



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 13, ISSUE 3

MARCH 2021

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

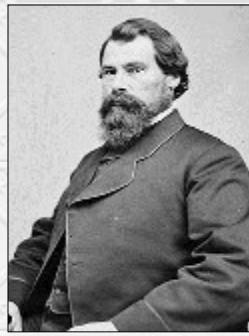
Our March 2021 meeting was a great success at which Andrew Perry gave the program. As is the norm for Andrew he gave an enthusiastic presentation. The subject of the program was J. E. B. Stuart's Revenge. This was an exciting tale of raids, southern victories and wagers made on the fake press. We thought fake press was something new!

This week was Spring Break for the school kids and we had a little lighter than normal attendance

due to some of our compatriots being on vacation trips. No new business was presented but the old business was discussed and all action is on hold until next month.

We had a huge pot of beef and noodle goulash along with homemade cakes and Blue Bell ice cream for dessert. All in attendance were well fed!

Our next meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 20th, at 6:30 PM. The next two monthly programs will be presented by Calvin Nicholson and they should be great programs. We encourage you to bring guests. All guests are welcome at our camp

**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

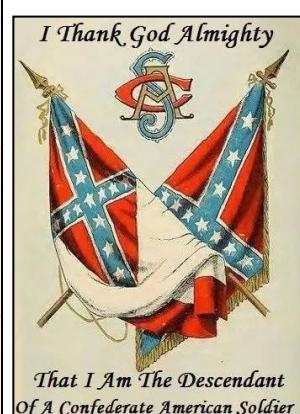
Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

meetings!

Richard Thornton
Commander

**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.orgwww.reaganscvcamp.org**INSIDE THIS ISSUE:**

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**Memorial Plaza
Groundskeeping
Calendar**

March—Need a volunteer
April—Need a volunteer
May—Need a volunteer
June - Marc Robinson
July - Dwight Franklin
August— Need volunteer
Sept - Need volunteer

Officers for 2021

Commander - Richard Thornton
1st Lt. - Calvin Nicholson
Adjutant/Treasurer - Dan Dyer
Sgt at Arms - Frank Moore
Quartermaster - Andrew Petty
Chaplains - David Franklin & Dwight Franklin



Confederate Flags fly high in the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

March 16th - March meeting

April 20th — April Meeting

May 18th - May 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 INFILCTED 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.reagansccv.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.”

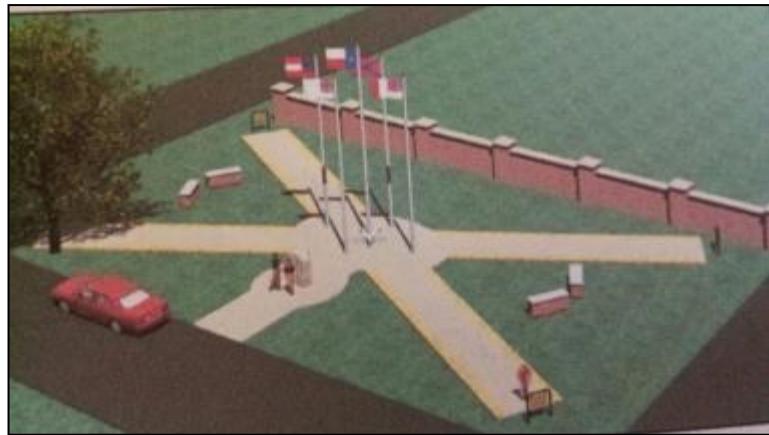
-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



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 WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTIUS W. DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	WILLIAM A. LOYD 30TH TEXAS CAVALRY COMPANY F PRIVATE	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B /TH 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 GA 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	ICHN 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 CLAN PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



MARCH REGAN CAMP MEETING PICTURES



MARCH 16, 2021

The March Reagan Camp meeting was held on March 16, 2021 at the Commercial Bank of Texas conference room. Due to many of the local school districts having their spring break, we had many of our compatriots out of town on vacation.

Those who were in attendance were treated to a huge pot of beef and noodle goulash along with homemade cakes and Blue Bell ice cream for dessert.



no different. Andrew was nice enough to allow us to print his notes on the following pages of this newsletter so those who were unable to attend the meeting can read about this interesting and little known historical event.

