



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

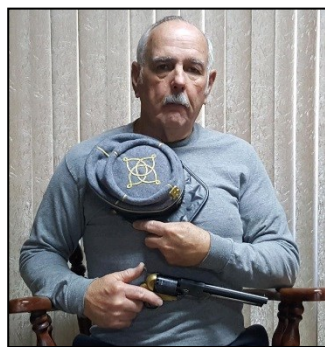
THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 10, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2018

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



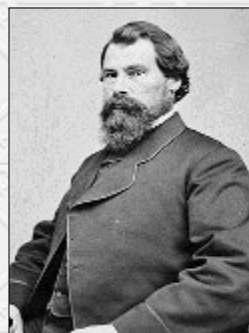
As the new Commander of John H. Reagan Camp #2156, I was privileged to welcome the compatriots to the first meeting of 2018. A prayer to almighty God was give by our Chaplin Dwight Franklin. A meal followed which was enjoyed by all! Our Camp is blessed to have delicious meals before our meetings.

Our new officers are installed and this year is off to a great start. I urge all our compatriots to attend our Camp meetings. We are stronger with your presence! Plans are being formed to have a fund raiser later this year. Your support will be requested once the plans are completed.

Past Commander Charles L. Steen added a Roll of Honor to our meetings and I intend to continue with this tribute to our ancestors. Each member is offered a chance to speak on his ancestors and pay tribute to their service to the Confederacy.

David Franklin presented a program on Alabama Confederate Heroine, Emma Sansom. It was both informative and entertaining. We are thankful to David for researching and giving the enjoyable program. There are so many stories from the War for Southern Independence and our camp has been fortunate to hear many of them in excellent programs.

If you have a program you would like to give or know someone who has a program, please let us know. We have members with



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

health problems and we ask you continue to pray for all, many are stricken with the flu this winter and our strength is in our God. Our Camp Meeting concluded with a Benediction followed by the singing of "DIXIE" !!!

Richard E. Thornton, Jr.

Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 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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Prayer List

- Forrest Bradberry—Camp Historian
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Past 1st Lt. Gary Williams
- Past Davis/Reagan UDC Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans



1928 Confederate Reunion with Black Confederates

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Jan 27 - Robert E. Lee Celebration
see page 8 for details

Feb 15 - February Meeting

Feb 17 - Stephen D. Lee Institute Symposium
see page 9 for details

Mar 15 - March Meeting

Apr 19 - April Meeting



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. www.reaganscvcamp.org

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-

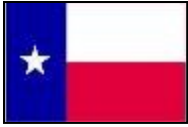


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 JANUARY MEETING



The January 2018 Reagan Camp meeting was held at the Palestine Masonic Lodge on January 18th. The temperatures had not risen above freezing for a couple of days prior to the meeting, and it appeared to have caused some men to stay home. We only had eleven men in attendance for the meeting, but it was a good meeting, and we had a great meal together. **Stuart Whitaker** brought a huge pot of shrimp, boudain, chicken and sausage gumbo (pictured at left). Commander **Richard Thornton** brought a turkey Mexican casserole and French bread. **David Franklin** brought subway sandwiches. **Doug Smith** brought Blue Bell Ice Cream. We also had salad with all the fixings. Everything was delicious, and we appreciate all these men for taking the time to provide the meal for the camp. After the meal, David Franklin presented the camp with a very good program on "The Sun Bonnet Heroine of the Confederacy". Our next meeting will be held on February 15th. Hope to see you there!





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM “THE SUNBONNET HEROINE OF THE CONFEDERACY”



Reagan Camp 1st Lt., David Franklin, presented the camp with the January historical program with a very interesting story about a 15 year old girl that was titled “The Sunbonnet Heroine of the Confederacy”. Below are excerpts from his presentation.

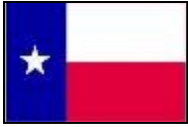
Abel Streight was born in Wheeler, New Your, June 17, 1828. He became a book publisher and entered Union service as a Colonel. In 1863, he proposed a plan to Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield (chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland) that he be allowed to raise a force to make a raid deeply into the South. His proposal was to disrupt the Western & Atlantic Railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which carried supplies to the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The Union Army’s commander, William S. Rosecrans, gave him permission.

