



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 10

OCTOBER 2013

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots,

If you missed the October meeting you miss a very good program on "Confederate Paper Money" by Richard Laster. The program was very informative and I think everyone in attendance learned a lot about Confederate money.

At the October meeting we also voted to move our meetings from Saturday night to Tuesday night. It will be on the 2nd Tuesday or the 3rd Tuesday at the same time we are meeting now and at the same place. The reason behind this is that Saturday night is a time for family events, re-enactments are always on Saturday and Sunday. Some members have missed family events, including myself because of Saturday meetings.

The Reagan Camp is entered in the upcoming Hot Pepper Festival Parade on Saturday October 26th. We will be pulling the Cannons and trailers. You can either ride the trailer or walk beside it. After the parade, we will set up at the Confederate Veterans Plaza for a living history display. This will be a good time to sell Pavers and maybe pick up a new member. I would like to see as many as possible participate in this event.

I will be calling for a nomination committee to meet this month to nominate Officers for the 2014 Reagan Camp. Elections will take place

at the November meeting, and nominations can also be taken from the floor at that time. Swearing in of the Officers will be at our December meeting.

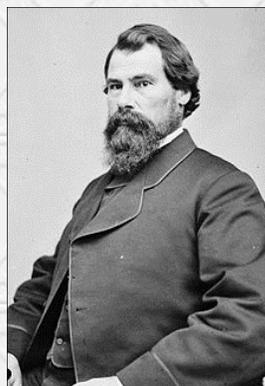
If you have not sent in your membership dues, it is very important that you do so as soon as possible. October 31 is the deadline. After that, there is a \$6.00 late fee that goes to Division and National. Please try to get them in no later than the 25th. Thanks.

I hope to see everyone at the Hot Pepper Festival Parade and the Living History Exhibit at the Plaza. If you do not have a uniform for the parade and would be able to help, we need 2 people who could be drivers.

I would like to have both cannons and 2 trailers. Please let me know if you want to be one of the drivers for the parade.

Forward the Colors!

Dan



John H. Reagan

About 1863

Oct 8, 1818 – March 6, 1905

Post Master General of the Confederate States of America
Secretary of the Treasury CSA

U. S. Senator from Texas

U. S. Rep. from Texas

District Judge

Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association



CAMP MEETINGS

2nd Saturday of Each Month
06:00 PM

Snacks and drinks served at each meeting.

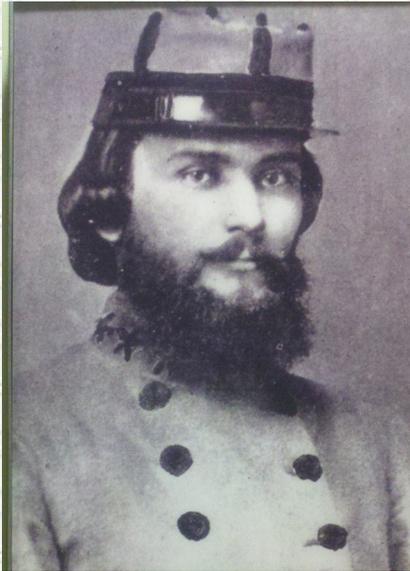
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287) (across from UP train station) travel three blocks, turn right on Crawford St., go one block Church is on left

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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What happened to Confederate Col. William Oates?

He fought with the Army of Northern Virginia until 1864, when he was seriously wounded and lost an arm. After the war, he was elected a congressman from Alabama and later governor of the state.

“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.”

-PRESEDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

Prayer List

- Comander Dan Dyer
- Historian Gary Williams
- Former Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Chaplain Rod Skelton
- Compatriot Tom James
- Quartermaster Frank Moore

Prayer List

- Compatriot John Brent Barnhart
- Davis/Reagan UDC Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- Jean Stokes
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct 26th: Palestine **Hot Pepper Festival & Parade** (Regan Camp will have a living history exhibit at the Memorial Plaza) If you would like to march in the parade, see Dan Dyer for details.

Nov 9: East Texas Brigade, would like max effort for the **Veterans Parade** in Nacogdoches. Parade line-up at 9am. Contact Marc Robinson for details.

Nov 11: Veterans Day Memorial at East Texas Arboretum in Athens with Reagan Camp Color Guard @ 11am

Nov 15-16: Fall Seminar for Hood’s Texas Brigade Association Reactivated in Huntsville, Tx.

