



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY 2020

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



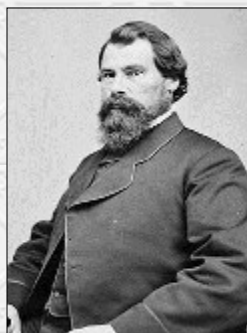
Our February meeting was an enjoyable event. Our member Andrew Petty gave a program on the C.S.S. Hunley. It was the first submarine used in combat. The Confederacy was the ground breaker for this technology. Contrary to what is believed by most, it was both successful and unsuccessful. The submarine sank with all of its crew, but so did the ship it attacked. The Reagan Camp is

looking forward to Andrews's next program.

This month's meal was Pork roast, potatoes and a large pot of very good beans and cornbread. Also chocolate cake and ice cream was enjoyed by all in attendance.

Our meetings are open to anyone who has an interest in the history of the Civil War. Membership is predicated upon having an ancestor with a history of military service in the Confederacy.

Our goal is to honor our ancestors and learn more



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

about their history. We also wish to protect their honor and recognize their sacrifices during the Civil War.

Richard
Thornton

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served
at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the
corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the
Anderson County Courthouse Annex.

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

Feb 2020 - Randy Huffman
 March 2020 - Calvin Nicholson
 April 2020 - Andrew Petty
 May 2020 - David Franklin
 June 2020 - Marc Robinson
 July 2020 - Dwight Franklin

Prayer List

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room.

Tuesday February 18 — February Meeting

Tuesday March 17 — March Meeting

Tuesday April 21 — April Meeting

Tuesday May 19 — May Meeting

Tuesday June 16 — June Meeting

“NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE 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-



Confederate Veterans Reunion—Dallas, Tx 1918



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.

“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.”

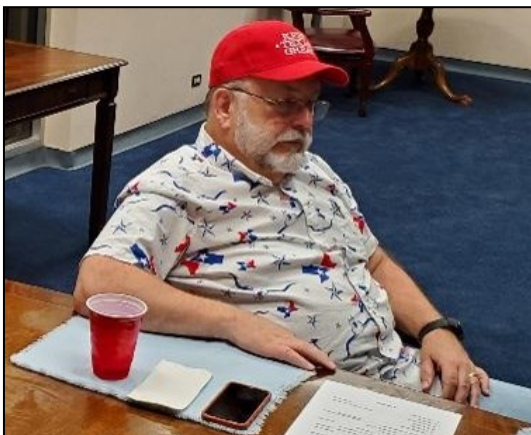
-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP FEBRUARY MEETING

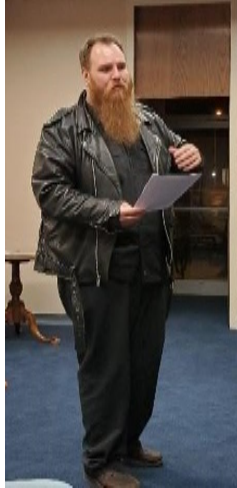


The February meeting was held at the Commercial Bank of Texas on February 18th. We had 13 in attendance with two visitors. The night started off with a delicious meal. Richard Thornton brought a pork roast with potatoes smothered in gravy and a delicious chocolate cake that his wife made. Dwight Franklin brought pinto beans with ham and cornbread. Doug Smith and Marc Robinson brought Blue Bell Ice Cream. There was plenty of food for everyone, and some were even able to take some home for later! If you aren't attending, you are missing a good meal & a good time. Our next meeting will be on March 17th at 6:30pm at the Commercial Bank of Texas. It is located next door to the Anderson County Courthouse Annex. Everyone is welcome to come and join us.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP FEBRUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE C.S.S. HUNLEY



Compatriot Andrew Petty presented the February Historical Program to the Reagan Camp with an informative program on the C.S.S. Hunley. He gave a lot of history on the people who were behind the first submarine. Andrew has allowed us to print his notes so those who were unable to attend the meeting could read about this interesting historical event. We appreciate Andrew for all that he does for the Reagan Camp.