Our next meeting will be held on April 20th at the Commercial Bank of Texas at 6:30 p.m. We invite anyone who would be interested in attending to come and enjoy a meal with us and learn more about the truth of the war between the states.

Andrew's historical program can be found on page 5 of this newsletter.

Following the meal, all of those in attendance were treated to an historical presentation about General JEB Stuart that was titled, "The General's New Clothes", by Andrew Petty.

Andrew has a talent for finding historical facts about the war of northern aggression that most have never heard before. This program was





HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY ANDREW PETTY



“THE GENERAL’S NEW CLOTHES”

Compatriot Andrew Petty presented the March historical program. Andrew always brings stories that most of the members have never heard of before, and this month’s was another unique program. We appreciate Andrew for the program and for allowing us to print his notes for those who couldn’t attend the meeting.

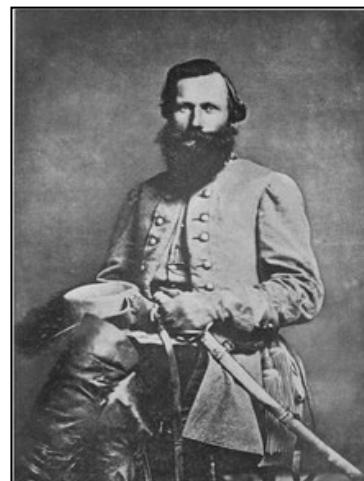
General J. E. B. Stuart was arguably “the eyes and ears” of the Confederacy- his prowess in reconnaissance and obtaining vital information for Robert E. Lee was directly responsible for some of the South’s most noteworthy victories during the Civil War. However, even the best commanders make mistakes- and it was a moment of inattentiveness on Stuart’s part which nearly resulted in his capture at a lonely townhouse in Virginia in the summer of 1862. Though the general narrowly escaped, it was not without cost. Forced to leave behind a prized possession, Stuart’s subsequent quest to retrieve this cherished item would culminate in one of the greatest revenges of the war.

It all started with a bet. In the wake of the Battle of Cedar Mountain, a Confederate victory, the two sides called a truce in the hostilities to tend to the wounded and bury the dead. As General Stuart went to oversee the proceedings, he happened to cross paths with Union Brigadier General Samuel W. Crawford. Though adversaries on the battlefield, Stuart and Crawford were pre-war companions and soon engaged in banter about the action which had just transpired. Though the South had won the day, Stuart voiced his concerns that the Northern press would spin the narrative to reflect that the Union forces had instead triumphed. Crawford was unconvinced however, and the two made a friendly wager on the outcome of the report in the *New York Herald*.

As it was, Stuart’s prediction held true, and a couple days later a courier delivered a package containing the spoils of war- a copy of the newspaper song with a new, custom designed hat, complete with a palmetto star and a fancy ostrich plume. In contrast to many of the other Confederate officers, Stuart prided himself on his outward appearance, and made every attempt to remain impeccably dressed. The general reveled in delight at the topper made a nice addition to his garish ensemble, along with his red lined cloak and yellow sash he wore proudly around his waist. No doubt, Stuart could scarcely wait to flaunt his distinguished wardrobe.

He would get his chance just a week later. Robert E. Lee was busy making preparations against his counterpart John Pope, desperately fighting to prevent General George McClellan’s troops from providing reinforcement. As Lee pored over his military maps, he realized that Pope’s forces were caught between the Rapidan and Rappahannock River. Quickly devising a plan, Lee’s intention was to have Stuart’s troops circle around Pope’s position and destroy the bridge crossing the Rappahannock, therefore cutting off Pope’s escape route. Then Stuart’s army would advance on Pope’s position, forcing him headlong into Lee’s contingent and wedging the Union forces in the middle, causing them to scatter. It was a tactic which Lee later used to great success at the Battle of Chancellorsville. He dispatched Stuart with the plans and sent him to rendezvous with his nephew, General Fitzhugh Lee, to conduct reconnaissance in the area.