Jan 18, 2014: Grandbury’s Texas Brigade, Camp 1479, **Confederate Heros Day Cotillion**. Phone 832-474-1263 for more info or email cavtrooper77@sbcglobal.net



“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-

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.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156 JOHN H. REAGAN BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL OCTOBER 5, 2013



Pictured at left are members of the Davis/Reagan UDC and John H. Reagan SCV that were in attendance at the John H. Reagan Home site for his Birthday Memorial. From Left to Right: Deborah Robinson, Nancy Bundrick, Lynn Gibson, Doug Smith, Andrew Harris with his daughter (kneeling), Frank Moore, Rudy Ray, Channa Robinson, Dollye Jeffus, Dan Dyer (kneeling), Marc Robinson, & Billy Newsom. (not pictured is Gary Gibson).



L to R: Doug Smith, Frank Moore, Rudy Ray, Marc Robinson, Dan Dyer(kneeling) & Billy Newsom



Davis/Reagan UDC Participants. Deborah Robinson, Lynn Gibson, Nancy Bundrick, Channa Robinson, Dollye Jeffus



Davis/Reagan UDC President Dollye Jeffus speaks to the audience as Doug Smith (L) & Dan Dyer listen.



Reagan Camp Adjutant Doug Smith Speaks at the memorial.

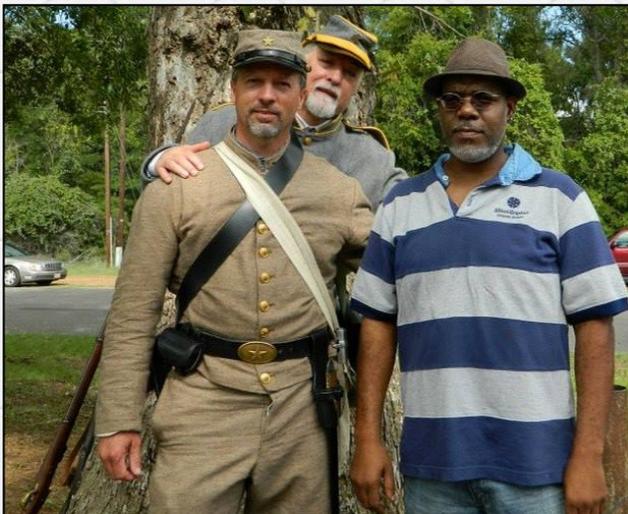


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156 JOHN H. REAGAN BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL OCTOBER 5, 2013

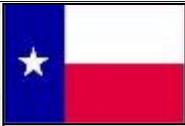


Pictured at left from Left to Right: Billy Newsome, Rudy Ray, Frank Moore, Dan Dyer, & Marc Robinson.

Picture at Right is the Color Guard who participated in the Memorial: Pictured from Left to Right: Billy Newsome, Frank Moore, Marc Robinson & Rudy Ray



Well known Historian, Norris White, (in striped shirt) was in attendance. He has done an enormous amount of research on Black Confederate Soldiers and will soon have a book published on the subject.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156 HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY RICHARD LASTER



We would like to say “Thank You” to Mr. Richard Laster, of Gilmer, who provided the members of the Reagan Camp with a very interesting program on the paper currency that was used by the Confederacy during the War between the States. One of Mr. Laster’s grandfathers (Shurpey) owned the “Peach Orchard” in Gettysburg where many lives were lost. His Laster ancestors owned a large piece of property where the 2nd battle of Corinth was held.

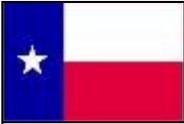
A Lesson on Confederate Money

Mr. Laster explained that as you study the history of the confederacy, you find that the Confederate Currency printed during the War of Northern Aggression was really a Ponzi scheme which would have imploded if the war had not ended in 4 years. In 1861, the south expected the war to be over in 2 years, and they printed paper money with no backing of precious metal. The first notes were printed with the statement “Six Months after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. By the time that currency was printed in 1864, they stated “Two Years after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace”. Little did they know that the war would be over before that time. Currency was printed in 7 of the 11 states, but not in the state of Texas. But this did not mean that Texas did not print paper that was used as currency. During the war, the state of Texas printed Treasury Notes and Treasury Warrants which were used as a form of money. Some counties and businesses even printed their own notes which were used as a form of paper currency.

