



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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NOVEMBER 2024

COMMANDER HEITMAN'S DISPATCH



Fellow Gentlemen of the South,

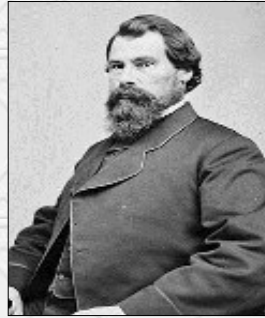
Please excuse the tardy nature of this Newsletter's publication, which is of no fault of our talented editor, but rather due to my recent frequently required travels to the high plains of the Texas caprock - more directly, the rural canyons and prairie of Lubbock County.

Coming from the sometimes-claustrophobic pine-curtain confines of east Texas, it can seem like viewing a mirage, while seated in the front yard of the 120-year-old Kitten family farm house sipping lemonade, and gaze across the surrounding dry-land cotton fields and see the semi-trucks float along US Highway 84 – Five Miles Away – the *Slaton Highway*.

The Comanche of the caprock had just recently relinquished custodial authority of the Kitten farm, as evidenced by the bucket-full of arrowheads that continue to appear after a year's worth of precipitation – a whopping 8 inches of moisture in a leaner year.

US Highway 84, of course, is the same highway that passes through Palestine, Texas as it heads east to Louisiana. None but a few, east of Sweetwater, are familiar with US 84 being known as the *Slaton Highway*, certainly no one near the Sabine.

By habit, I frequently offer a quick geography lesson of the spectacular offerings of topography – flora - fauna as US 84 evolves over just a few hundred miles of pavement. The captive audience occupying the cash register of the Allsup's, the Dairy-Mart or of the local Circle K, along



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

the highway's travels betwixt the Rio Grande and the Sabine rivers, endure my free 30-second geography lessons which generally produce conversations promptly ending in "Next, please".

Now these scholars of convenience store and confectionery commerce are the same voting-public that require their mobile phone billboarded on their windshield with a suction-cup mount, -continued on next page-

CAMP MEETINGS

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

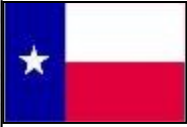
Guests are welcome!
 Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org



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COMMANDER ED HEITMAN'S COMMANDER'S DISPATCH (CONCLUSION)



so their journey home in Post, Texas does not end up in Clovis, NM – or Palestine.

Kitten, by the way, is Deutsch [German] for *cement* .. in case you are still wondering the origins of that surname. The surname Heitman(n) roughly translates to *Light-Bier is an Anglo Tragedy*.

This month's history note concerns historical-fiction. That would be history that has yet to occur.

I recently re-read the cliff-note sized book, *If The South Had Won The War*, authored by MacKinlay Kantor. First published in Look magazine during the centennial of *The War* [1960], I read the booklet in the 1970's when I reached my majority, which was also when my appreciation for what my Grandma told me about *The War*, ten years earlier, began to mature into a subject of pride.

"Us Texas Ferguson's faired better than most Southerners by the war's end. Not so much for Uncle Ransom Ferguson and family in Loozee'anna, though. Those yankee demons burned 'em out in '64", Grandma Lily Ferguson Heitmann exclaimed, circa 1967.

The slim book creates an alternate reality based on two events: the accidental death of U.S. Grant during the Vicksburg Campaign .. and the very plausible Confederate victory at Gettysburg.

Remember, U.S. General Don Carlos Buell stated [paraphrased]: [At the battle of Gettysburg] .. an army of over 90,000 barely held against an army of less than 60,000 .."

The South wins its independence, and Texas becomes an independent nation as before. Washington becomes the District of Dixie.

The three sovereign nations unite during the two world wars .. beginning when U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, C.S. President Woodrow Wilson and President Roy Smith of Texas all asked for a declaration of war against Germany [1917] from their respective Congress. Texas, Confederate and United States troops were brigaded together in Europe.

Oh .. and California is populated with Southerners instead of yankees. Think of a lot of today's problems being easily mitigated or even unknown with a three nation mid-continent.

At just a tad bit over 100 pages, Kantor's book is an entertaining afternoon of reading.

