Sons of Confederate Veterans Texas Division

The John H. Reagan Camp News

www.reaganscvcamp.org

Sons of Confederate Veterans Texas Division

October 2026

Commander's Dispatch



I married my lovely bride October 9, 1983, in Slocum, Texas. I decided I was only going to have one honeymoon, so I wanted it to be a good one. I took off work for two weeks (only time I ever did in a 38-year career), and we got on the road. We drove to Nashville, then headed to Washington, DC. I knew we would be close to Lexington, Virginia, so I wanted to stop by Washington and Lee University to pay my respects to who I thought (and still do) was the greatest Confederate and possibly the greatest American who ever lived, Robert E. Lee. I knew he was buried on the campus in the basement of the chapel, so we headed there.

I wasn't prepared to be overwhelmed like I was. As we entered the chapel, there was a life-sized statue of Lee in repose, surrounded by genuine battle flags. He was surrounded by wreaths to where it looked like a funeral. I didn't realize the statue was not him in death, but rather him resting on the battlefield and the wreaths were there once a year: on the day we were there. Lee left this walk on Earth that we call life on October 12, 1870. By happenstance, (and good fortune), we were there on October 12, 1983. At the time I did not realize the significance of that date, but I have never forgotten it. Lee was always one of my great heroes from childhood, along with Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, and Davy Crockett.

After leaving the chapel, we went to nearby Virginia Military Institute and paused at the grave of Lee's chief lieutenant, the Immortal Stonewall. The next few days were spent in Washington, touring the Smithsonian, then to Orlando and visiting Disneyworld and the newly opened Epcot, and then to Biloxi where we visited Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis. Great, memorable trip! But there was one highlight above all: visiting the tomb of Marse Robert. What an inspiration!

So, every October I remember and love Halloween and all that it is, but chiefly I remember the man who gave so much for my home, my country, the leader of the great Armies of my ancestors!

David Franklin

Reagan Camp Commander



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



CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM at the
Commercial Bank of Texas
2121 Tx Loop 256
Palestine, Tx
We will have a meal served at each meeting.
Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org



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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 Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 or email **mrobinson1836@yahoo.com**

Prayer List

· Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
· Compatriot Gary Gibson (he has been placed on hospice)
· 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 Commercial Bank of Texas 2121 Tx Loop 256 Palestine, Tx.

Oct 27th - October Meeting 6:30 p.m.

No meeting in November due to Thanksgiving

We will send out an email to all members once the December meeting date and location is set.

"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-



General Walker Keith Armistead (Union/War of 1812/Seminole War era) and **Brigadier General Lewis Addison Armistead** (Confederate) —were father and son. Confederate Brig. Gen. Lewis Armistead was mortally wounded during Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg

Officers for 2026

Cmdr. - David Franklin
Lt. Cmdr - Randy Huffman
Adjutant/Treasurer - Marc Robinson
Quartermaster - Richard Thornton
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

"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-

October Meeting
October 27, 2026

The October meeting for the John H. Reagan camp was held on October 27th at the Commercial Bank of Texas Community Room at 6:30 p.m. We had 9 in attendance at the October meeting.

We had another delicious meal at this month's meeting. (we always do). We had fried chicken, potato wedges, chicken spaghetti, pinto beans and cornbread. We would like to thank Sheri Franklin for the delicious earthquake cake that we had for dessert. Everything was delicious.



We had much more food than we were able to eat. We always have plenty if anyone else would like to attend.

We appreciate everyone who attended, and we appreciate everyone who contributed by bringing food for the meeting. Everything was delicious! After the meeting, Compatriot Charles Steen presented a historical program titled, "Freemasonry and the Confederacy". It was a very interesting program. You can read about it on the following pages. We will not have a meeting in November due to it being on the week of Thanksgiving.

Special Highlight of the October Meeting
Authentic Confederate Colonel's Sword



We extend a heartfelt thank you to Compatriot Charles Steen for bringing an authentic Confederate sword to our October meeting. Attendees were given the unique opportunity to hold and examine this beautiful piece of history, which originally belonged to Confederate Col. James Steele Hanks.

