



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 4

APRIL 2019

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

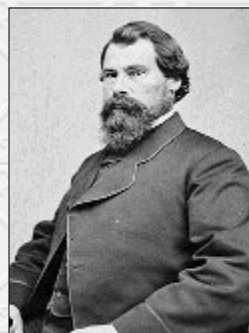


Compatriots another month has come and gone. We had a great meeting and a good meal. Thank you to everyone who brought food. Once again Andrew Petty gave an informative and entertaining program. Our camp is fortunate to have Andrew, and I appreciate him filling in at the last moment.

Please keep all of your compatriots in your prayers and especially Dan Dyer and his family.

I Look forward to seeing each of you next month.

Richard Thornton Reagan Camp Commander



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.

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Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

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
- Adjutant Dan Dyer's sister
- 2nd Lt Commander Calvin Nicholson
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Past Davis/Reagan UDC Pres. Dolye 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 May 14 — May Meeting

Tuesday June 18 — June Meeting

Tuesday July 16—July Meeting

Tuesday August 20—August 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.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.

“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
APRIL MEETING
APRIL 16, 2019



The April meeting was held on April 16, 2019 in the banquet room of the Commercial Bank of Texas building in Palestine. We had 10 compatriots attend the meeting where we were treated to a meal of fried chicken, purple hull peas, jalapeno cornbread, cheese enchiladas (from Little Mexico), cake and ice cream. One thing about it, we never leave a meeting hungry! We appreciate David Franklin, Richard Thornton, Doug Smith, Marc Robinson, and Dwight Franklin for bringing the food for the meal. Everything was delicious. David Franklin also surprised everyone with a Confederate Cake that he brought to the meeting. The cake was beautiful, and it was delicious. Following the meal, Andrew Petty gave an informative historical program with a twist at the end that was a shocker! We really enjoyed the program and appreciate Andrew for all he does. Notes about Andrew's program are on the following pages. Our next meeting will be on May 21st. We hope to see you there.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE DAHLGREN AFFAIR



Dahlgren Affair

On the night of March 2, 1864, 13 year old William Littlepage was walking around the city of Richmond when he stumbled upon the body of Union Colonel Ulric Dahlgren. Dahlgren had been killed earlier in the day at the Battle of Walkerton, a failed attempt at trying to free prisoners of war from the Confederate capital of Richmond. The young teen rifled through the dead soldier's effects, hoping to purloin a pocketwatch. However, what he discovered instead would set off a chain of events involving attempted murder, betrayal, and an outlandish plot at the highest levels of government in one of the most mysterious stories to come out of the Civil War.

At only twenty-one years of age, Ulric Dahlgren already bore the hallmarks of a well accomplished soldier, and seemed destined for greatness. He was the son of United States Navy Officer John Adolphus Dahlgren, who later became Commander of the Washington Navy Yard and is known for his significant contribution to the war effort of the Dahlgren gun. This invention helped improve the accuracy of naval warfare and more importantly, reduced the number of accidental shell explosions, which had

become all too commonplace aboard battle ships.

Though he came from a distinguished pedigree, young Ulric achieved many distinctions in his own right, rising through the ranks rapidly and establishing himself as a competent commander. During a patrol of Hagerstown, Maryland shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, Dahlgren suffered a gunshot wound to his right foot. Though the injury did not appear severe at the time, gangrene set in and later had his leg amputated, replacing it with a cork replica. During his convalescence, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton promoted Dahlgren to colonel, one of the youngest in the Army to be afforded such a rank.

On this ill fated March night, Dahlgren was assigned the task of leading an operation, in conjunction with Brigadier General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, to free Union soldiers incarcerated at Belle Island and Libby Prisons in Richmond. The plan was essentially doomed to failure from the start- the Confederate troops outnumbered Kilpatrick and Dahlgren three to one, and Kilpatrick's own impetuousness led his soldiers to refer to him derisively as "Kill Cavalry" for his frequent reckless assaults against enemy positions.

