuments are of a Confederate Soldier with a rifle on a column gazing in the distance. ( see picture to the right )



Soldiers dominated courthouse grounds, while obelisks account for nearly half of cemetery monuments. The Confederate monuments are remarkably diverse with only a few instances of repetition of inscriptions.

The monuments can be categorized into four types. Type 1 is a Confederate soldier on a column with his weapon at parade rest, or weaponless and gazing into the distance. These accounted for approximately half the monuments studied. They are however the most popular among the courthouse monuments. Type 2 is a Confederate soldier on a column with rifle ready, or carrying a flag or bugle. Type 3 is an obelisk, often covered with drapery and bearing cannon balls or an urn. Type 4 is a miscellaneous group, including arches, standing stones, plaques, fountains, etc. These account for 17% of the monuments studied.

A 2017 poll found that 54% of adults stated that the monuments should remain in all public spaces, and 27% said they should be removed, while 19% said they were unsure. The results were split along racial and political lines, with Republicans and whites preferring to keep the monuments in place, while Democrats and minorities prefer their removal.

After former Confederate soldiers fought for the United States in the Spanish-American War, it greatly changed the opinion that many had of the Confederate soldiers. There were many monuments erected after these soldiers showed their willingness to fight to defend the United States. Their willingness to fight for the United States caused many to realize that they did not hate their country.

If the true history of the Confederate soldier was told instead of the fabricated untruths, then we wouldn't be seeing the uproar for the removal of the Confederate Monuments that we see today. The only way to educate people is by teaching them the truth, but the liberal news media and liberals in general would rather push for their own hidden agenda than tell the truth. It is a shame that those brave Confederates have been lied about and had their reputations ruined.

We appreciate Commander Thornton for the educational program and for all that he does for the Reagan Camp.

If you have been missing the meetings, you are missing some good fellowship, good food, and good programs. We invite you to join us the 3rd Tuesday of every month.

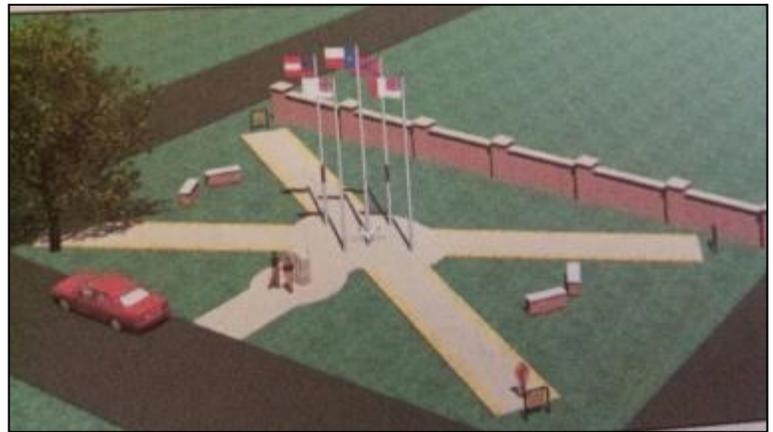




## A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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

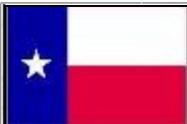


## ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



JANUARY 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		<b>1, 1863</b> Temps fall below zero as far south as Memphis, Tn	<b>2, 1863</b> Battle of Stones River resumes with horrific carnage near Murfreesboro, Tn	<b>3, 1864</b> In two-plus years of war, prices have soared to 28 times higher in the Confederacy	<b>4, 1864</b> President Davis authorizes Lee to commandeer food stores in Virginia to feed army.	<b>5, 1861</b> U.S. merchant ship Star of the West leaves New York with supplies for Fort Sumter.
<b>6, 1865</b> The 13th Amendment abolishing slavery fails to pass 38th Congress.	<b>7, 1863</b> Confederates speed up efforts to build naval vessels in Europe.	<b>8, 1821</b> CSA Gen. James Longstreet is born	<b>9, 1861</b> Mississippi's legislature votes 84-15 to secede.	<b>10, 1864</b> U.S. Government floods Confederacy with fake currency to cripple its economy	<b>11, 1862</b> Simon Cameron, a corrupt Pennsylvania Politician, resigns from Lincoln's cabinet	<b>12, 1865</b> Pres Davis sends a letter to Pres Lincoln hoping to negotiate a peace
<b>13, 1863</b> Union officials raise Black troops for infantry units in South Carolina.	<b>14, 1831</b> CSA Brig. Gen John Bullock Clark, Jr is born	<b>15, 1865</b> Union forces assault Fort Fisher along outer banks of North Carolina.  Lee Jackson Day	<b>16, 1864</b> Europe is on the brink of war as Prussia threatens Denmark's monarch.	<b>17, 1862</b> U.S. Gen. Smith leads expedition down the Tennessee River to capture Fort Henry.	<b>18, 1864</b> Conf. Gov extends conscription to include 17 yr olds	<b>19, 1807</b> CSA Gen. Robert E. Lee is born.
<b>20, 1862</b> Demoralized Confederates retreat south after losing at Mills Springs, Ky	<b>21, 1824</b> CSA Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson is born.	<b>22, 1864</b> Disgraced U.S. Gen. Rosecrans is appointed to command of Missouri Dept.	<b>23, 1863</b> Famous "Mud March": ends in total failure for Union forces in Virginia.	<b>24, 1862</b> U.S. Gen. Halleck declares martial law in St. Louis.	<b>25, 1863</b> U.S. Gen. Burnside is fired by Lincoln because of Fredericksburg debacle.	<b>26, 1861</b> Louisiana votes 113-117 to secede from Union.
<b>27, 1862</b> President Lincoln issues War Order #1 ordering all forces to advance.	<b>28, 1825</b> CSA Ge. George Pickett is born	<b>29, 1861</b> Kansas is admitted to the Union as the 34th state.	<b>30, 1861</b> President Elect Lincoln visits stepmother Sarah Bush before leaving for Washington.	<b>31, 1865</b> Gen. Robert E. Lee is appointed General in Chief of all Confederate Armies.		



## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

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



January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, *The Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island. The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. The Union ship *Harriet Land* sank the *Neptune*, but the *Bayou City*'s crew seized the Federal Vessel. Union commander William B. Renshaw's flagship, the *Westfield*, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow it up rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring confederate surrender demands, while their infantry comrades in town surrendered. Magruder had retaken Galveston with a moderate loss. Although the port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war, only a week elapsed before it was again blockaded.

January 8, 1864: On this day, seventeen-year-old David Dodd was hanged. The Texas native was captured as he tried to cross Federal lines near Little rock, with notes in Morse code hidden in his shoe. After a military court found him guilty, he confessed that he had been sent to gather information about Union troops. Dodd may have been the youngest person hanged as a spy in the Civil War.

January 8, 1865: On this day, about 160 Confederates and 325 state militiamen lost a battle against the Kickapoo Indians about twenty miles southwest of present San Angelo. A month earlier a scouting party had discovered an abandoned Indian camp and, assuming the group was hostile, dispatched forces to pursue them. A militia force under Capt. S. S. Totten and state Confederate troops under Capt. Henry Fossett set out, but the two forces lacked a unified command and full communication. When the troops and militiamen finally rendezvoused near the timbered encampment of the Kickapoos along Dove Creek, the forces concocted a hasty battle plan. The militia waded the creek to launch a frontal attack from the north, while Confederate troops circled southwestward to capture the Indians' horses and prevent a retreat. A well-armed Indian fighting force, possibly several hundred strong, easily defended their higher, heavily-wooded position as the militiamen slogged through the creek. The Confederate force was splintered into three groups caught in a heavy crossfire. Three days later the battered Texans retreated eastward, while the embittered Kickapoos, once peaceful, escaped to the Mexican border. Thus began a violent period of border raids on settlers along the Rio Grande.

January 11, 1863: On this day, the remnants of the Fourth Brigade of Walker's Texas Division were captured intact at Arkansas Post. The division, organized in Arkansas in October 1862, was the only division in Confederate service composed throughout its existence of troops from a single state. It took its name from Major Gen. Henry Eustace McCulloch, on January 1, 1863. During its existence it was commonly called the "Greyhound Division," or "Walker's Greyhounds," in tribute to its special capability to make long, forced marches from one threatened point to another in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Initially, the division was made up of four brigades. The Fourth Brigade, under the command of Col. James Deshler, was detached from the division shortly after its organization and sent to Arkansas Post. Deshler was captured there, then exchanged and promoted to brigadier general in July 1863. He was killed during the battle of Chickamauga later that year.

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## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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

January 11, 1863: On this day, the USS *Hatteras* was sunk by the CSS *Alabama*. The *Hatteras*, a converted merchant ship formerly named the *St. Mary*, was commissioned in October 1861 and first saw duty in the South Atlantic. After assignment to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, she was raiding along the Confederate coast when she was sunk by Confederate captain Raphael Semmes. She lies sixty feet of water twenty miles south of Galveston. The federal government has been able to preserve the wreck for scientific and historical research.

January 12, 1861: On this day, Unionist editor John W. Barrett published the *Marshall Harrison Flag* for the last time. Barrett moved to Texas from Indiana in 1838. He bought the *Star State Patriot* in 1848 and in 1856 renamed it the *Harrison Flag*. The *Flag* supported Sam Houston, the American (Know-Nothing) party, and the Constitutional Union party of 1860. Robert W. Loughery, owner and editor of the *Marshall Texas Republican* and an ardent secessionist, classed Barrett and the *Flag* as oppositionist and submissionist during the secession crisis. In editorial after editorial during November and December 1860, Barrett opposed secession; he declared on December 18, 1860, that breaking up the United States would be “the most momentous political decision that has ever demanded the attention of mankind.” The same winter, ill and confined to his room, he suspended publication of the *Flag* with the issue of January 12, 1861. Five days later, Loughery called off their long political feud and wrote of Barrett: “He has been sick nine months with little chance of improvement...He has a large family depending on him, with children to educate. He needs every dollar coming to him. Those owing him should not be insensible to his condition.” Barrett died of tuberculosis on May 12, 1862.