Col. Hanks was born in Maury County, Tennessee, on September 23, 1809, to the Reverend Thomas and Sarah (Hill) Hanks. His father, an itinerant Baptist preacher, immigrated to Texas in 1836 to help settle Tennessee families in Angelina and Anderson counties, preaching throughout both areas until his passing in 1857. Following in his father's footsteps to the Lone Star State, James Hanks immigrated with his family to Texas in 1844, settling in the small Anderson County community of Neches.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States in the spring of 1861, Hanks raised a company of cavalry for service in the Confederate Army. He mustered into the Thirteenth Texas Cavalry Regiment, serving as the company's captain.

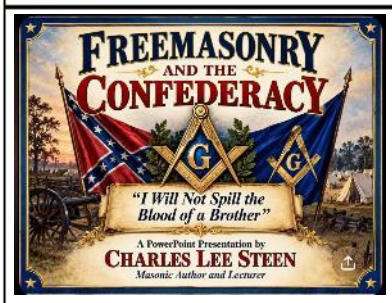
Following the war, Hanks returned to Anderson County, winning election in 1866 to represent the area in the Eleventh Texas Legislature. On November 17, 1898, James Steel Hanks passed away in Neches, Anderson County, where he was laid to rest in the Neches Cemetery.

Charles acquired a rusty sword for just $20 many years ago. He found out the sword had once served as the "Tiler Sword" in the Neches Masonic Lodge. Utilizing his own Masonic background, Charles researched the lodge's historical minutes and discovered that the sword had originally been donated by Confederate Col. James Steele Hanks. It remained in active use from 1881 until the lodge closed, at which point it was transferred to the Montalba, Texas Masonic Lodge. Armed with this history, Charles carefully restored the piece, uncovering a beautifully engraved blade beneath decades of rust.

We are incredibly grateful to Charles for bringing this remarkable artifact to share with us and allowing everyone to hold a tangible piece of local history.



Freemasonry and the Confederacy
by Charles Steen



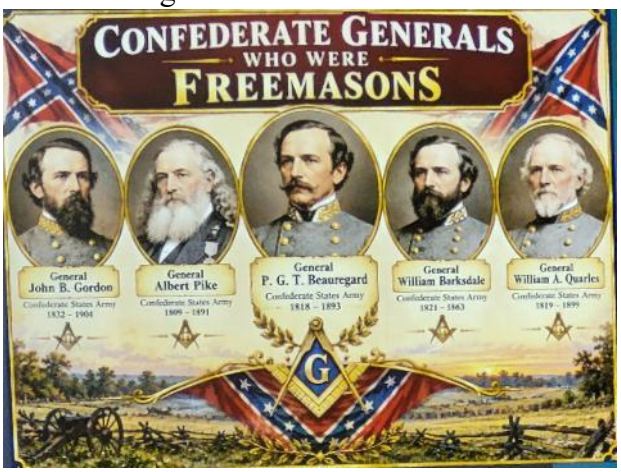
Charles Steen presented the historical program at the October meeting. He had an excellent PowerPoint program that was titled, "Freemasonry and the Confederacy".

Charles has allowed me to publish his notes in this newsletter for those who were not able to attend the meeting.

Freemasonry and the Confederacy

Freemasons in the Nineteenth Century were often the leaders of the community or of industry. Doctors, lawyers, surveyors, merchants and even Generals.

With the coming of the war of Northern Aggression, the Generals on both sides were equally astute military minds and great will of action. The ones I will speak to tonight were all Master Masons as well.



John B. Gordon: Full General who is best known as ordering his troops to show respect at the surrender ceremony held at Appomattox.

Albert Pike: General Pike is mainly remembered as serving as the sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite's Southern Jurisdiction from 1859-1891. He also led Indian Cavalry Troops during the war.

P.G.T. Beauregard: Full General is credited with ordering the bombardment on Fort Sumter that started the war in 1861.

William Barksdale: The Air Force Base at Bossier City, Louisiana is named for this Brigadier General from Mississippi who led a fierce charge at Gettysburg and was mortally wounded wearing a pair of Masonic cufflinks.

