



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 17, Issue 11

NOVEMBER 2025

NOVEMBER DISPATCH



1st LT CDR David Franklin

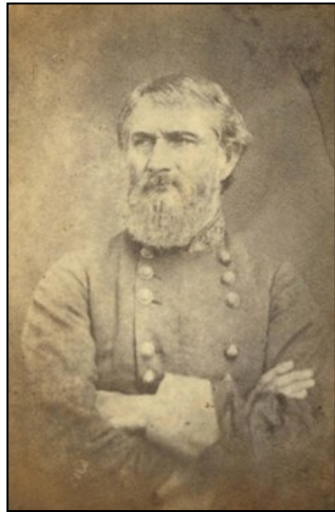
Thanksgiving Day is a uniquely American holiday although nations, states, and cities throughout history have called for "Days of Thanks" throughout the world, particularly among Christians.

The Confederate States of America had several Days of Thanks and Prayer called for and observed but when looking at the religious nature of Thanksgiving, I think of 3 Confederate Generals who were also Christian pastors: Leonidas Polk, William Pendleton, and Mark Lowrey.

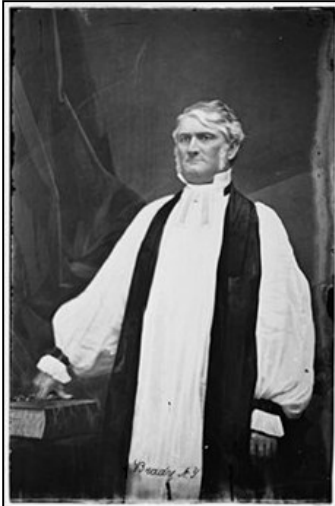
Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, and LT GEN, CSA, Leonidas Polk.

A graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1827, 8th of 38 cadets, General

Polk was killed near Marieta, GA June 14, 1864.



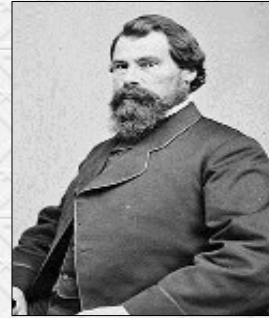
Above: Lt. Gen Leonidas Polk



Above: Lt. Gen Leonidas Polk

Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton.

Pendleton, a West Point Graduate, instructor of Mathematics at West

**John H. Reagan**

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

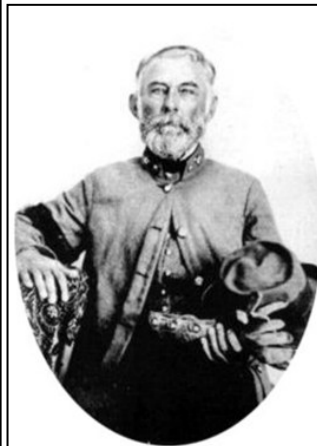
Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad

Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

Point, and Confederate Captain of Artillery who named his four guns Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Pendleton became Lee's Chief of Artillery for most of the War and was his pastor in Lexington after the War and preached Lee's funeral.



Above: Brig Gen Pendleton

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM at the First
Congregational Methodist
Church of Elkhart.

With a meal served
at each meeting.
Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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

1st Lt. Commander's Dispatch	1-2
Calendar of Events	3
Wreaths Across America	4
November Confederate Victory	5-6
10 Things You Should Know about John H. Reagan	7
Honoring your ancestor	8
November Robert E. Lee Calendar	9
November Texas Civil War History	10
Confederate Memorial Plaza Information	11
Contact Information & Charge to the SCV	12