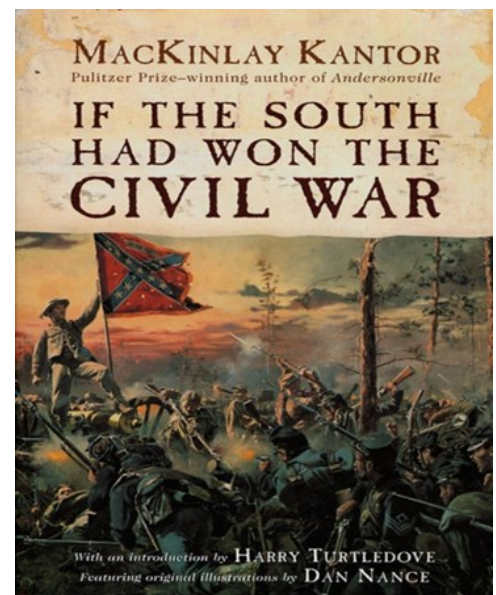
Give it a try this Christmas Season.

Wishing all eight of our readers a Very Merry Christmas ..!

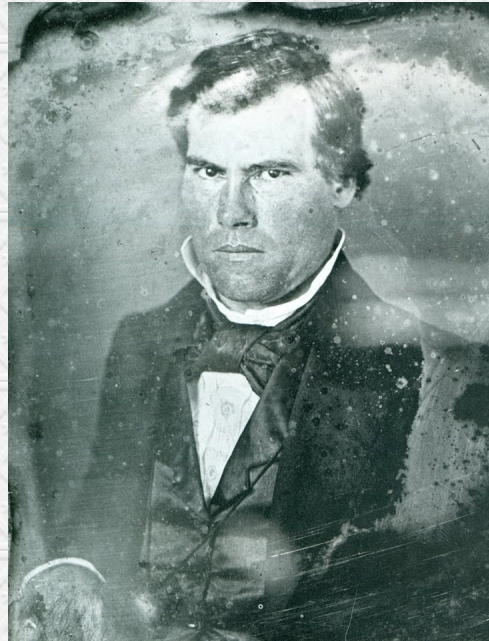
Jesus is the Reason for the Season.

Confederately Yours,

Ed Heitman – *Commander*



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



John Henniger Reagan was born on October 8, 1818 in the shadow of the Great Smoky Mountains in Sevier County, Tennessee. In 1861, Reagan was appointed Postmaster General of the Confederacy. He is buried in Palestine City Cemetery in Palestine, Texas.

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Compatriot Doug Smith (complications from seven hip surgeries. His last was on Dec 18th)
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas

Officers for 2024

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

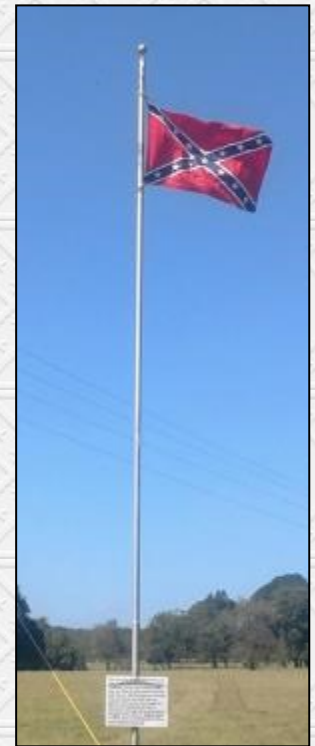
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room

The December Christmas Party will be held on December 17th at the Crockett Road Church of Christ Activity Building at 6:30 p.m. Bring a dish and join the meal and the fun. Dan Manuel will provide the entertainment

This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government.

Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. www.reaganscvcamp.org



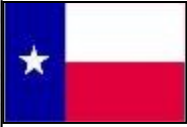
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

“DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS.”

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



NOVEMBER CONFEDERATE VICTORY

THE BATTLE OF RINGGOLD GAP

[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/BATTLE_OF_RINGGOLD_GAP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ringgold_Gap)

The **Battle of Ringgold Gap** was fought November 27, 1863, outside the town of Ringgold, Georgia, by the Confederate and Union armies during the American Civil War. Part of the Chattanooga Campaign, it followed a heavy Confederate loss at the Battle of Missionary Ridge from which General Braxton Bragg's artillery and wagon trains were forced to retreat south. The five hour Battle of Ringgold Gap resulted in the Confederate victory of Major General Patrick R. Cleburne and gave the Army of Tennessee safe passage to retreat through the Ringgold Gap mountain pass.

