



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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MARCH 2025

1ST LT CMDR'S DISPATCH

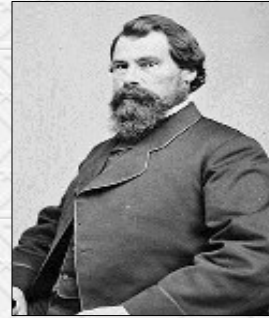


If we aren't careful we will begin to think it's us against the world in regards to honoring our Confederate heritage. Although in today's crazy liberal popular culture we are certainly outnumbered, we aren't alone. When I was a member of a local School Board I read that prayers could not be led in schools by school personnel according to the courts, I observed we opened each Board Meeting with a prayer from one of our members. I noted that then US Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia spoke at First Baptist Church of Jackson, Mississippi in January 2010 and stated "Don't let anyone tell you that you can't pray in public schools or have a Bible on your desk. You can!" I started calling what we were doing "isolated pockets of resistance." I believe in our Confederate heritage, like our Christian faith, we can honor our heritage with "isolated pockets of resistance."

We are not alone. Imagine my surprise one day, when,

on one of my many trips to Ireland, my daughter and I stumbled on a little City Park in Milltown, County Galway, Ireland. We were too early to check into our B&B so the hosts recommended a place to grab a quick lunch in nearby Milltown. The pub wasn't open so we saw their local tiny park with a big slide. My daughter climbed up the slide and I took some photos. I noticed a thatched cottage and walked over to look at it. Dang if it wasn't a park and cottage dedicated to the memory of a local boy born in 1838 and who emigrated to the US in 1846: Dick Dowling. He was a hero of mine since I was a boy! The hero of the Battle of Sabine Pass! Jefferson Davis in 1876 wrote that he "considered the [second] battle of Sabine pass the most remarkable in military history." And here Ireland was remembering one of its sons who had bravely served the Confederate States of America so long ago. This encouraged me and made me happy that I saw a Confederate hero honored publicly when I was so far from Texas. There is hope!

1ST LT CDR D. W. Franklin



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

DICK DOWLING COTTAGE
 This Traditional Herds Cottage is dedicated to the memory of
MAJOR RICHARD W. (Dick) DOWLING
 of the Irish Davis Guards and Hero of the Battle of Sabine Pass
 Born at Knock, Milltown (2 miles hence) in a Herds Thatched Cottage In January 1837 he settled in Houston Texas in 1857.
 An Outstanding Businessman, Civic Leader and Fenian supporter; with 47 Davis Guards He foiled the invasion of Texas by 5,000 Federal troops on the 8th Sept. 1863 at the Battle of Sabine Pass. In a feat of superb gunnery "There is nothing in ancient or modern annuals of war to compare with the Irish man's defence of the Pass".
 Quoted: President Davis of the guards.
 Milltown Development Association, April 2003



CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
 06:30 PM
 With a meal served at each meeting.

Guests are welcome!
 Bring the family.

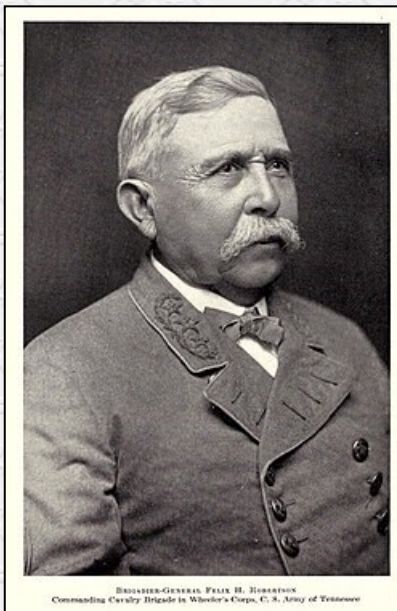
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The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. **If you would be willing to donate, please contact Richard Thornton at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



Felix Huston Robertson was known for being the only native-born Texan to serve as a general in the Confederate States Army during the war of Northern aggression.

He was born on March 9, 1839 and died on April 20, 1928.

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn
- The family of Compatriot J.B. Mason who passed away in February
- Family of Compatriot Doug Smith who passed away in February
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas

Officers for 2025

- Commander - Ed Heitman
- 1st Lt. - David Franklin
- Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton
- Sgt at Arms - Marc Robinson
- Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence
- Chaplain - Dwight Franklin



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room. Due to them moving to another location, we will have to find a new location to meet sometime in the future.