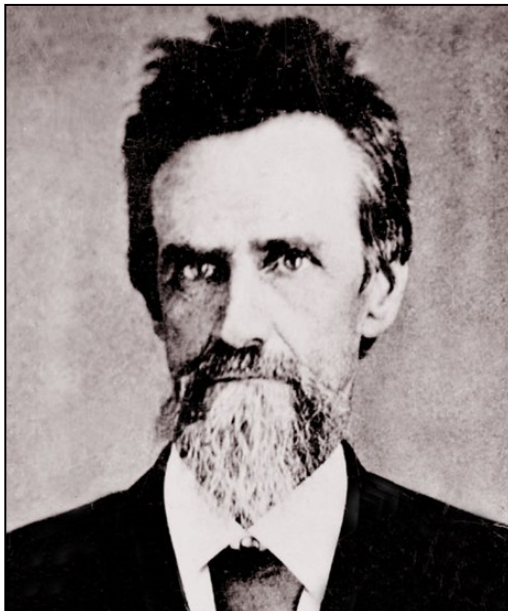
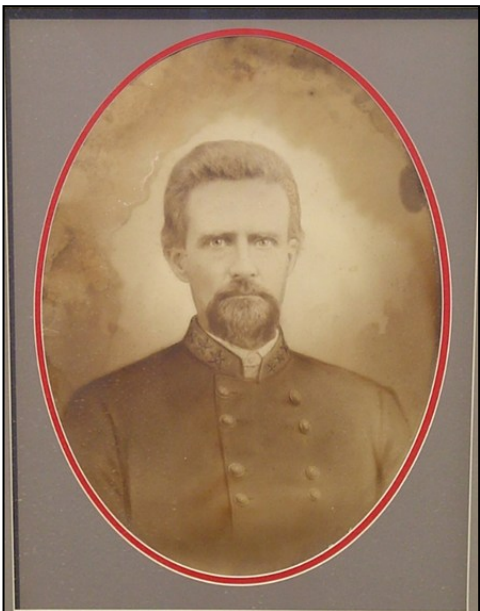
Lt. Commander's Dispatch

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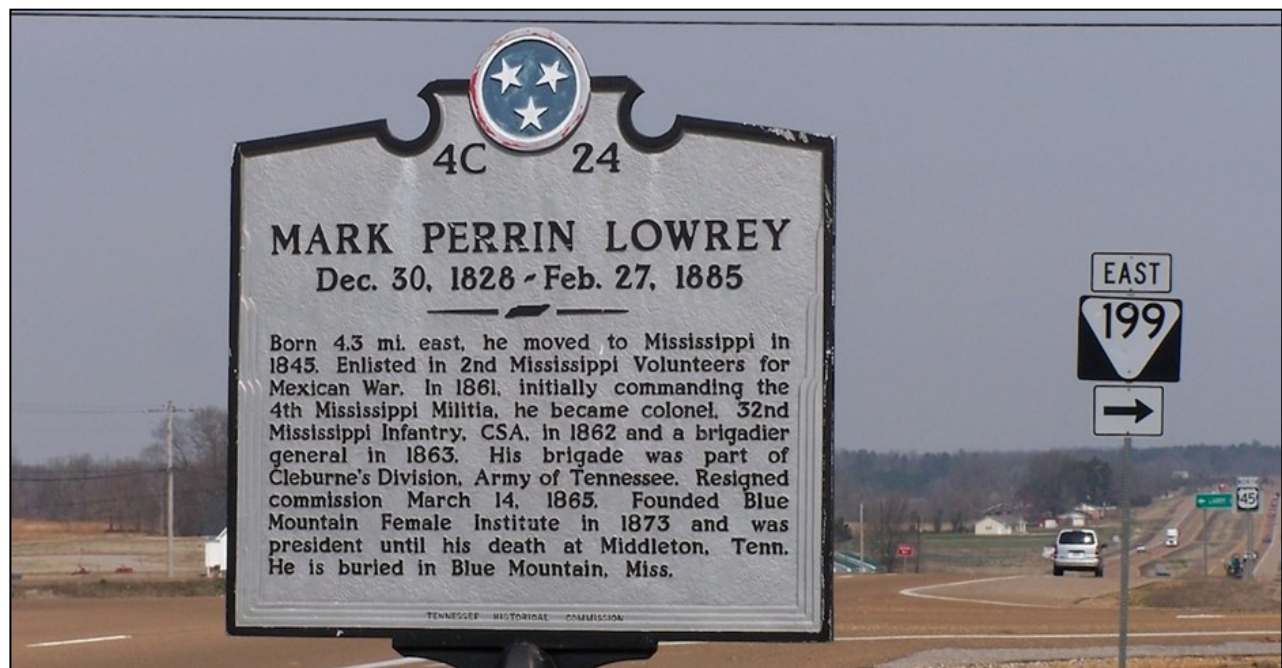
Polk and Pendleton were well known and are well remembered, but the third, Mark Lowrey is more obscure.