C.S.S. Hunley

The *H. L. Hunley*'s obvious claim to fame is that it became the first submarine to sink an enemy ship during wartime. For most people though, this is where the the history of the *Hunley* begins and ends, nothing more than an obscure tidbit of coffee table trivia. However, the backstory of the *Hunley*, as well as the men involved in her timeline, are far more significant- and sorrowful- than a referential footnote in some dusty Civil War textbook. It is a tale of resilience, ingenuity, and a determination to succeed even in the face of constant failure.

At the beginning of the Civil War, the Union devised the Anaconda Plan, in which they endeavored to blockade the coastline of Confederate states and strangle their resupply efforts. The Confederacy could never hope to match the Union fleet ship for ship- they were undermanned and underfunded. What the South needed was innovation if they were to going to combat the naval barricade. Cue Horace Lawson Hunley, an intrepid inventor who, along with his business partners James McClintock and Baxter Watson, had the idea of building a submersible contraption which would ideally even the odds in the battle of seafaring supremacy.

Horace Hunley, from Louisiana, certainly possessed the mind of a tinkerer. He was a lawyer by trade, and had also done a stint in the Louisiana State Legislature. By the time war broke out, he was serving as the Deputy Collector of Customs for the city of New Orleans. Hunley was also immensely wealthy, having amassed a tidy fortune as a cotton and sugar plantation farmer. With this money, Hunley along with his compatriots would privately fund the construction of a machine designed to defeat the enemy from below- the underwater submersible.

As visionary as Hunley was, he had no background as a mechanic or a naval engineer- and his contraptions would prove to be a case of getting what was paid for. In fact, the *Hunley* was actually the third in a trio of submarines built for the Confederacy. The first design went under the name *Pioneer* and started conducting sea trials on February 1862. However, *Pioneer* was extremely rudimentary- it was little more than an oversized boiler with the ends pinched together. The propellor system likewise suffered problems- the submersible could dive with no problem, but it was a Herculean challenge to get it to return to the surface. As it was, the Union advance on New Orleans forced Hunley to scrap the *Pioneer*, and her crew scuttled her in the New Orleans Basin.

Not to be deterred, Hunley set to work on a new prototype. He christened this one *American Diver*. It was a vast improvement over *Pioneer*- the shape was more streamlined, and had more tapered, knifelike edges, giving her more maneuverability. Hunley has likewise solved most of the kinks in the propellor system as well, moving the "fins" of the vessel (which controlled the diving ability) from the forward part of the submersible to the midsection. Hunley had also attempted to install an electromagnetic engine for better propulsion, though the power produced was insufficient. Still, the upgrades meant improved chances of victory in naval conflict.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
FEBRUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM
THE C.S.S. HUNLEY



When *American Diver* was put to the test in Mobile Bay, she failed miserably. Her propulsion system was far too slow to be practical, and there were problems deploying the torpedo system- the crew were unable to screw the torpedo into place on the ship for it to detonate properly. *American Diver* was also not very buoyant- during a storm in February 1863, she sank like a stone to the bottom of Mobile Bay. Still, Hunley learned some valuable lessons from his mistakes and went back to the drawing board to concoct yet another design.

The product of his efforts would finally become the *Hunley*. Again, building upon its predecessor, Hunley fiddled with the specifications. Hunley reinforced his namesake vessel and elongated it, making it more seaworthy. He added water tanks and a bilge pump to facilitate raising and lowering the ship. He also installed an emergency hatch in the event something went amiss. Hunley placed glass windows in the submersible to aid with navigation. In addition, the corkscrew torpedo had been replaced with a trailing torpedo, which could be dragged under an attacking boat and remote detonated. It was truly a marvel of naval engineering, if still a haphazardly built project.

By July 1863, the *Hunley* was ready to begin her sea trials. Despite the fact that she still had problems resurfacing, General P. G. T. Beauregard gave the submarine his blessing, and subsequently shipped it to the front lines in Charlestown, South Carolina. Though Hunley's business partner James McClintock has been pegged as the original commander, his reluctance to engage the Union forces, coupled with the fact that he was not a military officer, led Beauregard to replace him with Lieutenant John Payne.