January 14, 1865: On this day, during the final months of the Civil War, Governor Pendleton Murrah urged Texans to put aside personal ambitions and make sacrifices in defense of their liberty. Murrah, a native of either Alabama or South Carolina, had moved to Texas in 1850. After serving in the state legislature, Murrah was elected governor of Texas in 1863. As governor, he became involved in a series of controversies over control of the state's manpower and economy with Gen. John B. Magruder, the Confederate military commander of the Texas district, and his superior, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In spite of these quarrels, Murrah supported Kirby Smith in his determination to carry on the war in the face of military reversals. Even after Lee's surrender, Murrah continued to urge resistance. When it was obvious that Union forces would occupy the state, he vacated his office, leaving Lieutenant Governor Fletcher Stockdale in charge, and joined other Confederate leaders fleeing to Mexico. The long trip was too much for Murrah, who suffered from tuberculosis. He was confined to bed upon reaching Monterrey and died on August 4, 1865

January 15, 1867: On this day, Bayland Orphans' Home for Boys, a county home for dependent and delinquent boys, was organized in Houston by Texas Confederate veterans. The institution was first located at Bayland on the west side of Galveston Bay near Morgan's Point. The nonsectarian home, planned to care for and educate up to 250 orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, opened in August 1867. Henry F. Gillette was superintendent from 1867 to 1882, and Col. Ashbel Smith served as staff doctor. In 1887, when Houston-Galveston packet travel ceased and Bayland became inaccessible, a decision was made to move the home to Houston. Mrs. Kezia Payne DePelchin, later connected with the DePelchin Faith Home, was elected matron in 1888. The institution moved a number of times around the Harris County area over the years, with its final location near Webster. The orphanage ceased to function strictly as the Bayland Orphans' Home after World War II. Boys attended public school at Webster, and efforts were made to place children in foster homes.

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## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

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



January 23, 1863: On this day in 1863, Confederate soldiers hanged Martin Hart in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This attorney from Hunt County had served in the Texas legislature, where he spoke out against secession. After secession, he resigned his government post and organized the Greenville Guards, pledging the company's services "in defense of Texas" against invasion. Under color of a Confederate commission, however, he spied against the Confederacy. In Arkansas he led a series of rear-guard actions against Confederate forces, and is alleged to have murdered at least two prominent secessionists. He was captured on January 18, 1863, by Confederate forces.

January 29, 1861: On this day in 1861, the Secession Convention of the state of Texas voted overwhelmingly to secede from the United States. South Carolina had seceded in December 1860. The election of Republican Abraham Lincoln precipitated the fall of the Southern dominoes. Fearful of Northern encroachment on traditional freedoms, and acutely aware of the South's economic dependence upon slavery, the Southern states voted one by one to withdraw from the Union. A Texas referendum to settle the legality of the move was held on February 23, 1861. The results for the state as a whole were 46,153 for secession and 14,747 against. The stage was set for Texans to fight and lose a bloody civil war.

January 30, 1862: On this day in 1862, Maine native Leonard Pierce arrived in Matamoros, Mexico, to take up his post as United States consul. As the Civil War raged to the north, Matamoros became a center of Confederate commerce. Texans shipped cotton from the unblockaded port, while Unionist refugees fleeing Texas collected in the town. Pierce's principal responsibilities were the care of refugees from Confederate territory and the military enlistment of Union sympathizers. During his service he relocated about 700 refugees and sent about 300 men to enlist in the Union army. These men served in the First and Second Texas Cavalry regiments, which were eventually merged into the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. After the war Pierce settled in Brownsville, Texas, where he died in 1872.

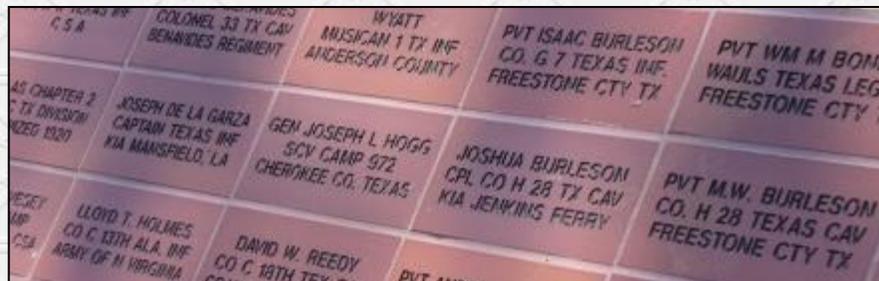




## CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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](mailto:danielyer497@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](http://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 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.