



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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MAY 2018

1ST LT. DISPATCH

Commander Richard Thornton is out of town on vacation, so 1st Lt Commander David Franklin, contributed this month's dispatch.



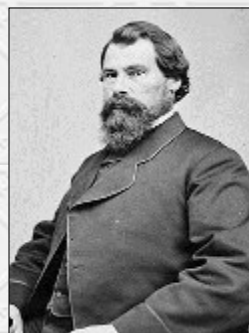
Many thanks to Dan Dyer for stepping up and providing us a "last minute" place to meet Thursday night.

Also, thanks to Bonnie Woolverton for such a great program on the history of the John H. Reagan bust now at the Palestine Library.

I heard Dr Tommy Lea tell a story one time of General R E Lee after the war. He

was visiting an influential woman of Lexington and she was very bitter about how the War has turned out. We can all understand that. She asked him to look at a tree in her front yard. The tree had suffered much during the War. Cannons and small arms had done much damage

and she was complaining about how the Yankees had even attacked her favorite tree. She was wanting to know how best to care for the tree and asked General Lee what she should do, knowing that General Lee was an expert on everything. The General paused, knowing that the real problem was



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

not the tree but the lady's bitterness and not being able to move on and live her life. After a moment, he quietly replied, "Cut it down." It appears her faith in Lee was well placed.

David Franklin
1st Lt Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Thursday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served
at each meeting.

Palestine Masonic Lodge
401 W. Debard Street
Palestine, Texas

(Located behind the Sacred Heart
Catholic Church)

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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Reunion of Forrest's Guards in Lynchburg, Tennessee

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
- Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 8-9 Tx. Div. Silent Auction
(see page 12 for details)

June 21 - June Meeting

July 19 - July Meeting

Aug 16 - August Meeting

Sept 30 - September 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 MAY MEETING



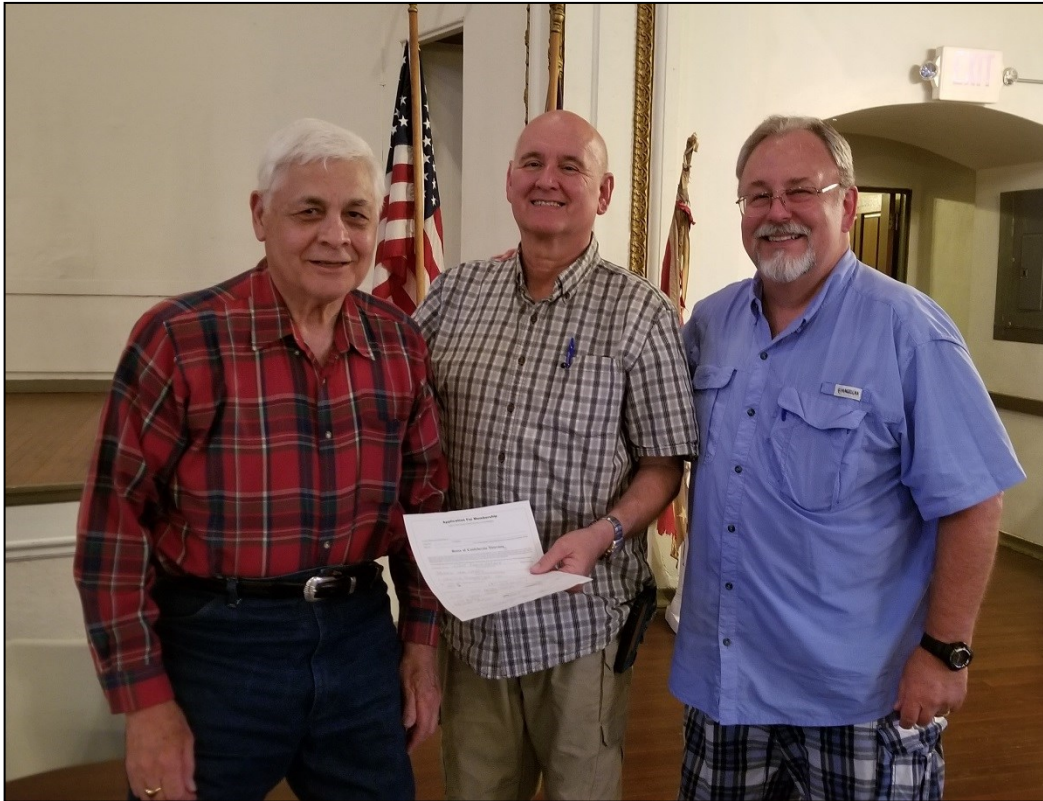
The John H. Reagan Camp had it's monthly meeting on May 17th. This month's meeting was held inside the Museum of East Texas Culture. It was a nice place to have the meeting, because the Museum has several original artifacts of the War Between the States as well as John H. Reagan Artifacts.