March 25, 2025 - March Meeting

April 19, 2025- Confederate Reunion

April 22, 2025 - April Meeting

May 27, 2025 - May 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



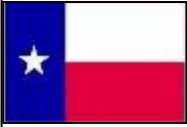
“NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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-



CONFEDERATE HERITAGE CELEBRATION AND PICNIC ANNOUNCEMENT



Texas Divison Confederate Heritage Month Celebration and Picnic!



Come Celebrate Confederate Heritage Month!

- The Confederate Reunion Grounds are located at 1738 FM 2705 Mexia, TX 76667. The Location is 1 hr drive from Dallas and Fort Worth, 2 hrs from Austin, 45 minutes from Waco, 2.5 hrs from Houston, and 2hrs from Tyler, TX.
- The historic 1893 Picnic Pavillon was built for the Reunions of CSA Veterans.
- Enjoy the Central Texas countryside in the springtime.
- Hiking, fishing, and bird watching!
- Visit "Old Val Verde," a Union cannon captured at Mansfield, LA.
- Visit nearby Fort Parker, a replica of the Parker family's compound.
- Bring your favorite dish to an old-fashioned potluck!
- Important Note: A \$5.00 entrance fee per person is required to enter the park (children under 12 are \$2.00, and First Responders, Seniors, and Veterans are \$3.00).

Save the Date!

April 19, 2025

Confederate Reunion
Grounds
Mexia, TX
Lunch Served at Noon



MARCH MEETING PICTURES MARCH 25, 2025



We had 7 who attended our March meeting. We enjoyed a meal together before having our historical program and business meeting. We had a meal of homemade potato soup, pinto beans with ham, cornbread, pizza, and angel food cake for dessert. Everything was delicious. We appreciate David Franklin, Richard Thornton, Marc Robinson and Dwight Franklin for bringing the food.



Following the meal, David Franklin presented the historical program on "The Hardy Boys".

You can read notes about the program on the following pages.



Our next meeting will be April 22nd. Hope to see you there.



Did you know that the Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans website now has a page where you can sign up for emails? You can find it at the link below.

<https://scvtexas.org/>





MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE HARDY BOYS”



Reagan Camp 1st Lt Cmdr. David Franklin provided the historical program at the March meeting. His presentation was titled “The Hardy Boys”, and it was a program that had several twists. David waited until the very end of the program to spring the big surprise on us, and it was as entertaining as one of Paul Harvey’s “rest of the story” programs! I won’t be able to build the suspense like David did, but he has allowed me to use his notes to allow others to learn of the Hardy family story.

Thomas Asbury Hardy Sr. and Elizabeth Margaret Pierce Hardy had four sons who fought together in the 6th Regiment Virginia Infantry which was organized at Norfolk, Virginia, in May, 1861. The “Hardy Boys” were recruited at Norfolk and in the counties of Princess Anne, Nansemond, and Chesterfield. The 6th Regiment were involved in many battles. These were: Currituck Bridge, Seven Days Battles, Malvern Hill, Second Battle of Manassas, Battle of South Mountain, Battle of Sharpsburg, Battle of Chancellorsville, Battle of Gettysburg, Bristoe Campaign, Mine Run Campaign, Battle of the Wilderness, Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Battle of Cold Harbor, Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, Battle of the Crater, Battle of Globe Tavern, Battle of Ream’s Station, Battle of Boyden Plank Road, Battle of Hatcher’s Run. It surrendered 110 officers and men on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House.

Here is a little history on the four brothers.

Brief life history of Thomas Asbury Hardy Jr (1839-1893)

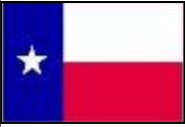
Thomas enlisted on Feb 2, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia as a Private. On 2/2/1864 he mustered into VA 6th Infantry. He was listed as hospitalized June 17, 1864, POW 10/27/1864 Burgess’ Farm, VA. Confined 10/30/1864 Point Lookout, MD (estimated day). He was exchanged February 13, 1865 and was paroled April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House. He entered the Virginia Military Institute on October 20, 1856 but left after one year. His Civil War Record: Enrolled at Camp Lee on Feb. 2, 1864; Assigned as Private Co. G, 6th Va. Infantry Feb 6, 1864; In hospital much of summer and early fall 1864 at Burgess mill; Exchanged Feb 13th, 1865; Paroled at Appomattox.