To compound matters, Kilpatrick divided his already meager supply of soldiers into two groups, one commanded by himself and the other under the direction of Colonel Dahlgren. Using fellow Colonel George Custer as a diversionary tactic, Kilpatrick and Dahlgren intended to flank the Confederates on either side, then meet up behind their lines on the other side of the James River before proceeding on to Richmond. However, the Confederates easily sniffed out the ruse. In the ensuing battle, Dahlgren's brigade was almost entirely wiped out before crossing the river; and almost a thousand of Kilpatrick's men were captured in an ambush while waiting for the rendezvous.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE DAHLGREN AFFAIR



Dahlgren himself had been killed by a bullet to the head, and his body left to rot on the outskirts of Richmond. It was here, late that night, that the precocious William Littlepage wandered about the battlefield looking for scavenge some souvenirs. As Littlepage walked amongst the fallen bodies, he noticed the insignia on Dahlgren's uniform denoting his rank as a colonel. Thinking there would be an item of lucrative value, the adolescent rummaged through Dahlgren's clothes and found something of far greater importance than a trinket- he chanced upon a packet of papers containing an explosive message.

Littlepage promptly turned the papers over to his teacher, Edward Halbach, who was also a captain in the Virginia Home Guard. After reading the contents, Halbach immediately recognized the priority of the documents and subsequently gave the papers to his commanding officer, Captain Richard Bagby. After being shuffled through several more hands, the papers eventually wound up in the possession of General Fitzhugh Lee, who in turn showed the papers to none other than Jefferson Davis and Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin. Davis pored over the message with alarming concern. They were orders to capture and burn the city of Richmond, not in and of itself surprising. However, one sentence in particular caught the attention of everyone in the room: "The men must keep together and well in hand, and once in the city it must be destroyed and Jeff. Davis and Cabinet killed."

It was seemingly there in black and white- a daring attempt to assassinate the Confederate President and eliminate his entire Cabinet! Such a scandalous plot trekked far outside the bounds of the established rules of warfare, and an outraged Davis demanded to know on whose authority the orders had been given. In the meantime, Davis contacted the Confederate Secretary of War, James A. Seddon, and authorized the papers to be published in the Richmond newspapers. It was front page news the next day.

As soon as the plot became public knowledge, accusations started coming from all directions. The press sensationalized the story, comparing Ulric Dahlgren to Attila the Hun, and displaying the papers as proof of underhanded Union guerrilla tactics. Everyone, from General Kilpatrick to Major General George Meade, to Ulysses S. Grant, even to include President Abraham Lincoln himself, was considered a prime suspect in this Civil War game of Clue. Davis wanted immediate answers, and began pressing the Union authority to provide him an explanation.

General Meade dismissed the papers as nothing more than a forgery designed to gain Confederate sympathy and support during the war.

This was a less than satisfactory answer, so Kilpatrick, who helped lead the bungled attempt, was questioned about his role.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE DAHLGREN AFFAIR



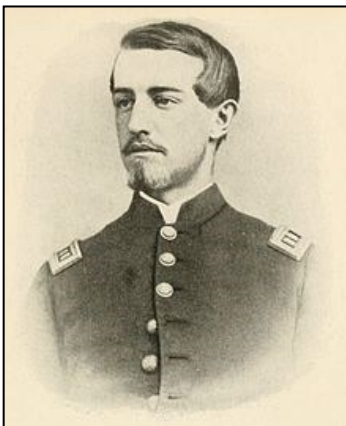
Kilpatrick stated that he had no knowledge of the papers and that, if such documents were found in Dahlgren's possession, then it was a conspiracy of his own accord. It was obviously easier to blame a dead man who was unable to defend himself instead of admitting what, if any, foresight he may have had into the affair. Lincoln too, denied being aware of any scheme against President Davis, but did request to see the orders in question.

The story becomes even more convoluted from this point, as the Dahlgren letters were apparently released to Edwin Stanton and then somehow "lost", though it is widely assumed that Stanton disposed of them in his fireplace, therefore quite literally stoking the flames of suspicion. In retaliation for the threat, whether real or perceived, Dahlgren's body was retrieved from the battlefield and inhumanely mutilated. Someone cut off one of his fingers for a prized ring that he wore. Another individual stole his fake leg, it's whereabouts still unknown to history. The Confederates further denigrated Dahlgren's body by stripping it down and dressing him in a Confederate uniform, then displaying in a macabre fashion at the railroad depot.