We had a total of 15 in attendance at this month's meeting. The night started off with a delicious meal that had home cooked pinto beans with ham, new potatoes and onions, skillet fried cabbage and onions, cast iron skillet cornbread, home made oatmeal brownies, Blue Bell ice cream and good old southern sweet tea! We would like to thank David Franklin, Marc Robinson, Doug Smith and Dwight Franklin for providing the meal.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156
NEW CAMP MEMBER
ALTON EARL MOORE



Pictured above: Alton Earl Moore, David Franklin & Doug Smith

The Reagan Camp is proud to announce that Alton Earl Moore was unanimously voted in as a member of the camp at the May meeting. Mr. Moore joined under his Great Grandfather, James William Harris, of Cascilla, Mississippi which is in Tallahatchie County. He fought in Company B, 29th Mississippi Infantry. James Harris is buried in Saint Paul's Baptist Cemetery in Tallahatchie, Mississippi.

Doug Smith was immediately drawn to Mr. Moore, because their ancestors both fought in the Mississippi Infantry.

We welcome Mr. Moore to the Reagan Camp and look forward to having him as one of us.



MAY HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE HISTORY OF THE JOHN H. REAGAN BUST BY BONNIE WOOLVERTON



Our story of the bust begins in 1895 when John H. Reagan was 77 years old and chairing the Texas Railroad Commission. After decades of political office and dedication, this was his last public service before retiring home to Palestine to write his memoirs. You may not realize what a major force the sculptor Elisabet Ney was in Texas arts and culture-- and a unique female in Texas history. She was far ahead of her time in many ways and was probably the late 1800's version of a feminist.

Reagan always maintained that he did not commission the bust but that New, who was 62 at the time, had requested him to sit for it. She, however, always said the opposite, although his statement is more believable. She *did* solicit



solicit commissions from many notable figures and political leaders so it's logical she would have approached him. She was well-known for many statues, busts, and other works she had completed both in Europe and the US. In addition to the conflict over "who commissioned who," Reagan insisted on posing in his office in the basement of the Capitol building—not at her studio. She did not like that--so they likely got off on the wrong foot from the beginning.

Ney was displeased with the way his ears turned out on the original plaster cast (and over his adamant protests), so she went to his office and put plaster over his ears. Accompanying her was Miss Emma Burleson, a long-time friend and daughter of Confederate General Edward Burleson. Like many older men, Reagan had hair growing out of his ears. The two women got to talking and Ney let the plaster set too long and it set too hard. One story says this became painful and he sort of yelped in discomfort as it hardened and his assistant ran in and pulled the casts off. Another source said Miss Ney pulled them off and not very gently. Reagan apparently used "indelicate language" as a result, which, in turn, offended her. She took revenge in her studio later by turning the plaster cast of the bust to the wall and called it her "rogue's gallery." However, that original plaster cast (and the ears) are in a normal display position now in the Ney museum in Austin. It's rather startling to walk into Ney's Museum and see a copy of something you're so used to seeing in another place—Palestine. Her museum is a popular must-see attraction if you've never been there. The unique building itself looks sort of like a miniature castle and was called Formosa. It's maintained by the City of Austin and although sort of hard to find, it's well worth it.

As you may remember and can see on the brochure handed out about Ney, the bust shows Reagan "barechested." With the modest customs of the time—and with his animosity towards her, it's hard to imagine he took his shirt off to pose for her. She probably had to use her imagination. Reagan's was one of two busts (the other being of the late Mrs. Caroline Graham) that Ney had had cast in Germany. The Reagan bust was shipped to the United States on the SS Roland from Bremen, Germany, along with a bust of Governor Francis Lubbock, presumably in May 1898. It's not clear if Reagan didn't like the bust or if he was just very displeased with Elisabet Ney in general, but he refused to pay her for it and said he wanted no part of it. . This set off a long, involved wrangle between the two of them that would play out over a period of time.