Tragedy struck just a few days into Payne's appointment. On August 29, 1863 the *Hunley* was preparing for a dive, and Payne and his crew were already at their stations in the dock, waiting to go. Suddenly, a swell from a passing ship washed over the *Hunley*, flooding her through the still open hatch, and sinking her to the bottom of Charlestown Harbor. Though Payne and two others were able to scramble through the open hatch, five of his crew weren't so lucky and wound up drowning.

This might have spelled the death knell for the *Hunley* altogether, had it not been for the fact that a similar submersible, the *David*, had been able to disable (but not sink) an enemy ship. Beauregard had faith that Hunley's contraption could still work, but there was a catch- Hunley insisted on training the next crew personally. He was convinced that the military naval officers were misusing his invention, and attributed the earlier sinking to the ineptitude of the people overseeing the project. Though hesitant, Beauregard permitted Hunley to take control of the operation.

On October 15, 1863, the *Hunley* was preparing for a mock attack to showcase her talents. Hunley took a crew of seven other men and proceeded to head toward the dummy ship. It submerged beneath the waters- and then nothing. An eerie silence followed as onlookers waited for the vessel to surface. She never did- Hunley, as well as the other crew members, became consigned to a watery grave under the waves of Charlestown Harbor.

At this point, General Beauregard was ready to scrap the entire plan. In less than two months, the *Hunley* had sunk twice, killing 13 crewmen and earning it the nickname of "the floating coffin". Again, persistence led to the resurrection of the *Hunley*, this time from Lieutenant George E. Dixon. He attempted to persuade Beauregard to outfit the *Hunley* with a spar torpedo- similar to what the *David* had used in her near-successful attack. Dixon also was familiar with the inner workings of the *Hunley*, and also had the necessary background to figure out the engineering errors which had beleaguered the submarine from the outset. After much consideration, Beauregard finally relented.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP FEBRUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE C.S.S. HUNLEY



George Dixon was a Mason and already a decorated soldier of Civil War combat. Notably, he saw action at the Battle of Shiloh, where he suffered a severe wound to the left leg. Legend has it that the bullet struck a \$20 gold piece in his trouser pocket, which prevented the injury from being more serious and spared Dixon's leg from amputation. According to the story, he later had the gold piece engraved with the words "Shiloh, April 6, 1862. My Life Preserver, G. E. D."

Under the direction of the aptly named Lieutenant James Tomb, Dixon was ready to get the *Hunley* back into service. The following months were fortuitous, and it appeared as though Dixon had finally fixed the flaws in the design. The *Hunley* conducted several test runs where she was able to slowly- but surely- return to the surface. On one run, she was able to stay submerged for two and a half hours before re-emerging. These were very promising signs, and after continually proving her worth, Beauregard was ready to assign the *Hunley* the audacious mission of sinking a Union ship for real this time- he just had to wait for an opportunity to strike.

That chance would come at 8:45 p.m. on the evening of February 17, 1864. It was a calm, clear night, and the *U.S.S. Housatonic* lay five miles offshore. Entrusted with her command was Captain Charles W. Pickering, who for a time had previously captained the *Kearsarge*, which later on would sink the *C.S.S. Alabama*. The *Hunley*, with Dixon and seven crew members aboard, slowly made her approach toward the side of the *Housatonic*. The *Housatonic*'s crew at first thought the submersible looked like a log bobbing in the water. It wasn't until the massive explosion that they realized what the object in the water truly was.

The *Hunley* had managed to harpoon the starboard side of the *Housatonic* with the torpedo charge, a cylinder which contained 125 pounds of black powder which could be remote detonated. As the charge went off, the blast tore a hole in the *Housatonic*'s hull, quickly filling her with water. In five minutes, her bottom was resting on the seabed 25 feet below. Partially sank may be the correct terminology, as the shallow waters offshore left the *Housatonic*'s rigging above water, and survivors desperately clung to the masts in hopes of rescue. Nevertheless, the *Hunley* had accomplished its mission, and General Beauregard eagerly awaited to greet his newfound heroes upon their triumphant return to the city of Charleston.