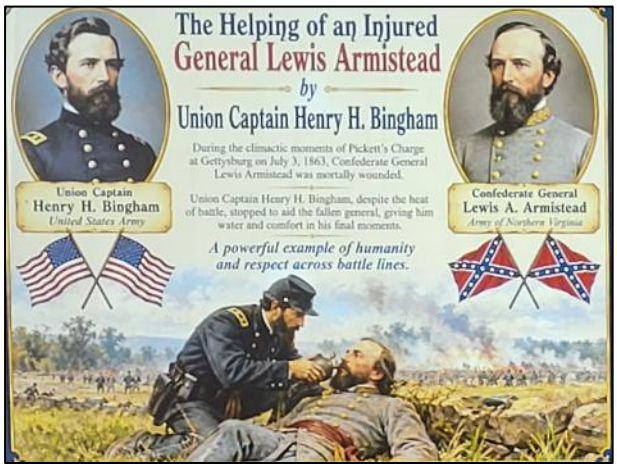
William A Quarles: Brigadier General from Tennessee. He was a member of Clarksville Masonic Lodge No. 89.

I left off one of the greatest generals that Robert E. Lee had. Stonewall Jackson was not a Mason due to his deeply devout Presbyterian Religion. He regularly prayed with his troops and with his spy Calvin Castle before each mission behind enemy lines. Though he was not a Mason, he had a respect for the fraternity due to his father being a Master Mason.

General Lewis Armistead was born on February 18, 1817, at New Bern, North Carolina. He was mortally wounded at the Angle on Cemetery Ridge. Armistead was in Every Sense of the word, "A Leader of Men". Often, he would lead his troops into battle not from the back of the regiment but from the front. So that his men might see him and give them hope and courage to move forward, when the battle was at its thickest with much smoke and confusion, he would remove his hat and place it on his sword and hold his sword over his head in plain view. While this helped his men, it also helped the enemy in showing them his position. He had effectively intentionally placed a target on his back.



Freemasonry and the Confederacy
by Charles Steen



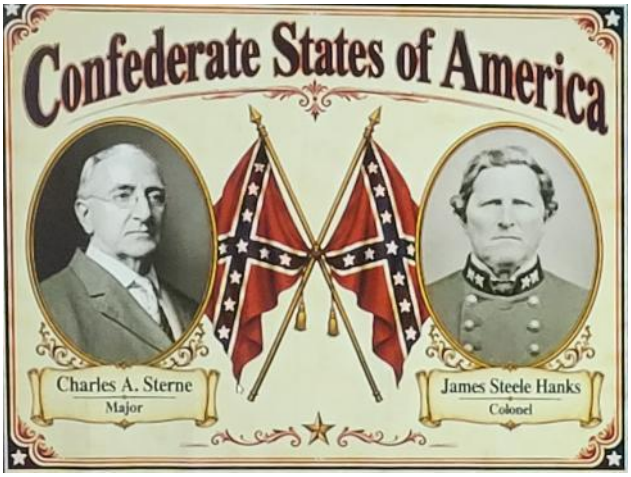
When after penetrating the wall, he was standing close to a Union cannon from Alonzo Cushing's battery, when some accounts even stating he was resting his hand on it when he was hit multiple times in the arm and leg. As he lay mortally wounded on the field, he was assisted by Union Captain Henry H. Bingham who like Armistead was also a Master Mason and recognized the General as a brother. The general was carried to a Yankee field hospital where he lingered for two days before dying on July 5, 1863.

During the war, Master Masons from both sides regularly interacted in various ways much to the chagrin of their commanders.

Masonic guards and officers in prison stockades often got detained brothers assigned to safer jobs such as in the commissary or cookhouse. Brothers in both POW camps used their Masonic affiliation to obtain more food, clean water and shelter.

When a brother died in captivity, local lodges and opposing brothers arranged and attended the burial service. They also affixed a proper marker at the grave. One of the strangest example of strong masonic ties occurred when a confederate cavalry escorted a Union fellowcraft Mason with other Masonic brethren across the lines into Savannah, Georgia so he could be raised a Master Mason in a local lodge. With the newly raised brother, they returned back across the line to prison. Soldiers on both sides used the distress signal of a Master Mason, rings, pins and other modes of recognition to identify themselves to each other. On one occasion they even suspended hostilities so they could go swimming together.

But let us explore two confederate soldiers from Anderson County – a little closer to home.