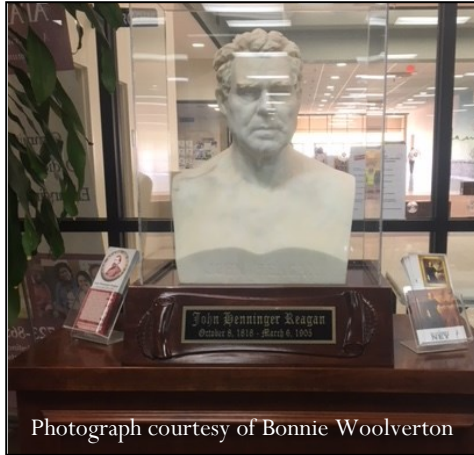
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MAY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

THE HISTORY OF THE JOHN H. REAGAN BUST

BY BONNIE WOOLVERTON



Photograph courtesy of Bonnie Woolverton

She kept demanding payment from him with no success. He told her if she wanted to do something, she could sue Henry Ladd and H. Mosle who was a custom house broker in Galveston where the ship carrying the bust had docked.

Mosle had advertised the bust for sale at public auction on June 1, 1898 although it's not clear just why. Ney arranged for Julius Runge, a German painter and family friend, to go and bid for her, but neither Mosle nor Runge went to the auction. Ladd bought both busts for \$10.50, the freight charge from Germany. Ney felt that Ladd and Mosle were in cahoots.

The market value of the bust at that time was about \$800-\$1,000. Ney understandably felt she had been cheated out of the true value of the bust.

She sued Ladd in Travis County District Court, although her husband, Dr. Edmund Montgomery, refused to join her in the suit.

Ney offered the court \$40 for Mosle's freight and to pay Ladd. Otherwise, Ney claimed Ladd owed her \$1120 plus interest and sued for \$2,000. Ladd says he went to Galveston at the request of his aunt, a Mrs. Pease. He agreed to pay \$30 in freight. The auctioneer refused to sell Reagan's and Mrs. Graham's busts separately. Ladd only wanted the Graham bust (presumably at the request of his aunt Mrs. Pease). Having no use for the Reagan bust, he contacted John H. Reagan who bought it from Ladd for \$100. Reagan said he didn't want someone else to wind up with it. Ney's suit dragged on until almost 1902. Ladd won the suit, but Ney appealed and won on that.



In the meantime, in the summer of 1898, Reagan offered the bust back to Ney under certain conditions. In a letter dated July 12, 1898 he reminded her of two occasions on which he had loaned her \$10. He also had paid the freight on the bust by train to Palestine which cost \$ 2.13 and said it would cost the same to have it returned to Austin. Keep in mind this is an object which weighs almost 300 pounds. He told her to deposit in his account in the City National Bank in Austin \$124.26, which included \$100 for the bust, the \$20 she had borrowed, and \$4.26 round trip freight charges. Once she had done this, he would deliver the bust to her as soon as it arrived back from Palestine at the I&GN freight depot in Austin. She was instructed to pay the money by the 16th of July which gave her only about three days to comply or the offer would not be honored.

Reagan had apparently shipped the bust to Palestine very soon after buying it from Ladd. Since Ladd got it at auction on June 1 and on July 12 Reagan said in his letter to Ney that it was in Palestine, that narrows the time frame to about six weeks in early summer of 1898 during which the bust arrived to stay permanently in Palestine.

Presumably Ney never repaid the \$20 she owed Reagan, nor of course, did she pay him for the bust.

It was placed at Reagan's home here—called Fort Houston--on far West Reagan near where the old Knox glass plant later was—next to present-day Denny's on West Oak.

- Continued on the next page -



MAY HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE HISTORY OF THE JOHN H. REAGAN BUST BY BONNIE WOOLVERTON



The bust sat in his library there along with his extensive book collection. His commission as Postmaster General of the Confederacy signed by President Jefferson Davis was also displayed there. His portrait of Jefferson Davis and one of Reagan were donated in 1946 to the Reagan Ward School, also called the Fourth Ward school. This was just over the railroad tracks on West Reagan St., a few blocks west of Magnolia Street.