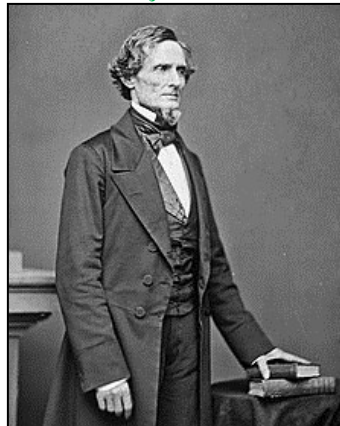
Though Dahlgren's father pleaded for the return of his body, the Confederate troops were not so obliged, eventually burying Dahlgren's body in a pauper's grave, without ceremony, at Oakwood Cemetery. However, one of the colored gravediggers, motivated by the reward of a hundred dollar bill, revealed the whereabouts of the body to Union troops. Dahlgren was dug up and reburied underneath an apple tree until his family could come and claim him. After a few months, Dahlgren's father, after making a positive identification of his son, gave him a more fitting burial. Dahlgren was reinterred, for a final time, at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

The Dahlgren Affair, as the incident later came to be known, revealed the seedy and deplorable depths that both sides were willing to sink to, even in the latter stages of the war, in order to win at all costs. In the end, the whole kerfuffle was nothing more than a glorified game of one-upmanship which ruffled a few feathers, and seemingly nothing more. However, the repercussions were exponentially more significant than anyone could have envisioned at the time. The Dahlgren papers had effectively demonstrated that no one, not even the most powerful authority in the land, was immune from being a target. The Dahlgren Affair drastically altered the course of history, for there was another young man who had picked up the newspaper and read the headlines that day, and was inspired to carry out an similar assassination attempt of his own, one which succeeded- that man's name was John Wilkes Booth.

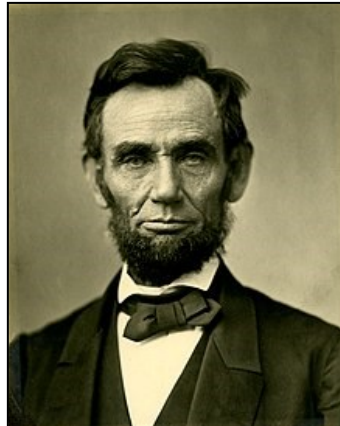
Union Colonel Ulric Dahlgren



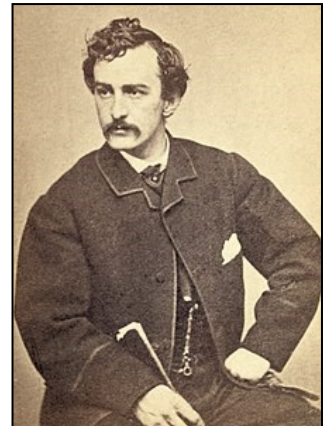
President Jefferson Davis



President Abraham Lincoln



John Wilkes Booth





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CONFEDERATE CAKE



David Franklin had told us he would bring a “Confederate Cake” to the April meeting, but no one was expecting a cake like he brought! He brought a cake that was made to look like the Battle Flag, and it was beautiful! Every bit of the cake was edible, even the stars and stripes, and everything was delicious!



The belt buckle looked like it was made of brass, but it was edible also. Everything on the cake was hand-made, and the colors were spot-on. David said he had sent a picture of the battle flag to “Kat’s Sugar Shack” and asked if she could make us a cake to represent it. She certainly delivered on his request.



**Kat's
Sugar Shack
Bakery**

Kathy Loeffler

(713)907-9855

Call or Text

SugarShack2018@yahoo.com

Cakes for all Occasions

Pies, Cookies, Cinnamon Rolls

Facebook:
Kat's Sugar Shack

We appreciate Kathy Loeffler for making the Confederate Cake. David said she was very reasonable on her price, and she was happy to make the cake for the Reagan Camp SCV. Many bakeries in today’s politically correct society do not show us the respect that she did, and we appreciate her. She will get our business again!