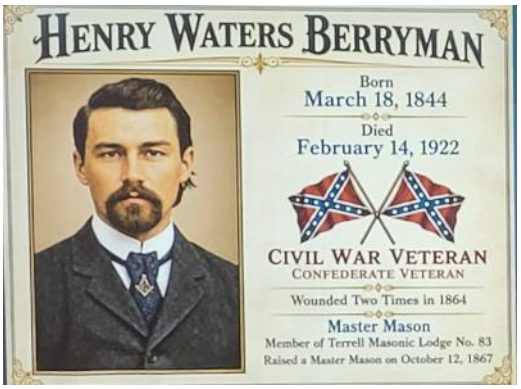


James Steel Hanks was a member before the war of Mound Prairie Lodge No. 173 at Brushy Creek, Texas, about 8 miles north of Palestine. Born on September 23, 1809 to Rev. Thomas and Sarah Hanks, he remained in Tennessee when his family moved to Texas in 1836.

In service as a Captain, later being promoted to Adjutant and Colonel. Married in 1836 to Isabel McLeod, in 1844, they moved to Texas settling in Brushy Creek where he started farming. Later Hanks held jobs as a surveyor at Neches and by 1846 was employed as Anderson County Deputy Surveyor. He also occasionally served as Justice of the Peace. Originally a Unionist, upon Texas succeeding, he raised a company of men and was elected Captain of the 13th Texas cavalry. He saw action in Arkansas from 1861 until resigning in 1863. Returning to Anderson County, he was elected as a representative to the 11th Texas Legislative session in 1866. When a new Masonic Lodge was Charted at Nechesville on June 25, 1881, Hanks became a charter member and even donated his sword from the war to be used as the Tiler's Sword.

Freemasonry and the Confederacy
by Charles Steen

Charles Adolphus Sterne grew up in Nacogdoches and personally met Davy Crockett in 1835 while Crockett was on his way to the alamo. Sterne served as a Major during the war and afterwards was highly involved in Palestine city government. By 1898, a street had been named for him. A mason like his famous father who had back in 1837 helped establish the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas, Sterne was a proud member of Palestine Masonic Lodge No. 31.



A notable Master Mason and Confederate hero was Henry Waters Berryman of Alto, Texas. Born on March 18, 1844, in Louisiana, to Henry Newton Berryman, a West Point graduate, Henry Berryman entered the war not as an officer but as a private and was wounded twice in 1864. On May 5, 1864, he was shot during the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia and not even fully recovered, he resumed action with the 1st Texas Infantry and was wounded again on July 27th at Darby Town, Virginia. Surviving the war, he returned to Alto and married Margaret Elmina Berryman. They were blessed with 3 sons and 1 daughter.

In 1867, he petitioned Terrell Lodge No. 83 for the mysteries of Freemasonry and was subsequently raised a Master Mason on October 12, 1867. In December 1867, he was elected to serve as Senior Steward and the following year, elected as Senior Warden for 1869. Not advancing to the east in 1870, he never served in any other officer position until his death on February 14, 1922. With the death of his wife on December 19, 1985, Berryman married a second time on November 1, 1903 in Alto to Pearl Key and in 1905 a son, who they named Watters was born.


ALTO Herald

Alto, Texas Sunday, November 1st, 1903

WAR HERO MARRIES

Henry Waters Berryman, local Terrell Lodge Mason

Freemason Robert F. Mitchell: In 1859 Robert F. Mitchell – founder of Alto, Texas and a Freemason in Terrell Lodge No. 83, was riding in a stagecoach with his cousin, Russell Crawford Mitchell, a recent law school graduate. Robert convinced Russell to open a law practice in Alto and all was well until June 1861 when Russell enlisted in the Confederate Army to fight. In the Battle of Antietam, Russell took 3 bullets to the head but miraculously surviced his injuries. After the war, Russell was encouraged by Robert to resume his law practice in Alto with hope he would also join the Masonic Lodge. But Russell move to Georgia where he became the grandfather of Margaret Mitchell who in 1936, had her novel published about stories of the old South and Civil War from what she had learned on her grandfather's lap.



Had Russell listened to his cousin and remain in Alto, Margaret Mitchell would have never been born and if she had never been born, the movie "Gone With the Wind" would have never been made depriving Clark Gable of his most notable movie role.

We appreciate Charles for presenting us with a program that was interesting and unique. It was great!