Mr. Laster gave each member present a 27 page handout which contained 61 different pictures of different currency, Treasury Notes, Treasury Warrants, County notes, business notes, non-taxable certificates, and public debt certificates. As he covered each of these, he pointed out interesting facts about them. I think everyone in attendance was surprised at the currency of the Confederacy. It was a very interesting presentation, and one that was full of surprises. When the confederacy paid debt on money, they simply did it by printing more paper money which was as worthless as the money they were paying the interest on.

After his presentation, Mr. Laster presented Forrest Bradberry’s grandson, Joshua Pullin, with two genuine confederate postage stamps. The young lad was very happy as he held those stamps that were around 150 years old. We really appreciate Mr. Laster for his presentation and for taking the time to speak to the Reagan Camp members.

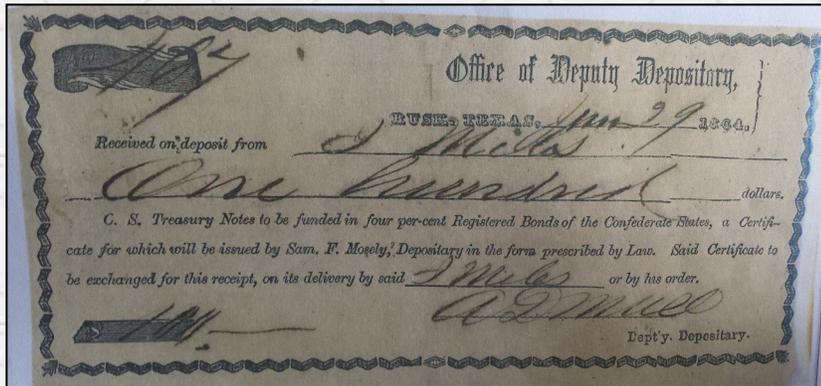
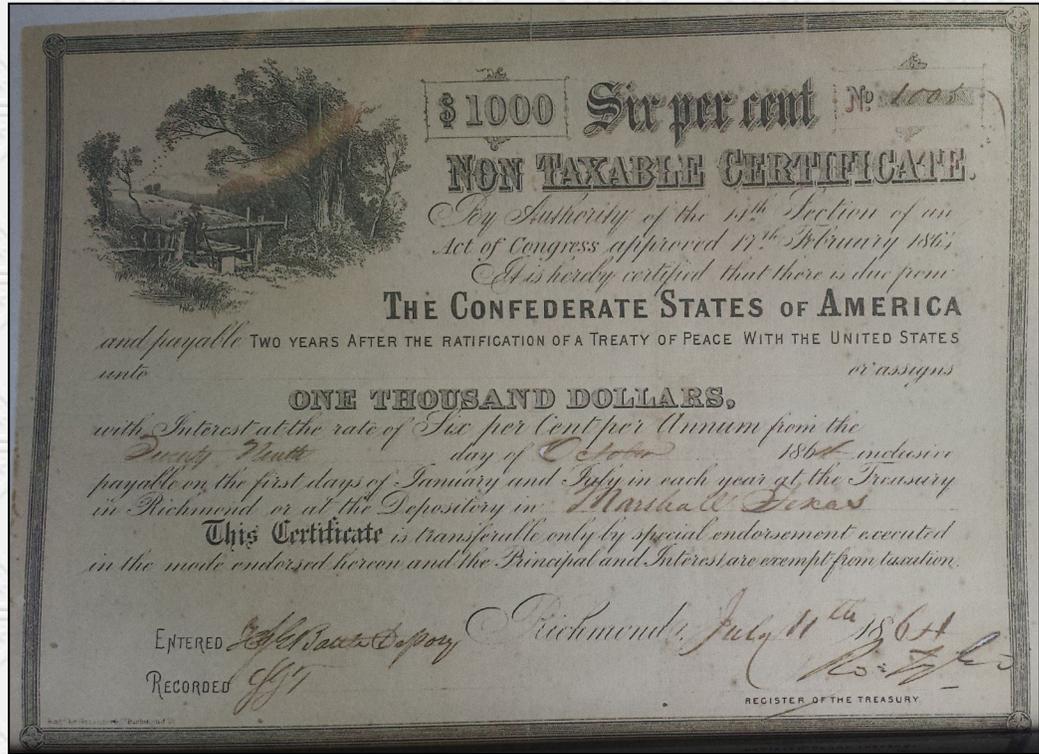
On the following pages are a few of the pictures that Richard handed out of some of the “currency” of the Confederacy as well as a short description of each. You can zoom in and read the details on each picture.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156
HISTORICAL PROGRAM
BY RICHARD LASTER