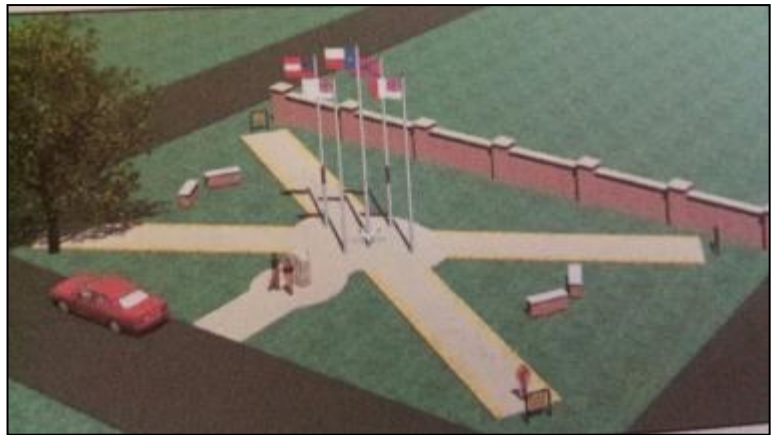




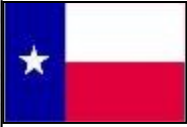
A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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

APRIL 2019



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1, 1863 Hooker advises war department that he needs 10,000 shovels for assault on Richmond	2, 1865 Confederates flee Richmond, burning the city before it falls into Union hands.	3, 1865 After years of attempts, Union forces finally occupy Richmond	4, 1862 From Ft. Monroe, Federal troops begin movement towards Richmond.	5, 1862 Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, suspends city government of Nashville	6, 1862 U.S. Grant caught by surprise attack at Shiloh along Tennessee River
7, 1862 Union bury thousands of dead at Shiloh—some 300 per trench	8, 1864 Grant issues famous order to Meade: “Wherever Lee goes, you will also	9, 1865 One year after that order, Lee surrenders his army at Appomattox	10, 1863 President Lincoln reviews Hooker’s army near Falmouth, Va.	11, 1861 Confederate officials visit Fort Sumter and demand to its surrender	12, 1861 Confederates open fire on Ft. Sumter and demand its surrender	13, 1861 After 34 hours of shelling, Ft. Sumter is surrendered to Confederates
14, 1865 Lincoln spends the evening at Ford’s Theatre on Good Friday	15, 1865 Lincoln dies at 7:22 am	16, 1862 Lincoln signs a bill ending slavery in District of Columbia	17, 1861 Virginia votes narrowly to secede from Union	18, 1861 R.E. Lee is offered command of Union Army and declines the offer	19, 1865 Washington draped in black for Lincoln’s funeral	20, 1861 Lee resigns from U.S. Army after Lincoln offers him command
21, 1861 Stonewall Jackson attends church with VMI cadets then leaves Lexington, never to return alive	22, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train travels through Pennsylvania	23, 1865 John Wilkes Booth is cornered in Virginia	24, 1863 Confederate Congress imposes 10 percent tax on all agricultural products	25, 1865 President Davis arrives in Charlotte, NC, hoping to resume war efforts	26, 1865 Johnston surrenders to Sherman at Durham Station, NC	27, 1822 U.S. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is born
28, 1865 USS Sultana explodes at Memphis, TN, killing more than 1,200	29, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train reaches Cleveland, OH, where 50,000 pay respects	30, 1864 President Davis’ son falls to his death while playing on a balcony at the Confederate White House				



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN APRIL



From the Texas State Historical Association

April 8th, 1864: On this day, Confederate forces under Richard Taylor defeated a much larger Union force at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Union general Nathaniel Banks had gathered an army of some 17,000 Federal troops to advance up the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, hoping to cut off the flow of supplies from Texas and to capture large quantities of cotton. General Taylor, commanding a Confederate force of Texas and Louisiana units, attacked the long, 12,000-man Union column three miles south of Mansfield with an army of 8,800 men. Taylor's force killed or wounded 700 Union soldiers, captured 1,500, and took 20 Union cannons and 200 wagons. About 1,000 Confederates were killed or wounded. It was one of the most humiliating Union defeats of the war. The following day Taylor's army was repulsed when it attacked the Union army at Pleasant Hill. Nevertheless, stung by his defeat on the 8th and convinced that Taylor's army was much larger than it was, Banks gave the order to retire on the night of April 9.