When there was no news of the *Hunley*'s fate in the aftermath of the skirmish, and no reports of Dixon or his crew being captured, Beauregard surmised that the submersible, once again, must have sunk to the murky ocean floor. Union recovery teams dragged the waters around where the *Housatonic* had sunk and searched up and down the coastline, but were unable to find any trace of the *Hunley*. Her fate would remain a mystery for 131 years.

It wasn't until April 1995 that divers with the National Underwater and Maritime Agency discovered the remains of the *Hunley* lying 3.5 miles offshore, buried under a thick layer of silt in shallow waters. It had taken so long to find her because her resting place had been on the seaward side of *Housatonic* instead of the shoreward side. She was a veritable time machine, well preserved, and an *in situ* examination revealed the skeletons of her final crew. Five years later, on August 8, 2000, *Hunley* was raised once again and finally completed her welcome home journey to Charleston.

However, the reason for the *Hunley*'s sinking remained unknown, especially when things had been going so swimmingly for her. Upon surveying the position of her crew members, the discovery team found it strange that all the men were still at their posts. The escape hatch remained unopened, indicating that none of them had made an attempt to abandon their positions. Whatever had caused the *Hunley* to sink, it must have been sudden, far too quick for the crew to have reacted to any kind of emergency.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP FEBRUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE C.S.S. HUNLEY



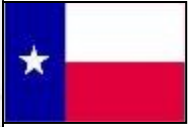
Several theories emerged. A prominent thought was that the *Housatonic* had managed to fire an enemy round through one of the *Hunley*'s windows, but the *Hunley* was already too close to the ship when initially spotted, and there was no visible damage to any part of the submarine. Perhaps the *Housatonic* had sank directly on top of the *Hunley*, leaving no chance for escape. However, the team had located *Hunley* more than a hundred yards away from where the ship sank, eliminating that possibility. Mechanical failure was also not a viable explanation, as an extensive survey of the submersible showed that everything was in working order.

It wasn't until 2013 that the recovery team was able to determine what happened in the *Hunley*'s final moments. A copper sleeve located at the end of *Hunley*'s spar provided the decisive clue- the submarine had only been about twenty feet away from *Housatonic* when the cylinder had detonated. The resulting shockwave had instantaneously either killed the crew outright due to blast injuries, or incapacitated them to where death would have followed shortly thereafter. Subsequent tests performed on a scale version of the *Hunley* supported the hypothesis, demonstrating the kamikaze nature of her assignment.

Another intriguing piece of the puzzle had already been confirmed back in 2002. While doing a subsequent search of the *Hunley*, a researcher had found a surprising piece of evidence. Located amongst one of the bodies was a bent piece of metal, resting along the person's hipbone. Upon closer inspection, there were words inscribed upon the metal: "Shiloh, April 6, 1862. My Life Preserver, G. E. D." It was Dixon's \$20 gold piece, which coupled with a healed injury on the hipbone proved not only the identity of the body but also what had been until that point just an mythical anecdote.

In the end, the *Hunley* killed far more of her own crew members than of the opposition- only five of *Housatonic*'s roster had perished in her sinking, and the total tally on *Hunley* in her brief seven month history registered 21- but in death, the *Hunley* had proven that submarine warfare was the wave of the future. It would be another fifty years before another submarine would replicate her feat. Though she was an imperfect scientific experiment, the *Hunley*'s accolades laid the groundwork for subsequent generations to follow and forever changed the path of naval technology.