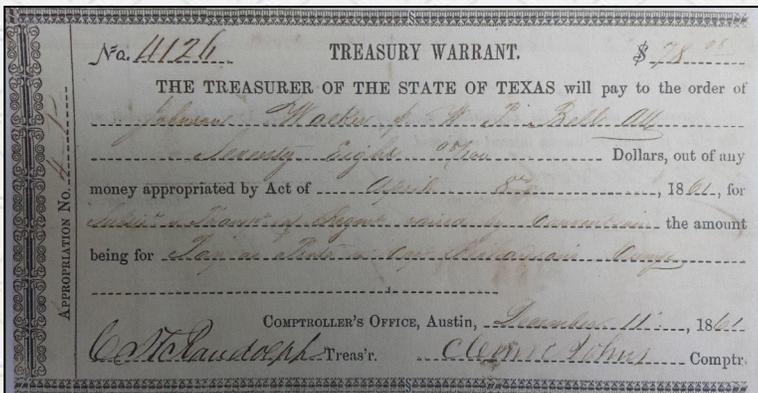


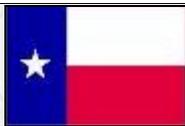
At Right is an Interest Bearing Script that was issued in Marshall, Texas. This was a \$1000 non-taxable certificate that paid an annual interest of 6%. Notice that it states that it was payable Two Years after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace with the United States.



At Left is a Confederate States Treasury Note for One Hundred Dollars that was printed and issued in Rusk Texas in 1864.

At Right is a Confederate States Treasury Warrant for \$78 that was printed in Austin, Tx. Treasury Notes and Warrants were not the same as what we call "cash", but they were used like money during the war.



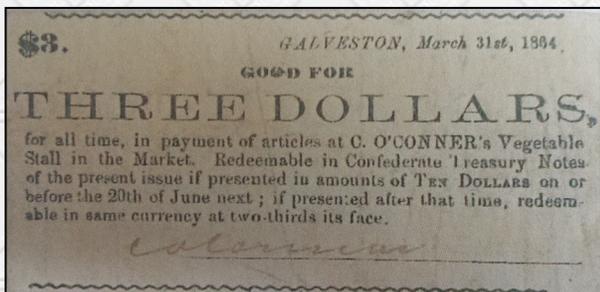
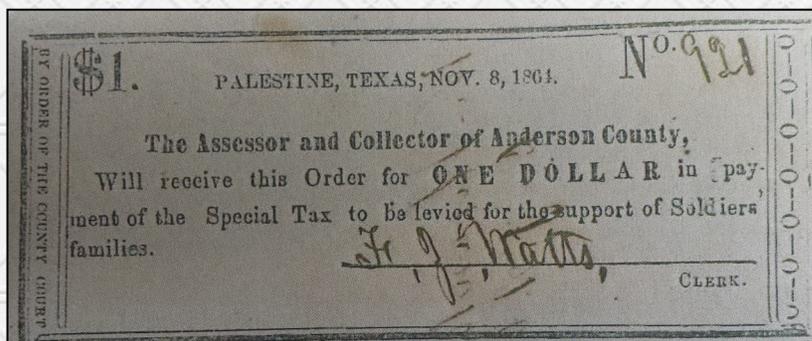


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156 HISTORICAL PROGRAM BY RICHARD LASTER



At Left: A form of currency from a local business for 50 cents. Notice that it was printed in Palestine, Tx. On May 25, 1862. Right side states that it was "Drawn against certified deposits". Anderson County Treasurer was J. D. McKnight, Esq.

At right: Note was printed in Palestine on Nov. 8, 1864. It was to collect money for soldiers families who had no money and needed help. It was signed by Frederick Julius Watts who lost an arm at Sharpsburg. He is buried in the Palestine City Cemetery.



At Left: Note is from a **Vegetable Stall** in Galveston. It was good for Three Dollars in the payment of vegetables at C. O'Conner's vegetable Stall in the Market. It also had a stipulation that it would just be worth 2/3 of its face value if redeemed after June 20, 1864.