Above: Thomas Asbury Hardy Jr. Grave

Brief Life History of Edward Mohun Hardy (1840-1882)

Edward Mohun Hardy enlisted 4/19/1861 in Norfolk, Va. Co G, 6th Va Infantry. He was elected 2nd Lt on May 20, 1861; extended service for war on Feb 18, 1862; promoted to 1st Lt on May 1, 1862; to Capt on May 3, 1862; in hospital in Richmond October 21, 1862 until Feb 10, 1863 with cystitis; wounded in action near Petersburg, Virginia on June 22, 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps on May 6, 1865; signed parole in Richmond, Va on May 16, 1865. (continued on the next page)

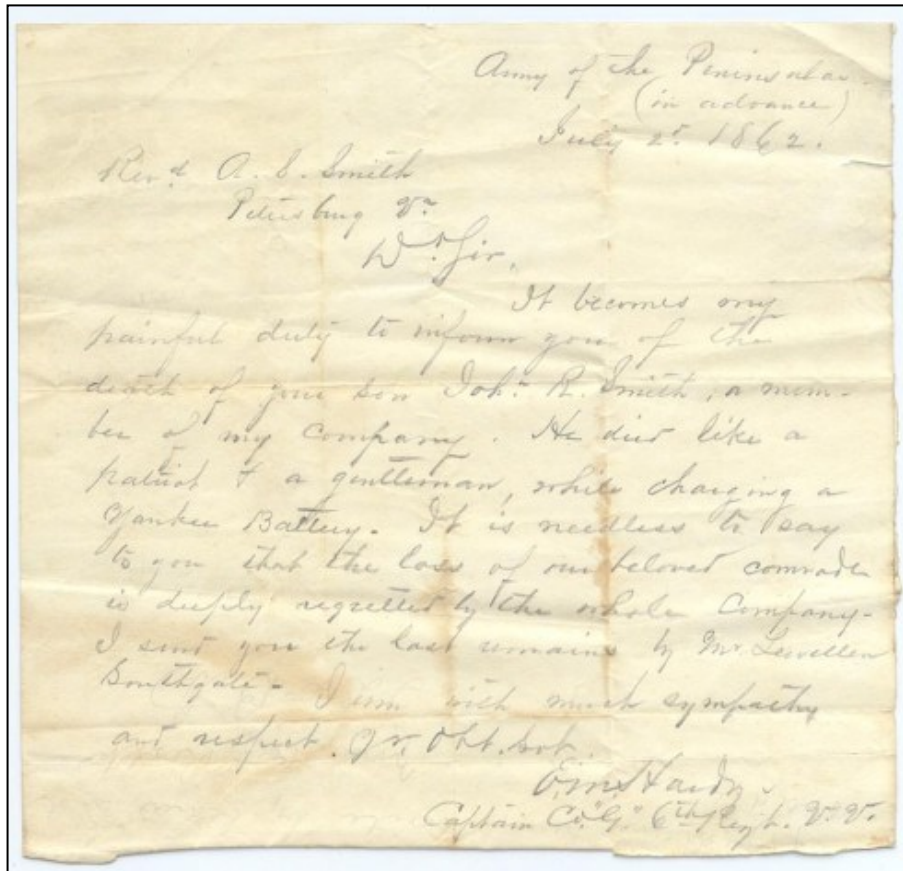


MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE HARDY BOYS”



Below is a letter from Captain E.M. Hardy to Rev. Smith on the death of his son.



Army of the Peninsula
(in advance)
July 2d. 1862.

Rev. d A. S. Smith
Petersburg Va.

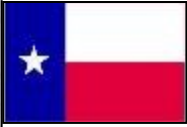
Dr. Sir,

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of your son John. R. Smith, a member of my company. He died like a patriot & a gentleman, while charging a Yankee Battery. It is needless to say to you that the loss of our beloved comrade is deeply regretted by the whole company. I sent you the last remains by Mr. Lewellen Southgate.

I am with much sympathy and respect,

Yr. obt. svt.

EM Hardy
Captain Co. "G" 6th Regt. V.V.



MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE HARDY BOYS”



Funeral of Capt. E. M. Hardy—Action of the Cotton Exchange.

The obsequies of Captain Edward M. Hardy, mention of whose death has already been made, took place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Christ P. E. Church in the presence of a large gathering of the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased and of the family, both from this city and elsewhere. A deputation representing the Cotton Exchange was also present. In the absence of the rector, Rev. O. S. Barten, D. D., the services were conducted by Rev. John B. Newton, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church, according to the Protestant Episcopal ritual for the burial of the dead. At the conclusion of the services at the church the remains were conveyed to Cedar Grove Cemetery, and there, after the final religious exercises, interred in the family lot. The pallbearers were Messrs. Richard Walke, W. W. Hunter, James N. Bell, James Y. Leigh, O. W. Grandy, F. M. Hyman, Allen Saunders and R. Worthington Smith.