April 15th, 1869: the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Texas v. White* that the state still had the right to sue in the federal courts despite having seceded in 1861. In a suit originally filed by the state in 1867, George Paschal argued on behalf of the state for an injunction preventing defendants George W. White, John Chiles, and others from transferring bonds they received from the secession-era Texas State Military Board for supplying the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. The most historically significant question involved was whether or not Texas, having seceded and not having completed Reconstruction, had status in the Union and therefore the right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. Paschal argued that the Union was indestructible and that the state's status in the Union therefore had been unchanged by the war. The defense argued that Texas by seceding from the Union and later waging a war against the United States, had lost the status of a state in the Union and therefore had no right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. In its five-to-three decision, read by Chief Justice S.P. Chase, the court held the Union to be indestructible and thus not dissoluble by any act of a state, the government, or the people. The court thus repudiated the doctrine of state sovereignty.

April 20th, 1928: On this day, Felix Huston Robertson died in Waco. Robertson, the only Texas-born general officer to serve the Confederacy, was born in 1839 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. His father, Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, also fought in the Civil War, and was for a time commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. Felix Robertson was appointed brigadier general in 1864. He was a harsh disciplinarian whose savage punishments and Indian-like features earned him the sobriquet "Comanche Robertson." The most controversial incident of his military tenure occurred in Saltville, Virginia. There, on October 3, 1864, troops under Robertson's command killed well over 100 wounded, mostly black survivors of a Union attack. Though Robertson was never charged with any crime, one of his subordinate officers was hanged for murder. After the war, Robertson returned to Texas, where he became an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans and served as the commander of the Texas Division in 1911. At the time of his death he was the last surviving general of the Confederacy.

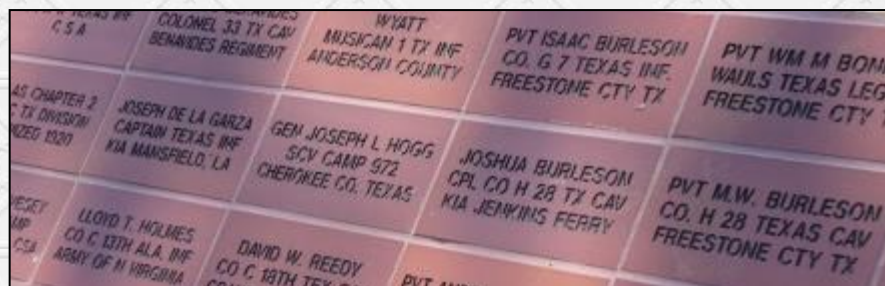
April 25th, 1861: On this day, 500 Federal troops stranded at the port of Saluria in Calhoun County were forced to surrender to Confederate colonel Earl Van Dorn. Saluria, at the eastern end of Matagorda Island, was founded in the 1840s and was a thriving port and ranching center in the 1850s. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Federal troops flocked to the coast, hoping to find transport to the North. Van Dorn intercepted 500 of them at Saluria. After being paroled, they were allowed to sail for New York. During the federal blockade of 1862, when invasion seemed imminent, Saluria inhabitants fled to the mainland. Confederate troops stationed at nearby Fort Esperanze later burned the town, dismantled the lighthouse, and drove most of the cattle off the island. Confederate artillerymen defended the fort until November 29, 1863, when they retreated to the mainland. In June 1864 Federal troops left Fort Esperanze. Afterward, citizens began moving back to the island. What finally destroyed Saluria was hurricanes, in 1875 and 1886. By 1904 a rural school with one teacher and seven students was the only vestige of the community. The more famous nearby port of Indianola was similarly destroyed.



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



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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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 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.