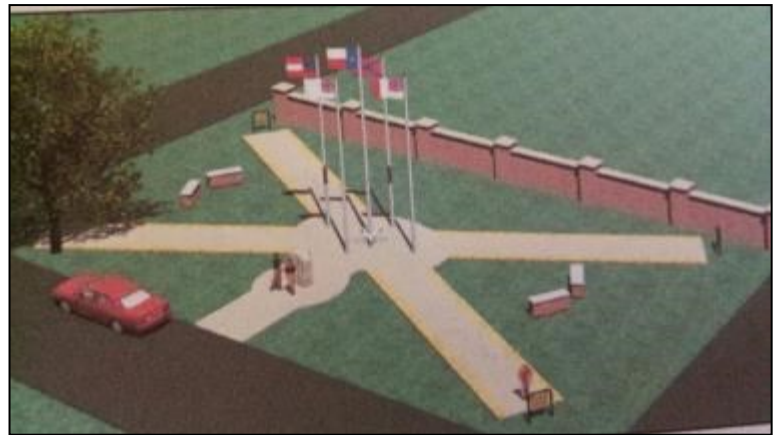




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



Many Americans have forgotten that freedom isn't free at all. There have been hundreds of thousands of Americans who have willingly given their life for their country so that we could continue to have the rights of free men. But there is a group of people in our country who have decided that they have the right to take away the rights of others, especially if those others do not agree with their agenda. These people have no respect for the true history of anything that goes against what they want. Although they cannot change true history, they are changing the history books and in so doing are changing what people are taught about the history of our country. These people don't care if they are dishonoring our Confederate ancestors. They care nothing about our ancestor's service. Do you care about preserving your ancestor's service? If so, you can do so by having his service noted in the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza with a paver that will include his name and service information on it for only \$50. It will last for years and years to come and will let countless people see his name and information. It is a wonderful way to give him the recognition that he deserves.



SAMUEL R. CORN CO B 33RD ALA. INF CSA	PVT. DAVID A. BRAY CO H 34TH GA. INF CSA	O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178 - SCV WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTUS W DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	WILLIAM A LOYD 30TH TEXAS CAVALRY COMPANY F PRIVATE	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B 7TH GA REGT	ROGER O. MILLS CHAPTER 2466 UDC
PVT. JOHN LAND 54TH GA. INF CO H RUSSELL GUARDS	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B 7TH GA REGT	PVT THOMAS M. LORD CO L MARTIN-HOWELL G< ART. CSA	CPL J RILEY PATTY 59TH TN MTD INF. CO. A	MARY WEST #26 UDC WACO, TEXAS
PVT T. JEFF PARKS 22ND TX INFANTRY CO K	TERRY LEE HULSEY FOR 24 GA CO I PVT JOHN MCAFEE HULSEY	JAMES HALL BENDY PVT CO. A 25 TEXAS CAV. CSA	JOHN A. BUCHANAN SERGEANT CO H 27TH MISS INFANTRY	JOEL S. WALTERS PRIVATE CO C 12TH MISS INFANTRY
PVT W.C. HERRING 12TH TX INFANTRY CO K	JOHN PINKNEY MANN PVT. CO. K 13 TEXAS CAV. CSA	WILLIAM H L WELLS VA LIGHT ARTILLERY WELLS CLAW PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



FEBRUARY 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1, 1863 Inflation reduces Confederate dollar to 1/5 its original value.
2, 1863 CSA Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston born 1865 Weather so cold that James River freezes around Richmond, Va	3, 1807 CSA Gen Joseph Johnston born	4, 1861 Confederate States of America formed in Montgomery, Al.	5, 1864 Sherman enters Jackson, Miss.	6, 1863 US Sec of State Seward rejects France's offer to mediate peace 1833 CSA Gen Jeb Stuart born	7, 1863 U.S. Secretary of State Seward rejects France's offer to mediate peace.	8, 1820 US Gen William Sherman born
9, 1861 New Conf gov elects Jefferson Davis President	10, 1862 CSA blockade-runner "Mosquito Fleet" is destroyed off North Carolina Coast	11, 1812 CSA V.P. Alexander Stephens born In 1861, While pruning roses, Davis hears that he is president-elect	12, 1865 Lincoln's b'day. Electoral College votes 212-21 to re-elect him	13, 1862 Battle of Ft. Donelson	14, 1824 U.S. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock birthday	15, 1861 Provisional Confederate Congress votes to take Ft. Sumter & Ft. Pickens by force if necessary.
16, 1863: U.S. Senate passes Conscription Act to draft men into army	17, 1864: The USS Housatonic sinks in 28 ft of water after being rammed by submarine Hunley. The Hunley sinks too.	18, 1862 The first Congress meets in Richmond, Virginia.	19, 1861 Jefferson Davis appoints his Cabinet which included John H. Reagan as Postmaster General	20, 1865: Conf. Congress passes bill that authorizes the arming of slaves.	21, 1862: Conf. win handily at Battle of Ft Craig near Santa Fe, NM	22, 1861: On Washington's b'day, both Lincoln & Davis give important speeches.
23, 1861 Texas citizens ratify the actions of the secessionist convention voting to secede 34,749—11,235	24, 1864: Pres Davis appoints Braxton Bragg his military advisor, despite generals' outcry	25, 1862 US War Dept seizes control of all telegraph lines	26, 1863 The Cherokee Nation rescinds its declaration of secession & abolished slavery	27, 1864: A rudely constructed prison outside Andersonville, Ga houses its first prisoners	28, 1862: A day of fasting is proclaimed across the South. Pres Davis invokes martial law in parts of Virginia	29.