Union forces from Streight’s own 51st Indiana, 73rd Indiana Infantry, 80th Illinois Infantry, and 3rd Ohio Infantry regiments were placed under Streight’s command. This force encompassed approximately 1,700 troops. The original intent was to have this force mounted suitably for fast travel and attacks; however, due largely to wartime shortages, Streight’s brigade were equipped with mules. This obvious disadvantage, combined with Straight’s own inexperience, was to prove disastrous. Streight led this force to Nashville, departed Tuscumbia, Alabama, on April 26, 1863, and then to Eastport, Mississippi. From there he decided to push to the southeast, initially screened by another Union force commanded by Brig. Gen. Grenville Dodge.

Confederate Big. Gen Nathan Bedford Forrest was ordered into northern Alabama to pursue Union Colonel Abel Streight, who had orders to cut off the Confederate railroad near Chattanooga, Tennessee. On April 30, Streight’s brigade arrived at Sand Mountain, where he was intercepted by a Confederate cavalry force under Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and harassed for several days. Streight’s force won the Battle of Day’s Gap but the battle set off a series of skirmishes that eventually put Streight running in retreat to get away from Forrest and his troops. As he ran from Forrest, he would burn all the bridges behind him to slow Forrest’s ability to pursue them. On May 2, 1863, Streight arrived just outside Gadsden and prepared to cross Black Creek. The creek was swollen due to rain and Streight realized that if he destroyed the bridge, he could get a few hours respite from the pursuit of Forrest. Seeing the nearby Sansom farmhouse, he rode upon it and demanded some smoldering coal, which he could use to burn the bridge. When Forrest’s men arrived at the site, they found the burned out bridge and came under fire from Streight’s men.

Forrest rode to the Sansom house and asked whether there was another bridge across the creek. Emma Sansom, then 15 years old, told him that the nearest bridge was in Gadsden, 2 miles away. Forrest then asked if there was a place where he could get across the creek. Emma told him that if one of his men would saddle her a horse, she would show him a place that she had seen cows cross the creek, and that he might be able to cross there. He replied that there was no time to saddle a horse and asked her to get on his horse behind him. As they started to leave, Emma’s mother objected, but relented when Forrest assured her that he would bring the girl back safely. Emma then directed Forrest to the spot where he could cross the river. Some accounts of the skirmish indicate that the two came under fire from Union soldiers, who subsequently ceased fire when they realized that they had been firing on a teenage girl. After taking Emma back to her home, Forrest continued his pursuit of Streight.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM “THE SUNBONNET HEROINE OF THE CONFEDERACY”



Before it was over, Forrest chased Streight’s men for 16 days, harassing them all the way. Streight’s goal changed from dismantling the railroad to escaping the pursuit. On May 3, Forrest caught up with Streight’s unit east of Cedar Bluff, Alabama. General Forrest had fewer men than the Union side, but he was able to fool Union General Streight into thinking that he needed to surrender. While General Forrest was talking about terms of surrender, he divided his Confederate troops up and had some go behind Streight’s troops to the top of a hill. Once on the hill, the Confederates had a handful of canons that they strategically placed on the hill to make the Yankee General believe they were surrounded. Streight surrendered himself and his troops from the fear of what would happen if he tried to fight a much more superior army. Little did he know that there were only about 300 men with Forrest at the time. Only after Streight surrendered did he find out that he had surrendered his 1,700 troops to Forrest’s 300 troops. The captured Union troops were sent to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia.