Mark Perrin Lowrey was born in 1828 in McNairy County, Tennessee. Lowrey served as a private in the Mexican War but mustered out after. In 1853 he was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in Farmington Baptist Church in Farmington, Mississippi. When the War broke out he joined the Confederate Army and was commissioned a Captain in the Mississippi State Militia in 1861, promoted to Colonel of the 4th Mississippi Infantry, then the 32nd Mississippi Infantry. He fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, and Franklin. He was promoted to Brigadier General October 4, 1863 at the age of 35. Major General Patrick Cleburne, his commanding officer, described Lowrey as "the bravest man in the Confederate Army." Then, in 1873, he founded the Blue Mountain Female Institute, which later became known as the Blue Mountain College. Lowrey would also serve as president of the Mississippi Baptist convention from 1868 to 1877. Lowrey died of a heart attack February 27, 1885, in Middleton, Tennessee.



What a noble Christian
heritage these men left us!

Happy Confederate
Thanksgiving!



The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. **If you would be willing to donate, please contact Richard Thornton at 903-731-1557 or email tx_tsar@hotmail.com.**

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas

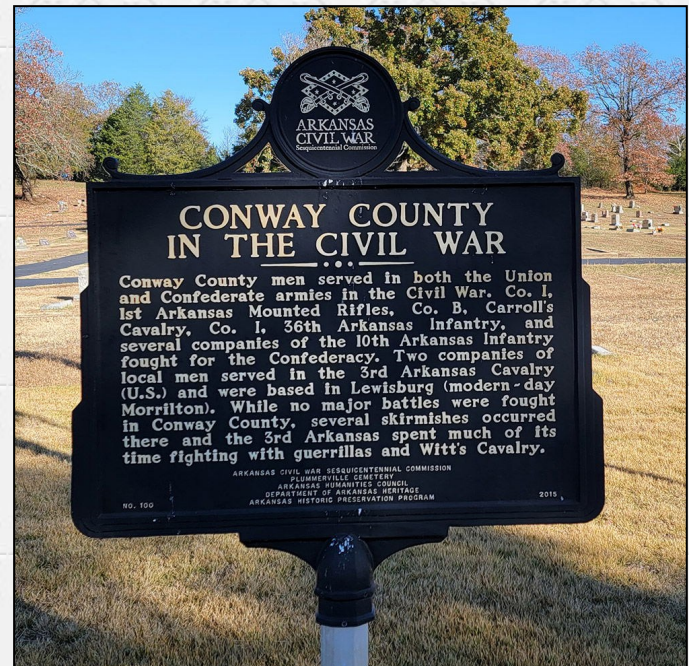
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month. Meetings will be held at the First Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart.

November meeting cancelled due to the Thanksgiving Holidays.

December Meeting will be held at 6:30pm on Dec 9th at Crockett Rd Church of Christ in Palestine at their Fellowship Hall

Dec 13th - Wreaths Across America (see page 3 for details)



Officers for 2025

Commander - Ed Heitman

1st Lt Cmdr. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

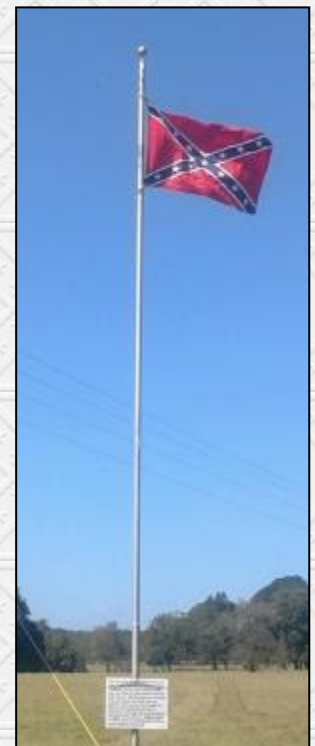
Sgt at Arms - Marc Robinson

Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence

Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

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-



WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA REMEMBERING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS DEADLINE APPROACHING



Compatriots,

At the January DEC meeting, the council voted to approve the Texas Division's sponsorship of **Wreaths Across America at the Texas State Cemetery**. This was a clear commitment to honor the more than **2,200 Confederate veterans** buried there—including Generals like Albert Sidney Johnston, John A. Wharton, and William R. Scurry.

We are now approaching the deadline for sponsorships on **November 28, 2025**, and we need your leadership. To date, **385 wreaths have been sponsored**—with the Division itself sponsoring 250 and the Williamson County Grays, Camp #502 sponsoring 30. That leaves us well short of even our **modest goal of 500 wreaths**, and further still from our **stretch goal of 1,000**.