Obit for Capt. E.M. Hardy



Grave of Capt. E.M. Hardy



Hardy Family Burial Plots

Brief Life History of George Hardy (1832-1872)

Not much is known of George Hardy, buy the following was printed in the Daily State Journal on Tuesday, August 6, 1872 (Richmond, Virginia)
George Hardy, of the firm of Hardy & Bro., Baltimore, but at native of Norfolk, died at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs yesterday.



Grave of George Hardy

From the Norfolk Virginian, Thursday, August 8, 1872.

The funeral of George Hardy, oldest son of Thomas A Hardy will take place from his father's residence on Washington Point at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

William Charles Hardy (1842-1900)

HARDY, WILLIAM CHARLES
 Virginia
 Cadet Co., CSA, June 27, 1864;
 1st Lt., G. A. Va. Cadet Bn.,
 at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864;



Grave of William Charles Hardy



MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE HARDY BOYS”



As David told of the history of each of the Hardy boys, he added in some significant details that I cannot remember, but they would certainly make this article better. You just had to be there to get the full impact.

One thing that was amazing about the Hardy Boys was that they fought battle after battle in some of the deadliest battles of the war, **BUT ALL FOUR SURVIVED!** That was very unusual.

David then started telling us more about the Hardy family. As he did so, he started telling of their sister, Mary Pinkney Hardy (1852-1935). When Mary was born, her father was 52 and her mother was 39. Mary grew up and married a United States Captain on May 19, 1875, even though her four brothers had fought for the Confederacy. Mary's husband, Arthur was born in Massachusetts. Only two of her brothers attended her wedding.

Arthur (Mary's husband) was commissioned a 2nd Lt in 1862 and brevetted Col in 1863 at Missionary Ridge. It was his bravery there that he received the Medal of Honor. He was assigned to several locations while in the army, and Mary moved with him from place to place. While stationed in Little Rock, Arkansas, Arthur and Mary had a son. Arthur promoted all the way up to Lt. General in the U.S. Army. In 1900, he became the Military General of the American occupied Philippians.



Top: Mary Pinkey Hardy
Bottom: Her husband Arthur



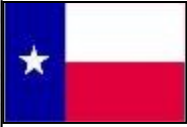
Grave of Mary Pinkney Hardy & her husband



While Arthur was assigned to Manila, Philippines, Mary died. She was brought back to the United States and buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Mary's brother had been a Captain for the Confederacy, and there is no doubt that serving in the military was in the Hardy blood. Mary's son would also join the army. Not only did he join, but he became a distinguished military commander. As a matter of fact, he would be the most distinguished military leader of the Hardy family. He would become one of the most well - known military leaders of our lifetime. Mary's son became a general who served as a top commander during World War II and the Korean War, achieving the rank of General of the Army!

Who was Mary's son and the nephew of the Hardy Boys? He was none other than medal of honor recipient, 5 star general Douglas MacArthur! Now you know the rest of the story. We appreciate David for this very entertaining program about the Hardy Boys, their sister, and her son.



MARCH CONFEDERATE BATTLE

THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS



The Battle of Hampton Roads was the first engagement of ironclad warships during the Civil War and was fought between the USS *Monitor* and the CSS *Virginia*. While neither side could claim victory, the battle demonstrated the viability of ironclad technology and provided a glimpse into the future of naval warfare.

How it Ended

Inconclusive: 1400 Union battled 388 Confederate forces as the USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* battled for hours before reaching a stalemate—neither carried the kind of armor-piercing shells necessary to pierce an iron hull. The *Monitor* halted Confederate threats to the Union blockade and prevented damage to the Federal fleet, but they lost 369 men to only 24 for the Confederates.

In Context

In the earliest weeks of the war, President Abraham Lincoln implemented a blockade off the southern coast, preventing Confederate trade, particularly the sale of cotton, with the outside world. Warships were needed to break the blockade, but the Confederates had few resources at hand. Confederate secretary of the Navy, Stephen Mallory, scrambled to find a solution. With no formidable vessels to choose from, Mallory decided instead to challenge the Union navy with the latest technology: warships clad with iron.