- Continued on the next page -



Pictured at left is General JEB Stuart



HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY ANDREW PETTY



“THE GENERAL’S NEW CLOTHES”

The meeting point was the small hamlet of Verdiersville, about 10 miles down the road. Stuart took along his adjutant, Major Norman Fitzhugh; as well as his aide Chiswell Dabney. Along the way, they met up with (then) Lieutenant John S. Mosby, fellow Lieutenant Samuel Gibson, and the giant Prussian officer Heros von Borcke, and the five rode to Verdiersville. When they arrived, they were disappointed to discover that Fitzhugh Lee and his men were nowhere in sight. As it was nearing dusk, Stewart sent Major Fitzhugh to go look for the overdue troops, while the rest of them encamped for the night at a house owned by the Rhoades family. As the other three members of the group sheltered inside, Mosby and Stuart elected to nap on the porch. The general carefully spread his fine cloak out beneath him, took off his hat, gloves, and sash, and slipped peacefully into sleep.

The sound of galloping horsemen aroused Mosby just before dawn. He quickly woke General Stuart, who gazed down the Orange Plank Road In the direction of the sound. As his eyes slowly adjusted, he saw a familiar column of cavalrymen fast approaching. Finally, Lee’s men had appeared at last, and he instructed Mosby and Gibson to ride up the road to greet the men. When they were about a hundred yards away, the arriving troops suddenly opened fire upon the welcoming committee. These were not Fitzhugh Lee’s troops - Instead, they were incoming federal soldiers of the 1st Michigan and 5th New York- and worse, they had captured Major Fitzhugh in the middle of the night.

Stuart had precious little time to assess his now dire situation. Taking charge of his steed Skylark, Stuart’s horse leapt over the picket fence at the back of the property, with Mosby, Gibson, and a now awakened Dabney following right behind. Von Borcke however, had the misfortune to attempt to ride through the front gate- directly into the Union formation. One of the officers pointed a pistol at the Prussian’s chest and ordered his immediate surrender, but Von Borcke was able to spur his horse, providing him with just enough of a distraction to gallop away into the woods.

Though the quintet had managed a harrowing escape, they could only watch helplessly from a safe distance as the federals plundered their personal belongings. Dabney had left behind his pistols; and Von Borcke’s massive saber, eighteen inches longer than a regular sword, also fell into the hands of the enemy. Perhaps the most egregious loss were the papers outlining Robert E. Lee’s strategy to fork Pope’s army between the two rivers. When these detailed plans reached Pope, he wisely elected to withdraw across the Rappahannock, therefore compounding Lee’s ability to separate Pope from any reinforcements McClellan might provide.

Stuart was perhaps more personally pained by what he had abandoned- his cloak, sash, dress gloves, and most importantly- his brand new hat, the defining symbol of his identity which had been in his clutches scarcely a week- all were easy pickings for the taking, as they were laying out in the open. The lucky soldier who had found these treasured articles donned the apparel for himself as he rode from the scene, leaving Stuart to only seethe in silent rage. As Stuart would later dictate in a letter to his wife Flora, he wrote, “I intend to make the Yankees pay for that hat.”

Stuart rode back into Robert E. Lee’s camp two days later, more than a little embarrassed and licking his wounds from his bruised pride. He tied a dressy handkerchief around his head to shield himself from the summer sun, but it was no comparison to his now long gone beloved hat. Stuart lamented the loss, his torment no less aggrieved by the playful taunting of his subordinates. Throughout the day, a private would periodically inquire, “Hey general, where is your hat?” Though Stuart laughed off the jests, inside he was deeply afflicted by the capture of something so sentimental. He became resolved to coming up with a scheme to retrieve it.

- Continued on the next page -



HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY ANDREW PETTY



“THE GENERAL’S NEW CLOTHES”



Crafting a new proposition, Stuart went to Lee and detailed plans for how to prevent the resupply of Pope’s troops. It was essentially a mirror copy of the original instructions that Stuart had absentmindedly lost, simply on a smaller scale. Stuart pointed out a place known as Catlett’s Station, where a railroad existed, and persuaded Lee to concentrate his focus on destroying the line across the Rappahannock River. Lee approved the plan, hoping that, at the very least, Stuart’s men would keep Pope occupied long enough to attack. Stewart however, had an ulterior motive- to get his hat back.

Without awaiting further instruction, Stuart rounded up his men and quickly departed under the veil of darkness toward the river. Rain began pouring down as a storm brewed overhead, turning the sky a shadowy shade of black and causing Stuart to later remark that “it was the darkest night I ever saw”. Still, Stuart would not be dissuaded by the worsening weather, and persisted on to Catlett’s Station. Driven by vengeance, he was determined to reclaim what was rightfully his- and he would stop at nothing to get it back.