This is the best opportunity we have each year to honor these men publicly and visibly, in the heart of our State Capital. A wreath is not just a decoration—it is a powerful statement that these veterans are remembered, respected, and not forgotten.

I urge each of you to take immediate action:

- Encourage your camps to sponsor wreaths directly.
- Remind your members of the deadline.
- Challenge each camp to step forward, whether by sponsoring individually or as a group.

We have only a few weeks left. Without your leadership, we risk falling short of our responsibility to those who wore the gray and rest at the Texas State Cemetery. Let us not allow that to happen.

The sponsorship link is here: www.wreathsasscrossamerica.org/TX1603

I have attached the promotional poster for your use and here is the link to the promotional video. <https://youtu.be/PGL3trcc1bk>

Brothers, now is the time to act. Let us show Texas and the nation that the Sons of Confederate Veterans keep faith with our ancestors.

Deo Vindice,

Johnny Anderson

Division Public Relations Officer

Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Join Us in Our Mission

Remember ★ Honor ★ Teach



★ **December 13, 2025** ★

National Wreaths Across America Day



Help Sons of Confederate Veterans honor local heroes!

Sponsor a wreath today to be placed on a veteran's grave this December at Texas State Cemetery

Scan the QR code to make a donation online or visit www.wreathsasscrossamerica.org/TX1603



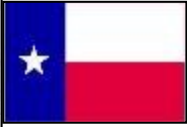


**WREATHS
ACROSS
AMERICA**

KEEP MOVING FORWARD

#KeepMovingForward





NOVEMBER CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL



Jasper County, South Carolina | Nov 30, 1864

The Battle of Honey Hill, the only Confederate victory in General William T. Sherman's March to the Sea from Atlanta, demonstrated the strength of resistance in the heartland of the Confederacy late in the war. The battle also marked the full acceptance by Union officers of the value of the African-American fighting man as the equal of his White counterparts. It thus strengthened the foundation for the rights of citizenship and equality under the law that accompanied post-war freedoms for the formerly enslaved, rights which were tested during Reconstruction and the Jim Crow period.

As he leaves Atlanta, Sherman calculates he will reach the outskirts of Savannah around the first of December. Though he knows the strength of his army is far superior to that of the Savannah garrison, other large concentrations of Confederate troops are within about two-three hours' travel by train. Technically, the Union depot at the Department of the South, under Gen. John G. Foster, is not in Sherman's chain of command. Protocol thus demands he request support from Foster via General-in-Chief Henry Halleck in Washington.

Halleck orders Foster to send an expeditionary force to "cut the Charleston-Savannah rail line on or about Pocotaligo on or about December 1" in support of Sherman's advance. The order is received in mid-November. Scrambling to assemble a force large enough to mount the operation, Foster gathers roughly 5,500 soldiers, sailors, and Marines into a unit dubbed the "Coast Division."

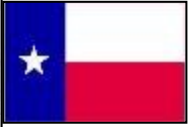
Early on the morning of November 29, Army and Navy transports, accompanied by seven warships, proceed in heavy fog from Port Royal. They sail to a rendezvous at the mouth of a deepwater creek which leads to Boyds Landing, about nine miles east of their target: the rail depot at Gopher Hill near Grahamville. The subsequent overland march is intended to reach the target and cut the line later that evening. Little or no Confederate opposition is expected due to the poor state of Union intelligence about the area.

On the Confederate side, Col. Charles Colcock is in command of roughly 300 troopers of the 3rd South Carolina Cavalry, spread between the Combahee and Savannah Rivers. Defenses originally prepared by Robert E. Lee in 1862 are manned by those troops at two principal locations, each about five miles apart, which guard the main avenues of communication and transportation on the land route from Savannah to Charleston in that area. These defenses are unknown to the Union command.

At 0800 on November 29, a Confederate picket sights warships emerging from the morning fog as they come upstream to the landing. Issuing the alarm, telegrams are sent from their field HQ in Grahamville to Augusta, Charleston, and Savannah to send reinforcements at once. The Federal column advances inland in the wrong direction, reversing its march twice, missing the turn to Grahamville, and finally at 0200 on November 30, nearly 16 hours after beginning its approach, camping for the night at the crossroads leading to the railroad depot. Despite marching nine miles that day the column ends its journey only three miles closer to the objective than where it landed.