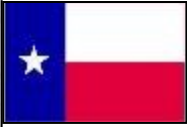
Background: The disastrous Confederate rout at Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25 forced the Army of Tennessee to retreat into northwest Georgia. On November 26, the army made its way south towards Dalton. To allow time for his artillery and wagon trains to safely pass through the gap, Confederate General Braxton Bragg sent Patrick Cleburne's unit of 4,157 men to defend it from the Union army. While Cleburne expressed doubt he could defend the gap adequately with his single division, Bragg refused to send any further troops to assist Cleburne. Cleburne and his men proceeded south and reached Ringgold around 10:00 p.m. After crossing through the East Chickamauga Creek, Cleburne's army made camp in the mountain pass known as the Ringgold Gap.

All accounts the Union received about Bragg's army suggested a hasty and unorganized retreat following the Battle of Missionary Ridge. The Union commander at Chattanooga, Ulysses S. Grant, had ordered a pursuit of the retreating Confederate army on the morning of November 26, but confusion over the orders prevented the Union forces from getting an early start. General Joseph Hooker was given command of divisions from the IV Corps, XI Corps, XII Corps, and XV Corps and sent to cut off the Western and Atlantic railroad in pursuit of the Confederate rear guard. However, when the Union forces arrived, they found that the Confederates had burned the bridges over Chickamauga Creek. Having finally reached Ringgold Gap around 10:00 p.m., Hooker halted two and a half miles from the Confederate army during the night of November 26–27.

Plans and movement to battle: Upon the Confederate army's arrival at Ringgold Gap, Cleburne deployed his men in three strategic locations — at Taylor's Ridge, White Oak Mountain, and within the gap itself. To the south, three Alabama regiments were stationed in the woods of Taylor's Ridge under the leadership of Major Frederick Ashford. Brigadier General Mark Perrin Lowrey and Lucius Polk's troops of the Confederate Reserve were sent to guard the passage at Taylor's Ridge. Further north, Brigadier General Hiram B. Granbury's Texas brigade was sent to defend against attack from White Oak Mountain. To his right, Major William Taylor was stationed with members of the 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas cavalry. Inside Ringgold Gap, Brigadier General Daniel Govan led four Arkansas divisions alongside Captain C.E. Talley of the 7th Texas. Cleburne's tactical position was completed with the placement of two cannons at the opening of the gap along with a regiment under the leadership of Richard Goldthwaite.

Around 8:00 a.m. on the morning of November 27, Hooker dispatched Major General Peter Osterhaus and his division to scout the area. While out, they encountered Cleburne's watchmen, who raced back to the Ringgold Gap to inform Cleburne of their encounter and the impending battle.

Arriving at his lookout point from the depot, Hooker saw a small line of infantrymen and decided to deploy his forces into the gap without his artillery. Under the command of General Charles Woods, his brigade entered the gap, but were quickly driven back by Granbury's unit. The Confederates held their fire until the Union line was fifty yards away. Upon Cleburne's orders, Goldthwaite's men fired three shots from the disguised twelve-pound Napoleon cannons while the rest of the Army of Tennessee exchanged fire with the bluecoats.



NOVEMBER CONFEDERATE VICTORY
THE BATTLE OF RINGGOLD GAP PAGE 2



[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/BATTLE_OF_RINGGOLD_GAP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ringgold_Gap)

Believing they could gain a tactical advantage, Woods sent the 13th Illinois right to seek shelter in the buildings of Jobs Farm. After another failed attempt against Cleburne's troops, Woods' troops were halted by gunfire from Taylor's Ridge and cannon fire from within the gap. To counter the opposition, Osterhaus sent the 76th Ohio and 4th Iowa to attack the Confederate forces on Taylor's Ridge. The initial volley disorganized Osterhaus's division and his Union forces were unable to advance from their position for the remainder of the battle.

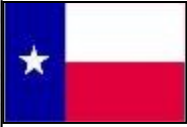
John Geary's XII Corps division was the next to arrive around 10:40 a.m. Under the command of David Ireland, one brigade again attacked the Confederate right while another regiment attacked the gap. As they moved further into the gap, both forces were halted by heavy Confederate fire from Taylor's Ridge and White Oak Mountain. Simultaneously, William Creighton and Orrin Crane's 1st Brigade was sent to support Williamson's 2nd Brigade on White Oak Mountain. The brigade was driven back by Polk and Lowrey's regiments, and Creighton was killed during an attempt to rally his men against the Confederates.