Emma’s actions are noteworthy in that openly aiding Confederate forces could have subjected her and her family to prosecution (or even death) from the Union Army. She received the following message from Forrest on May 2, 1863:

*“Hed Quarters in Saddle
May 2 1863*

*My highest regards to miss Emma Sansom for hir Gallant conduct
while my posse was skirmishing with the Federals across Black Creek
near Gadsden Alabama.*

*N.B. Forrest
Brig Genl Comding N. Ala”*

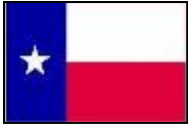
The general assembly of the State of Alabama donated a section of the public lands and gold medal in consideration to Emma Sansom for her public services with the following resolution:

“A nation’s history is not complete which does not record the names, and deeds of its heroines with those of its heroes, and revolutions sometimes throw the two in such close proximity that the history of the manly bearing of the one is imperfect unless coupled with the more delicate, yet no less brilliant, achievement of the other, and such must ever be the history of the most gallant and successful victory of the intrepid Forrest, unless embellished with the name and heroic acts of Emma Sansom.”

After the war was over, the United States took the land away from Emma Sansom that had been awarded to her for her heroism. She married Christopher B. Johnson on October 29, 1864, and moved to Texas in late 1876 or early 1877. She died August 9, 1900 in Upshur County, Texas, and is buried in Little Mound Cemetery.

In 1907, a monument was constructed in Gadsden at the western end of the Broad Street Bridge across the Coosa River in honor of her actions. When the residents of Alabama City, Alabama (later annexed into Gadsden) built a high school in 1929, they named it in her honor. With the consolidation of the three Gadsden city high schools at the end of the 2006 school year, General Forrest Middle School was closed and Emma Sansom High School became Emma Sansom Middle School.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 MONUMENTS & MARKERS FOR EMMA SANSOM “THE SUNBONNET HEROINE OF THE CONFEDERACY”



Above: left: Emma Sansom monument in Gadsden, Alabama



Above Middle close up of monument that shows Gen. N.B. Forrest with Emma Sansom horseback.



Above right: Emma Sansom Johnson



Emma Sansom

The Forrest Streight Raid


In 1863, fifteen-year-old Emma Sansom and her family lived near this site. On the morning of May 2nd, approximately one thousand Union soldiers under the command of Colonel Abel Streight arrived here with the intent of crossing Black Creek and moving into Gadsden. They had been on a mounted infantry raid across Alabama since April 30th. Their goal was to reach Rome, Georgia and destroy military installations and parts of the railroad in or near that town.

Emma was small, slender, round faced, with auburn hair and dark blue eyes. Her family had moved here in 1852 from Georgia. Her father was dead by 1862 but living in the house with Emma was her mother Levina, her sister Jennie, a neighbor girl Mary and a slave, Fannie. Her brothers were serving in the Confederate Army.


Once the Yankees arrived, they began to search the house for food and guns. They demanded the girls give them some water and then posted a guard at the house. Soon, all the Yankee troopers made their way to the nearby bridge over Black Creek. This bridge was located approximately two hundred yards east from the Sansom home. Today, that site is where Tuscaloosa Avenue crosses Black Creek.

Pursuing Confederate cavalry commanded by General Nathan Bedford Forrest shortly arrived at the Sansom house. General Forrest asked if there was an alternate crossing of Black Creek since Streight had posted a guard and had partially burned the only bridge. Emma personally assisted Forrest in locating and utilizing a little known cattle ford on their property. This allowed Forrest's men to flank the Yankees at the bridge and threaten the bulk of their command then in Gadsden. Streight ordered his men to continue east toward Rome thus sparing the city from any major destruction.


Emma would marry Christopher Johnson in 1864. She and her husband and their children would move to Texas in 1876. Emma died in 1900 and is buried in Upshur County, Texas.