A stream of Confederate reinforcements begin to arrive at Gopher Hill at 0800 the morning of November 30 and are immediately routed east to the main defensive line atop a ridge named "Honey Hill." The Federal column begins marching west toward Gopher Hill Depot at about the same time. Two Confederate units are sent forward about 1.5 miles as skirmishers, falling back twice in delaying maneuvers before rejoining the main defenses. This action delays the Union column's advance for approximately one hour. That hour allows additional Confederate reinforcements to arrive before the general engagement begins.

- continued on the next page -



NOVEMBER CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL



Forces Engaged

7,500

Union 5,500



Confederate 2,000

November 30. About 1100. As the vanguard of the advancing Union column rounds a sharp curve in the road on the causeway that crosses swampy ground, a withering barrage of cannon and canister fire opens from unseen Confederate positions, forcing the column off the road and into line of battle. As the Federals form and extend their lines to the left and right of the main road, small arms fire erupts from a concealed line of skirmishers behind a dam. Mounting pressure from the Federal advance forces the skirmishers to retreat to the high ground behind the swampy creek to their west. The Union commander, Gen. John P. Hatch, establishes his field HQ about 500 yards to the rear of the Union line.

Attempts to possess the main Confederate redoubt fail repeatedly. Valiant charges by United States Colored Troops (USCT) units, under the command of Col. Alfred Hartwell and Gen. Edward Potter, move boldly up the narrow causeway in the face of the murderous lead hailstorm, but fail with heavy loss. Senior officers in the Union regiments are killed or badly wounded, in several cases leaving only one Colonel, with no staff, in command of each regiment toward the end of the battle. Some Union units suffer 25 to 40 percent casualties within a ten-minute period. Three brave regiments, the 144th New York, 25th Ohio, and 32nd USCT attempt an enfilading attack at the Confederate left flank and are viciously repelled. Four Medals of Honor are earned along a one-hundred yard cleared area of the causeway in front of the Confederate defenses.

As the 55th Massachusetts Regiment charges up the causeway, the 127th New York manages to cross the swamp and come within 50 yards of the Confederate line. Fearing his line will be broken, Col. Colcock sends forward the 47th Georgia, who had been held in reserve. They drive back the Federals who break and run. Some Rebels leave their defenses to pursue, in the process unleashing slave-tracker dogs who attack the fleeing USCT men. Running low on ammunition and with darkness falling, hearing the whistles of trains signaling the arrival of more reinforcements, and realizing his men have not been able to break the Rebel defenses, Gen. Hatch gives the order to withdraw. As the Union rear guard fades into the night, Col. Colcock orders scouts to monitor Rebel movements and report back.

Aftermath

Estimated Casualties 844

Union

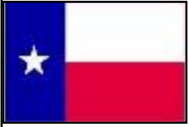
754



Confederate

90

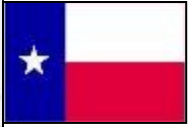
Union troops withdraw after 6 hours of fighting. Outnumbered about three to one, the Confederates withstood numerous, repetitive attacks in their strong defenses atop a 25-foot high ridge known as Honey Hill. The absence of senior Federal commanders on the core battleground led to an engagement fought at the brigade level, depriving the Union of the use of concentrated and coordinated attacks by their superior numbers against the enemy. This allowed the Confederates to make good use of their interior lines to shift reinforcements to threatened areas of their defensive line. Shortages of ammunition and the coming of darkness, along with the arrival of Confederate reinforcements from Augusta and Charleston, forced the Union forces to retreat.