John Horace Forney



Statue of John Horace Forney at Vicksburg National Military Park | *NPS*

John Horace Forney was not born in Alabama, but the state became his adopted home and the place from which he entered the military career that eventually brought him to Vicksburg. Born in North Carolina in 1829, Forney was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Alabama in 1848 and graduated in 1852. In January 1861, while teaching tactics at West Point, he resigned his U.S. Army commission and offered his services to Alabama Governor Andrew B. Moore.

Forney helped form the 10th Alabama Infantry and became its colonel. At Dranesville, Virginia, in December 1861, he was wounded while leading his regiment. Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart praised him as “that gallant son of Alabama,” whose bravery under fire was “the admiration of all.”

Forney's reputation and experience brought rapid promotion. He became a brigadier general in March 1862 and a major general in October. After his promotion, he was assigned to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, headquartered at Mobile.

In the spring of 1863, as Confederate forces in Mississippi faced mounting pressure, Forney was transferred to the Vicksburg theater and given command of a division in Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton's army. His division included the brigades of Brigadier Generals Louis Hebert and John C. Moore, with troops from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Forney's division initially operated outside Vicksburg, but Ulysses S. Grant's advance forced the Confederate army back toward the city. On May 17, as Pemberton's army retreated into its defenses, Forney wrote that he had “reassumed command of my division proper.” He ordered supplies brought in from Snyder's Mill and moved Moore's brigade into the trenches along the Baldwin's Ferry Road.

John Horace Forney



John Horace Forney | *public domain*

Forney's division held the center of Pemberton's line, with Moore's brigade occupying important works along Baldwin's Ferry Road and Hebert's brigade positioned nearer the Jackson Road. The Jackson Road position was especially important. Forney later explained that if Federals captured the main work there, the Confederates would have to abandon a considerable stretch of their trenches because the captured position would allow the enemy to pour enfilading fire down the line.

The danger became real on May 22, when Grant launched a major assault against Vicksburg's defenses. Forney's reports reveal a commander closely following the fighting along his line. After a day of heavy firing and repeated attacks, he reported that assaults had been repulsed at three points. In a brief postscript, he added almost matter-of-factly: "General Moore is again hotly engaged."

The fighting continued for weeks, with Forney's division remaining in the line. Forney also understood the condition of his men. In a May 27 report, he noted that Moore's men were "much worn in the trenches" and said he would favor giving them rest if the enemy were not so close.

Moore's brigade included the 37th, 40th, and 42nd Alabama, the 35th and 40th Mississippi, and the 2nd Texas. Colonel Ashbel Smith, commanding the 2nd Texas, later wrote that his men were still at the "highest pitch of fighting valor" when the siege ended.

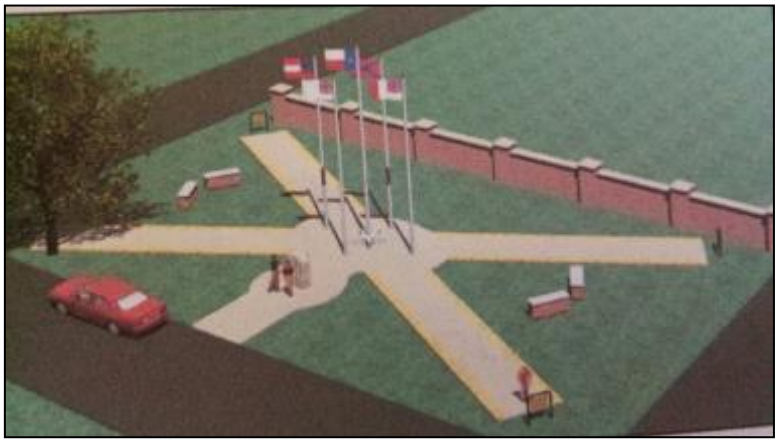
Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, 1863, and Forney was captured and paroled with the garrison. He was exchanged on October 13 and later returned to active command. In 1864, he was sent to the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he eventually commanded a division of Texas troops. He remained in Confederate service until the end of the war and was paroled at Galveston, Texas, on June 20, 1865.

After the war, Forney returned to Alabama and became a farmer and civil engineer. He died at Jacksonville in 1902. His Civil War career had taken him from colonel of the 10th Alabama to major general. At Vicksburg, he held one of the most important commands: the division entrusted with defending the center of Pemberton's line.