In Reagan's will, dated November 15, 1900, a little less than five years before his death, he stated his desire for his wife to make provision at her death--or an earlier date if she thinks it's proper--for the presentation of the bust and its pedestal to the high school of

the City of Palestine. At that time, the school system here was under the jurisdiction of the City and not an independent school district as it is now. Reagan's wife (his third) was the former Mollie Ford Taylor who was married to him for nearly thirty-nine years.



(Photograph courtesy of Bonnie Woolverton)

After his death in March 1905, Mollie continued to live at Fort Houston until her death in January 1916. At that time her son Jefferson Davis "Jeff" Reagan and his wife Eoline Word Reagan were living with her, and they continued to live in the home for thirty more years until his death in April 1946. After that, the contents of the house were divided up and distributed to various places and people.

That is when the bust and pedestal were given to what was then Palestine Carnegie library. We don't know why Mollie didn't give the bust to the high school as Reagan had requested. She was a native of Palestine and it doesn't seem likely she'd have had any grudge against the school. It would be interesting, though, to know why and how the library wound up with it rather than the school—although we're glad it did.

At the Carnegie Library, the bust was in the north wing (on the side closest to City Hall). When you walked into that section of the library where the genealogy and Special Collections were located, the bust was in front of a window on the left perpendicular to a big built-in floor to ceiling cabinet. The bottom part of that cabinet held the large collection of the original Kate Hunter papers—an invaluable source of local history. The glassed-in top part held an original set of The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, the 128+ volume set commonly called the OR that is the most comprehensive, authoritative and voluminous collection on Civil War operations. The bust resided in that building for over 40 years.

When the library moved in 1987 to the old Alamo School building on Cedar Street, a pedestal (although it may not have been the original one) was used with the bust on it occupying a prominent place in the center of the entrance (or foyer) until the building closed twenty-two years later in the fall of 2009. No doubt thousands of hands (especially of children) touched the bust over the decades it was uncovered and accessible to the public. After the library's move to the Palestine mall in early 2011, the bust was professionally cleaned and stored there. In 2014 a beautiful wooden cabinet and acrylic cover were designed and built for the bust by a craftsman in Marble Falls, Texas who was recommended by the Ney Museum. The cabinet and its cover were commissioned and paid for by the Palestine Library Friends. The cabinet, cover, and the bust were unveiled and dedicated at the annual dinner meeting of the Library Friends in March 2015 held in the mall in front of the library. The cabinet and bust are to the right a few feet inside the library. If you've never seen it, visit the library and see it. I gave this talk as part of the program at that dinner.

Reagan made no mention of the bust in his Memoirs of John H. Reagan published posthumously in 1906. However, his book focused almost exclusively on his time during the Civil War, so it's not surprising he didn't touch on it. The 1962 biography of him by TCU professor and historian Ben Proctor, called Not Without Honor, does not mention the bust