To achieve this goal, the Confederates sought to take advantage of what the Yankees left behind. After Virginia seceded in April 1861, many of the ships and repair facilities of the U. S. Navy at the Gosport Naval Yard in Portsmouth were hastily sunk or destroyed by retreating Union forces. The USS *Merrimack* had been scuttled and her upper works destroyed by fire. The Confederates raised *Merrimack* from the mud of the Elizabeth River, moved her into an undamaged graving dock, and transformed her into a heavily armed ironclad vessel. They rechristened the ship the CSS *Virginia*.

News of the *Virginia* caused panic in Washington. The Union navy quickly had to come up with their own answer to the ironclad warship. And they succeeded, a new and innovative warship silently slipped into Hampton Roads during the night of March 8, 1862. The USS *Monitor*, a steam-powered ironclad with a revolving gun turret, was the radical invention of John Ericsson. Commanded by Lt. John L. Worden, it was prepared to defend the rest of the Federal fleet from the seemingly invincible Confederate monster. While the battle was inconclusive, the *Monitor*'s action's prevented the destruction of the Union navy.

Newport News, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, VA | March 8, 1862

Commanders



Union

Confederate

Forces Engaged 1588

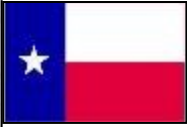
Union 1400

Confed. 188

Estimated Casualties 383

Union 369

Confed. 24

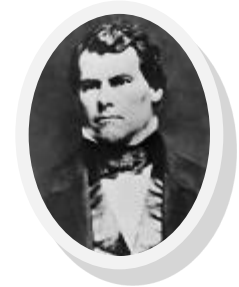


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

MARCH IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



March 6, 1861 Texas admitted to Confederacy, John H. Reagan accepted post of Postmaster General for C.S.A.



March 19, 1858 John H. Reagan delivered speech in US Congress on Kansas state Adm. and Slavery.

March 20, 1862 John H. Reagan officially appointed Postmaster General of Confederate States of America.



March 22, 23,27,29, 1872 John H. Reagan delivered address on Houston & GN RR building through Anderson Co. In Fosterville, Kickapoo, Washington Mills and Pilgrim.



March 6, 1905 Death of John H. Reagan in Palestine, Texas.

March 8, 1905 Funeral of John H. Reagan; State Leg. Attended in mass; Arrived by special train. Buried in East Hill Cemetery.

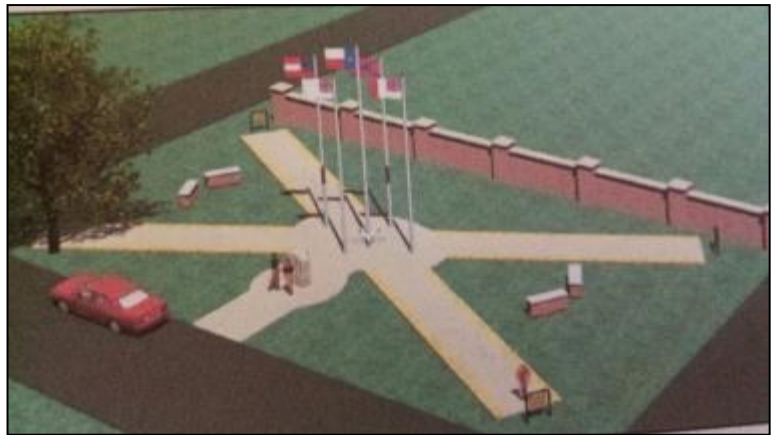




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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	JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
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	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	PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
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	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.

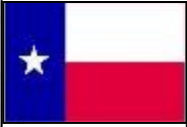


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

MARCH 2025



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 requirements	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 and 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.

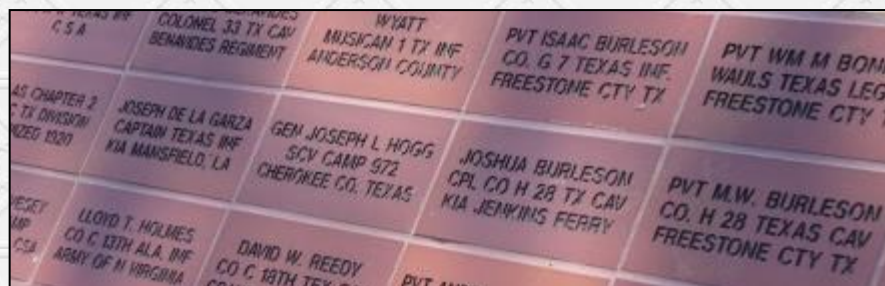
March 31, 1861: General John Bankhead Magruder reassigned from Arkansas to Texas.



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 Commander Ed Heitman, E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com; Phone: (903-504-6674) or Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@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

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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.

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.