TEN THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JOHN H. REAGAN



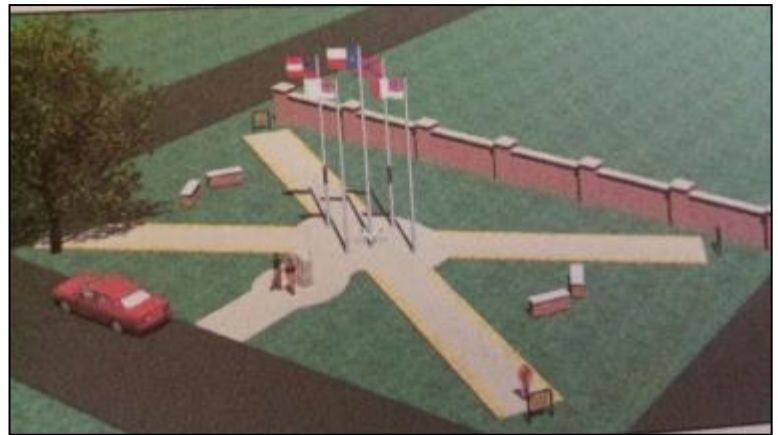
1. Born in Tennessee, he left in 1838 to come to Texas via Natchez, Mississippi.
2. He participated in the Cherokee War in 1839 and then worked as a surveyor.
3. After statehood, he was elected first county judge of Henderson County and in 1847 he became a member of Texas' second legislature.
4. He was reelected as Henderson County judge in 1856 and became a US Congressman from East Texas. In 1859 he won reelection but resigned his seat to become the Confederate Postmaster General in 1861.
5. At the end of the Civil War, John H. Reagan was captured with Jefferson Davis on May 10, 1865 near Abbeville, Georgia.
6. Held in solitary confinement in Boston for nearly six months, Reagan appealed to the people of Texas to recognize that they were back to being a part of the Union, but it didn't win him friends. He returned to Texas in December of 1865.
7. Reagan, who was proven right on how Texas would fare by opposing reunification, became known as "The Old Roman." He was given amnesty, and his citizenship was restored.
8. From 1875 to 1887 Reagan served in Congress before being elected to the U.S. Senate.
9. He became the first Railroad Commissioner of Texas when that body was formed in 1891.
10. Reagan ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1894 and remained chairman of the Railroad Commission until 1903 when he retired and returned to Palestine. He died there two years later of pneumonia.



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.



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

JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
GEORGE KNOX GIBSON PVT. CO. B 12TH TEXAS CAVLRY, CSA	WILLIAM H. CRIST COMPANY I 7 TX CAV C.S.A.

JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN O. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV

PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
SGT. AMOS G. HANKS CO F. 1ST TEX INF HOODS BRIGADE CSA	WILLIAM H. DYER PVT CO K MISS INF C.S.A.

Above are some pictures of some of the pavers in the plaza. If you would like to purchase a paver for your ancestor, you can pick what you want to have inscribed on it. These pictures will give you some ideas to what you might want on your paver.

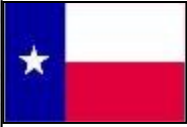


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

NOVEMBER 2025



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1. Nov 1863 to wife. My daughters have not taken on the spinning-wheel & loom, as I recommended them to the brave soldiers for wives.
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!"	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.	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.						



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

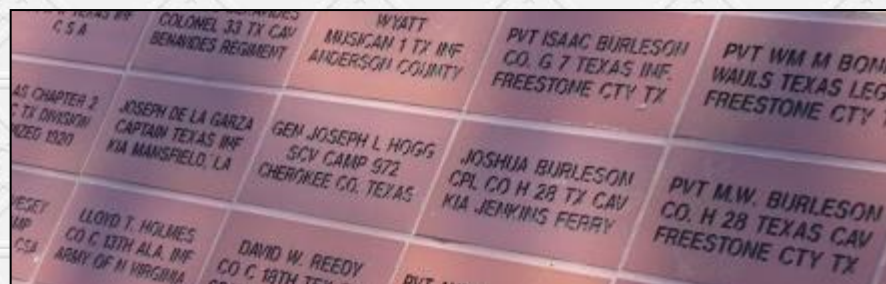
On this day in 1864, Confederate general Hiram B. Granbury, commander of Granbury's Texas Brigade, was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Granbury, a native of Mississippi, moved to Texas in the 1850s. He was chief justice of McLennan County from 1856 to 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil War 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 Commander Ed Heitman, E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com; Phone: (903-504-6674) or Dan Dyer at E-mail: danieldyer497@yahoo.com; Phone: (903) 391-2224 or Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer at E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com



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

Ed Heitman, Commander
E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com
Phone: (903-504-6674)

Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas
E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com
Phone: 903-731-1557

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: [dwightfranklin1@yahoo.com](mailto:dwrightfranklin1@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: **4th Tuesday**
Each Month - 06:30 PM
Meal served at each meeting.

Held at **First Congregational**
Methodist Church of Elkhart

510 N. US 287, Elkhart, Tx
75839