POEM ON THE ROAD FOUND HANDWRITTEN ON A CONFEDERATE NOTE FOLLOWING APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

Representing nothing on God's earth now
And naught in the water below it -
As a pledge of a nation that's died and gone
Keep it dear friend and show it

Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this paper can tell
Of liberty born of a patriot's dream
Of the storm - cradled nation that fell

Too poor to possess the precious ores
And too much of a stranger to borrow
We issued to-day our promise to pay
And hoped to redeem on the morrow

The days rolled on and weeks became years
But our coffers were empty still
Coin was so rare that the treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed
And our poverty well discerned
And those little checks represented the pay
That our volunteers earned

We knew it had hardly a value in gold
Yet as gold her soldiers received it
It gazed in our eyes as a promise to pay
And each patriot soldier believed it

But our boys thought little of price or pay
Or of bills that were over due
We knew if it brought us our bread today
'Twas the best our poor country could do

Keep it for it tells our history o'er
From the birth of the dream to the last
Modest and born of the angel hope
Like the hope of success it passed



ANCESTOR OF THE MONTH GEORGE E. TEATES ANCESTOR OF ANDREW HARRIS

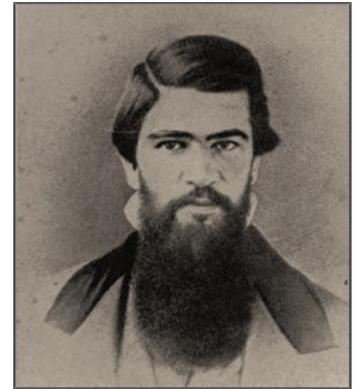


George E. Teates and the 11th Virginia Cavalry

By Andrew Harris

Ashby's Cavalry: On June 6th, 1862, at the close of Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign, the legendary Turner Ashby, the "Black Knight of the Confederacy", was mortally wounded by Federal troops during a rear-guard action near Harrisonburg, Virginia. Following Ashby's death, Jackson summed up the legacy of the talented and heroic cavalry commander, writing in a report: "*As a partisan officer I never knew his superior; his daring was proverbial; his powers of endurance almost incredible; his tone of character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes and movements of the enemy.*" - T.J. Jackson

Originally raised in the spring of 1861, Colonel Ashby's 7th Virginia Cavalry regiment had grown to a massive size of 29 companies (much larger than the typical regiment), and the loss of their capable leader left an organizational predicament for those who would succeed his command. Thus, at the end the Valley Campaign, the regiment was re-organized; the original 10 companies remained with the 7th while the other 19 companies formed new units - the 12th Virginia Cavalry and the 17th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. These newly re-organized cavalry units operated in the northern Shenandoah Valley and screened the Army of Northern Virginia's first invasion of the north in the September of '62.



Turner Ashby



George E. Teates

George E. Teates: It was in this area of far northern Virginia, following the great battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, that **George E. Teates** enlisted in Company B of the 17th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. He enlisted for Confederate service on October 1, 1862 at Lost River, Virginia, a small crossroads in the upper Shenandoah Valley in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia. Born in 1840, George was 22 years old at his enlistment. He was of Irish decent, had reddish-colored hair and was said to be near seven feet tall. He left a young wife at home, Martha Craddock-Teates, who was the daughter of English immigrants. His service records indicate that he held the rank of private throughout the war and that he furnished his own horse at the time of his enlistment. Family lore suggests that during his service in the Confederate cavalry, George claimed to have also served as a "runner" (courier) and as a "standard bearer" or flag bearer, but there are no surviving documents to confirm his role in these duties.

11th Virginia Cavalry and the "Laurel Brigade": **George Teates** served with the 17th Battalion as part of Stonewall Jackson's cavalry in the Valley District until early 1863 when his unit was again re-organized. Three additional companies were added to form the 11th Virginia Cavalry. The 11th Regiment together with the 7th Virginia Cavalry, the 12th Virginia Cavalry, the 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and Chew's Battery became the 4th Brigade of J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry Division in the Army of Northern Virginia. Perhaps the best of Stuart's five brigades, the unit was made up entirely of Virginians, many who formerly served under Turner Ashby and who would carry on the legacy of their fallen leader. They would become affectionately known as the "Laurel Brigade". The origin of the sobriquet is uncertain, but may be attributed to the sprigs of mountain laurel, worn on the hats of the soldiers, often in the form of a heart-shaped badge. The green sprigs are said to have re-minded the men of the blossoming laurel on the slopes of home in the Shenandoah Valley.