After holding his position for five hours, Cleburne received communications from Bragg around 12:00 p.m. notifying him that the army had made it safely through the gap and he could begin his retreat. Leaving skirmishers along his front to hide his withdrawal, he pulled back from the gap about 2:00 p.m. and burned the bridge on the eastern side of the gap. Grant arrived near the gap, and the scattered position of his army made him decide to return to Chattanooga; no further Union pursuit was organized.

Cleburne had lost 20 killed and 201 wounded during the battle. Union casualties totaled 509 killed and wounded. Although Hooker was severely criticized for his conduct of the battle by Union Assistant Secretary of War Dana and several of Hooker's men, Grant chose to retain Hooker temporarily.

To the right is a picture of General Cleburne's statue at Ringgold Gap, Georgia by sculptor Ron Tunison





NOVEMBER BATTLE

THE BATTLE OF ROUND MOUNTAIN OKLAHOMA

ARTICLE FROM [HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/BATTLE_OF_ROUND_MOUNTAIN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Round_Mountain)

The **Battle of Round Mountain** (Oklahoma) was the first battle in the Trail of Blood on Ice campaign for the control of Indian Territory during the American Civil War that occurred on Nov. 19, 1861. Its main purpose was to prevent Union supporters of the Creek Nation, led by Opothleyahola from fleeing Indian Territory to the protection of Union forces in Kansas.

The physical location of the battle is in dispute. Some historians believe it to be near Keystone while others contend that it is near Yale, Oklahoma.

The event is sometimes referred to as the Battle of Red Fork.



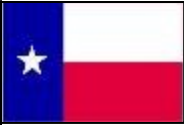
Above: Opothleyahola as a young man

Col. Douglas H. Cooper, Confederate commander of the Indian Department, was unable to reconcile differences with Opothleyahola, commander of a band of Unionist Creeks and Seminoles. Opothleyahola group was estimated to number about seventeen hundred people, and also included some Union supporters from the Comanches, Delawares, Kickapoos, Wichitas, and Shawnees. Cooper set out on November 15, 1861, with about 1,400 men either to compel Opothleyahola 's submission or "drive him and his party from the country." Cooper's force rode up the Deep Fork of the Canadian River to find Opothleyahola's camp deserted. On November 19, Cooper learned from captured prisoners that part of Opothleyahola's band was erecting a fort at the Red Fork of the Arkansas River.

Cooper's men arrived there around 4:00 p.m. Charging cavalry discovered that Opothleyahola's followers had recently abandoned their camp. The Confederates located and followed stragglers; the 4th Texas blundered into Opothleyahola's warriors on the tree line at the foot of the Round Mountains. The Federal response chased the Confederate cavalry back to Cooper's main force. Darkness prevented Cooper's counterattack until the main enemy force was within 60 yards (55 m). After a short fight, Opothleyahola's men set fire to the prairie grass and retreated.

The following morning, Cooper advanced on Opothleyahola's new camp but found that the Federal forces had fled. The Confederates claimed victory because Opothleyahola had left the area. The Confederates captured abandoned supplies, such as Opothleyahola's carriage, a dozen wagons, food, cattle and ponies. The Confederate loss in the engagement was 1 captain and 5 men killed, 3 severely and 1 slightly wounded, and 1 missing. Opothleyahola lost about 110 killed and wounded.

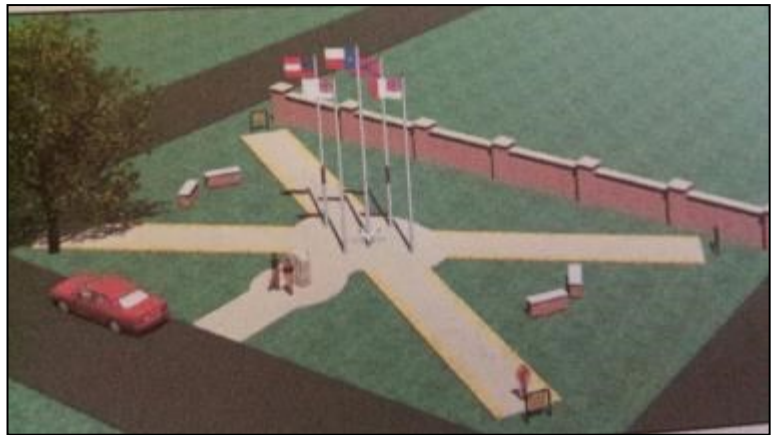
This was the first of three encounters between Opothleyahola's Union bands and Confederate troops. The Unionists were forced to flee to Kansas after the Battle of Chustenahlah at the end of the year.