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN FEBRUARY

From the Texas State Historical Association



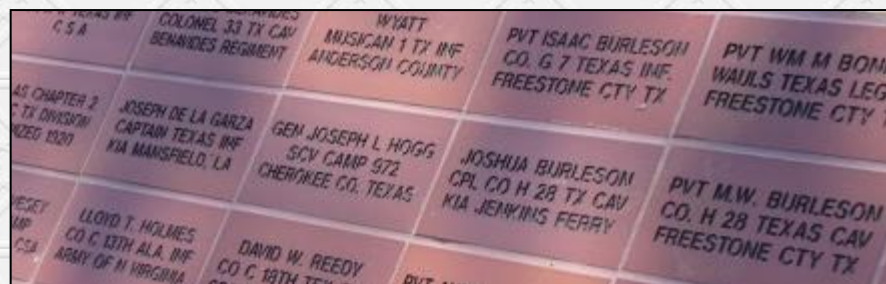
- February 1, 1861 - On this date, Texas became the 7th state to secede from the Union when a state convention voted 166-8 in favor of secession. Even though Sam Houston objected to Texas leaving the Union, the vote passed.
- February 2, 1861 - On this date, a declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union was adopted.
- February 2, 1861 - On this date the Committee of Public Safety directed to seize all federal property in Texas.
- February 9, 1861 - On this date, a proclamation by Gov. Houston setting an election on the Ordinance of Secession.
- February 16, 1861 - On this date, the US Army Facility at San Antonio was seized under authority of the Texas Committee of Safety
- February 18, 1861 - On this date, US General David E. Twiggs surrendered all US military posts in Texas.
- February 19, 1861 - On this date, Carlos A. Waite replaced Gen. Twiggs as US Army commander, Department of Texas.
- February 21, 1861 - On this date, Volunteers under the command of John 'Rip' Ford seize U.S. property at Brazos Santiago in the Rio Grande Valley.
- February 23rd, 1861— On this day in 1861, the people of Texas went to the polls to vote on a referendum to secede from the Union. The vote was 46,153 for secession and 14,747 against. Of the 122 counties casting votes, only eighteen cast majorities against secession. Only eleven others cast as much as 40 percent against. The referendum was held pursuant to a decision in favor of secession in the state Secession Convention.
- February 27th, 1850 - On this day in 1850, Carlos Esparza, a supporter of the Mexican folk hero Juan N. Cortina, and various followers attempted to establish a territorial government and separate themselves from the rest of Texas. The territory of the Rio Grande was intended to protect the interests of Hispanics, but the proposal became politically complicated and was dropped. Esparza, born in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, in 1828, was to all appearances an ordinary rancher possessing neither Cortina's striking appearance nor leadership qualities. The eccentric, sharp-tongued Esparza remained Cortina's man in the shadows, however. During the Civil war, he managed to aid Union and Confederate forces against each other while promoting the Cortinista cause.



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: 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. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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Editor: dwightfranklin1@yahoo.com

Please visit our website @

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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

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

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

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

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

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

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Tuesday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks 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.