MAY HISTORICAL PROGRAM THE HISTORY OF THE JOHN H. REAGAN BUST BY BONNIE WOOLVERTON



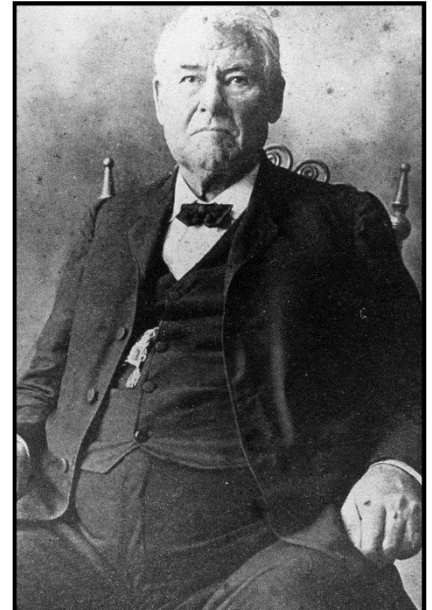
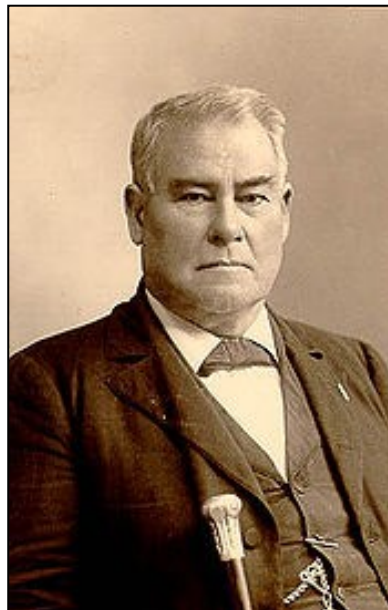
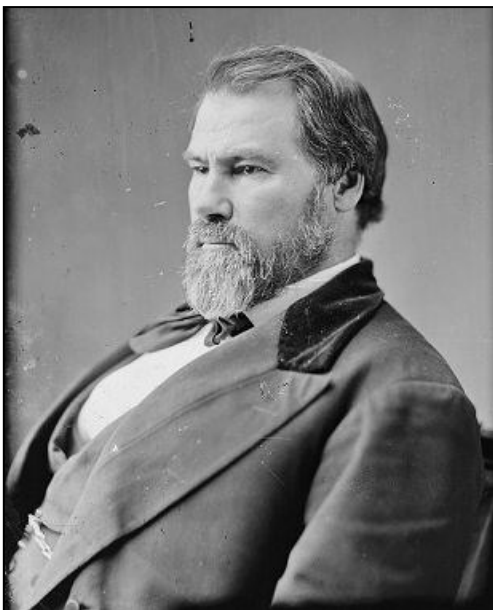
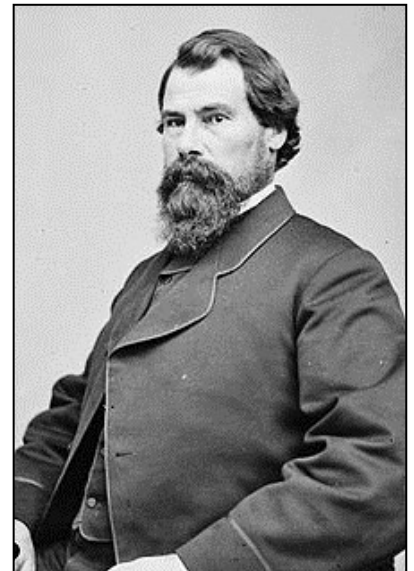
The 1962 biography of him by TCU professor and historian Ben Proctor, called Not Without Honor, does not mention the bust either.

Since arriving in Palestine in 1898, the bust is now in its fourth home—starting with Reagan's home--Fort Houston—then to the Palestine Carnegie Library—next to the Palestine Public Library on Cedar St., and last (and currently) to the Palestine Public Library in the mall. That ends the winding, convoluted, and contentious story of this unique, 123 year old bust--from the time work began on it in Austin until today. Another prestigious tribute to John H. Reagan locally, of course, is the monument in Reagan Park by the renowned sculptor Pompeo Coppini. How fortunate Palestine is to have both of these works of art.

Palestine should be proud indeed to have this impressive bust by the esteemed artist Elisabet Ney--of our most historic, beloved, and well-known figure. A priceless and unique object of both history and sculpture, it is once again on display in its rightful place in our library for everyone who enters it to see.

We would like to thank Bonnie for the interesting historical program & for allowing us to print her notes so that those who were unable to attend will be able to know more about the bust of John H. Reagan.

To the right and below are a few photographs of John H. Reagan that show his appearance at various times in his life.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 MAY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



May 29, 1839 John H. Reagan arrived in Texas at age 20.

May 2, 1849 John H. Reagan wrote letter to Rusk Pioneer complaining of misapportionment of State Representatives.

May 17, 1849 John H. Reagan announced candidacy for State Senate; only defeat of career.

May 13, 1857 John H. Reagan nominated for Congress by Eastern District Dem. Convention in Tyler.

May 2, 1859 John H. Reagan nominated for 2nd term as US Representative at Henderson Co. Convention

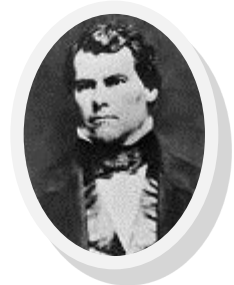
May 13, 1861 John H. Reagan issued proclamation to assume control of Southern mail delivery for CSA.

May 10, 1865 John H. Reagan captured with Jefferson Davis and imprisoned in Ft. Warren, Boston Harbor.