A Great Way To Ensure That You Ancestor's Service and Honor Are 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.







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.



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.



Robert E. Lee Calendar
October 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1. Undated - to his wife: I am opposed to officers surrounding themselves with their sons & relatives.	2. Oct 1865 - at Washington college. I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life.	3. Oct, 1865 - to Gen Beauregard: The South requires the aid of her sons now more than at any period of her history.
4. Undated - to Gen Beauregard: Everyone should do all in his power to collect & disseminate the truth in the hope that it may find a place in history & descend to posterity.	5. Undated - War is a terrible alternative & should be the very, very last resort.	6. Oct 1865 - to R. H. Chilton: I have entered upon the duties of my new office, in the hope of being of some service; but I should prefer to be on a small farm.	7. Oct 1865 - to wife: I am sorry the armies cannot keep with the expectations of the editors of papers. I know they can regulate matters satisfactorily on paper. I wish they could do so in the field.	8. Oct 1852 - to Markie: carry a brave as well as true heart for every occasion of life.	9. Oct 1865 - Life is gliding away & I have nothing good to show for mine that is past. I pray I may be spared to accomplish something for the benefit of mankind.	10. Undated - If I could only have my children around me, I could be happy.
11. Undated - Charity should have no beginning or ending.	**12. Oct 1870 Lee died at 9:30** **Strike the tent!**	13. Oct 1870 - from Mrs. Lee: I have never so truly felt the purity of his character as now, when I have nothing left but his memory.	14. Undated - to Anna Fitzhugh: A man may manifest & communicate his joy, but he should conceal & smother his grief as much as possible.	15. Undated - My only pleasure is in my solitary evening rides, which give me abundant opportunity for quiet thought.	16. Oct 1837 - to wife: I pray God to watch over & direct our efforts in guarding our dear son, that we may bring him up 'in the way he should go.'	17. Undated - Human virtue should be equal to human calamity.
18. Undated - no honest man can take long to deliberate which side he will choose.	19. Undated - to Rooney: We must unite in doing our duty & earnestly work to extract what good we can out of the evil that now hangs over our dear land.	20. Undated - to wife: Our little boy seems to have the reputation of being hard to manage, a distinction not at all desirable, as it indicates self-will & obstinacy.	21. Undated - to Robert: You could raise money on your farm only by mortgaging it, which would put you in debt at the beginning of life, & I fear in the end would shallow up your property.	22. Oct 1837 - to Jack Mackay: Life is too short for them (his children) & their mother to be in one place & I in another.	23. Undated - to Gen Beauregard: I fear the South has yet to suffer many evils, *& it will require time, patience & fortitude to heal her affliction.	24. Undated - to Robert: I am clear for your marrying, if you select a good wife; otherwise, you had better remain as you are.
25. Oct 1864 - to wife: I am glad you had the opportunity of partaking of the blessed communion. May it serve to keep our Redeemer in our hearts & minds.	26. Oct 1862 - to wife: I cannot express the anguish I feel at the death of our sweet Annie. To know that I shall never see her again on earth is agonizing in the extreme.	27Undated - to Gen. Longstreet: I am of the opinion that all should vote for the most intelligent, honest & conscientious men eligible to office, irrespective of former party opinions.	28. Oct 1863 - to wife: I am glad you have some socks for the army. Tell the girls to send all they can. We have thousands of barefooted men.	29. Oct 1865 - to Mildred: Traveller is my only companion; I may also say my pleasure. He & I, whenever practicable, wander out in the mountains.	30 Oct 1865 - to Robert: If I find I can accomplish no good for her (Washington College), I will endeavor to pursue the course to which my inclinations.	31. Undated - to Robert: We must not, however, yield to difficulties, but strive the harder to overcome them.