Emma Sansom Johnson

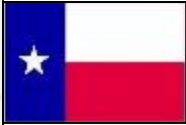


Emma's Grave in Texas



GADSDEN CIVIL WAR
ROUNDTABLE

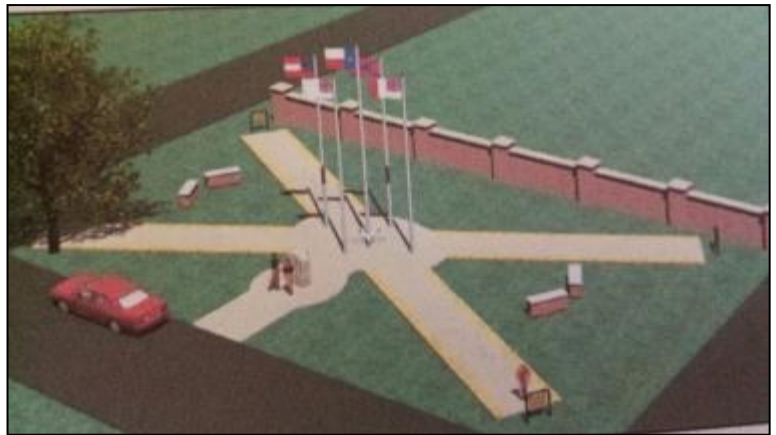




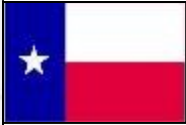
A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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 Q. 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 GA LT 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 CLAN PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO. K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



UPCOMING EVENT GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CELEBRATION



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Texas Division High Plains Brigade



General Robert E. Lee Celebration

The events of the evening

Special Guest
SCV National Lt.
Commander-in-chief
Paul Gramling

Door Prizes

uniforms and
period dress
encouraged but not
required! and
business suits also
not required!

\$ 15.00 Per Person

Catered by
Top Notch BBQ



Contact Hosting camps commanders
or email scv.relee.camp@gmail.com

Charter Ceremony
for R.E. Lee Camp #
728
Installing of Officers
for camps

*Everyone is
Welcome and
bring a guest!*
RSVP

Location for the event
Childress Fair Park
Auditorium

Brisket, sausage, three sides and dessert **Deadline for RSVP is January 8, 2018**

January 27, 2018

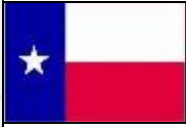
Starting at 7:00pm

Hosting

R. E. Lee Camp # 728 Childress, Texas

Charles Goodnight, Frontier Regiment Camp # 2280 Wellington, Texas

Sidney Sherman Camp # 2256 Stratford, Texas



2018 STEPHEN D. LEE INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM FEBRUARY 17, 2018



2018 Stephen D. Lee Institute Symposium

The Rational Confederate in an Irrational World

Defending our Southern heritage in an age devoid of logic and reason.

17 February 2018
Shreveport, Louisiana

The attacks on our Southern heritage are beyond all reason: emotion and insanity rage while facts, rationality, and logic are being driven from public discourse.

It is the purpose of the Stephen D. Lee Institute to provide the antidote to these toxins by bringing together some of the best minds in the South to make the case for Dixie.

We are pleased to announce the 2018 Stephen D. Lee Institute will be held February 17, 2018 in Shreveport, Louisiana. Our host hotel for the event is the Hilton Hotel Shreveport; the symposium will take place at the Shreveport Convention center, which is connected to the Hilton.

We are once again putting together a very distinguished line-up of speakers, including...

Marshall DeRosa - professor of American Constitutional Law and author of numerous books including *The Confederate Constitution of 1861: An Inquiry into American Constitutionalism*

Ron Kennedy - noted trouble-maker and, along with his brother Don Kennedy, perhaps the most prolific author in the modern Southern movement. Among his many books are *The South was Right* and *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels* and many others

Paul C. Graham - editor Shotwell Publishing & author *Confederaphobia!*

Lee Bright - Two-term S.C. State Senator and renowned defender of Southern heritage

Jeffery Addicott -- law professor and expert on terrorist tactics; author of *Radical Islam Why?: Confronting Jihad at Home & Abroad* among others

Charles E. McMichael - Educator, Past SCV Commander-in-Chief and relentless defender of Southern heritage

Special Offer for Current SCV Members:

Thanks to the support of the SCV General Executive Council, this year, in an effort to make the SDLI as accessible as possible, we are able to offer a special early registration discount for SCV members of just \$95. That's a \$30 savings off our regular registration fee of \$125.

This special \$95 registration fee is only available to current SCV members, and to take advantage of it you must register before January 17.