As he arrived at Catlett’s Station, Stuart and his men overheard singing in the woods. Following the sound, they stumbled upon a free black man belting out the song, “Carry Me Back to Old Virginia” and banging on a tin bucket which he had substituted for a drum. Stuart questioned the man as to the whereabouts of Pope’s camp, and the man serendipitously agreed to lead the general and his detachment toward the Union position. Stuart was somewhat wary of the man’s intentions, and made a bargain with him- “kind treatment if faithful, and instant extermination if traitorous.” However, after dispatching Captain William Blackford and confirming the information as true, Stuart’s forces slowly marched through the wilderness, cutting telegraph lines along the way, as they approached their unsuspecting enemies.

A sudden bugle blast punctuated the stillness of the night as Stuart’s men fearlessly rode into the heart of the Union camp. The disorganized Yankees, who hadn’t even bothered to post sentries, were bewildered at the chaos unfolding around them. By the time they figured out what was happening, Stuart’s men had set fire to the wagons and routed the campsite, dispersing the mostly unarmed troops. The Confederates also attempted to burn down the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock River, but the moisture soaked wooden trestles would not alight. Stuart’s men then took axes and tried to chop it down, but the encroaching floodwaters forced them to abandon their plans and allow the stunned Union soldiers to luckily flee to fight another day.

While Stuart was unsuccessful in retrieving his beloved hat, he nevertheless walked away with a nice consolation prize. While the enlisted men were happy to discover such commodities as new underwear, canned lobster, some bottles of liquor, and fancy watches, Stuart’s catch was far more valuable. His ranking officers had wandered into the tent of General Pope’s junior staff, where they were able to secure a few money chests containing \$500,000 in cash and an additional \$20,000 in gold. Also left behind was Pope’s dispatch book, containing vital military correspondence which revealed Pope’s troop strength and upcoming division movements.

However, it was one particular article seized from the tent which brought personal satisfaction to Stuart. In his haste, Pope had neglected to gather his nicest uniform coat, which was still meticulously hung up inside. One of Fitzhugh Lee’s men presented the coat to him, and after putting on the oversized apparel and parading it around the camp (much to the amusement of the Confederate troops) Lee subsequently turned it over to Stuart. A few days later, Stuart drafted the following letter to General Pope:

- continued on the next page -



HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY ANDREW PETTY

“THE GENERAL’S NEW CLOTHES”



“You have my hat and plume. I have your best coat. I have the honor to propose a cartel for the fair exchange of the prisoners. Very respectfully, J. E. B. Stuart, Major General, C. S. A.”

After receiving no response from Pope, Stuart bequeathed the dress coat to Virginia Governor John Letcher, who proceeded to display it in the state library as a war trophy. While Stuart may not have ever laid eyes on his hat again, he at least had some measure of revenge. So too, did General Robert E. Lee seven days later. The contents of Pope’s dispatch book provided Lee the blueprints for how to defeat the Union general at the Second Battle of Manassas.



Pictured above: JEB Stuart's hat, sword and LeMat Revolver (Museum of the Confederacy, Rickmond, VA)



Gravesite of Jeb and Flora Stuart, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA

List of Referenced Works:

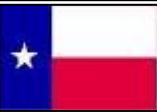
Davis, Daniel. “I Intend To Make the Yankees Pay.” *Emerging Civil War*, August 16, 2017

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ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