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



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



WILLIAM C FRANKLIN CO D 12 BTNN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT DIED 4 25 1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908	JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
JASPER N. CARNES CO B 8 REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY	RICHARD A. HODGES CO K 22 TX INF CSA 1833 - 1905	ANDREW J BEAUCHAMP CO F 13 TEX INF 12-9-1834 9-1-1894	GEORGE KNOX GIBSON PVT. CO. B 12TH TEXAS CAVLRY, CSA	WILLIAM H. CRIST COMPANY I 7 TX. CAV C.S.A.
JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG	PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN O. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV	SGT. AMOS G. HANKS CO F. 1ST TEX INF HOODS BRIGADE CSA	WILLIAM H. DYER PVT CO K MISS INF C.S.A.

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

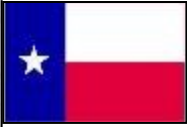


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

NOVEMBER 2024



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 Nov 1863 to wife My daughters have not taken on the spinning -wheel & loom, as recommended them to the brave soldiers for wives.	2 Undated to a son You must endeavor to learn, in order to compensate me for the pain I suffer in being separated from you.
3 undated to wife on death of Annie God in this has mingled mercy with the blow in selecting that one best prepared to leave us. May you be able to join me in saying, "His will be done!"	4 undated to wife— I desire to write a history of the campaigns in Virginia. My only object is to transmit the truth to posterity & do justice to our brave soldiers.	5 Nov. 1855 — A soldier has a hard life.	6 Nov. 1864 — To Mildred In your youth you must be careful to discipline your thoughts, words, & actions.	7 undated — To Mildred Never neglect the means of making yourself useful in the world.	8 Nov. 1855 — To Wife Take a happier view of things & not be dissatisfied because they do not dissatisfied because they do not accord more nearly with your views & wishes.	9 undated - to Richmond City Council— I shall decline the generous offer [a house], & trust that whatever means the Council may have to spare for this purpose be devoted to the relief of the families of our soldiers.
10 undated — to Mildred How ardently I pray you may be directed to every good & saved from every evil.	11. undated to wife We rarely know what is good for us & rarely see things as they really exist.	12 undated to Wife So clouded is our vision by narrow selfishness, & often complain of what we ought not & blame others when the fault is on ourselves.	13 Nov. 1863 — to Wife You must pray to the great God who rideth in the heavens, to give us strength & courage to do the work He has set before us.	14 undated — to Robert God bless you, my son, & may he guard, guide, & direct you in all you do.	15 Nov. 1861 — to Mildred You must labour at your books & gain knowledge & wisdom.	16 undated — to Laura Chilton My sincere prayer is that the Great God of Mercy may shower upon you his richest blessing & so direct your course in this world that you may enjoy peace her & life eternal hereafter.
17 undated — to Mildred Habituate yourself to useful employment, regular improvement & to the benefit of all those around you.	18 undated — to Agnes I am very glad, my precious Agnes, that you have become so early a riser. It is a very good habit.	19 undated — to Wife A piano had been set in the house by the maker as a present. This is an article of furniture we might well dispense with under present circumstances.	20 Nov. 1865 to Wife— I think we should enjoy all the amenities of life that are within our reach & which have been provided for us by our Heavenly Father.	21 Nov. 1863 — to Wife I am content to be poor, & to live on corn bread the rest of my life if a gracious God will give us our independence.	22 Nov. 1861 - to daughters I wish indeed I could see you, be with you & never again part from you. God only can give me that happiness. I pray for it night & day.	23 Nov. 1862 — to Custis Our hardest lesson is self-knowledge, and it is one perhaps that is never accomplished.
24 Nov. 1862 — The death of my dear Annie was indeed to me a bitter pang. But the Lord gave & the Lord has taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.	25 Nov. 1863 — To Wife: The kindness exhibited toward you as well as myself by our people causes me to reflect how little I have done to merit it.	26 undated — To Custis My little personal troubles sink into insignificance when I contemplate the condition of the country.	27 undated — I am glad to learn your supply of socks is so large. I will endeavor to have them distributed to the most needy.	28 Nov. 1862 — To Custis People must help themselves, or Providence will not help them.	29 Nov. 1863 — to Jeff Davis The law should not be open to the charge of partiality.	30 Nov 1845 — to a son Let nothing discourage or deter you from endeavoring to acquire virtue & knowledge.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN NOVEMBER
 From the Texas State Historical Association