Registration Package

Admission to all symposium programs including a special panel discussion with all of our distinguished speakers Saturday afternoon.

- Desert Reception Friday night at the hotel. Lunch Saturday

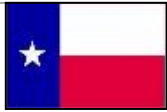
Registration Cost

\$95 for SCV members who register before January 17. \$125 for SCV members after January 17

\$150 for non-members (the public is invited) A limited number of scholarships are available for high-school seniors, college students, and high-school teachers.

To register for the event click here: <http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/events.html>

Our host hotel is the Hilton Shreveport, 104 Market St, Shreveport, LA 71101, (318) 698-0900.

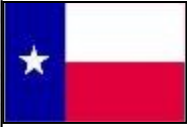


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JANUARY



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1, 1863 Temps fall below zero as far south as Memphis, Tn	2, 1863 Battle of Stones River resumes with horrific carnage near Murfreesboro, Tn	3, 1864 In two-plus years of war, prices have soared to 28 times higher in the Confederacy	4, 1864 President Davis authorizes Lee to commandeer food stores in Virginia to feed army.	5, 1861 U.S. merchant ship Star of the West leaves New York with supplies for Fort Sumter.	6, 1865 The 13th Amendment abolishing slavery fails to pass 38th Congress.
7, 1863 Confederates speed up efforts to build naval vessels in Europe.	8, 1821 CSA Gen. James Longstreet is born	9, 1861 Mississippi's legislature votes 84-15 to secede.	10, 1864 U.S. Gov floods Confederacy with fake currency to cripple its economy	11, 1862 Simon Cameron, a corrupt Pennsylvania Politician, resigns from Lincoln's cabinet	12, 1865 Pres Davis sends a letter to Pres Lincoln hoping to negotiate a peace	13, 1863 Union officials raise Black troops for infantry units in South Carolina.
14, 1831 CSA Brig. Gen John Bullock Clark, Jr is born	15, 1865 Union forces assault Fort Fisher along outer banks of North Carolina. Lee Jackson Day	16, 1864 Europe is on the brink of war as Prussia threatens Denmark's monarch.	17, 1862 U.S. Gen. Smith leads expedition down the Tennessee River to capture Fort Henry.	18, 1864 Conf. Gov extends conscription to include 17 yr olds	19, 1807 CSA Gen. Robert E. Lee is born.	20, 1862 Demoralized Confederates retreat south after losing at Mills Springs, Ky
21, 1824 CSA Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson is born.	22, 1864 Disgraced U.S. Gen. Rosecrans is appointed to command of Missouri Dept.	23, 1863 Famous "Mud March": ends in total failure for Union forces in Virginia.	24, 1862 U.S. Gen. Halleck declares martial law in St. Louis.	25, 1863 U.S. Gen. Burnside is fired by Lincoln because of Fredericksburg debacle.	26, 1861 Louisiana votes 113-117 to secede from Union.	27, 1862 President Lincoln issues War Order #1 ordering all forces to advance.
28, 1825 CSA Ge. George Pickett is born	29, 1861 Kansas is admitted to the Union as the 34th state.	30, 1861 President Elect Lincoln visits stepmother Sarah Bush before leaving for Washington.	31, 1865 Gen. Robert E. Lee is appointed General in Chief of all Confederate Armies.			



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>

January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, *The Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island. The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. The Union ship *Harriet Land* sank the *Neptune*, but the *Bayou City*'s crew seized the Federal Vessel. Union commander William B. Renshaw's flagship, the *Westfield*, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow it up rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring confederate surrender demands, while their infantry comrades in town surrendered. Magruder had retaken Galveston with a moderate loss. Although the port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war, only a week elapsed before it was again blockaded.

January 8, 1864: On this day, seventeen-year-old David Dodd was hanged. The Texas native was captured as he tried to cross Federal lines near Little rock, with notes in Morse code hidden in his shoe. After a military court found him guilty, he confessed that he had been sent to gather information about Union troops. Dodd may have been the youngest person hanged as a spy in the Civil War.