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN OCTOBER

From the Texas State Historical Association



October 4 - On this day in 1862, on the second day of the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, Confederate General Earl Van Dorn called for a series of headlong frontal attacks against a heavily fortified federal position. Col. William Peleg Rogers of the Second Texas Infantry was ordered to lead the vanguard of the assault on Battery Robinett, a small fort anchoring the center of the Union line. After one bloody repulse, Rogers led a second desperate charge. Remaining on horseback in the face of a barrage of cannon and musket fire, and finally carrying the regimental colors himself, Rogers reached the deep trench fronting Battery Robinett, dismounted, and led several hundred Texans and Alabamans down into the trench, up the steep embankment, and into the fort. Suddenly federal reinforcements closed in from both flanks. Rogers shouted, "Men, save yourselves or sell your lives as dearly as possible." A few seconds later he was struck by multiple rifle shots and died instantly. Scores of others fell with him, and the battle soon ended. The Second Texas Infantry had lost more than half its numbers in casualties. The failure of Rogers's attack sealed Van Dorn's defeat at Corinth. In a remarkable tribute to Rogers's personal bravery, Union general William S. Rosecrans ordered his burial attended with full military honors, a ceremony normally reserved only for Confederate general officers.

Oct 8 - John H. Reagan’s Birthday. (He was born in 1818 & passed away March 6, 1905).

Oct 12 - On this day in 1870, Robert E. Lee passed away.

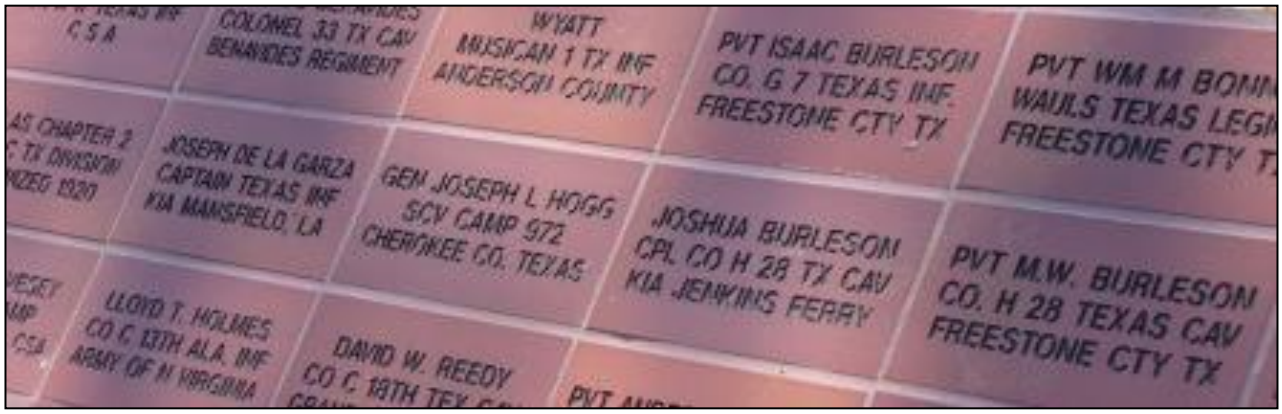
October 23 - On this day in 1863, the First Texas Cavalry, USA, left New Orleans for South Texas as part of the Union effort to interdict the lucrative trade between Confederate Texas and Mexico. The First was one of two regiments of Unionist cavalry from Texas to serve in the Civil War; the Second was formed in Brownsville after the Rio Grande campaign got underway. Loyalty to the Union was anything but a major consensus in Texas during the Civil War. A total of 1,915 Texas men served the Union cause, in contrast to the many thousands who served the Confederacy. Brownsville was a center of Unionist sentiment. Significant numbers of civilians who supported the North fled to the lower Rio Grande, where a provisional state government was set up under Andrew J. Hamilton, and where Edmund J. Davis and others recruited cavalrymen for the North. Davis had formed the First Texas Cavalry, USA, in New Orleans in 1862. In November 1864 the regiment was merged with the Second into the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. This new twelve-company regiment engaged in patrolling and reconnaissance duties until the end of the war and was mustered out of service on November 4, 1865.

Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza



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: Adjutant Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 (emailmrobinson1836@yahoo.com) or Commander David Franklin at 214-957-7086 (email slocumdave@yahoo.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

We meet the 4th Tuesday of Each Month at 6:00 PM at the Commercial Bank of Texas 2121 Tx Loop 256 Palestine, Tx

With a meal served at each meeting

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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

"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.



Meeting the 4th Tuesday of Each Month, 06:30 PM at the Commercial Bank of Texas
2121 Tx Loop 256
Palestine, Tx