MARCH 2021

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 1864 Kilpatrick's raid goes awry as troops and horses succumb to fatigue.	2 1863: Much of East Coast digs out after crippling snowstorm.	3 1865: 38th U.S. Congress meets for the final time to outline aid for displaced African Americans.	4 1865: Lincoln delivers his greatest speech, a 750 word second inaugural address.	5 1864: CSA government demands half of all space on blockade runners.	6 1865: Clara Baron attends Lincoln's inaugural ball at the White House
7 1862: Largest battle west of the Mississippi continues at Pea Ridge, Ar.	8 1865: Sherman enters North Carolina, having advanced some 350 miles through the Deep South.	9 1862: Modern naval warfare begins as ironclads clash off Virginia coast.	10 1809: U.S. Navy Admiral David Porter is born.	11 1861: Confederate Congress adopts constitution that specifically allows slavery.	12 1864: Admiral Porter leads a fleet of 13 ironclads into the Red River.	13 1865: President Davis signs law allowing African Americans to carry arms for Confederacy.
14 1865: African Americans seen in Richmond for the first time in soldier uniforms.	15 1866 Texas repeals the actions of the Secessionist Convention	16 1861: Robert E. Lee promoted by Lincoln to colonel of U.S. 1st Cavalry.	17 1862: McClellan's army begins its deployment to Fort Monroe on Virginia's Peninsula.	18 1861: In Texas, war hero Sam Houston refuses to take oath of allegiance to Confederacy.	19 1865: Heavy fighting erupts around Raleigh, NC, near the Harper House.	20 1865: Battle of Bentonville continues to rage outside Raleigh.
21, 1864 Abe Lincoln signs legislation allowing Nevada & Colorado to become states even though they don't meet	22 1864: After a wet snowfall, Confederate soldiers enjoy a huge snowball fight in Richmond.	23 1862: Stonewall Jackson opens famous Valley Campaign outside Winchester, Va.	24 1863: The last attempt to take Vicksburg, Ms, by water fails.	25 1865: In his last assault of the war, Lee attacks Union lines at Fort Stedman, Va.	26 1863: West Virginia voters approve gradual emancipation of slaves.	27 1865: Lincoln meets with Grant, Sherman, and Porter on riverboat to discuss war's ending.
28 1862: Battle of Glorieta Pass rages near Santa Fe, New Mexico	29, 1861 Mississippi ratifies the Confederate Constitution	30 1865: In pouring rain, U.S. forces probe Lee's fatally overstretched lines.	31 1862: Lincoln meddles with McClellan and recalls some 15,000 troops to defend Washington.			



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MARCH

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



March 1, 1861: Texas accepted as a state by the provisional government of the Confederate States of America.

March 2, 1861: Texas Secessionist Convention reconvenes.

March 5, 1861: Texas secessionist convention accepts Confederate statehood.

March 11, 1846: U.S. Troops move into disputed land between Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers.

March 28, 1864: Civil War guerrilla leader William Quantrill was arrested by Confederate forces in Bonham, Texas. The Ohio native, wanted for murder in Utah by 1860, collected a group of renegades in the Kansas-Missouri area at the beginning of the Civil War. He fought with Confederate forces at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August 1861 but soon thereafter began irregular independent operations. Quantrill and his band attacked Union camps, patrols, and settlements. While Union authorities declared him an outlaw, Quantrill eventually held the rank of colonel in the Confederate forces. After his infamous sack of Lawrence, Kansas, and the massacre of Union prisoners at Baxter Springs, Quantrill and his men fled to Texas in October of 1863. There he quarreled with his associate, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson, and his band preyed on the citizens of Fannin and Grayson counties. Acts of violence proliferated so much that regular confederate forces had to be assigned to protect residents from the activities of the irregular Confederate forces, and Gen. Henry McCulloch determined to rid North Texas of Quantrill's influence. On March 28, 1864, when Quantrill appeared at Bonham as requested, McCulloch had him arrested on the charge of ordering the murder of a Confederate major. Quantrill escaped that day and returned to his camp near Sherman, pursued by more than 300 state and Confederate troops. He and his men crossed the Red River into Indian Territory. Except for a brief return in May, Quantrill's activities in Texas were at an end. Quantrill was killed by Union forces at the very end of the war.

March 31, 1861: General John Bankhead Magruder reassigned from Arkansas to Texas.





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: danielydyer497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224

AS CHAPTER 2 TX DIVISION MEET 1920	COLONEL 33 TX CAVALRY BENEDICTS REGIMENT	WYATT MUSICIAN 1 TX INF ANDERSON COUNTY	PVT ISAAC BURLESON CO. G 7 TEXAS INF FREESTONE CTY TX	PVT WM M BOM WAULS TEXAS LEGI FREESTONE CTY TX
VESEY MP CSA	JOSEPH DE LA GARZA CAPTAIN TEXAS INF KIA MANSFIELD, LA	GEN JOSEPH L HOGG SCV CAMP 972 CHEROKEE CO. TEXAS	JOSHUA BURLESON CPL CO H 28 TX CAV KIA JENKINS FERRY	PVT M.W. BURLESON CO. H 28 TEXAS CAV FREESTONE CTY TX

Would you like to honor your 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 Tuesday Each Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.

Email Commander Thornton for the monthly meeting's location.