January 8, 1865: On this day, about 160 Confederates and 325 state militiamen lost a battle against the Kickapoo Indians about twenty miles southwest of present San Angelo. A month earlier a scouting party had discovered an abandoned Indian camp and, assuming the group was hostile, dispatched forces to pursue them. A militia force under Capt. S. S. Totten and state Confederate troops under Capt. Henry Fossett set out, but the two forces lacked a unified command and full communication. When the troops and militiamen finally rendezvoused near the timbered encampment of the Kickapoos along Dove Creek, the forces concocted a hasty battle plan. The militia waded the creek to launch a frontal attack from the north, while Confederate troops circled southwestward to capture the Indians' horses and prevent a retreat. A well-armed Indian fighting force, possibly several hundred strong, easily defended their higher, heavily-wooded position as the militiamen slogged through the creek. The Confederate force was splintered into three groups caught in a heavy crossfire. Three days later the battered Texans retreated eastward, while the embittered Kickapoos, once peaceful, escaped to the Mexican border. Thus began a violent period of border rains on settlers along the Rio Grande.

January 11, 1863: On this day, the remnants of the Fourth Brigade of Walker's Texas Division were captured intact at Arkansas Post. The division, organized in Arkansas in October 1862, was the only division in Confederate service composed throughout its existence of troops from a single state. It took its name from Major Gen. Henry Eustace McCulloch, on January 1, 1863. During its existence it was commonly called the "Greyhound Division," or "Walker's Greyhounds," in tribute to its special capability to make long, forced marches from one threatened point to another in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Initially, the division was made up of four brigades. The Fourth Brigade, under the command of Col. James Deshler, was detached from the division shortly after its organization and sent to Arkansas Post. Deshler was captured there, then exchanged and promoted to brigadier general in July 1863. He was killed during the battle of Chickamauga later that year.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>



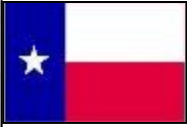
January 11, 1863: On this day, the USS *Hatteras* was sunk by the CSS *Alabama*. The *Hatteras*, a converted merchant ship formerly named the *St. Mary*, was commissioned in October 1861 and first saw duty in the South Atlantic. After assignment to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, she was raiding along the Confederate coast when she was sunk by Confederate captain Raphael Semmes. She lies sixty feet of water twenty miles south of Galveston. The federal government has been able to preserve the wreck for scientific and historical research.

January 12, 1861: On this day, Unionist editor John W. Barrett published the Marshall *Harrison Flag* for the last time. Barret moved to Texas from Indiana in 1838. He bought the *Star State Patriot* in 1848 and in 1856 renamed it the *Harrison Flag*. The *Flag* supported Sam Houston, the American (Know-Nothing) party, and the Constitutional Union party of 1860. Robert W. Loughery, owner and editor of the Marshall *Texas Republican* and an ardent secessionist, classed Barrett and the *Flag* as oppositionist and submissionist during the secession crisis. In editorial after editorial during November and December 1860, Barrett opposed secession; he declared on December 18, 1860, that breaking up the United States would be “the most momentous political decision that has ever demanded the attention of mankind.” The same winter, ill and confined to his room, he suspended publication of the *Flag* with the issue of January 12, 1861. Five days later, Loughery called off their long political feud and wrote of Barrett: “He has been sick nine months with little chance of improvement....He has a large family depending on him, with children to educate. He needs every dollar coming to him. Those owing him should not be insensible to his condition.” Barrett died of tuberculosis on May 12, 1862.