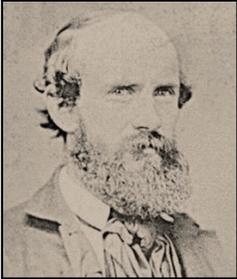
Laurel Brigade Badge



ANCESTOR OF THE MONTH

GEORGE E. TEATES

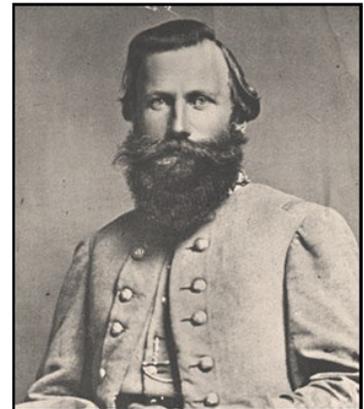
ANCESTOR OF ANDREW HARRIS (PG 2)



William E. Jones

Brigadier General William E. "Grumble" Jones was appointed command of the brigade. Jones was a former Indian fighter in the US mounted rifles and saw distinguished service in the early Confederate cavalry. His combat experience was almost unequalled and Jones was a no-nonsense, strict disciplinarian known for an irritable disposition, as his nickname implied. His quick wit and rash temperament were displayed one bone-chilling, cold night when he ordered his men to sleep downwind of their campfires so that the smoke would keep the frost off of them. When one trooper complained that such sleeping arrangements would be rather "bitter", Jones snapped back, "Yes, *you'll get a taste of the bitter; and a damned sight of the sweet too!*" In the Spring of 1863, the hard-nosed Jones took the brigade on a spectacular raid into western Virginia, almost as far as the Ohio River. They inflicted heavy casualties to the Union while losing only a dozen men in a raid that is nearly unparalleled in Confederate history.

Brandy Station: Later that June, **George Teates** was one of the 9,536 cavalymen on the parade field at Brandy Station where J.E.B. Stuart held a grand review of his entire cavalry division for Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was a magnificent spectacle; the beloved General Lee galloped along the mile-long lines of grey horsemen, and received a spontaneous salute of thousands of upraised sabers. The finest light cavalry on the face of the earth was on display with horses groomed "*as slick as a peeled onion*", as one trooper put it, and gear shined until "*spurs and accoutrements sparkled in the sun like a mirror*". Many sleepless nights were spent in preparation for the review; however "Grumble" Jones was not one for flair and preferred to keep his men well-rested, a discipline that would serve them well. At dawn the following day, June 9th 1863, Union cavalry, nearly 11,000 strong, made a surprise, two-pronged attack. U.S. Brigadier General John Buford's men made first contact as they overran Jones's pickets and the brigade's camp taking 150 prisoners. Jones's men regrouped for a counter-attack and fiercely contested the ground. The two sides met with what one soldier remembered as a "*dead, heavy crash*". Jones's brigade bore the brunt of both Yankee attacks and suffered more casualties than any other unit in Stuart's cavalry that day. After 10 hours of intense combat, Federal troops withdrew from the field. Union casualties numbered 907; Confederate losses totaled 523.



J.E.B. Stuart

The Battle of Brandy Station was the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America, and would be the opening action in the Gettysburg Campaign. In the subsequent days, as Confederate forces moved north through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, the 11th Virginia cavalry regiment was posted with the main body of Lee's army to provide rear guard and scouting duty, which brought them in frequent contact with the enemy. Consequently, they were not involved in J.E.B. Stuart's infamous eastward ride, and therefore escaped the blemish and controversy caused by the "absence" of Lee's cavalry during this critical time. After the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg, the 11th was also successful in fighting off Yankee attacks on Lee's wagon train during the retreat back to Virginia.



ANCESTOR OF THE MONTH

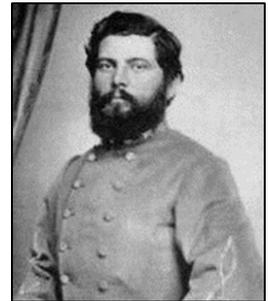
GEORGE E. TEATES

ANCESTOR OF ANDREW HARRIS (PG 3)