On November 18, 1862, John Austin Wharton was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate army. Wharton, born in Tennessee in 1828, was brought to Galveston as an infant and spent his early years on a Brazoria County plantation. Before the Civil War he enjoyed a successful career as a lawyer and planter and represented Brazoria County at the state Secession Convention. When the war began Wharton was elected captain of Company B, Eighth Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers. He rose to command the regiment after the deaths of Col. Benjamin F. Terry and Lt. Col. Thomas S. Lubbock. Wharton's leadership in the course of Gen. Braxton Bragg's 1862 Kentucky invasion earned him the promotion to brigadier general. His actions at the battle of Chickamauga in the fall of 1863 earned him another promotion, to the rank of major general. In 1865, while visiting Gen. John B. Magruder's headquarters in Houston, Wharton was killed by fellow officer George W. Baylor in a personal quarrel that grew out of "an unpleasant misunderstanding over military matters." Even though Wharton was found to have been unarmed, Baylor was acquitted of murder charges in 1868

November 28, 1884, the John B. Hood Camp of United Confederate Veterans obtained a state charter for a residence for impoverished and disabled Confederate veterans. The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy helped raise funds that enabled the camp to purchase land at 1600 West Sixth Street in Austin from John B. and Mary Armstrong. The home opened on November 1, 1886. The UDC held a "Grand Gift Concert and Lottery," with prizes donated by the public, and raised over \$10,800 to support the home. Operating funds continued to come from public contributions until 1891, when the state assumed control and support and the name officially became Texas Confederate Home. The John B. Hood Camp deeded the property to the state on March 6, 1891. The complex had several buildings, including the large administration building and living quarters, a brick hospital, and private cottages. During its first two years of operation 113 veterans were admitted to the home, and from 1887 to 1953 more than 2,000 former Confederates were housed there. In 1929 the home had 312 residents, but by 1938 the number had dropped to thirty-eight, whose average age was ninety-three. Thomas Riddle, the last veteran, died in 1954 at the age of 108. During its last decades, the home was used to house senile mental patients from other state institutions, disabled veterans of the Spanish American War and World War I, and their wives. In 1963 the remaining residents were sent to Kerrville State Hospital, and the Austin facility was transferred to the Austin State Hospital as an annex. The buildings were razed in 1970 to make room for University of Texas married students' housing.

November 30th, 1864

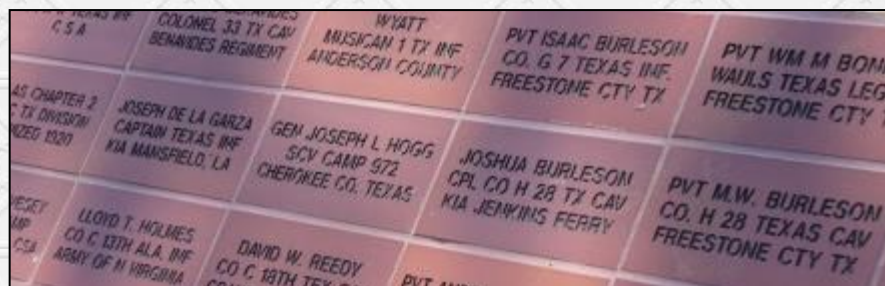
On this day in 1864, Confederate general Hiram B. Granbury, commander of Granbury's Texas Brigade, was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Granbury, a native of Mississippi, moved to Texas in the 1850s. He was chief justice of McLennan County from 1856 to 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited the Waco Guards, which became a unit in the Seventh Texas Infantry. By 1864 he had commanded in turn a regiment and a brigade. After the fall of Atlanta, Granbury led his brigade in Hood's invasion of Tennessee. He was one of at least 1,750 Confederate soldiers killed in the frontal assault at Franklin, the highest total of rebel dead for any single-day battle of the war. A Texas captain wrote of the battle, "It can't be called anything else but cold blooded murder."



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Commander Ed Heitman, E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com; Phone: (903-504-6674) or Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com; Phone: (903) 391-2224 or Richard Thornton, Adjutant/ Treasurer at E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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

Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas
E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com
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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: 4th Tuesday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Meal served at each meeting.

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

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