January 14, 1865: On this day, during the final months of the Civil War, Governor Pendleton Murrah urged Texans to put aside personal ambitions and make sacrifices in defense of their liberty. Murrah, a native of either Alabama or South Carolina, had moved to Texas in 1850. After serving in the state legislature, Murrah was elected governor of Texas in 1863. As governor, he became involved in a series of controversies over control of the state's manpower and economy with Gen. John B. Magruder, the Confederate military commander of the Texas district, and his superior, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In spite of these quarrels, Murrah supported Kirby Smith in his determination to carry on the war in the face of military reversals. Even after Lee's surrender, Murrah continued to urge resistance. When it was obvious that Union forces would occupy the state, he vacated his office, leaving Lieutenant Governor Fletcher Stockdale in charge, and joined other Confederate leaders fleeing to Mexico. The long trip was too much for Murrah, who suffered from tuberculosis. He was confined to bed upon reaching Monterrey and died on August 4, 1865

January 15, 1867: On this day, Bayland Orphans' Home for Boys, a county home for dependent and delinquent boys, was organized in Houston by Texas Confederate veterans. The institution was first located at Bayland on the west side of Galveston Bay near Morgan's Point. The nonsectarian home, planned to care for and educate up to 250 orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, opened in August 1867. Henry F. Gillette was superintendent from 1867 to 1882, and Col. Ashbel Smith served as staff doctor. In 1887, when Houston-Galveston packet travel ceased and Bayland became inaccessible, a decision was made to move the home to Houston. Mrs. Kezia Payne DePelchin, later connected with the DePelchin Faith Home, was elected matron in 1888. The institution moved a number of times around the Harris County area over the years, with its final location near Webster. The orphanage ceased to function strictly as the Bayland Orphans' Home after World War II. Boys attended public school at Webster, and efforts were made to place children in foster homes.

- continued on next page -



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>



January 23, 1863: On this day in 1863, Confederate soldiers hanged Martin Hart in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This attorney from Hunt County had served in the Texas legislature, where he spoke out against secession. After secession, he resigned his government post and organized the Greenville Guards, pledging the company's services "in defense of Texas" against invasion. Under color of a Confederate commission, however, he spied against the Confederacy. In Arkansas he led a series of rear-guard actions against Confederate forces, and is alleged to have murdered at least two prominent secessionists. He was captured on January 18, 1863, by Confederate forces.

January 29, 1861: On this day in 1861, the Secession Convention of the state of Texas voted overwhelmingly to secede from the United States. South Carolina had seceded in December 1860. The election of Republican Abraham Lincoln precipitated the fall of the Southern dominoes. Fearful of Northern encroachment on traditional freedoms, and acutely aware of the South's economic dependence upon slavery, the Southern states voted one by one to withdraw from the Union. A Texas referendum to settle the legality of the move was held on February 23, 1861. The results for the state as a whole were 46,153 for secession and 14,747 against. The stage was set for Texans to fight and lose a bloody civil war.

January 30, 1862: On this day in 1862, Maine native Leonard Pierce arrived in Matamoros, Mexico, to take up his post as United States consul. As the Civil War raged to the north, Matamoros became a center of Confederate commerce. Texans shipped cotton from the unblockaded port, while Unionist refugees fleeing Texas collected in the town. Pierce's principal responsibilities were the care of refugees from Confederate territory and the military enlistment of Union sympathizers. During his service he relocated about 700 refugees and sent about 300 men to enlist in the Union army. These men served in the First and Second Texas Cavalry regiments, which were eventually merged into the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. After the war Pierce settled in Brownsville, Texas, where he died in 1872.



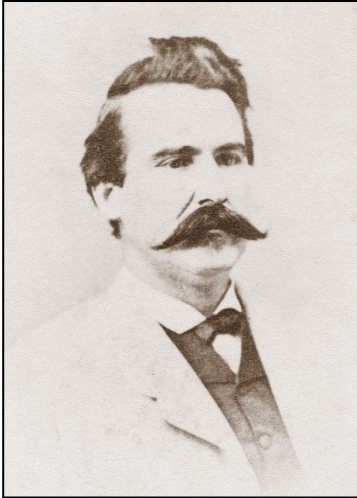


CSA GENERALS FROM TEXAS

ALEXANDER WATKINS TERRELL



NOVEMBER 23, 1827—SEPTEMBER 9, 1912



Alexander Watkins Terrell was born on November 23, 1827 in Patrick County, Virginia. His father was Christopher Joseph Terrell and his mother, Susan Kennerly. After the death of his father, his Quaker family moved to Boonville, Missouri in 1832.