Twilight of the Confederacy: The Gettysburg Campaign is said to have been the “high water mark” of the Confederacy. Similarly the Confederate cavalry also saw its most glorious days prior to mid-1863. From that point on, their military superiority on the field began to be eclipsed by the overwhelming numbers and resources of their northern counterparts. However, what the southern patriots lacked in strength and provisions they made up for with unwavering courage and fortitude. The final two years of the war would be perhaps the most difficult for the Laurel Brigade. The 11th Virginia Cavalry was actively engaged in all of the major military campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1864 through ‘65 under the effective leadership of Brigadier Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, Thomas L. Rosser, James Dearing and Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. They fought in the Wilderness Campaign, and participated in the defense of Richmond and in Early’s Shenandoah Valley operations. **George Teates** was present for duty on all occasions except for a short period of time in June 1864 when he fell ill with dysentery, perhaps the most common ailment of the Civil War soldier. He returned to the regiment only to be wounded twice in a relatively short period of time, once on July 3rd and again in late August 1864 at Ream’s Station. His service records describe the first wound as a “laceration” and the second as being “serious”, but in both cases George Teates recovered to fight again another day.

No Surrender: After the fall of Petersburg in March 1865, the 11th Virginia Cavalry and the Laurel Brigade were instrumental in covering Lee’s retreat toward Appomattox Courthouse. On the morning of April 9th the brigade prepared to attack a horde of Union cavalry that blocked the route to the badly needed supply trains at Lynchburg. Lee’s remnant forces were surrounded, and as the Federals closed in white flags began appearing everywhere among the southern ranks. The men of the Laurel Brigade knew that it was all over; yet rather than surrender they mounted a daring charge led by then Major Gen. Thomas Rosser. It was the last great charge of the Army of Northern Virginia; these few valiant Southern cavaliers cut their way through the Federal lines and escaped the impending fate. The 11th regiment left two gallant troopers on the field at Appomattox, killed in action during their effort to escape. However, not a single member of the regiment signed the parole at Appomattox, and the 11th Cavalry disbanded in late April 1865.



Thomas L. Rosser



Headstone of George E. Teates

Post War: In the years immediately following the war, George started westward with his young family (wife- Martha, son- Ben, and daughter- Sarah). They traveled through Georgia and Alabama before coming to Jefferson, Texas, where George worked as a carpenter. As the railroad progressed westward, George and his family moved to Hallsville, in 1869, where they settled on a small farm about a mile south of town. George was affiliated with the Masons and helped to build a school in Hallsville where his children attended class until late 1873; he also helped build many of the early store buildings in the town. When the construction business slowed in Hallsville in late 1872, George got a job hauling freight to towns and communities out west, beyond the Trinity River. He hauled mostly building materials that came up by riverboat from New Orleans to Jefferson. On one trip during the early spring of 1873, George was driving a team of oxen in a wagon train that was headed for Dallas. When they reached the east bank of the Trinity, the river was flooded and they were forced to camp in the cold, wet river bottom for several weeks until they could cross. George contracted pneumonia. After the freight was delivered, he was brought back to his home in Hallsville, but was slow in regaining his health. He was still weakened by the illness when a tax collector, representing the Reconstruction Government of Harrison County, came to his house and alleged that Mr. Teates owed taxes that apparently had already been paid. George got out of bed and argued with the man over the matter. The encounter caused him to have a relapse, and he died on July 7, 1873. He was buried in Hallsville Cemetery near a large oak tree that is still there to this day.



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156
HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE ASSN. REACTIVATED
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 15, 2013**



Hood's Texas Brigade at Home & at War

“The Best Material on the Continent”

Annual Seminar

Friday, November 15-2:00pm FREE

John W. Thomason Rare Books Room

Tour the Rare Books

Friday Evening: 6pm Reception—\$45 in the E. Don Walker, Sr. Education Center

- Tour the Sam Houston Museum Rotunda
- Enjoy a reception with seminar speakers & hors d' oeuvres
- Special presentation by Rick Eiserman, “Will the Real Pvt. Joe Joskins, 5th Tx, Please Step Forward?” Rich Eiserman, HRBAR Historian and independent scholar, has solved the mystery of the secret source for some of Col. Harold B. Simpson's most intriguing material.

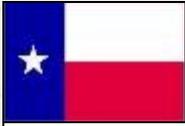
“The Best material on the Continent”

Saturday November 16th: 8am to 4:30pm - \$60 (lunch included)

E. Don Walker, Sr. Education Center - *Come and hear outstanding speakers give us a glimpse of what made Hood's Texas Brigade “the best material on the continent”.*

- **Dr. Keith Bohannon**, “Hood's Brigade & Chickamauga” - Dr. Bohannon is Associate Professor of History at the University of West Georgia and author of numerous books on the Civil War. He will take us through the Battle of Chickamauga.
- **Dr. Charles Grear**, “Sam Houston & the Fate of Texas” - Dr. Grear is Associate Professor of History at Prairie View A&M and author of *Why Texans Fought in the Civil War*. He will discuss Sam Houston's motivations and the climate in Texas on the Eve of the War.
- **Phillip Sozansky**, “Hood's Texans: Frontier Warriors” - An emerging scholar, Sozansky will explain how the frontier experience equipped the Hood's soldiers to be arguable Robert E. Lee's best fighting force.
- Dr. Susannah Ural, “To See the Boys from Texas” - Associate Professor & Director of Undergraduate Studies at the University of Southern Mississippi. Her most recent book is *Don't Hurry me Down to Hades*. She will draw from her extensive collection of Hood's soldier's letters to give us an unparalleled view of the boys from Texas.

Vendors * Speaker Book Signings * Exhibits



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP # 2156
SCV EAST TEXAS LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
JANUARY 25, 2014**



**EAST TEXAS LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY
EAST TEXAS AND NORTHEAST TEXAS BRIGADES
Saturday, January 25, 2014**

9:00 – 9:15	Welcome - Invocation - Introductions and Conference Outline –	Marc Robinson, Cmdr. ET Brigade TX Division Chaplain Don Majors Marc Robinson
9:15 – 9:45	“Fulfilling the Charge,” a presentation by Rudy Ray, 1st Lt. Cmdr., John H. Reagan Camp 2156	
9:45 – 10:25	Restoring and maintaining forgotten cemeteries – Mr. E. J. Adams, Texas Historical Commission RIP member (Restoration, Investigation, and Preservation of Historical Cemeteries) Mr. Adams does amazing work in East Texas. Most cemeteries that he has restored have CSA veterans interred. He will have a very inspiring presentation!	
10:25 – 10:40	Break	
10:40 – 11:15	Heritage Offense and Heritage Defense, what we need to know... – 1st Lt. Cmdr. David Moore	
11:15 – 11:30	National SCV to place more emphasis on heritage offense - Todd Owens, ATM Commander	
11:30 – 12:30	Lunch – Emma Sansom Chapter #31, Order of Confederate Rose	
12:30 – 1:15	Camp Growth, Stability, and Member Retention - Gary Bray, Div. 2nd Lt. Cmdr.	
1:15 – 2: 15	Commanders Command, Camp operations, programs, and projects - Johnnie Holley, Div. Cmdr.	
2:15 – 2:30	Break	
2:30 – 2:45	Connecting the Division (Calendar, email system, etc.) – Johnnie Holley, Div. Cmdr.	
2:45 – 3:30	Discussion and Closing Remarks – Moderator – Phil Maynard, 1st Lt. Cmdr. NET Brigade	
3:30	Closing prayer -	Chaplain Don Majors

Location of Conference Registration fee at door to cover expenses - \$10.00

First Assembly of God Please RSVP by 20 Jan 2014 to help plan for the meal: mrobinson1836@yahoo.com

5309 Rhones Quarter Road

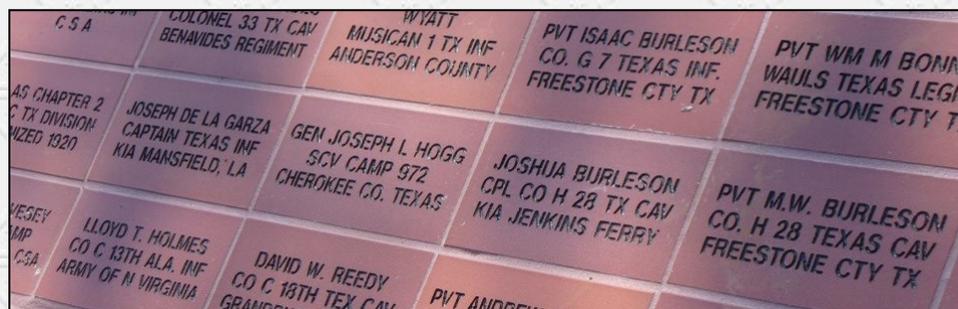
Tyler, Texas 75707



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 purchase a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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Please visit our website @

www.reaganscvcamp.org

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander-in-Chief

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 2nd Saturday of
Each Month - 06:00 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of
Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287)
travel three blocks, turn right on
Crawford St., go one block Church is
on left)