Terrell graduated from the University of Missouri and was admitted to the bar in 1849. Terrell practiced law in St. Joseph, Missouri from 1849 to 1852. In 1852, he moved to Austin, Texas where he practiced law. He served as a district court judge from 1857 until 1863.

Terrell was a close friend of Gov. Sam Houston and both opposed secession and favored compromise. When Texas voted to leave the Union, Terrell went with them. On July 4, 1861, Terrell gave a speech on the Texas State Capitol in defense of the Confederate States of America. He drew a parallel between George Washington and the secession of the Confederacy.

The first two years of the war, in between his judicial duties, he served as a volunteer aide and as major of the 1st Texas Cavalry. For most of 1862 he was a captain and volunteer aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Henry McCulloch, who commanded Texas troops stationed in Arkansas. Terrell declined a colonel's commission in 1861 and was repeatedly recommended for an officer's commission. Texas Gov. Francis Lubbock praised Terrell's service in Arkansas "without pay or rank, which was declined by him several times" and stated that Terrell "had one of the finest minds in the state". On March 31, 1863, Terrell was commissioned lieutenant colonel of a cavalry battalion that became the 34th Texas Cavalry with him chosen as colonel. In July 1863, he was temporarily assigned to command the Northern Sub-District of Texas. The 34th spent the balance of 1863 in the District of Texas. In March, 1864, the 34th along with most troops in Texas were ordered to Louisiana to oppose the Union advance upon Shreveport. At the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864, Terrell's troops attacked on the Union right. At the Battles of Pleasant Hill the next day, his dismounted troopers seized a Union position, but could advance no further. He led Arthur Bagby's veteran Cavalry brigade at the battle of Mansura on May 16. In September, 1864, Terrell commanded a brigade of three Texas Cavalry regiments forming the advance line of Confederate positions in west Louisiana. Brigadier Gen. Bagby returned and assumed command by the end of the year with Terrell returning to the 34th Texas. In late April of 1865, the brigade was drawn back to Texas where the troops deserted their colors upon hearing of Lee's surrender in Virginia. On May 15, 1865, Terrell disbanded his remaining troop in view of the cause being lost, but Gen Kirby Smith who was unaware of what had happened named him brigadier general on May 16, 1865. This left Terrell with a title, but no troops.

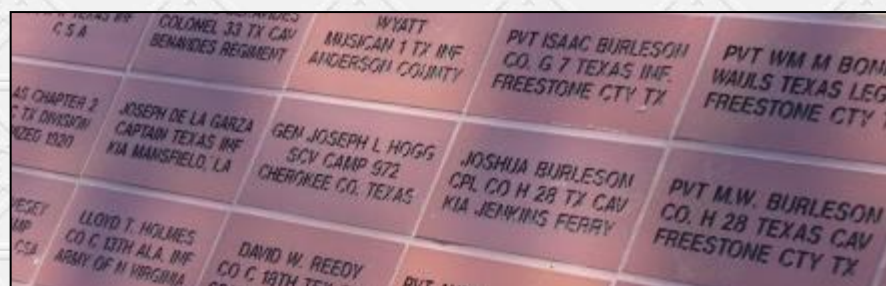
Terrell briefly fled to Mexico becoming an officer in Maximilian's army. He returned to Texas and had a varied post bellum career as lawyer, politician, cotton planter, and was elected four times to the state senate, serving from 1877 to 1883. He also served three terms in the state house, was elected reporter to the Texas Supreme Court, and was an ambassador to turkey in President Grover Cleveland's administration. Gen. Terrell ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate in 1887. His efforts in behalf of the state university, both in the legislature and as regent of the board of trustees, earned him the title "Father of the University of Texas." A historian, Terrell became president of the Texas State Historical Association. He lived in Houston in 1865, Robertson County 1865 to 1871, and the Austin. Gen. Terrell died September 9, 1912, at Mineral Wells, Texas, and is buried in the State Cemetery in Austin.



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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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 of Each
Month - 06:30 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)