May 31, 1866 John H. Reagan married Mollie Ford Taylor.

May 19, 1876 John H. Reagan delivered speech in US Congress to deter abandonment of Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

May 8, 1878 John H. Reagan delivered speech in US Congress on his Interstate Commerce Bill.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 NEW INTERPRETIVE MARKER PLACED IN CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA



The Reagan Camp is very proud of the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza and our newest interpretive marker that was written by camp member, Gary Williams. Photos for the marker were acquired by camp member, Andrew Harris. Camp member, Frank Moore, installed this interpretive marker on the block wall as well as the two previous markers.

You can see a close-up view of the newest marker on the next page.



Photograph above was taken by Marc Robinson.

If you haven't seen the plaza lately, make sure to go by there and see it. The markers on the back wall tell quite a history of the war between the states that is very interesting. You will definitely enjoy your visit to the plaza.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 FIRST TEXAS INFANTRY INFO MARKER ORIGINAL IS LOCATED IN THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA



FIRST TEXAS INFANTRY

The First Texas Infantry was organized in Virginia in August 1861 after ten companies, lettered A to K, that arrived from Texas were consolidated into a regiment. The regiment's original commander was Col. Louis T. Wigfall. Col. Wigfall's military service was brief; on February 20, 1862, he resigned to take his seat in the Confederate Congress in Richmond, Virginia. Regimental Field Officers from Anderson County were Major Matt Dale, Major Alexis T. Rainey, and Major John R. Woodward.

GEN. JOHN BELL HOOD

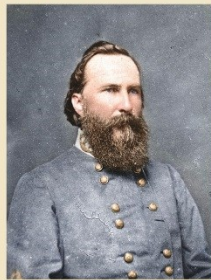


This regiment was one of three from Texas that became part of Hood's Texas Brigade commanded by General John Bell Hood. The First Texas Infantry was first assigned to duty in the Potomac District and became part of the Army of Northern Virginia. Attached to the Corps commanded by General James Longstreet, the regiment saw extensive combat throughout the war and served primarily in Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The First Texas Infantry participated in a long and impressive list of military engagements, including thirty-two major battles. Their largest engagements included Seven Pines; the Seven Days Battles; Second Bull Run; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; the Wilderness; Spotsylvania Court House; Cold Harbor; and the Petersburg siege. The regiment surrendered along with the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Throughout the war, the First Texas Infantry suffered heavy casualties. At the battle of Antietam the regiment lost 82 percent of its 226 troops engaged. More the 20 percent of its 426 troops were lost at the battle of Gettysburg. At the time of its surrender at Appomattox Court House, the regiment had only 16 officers and 133 men.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET



1st Texas Infantry with Mrs. Wigfall's wedding dress flag.

The bond between Robert E. Lee and his Texans was almost mystical. On May 6, 1864, during the fighting in the Wilderness, soon after sunrise Lee had found himself almost alone, with veteran Confederate regiments streaming past him to the rear, breaking in the face of a powerful Federal assault. The advancing blue lines were only two hundred yards away. Then, out of the drifting battle smoke into which others were retreating, twenty men in nondescript clothes ran forward with muskets at the ready, entering the field at the end of a forced march to reach the front. "Who are you, my boys?" Lee shouted to these scarecrows, as scores more dashed up to form a line of battle "Texas boys!" they yelled. In a few more seconds, there were hundreds of them. "Hurrah for Texas!" Lee said as he stood in his stirrups and waved his hat. "Texans always move them!" As he helped form up an Alabama unit for the counterattack, he shouted, "All I ask of you is to keep up with the Texans!"

— Gary Williams

LOUIS TREZEVANT WIGFALL

Louis Trezvant Wigfall was a politician from Texas who served as a member of the Texas Legislature, United States Senate, and Confederate Senate. He briefly served as a Confederate Brigadier General of the Texas Brigade at the outset of the American Civil War before taking his seat in the Confederate Senate.



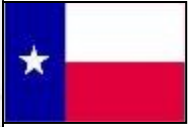
JEROME BONAPARTE ROBERTSON

Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, who was nicknamed "Aunt Polly", was a doctor, Indian fighter, Texas politician, and a general in the Confederate States Army during the war. He was noted for his service in the famed Texas Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia.



COL. A. T. RAINEY

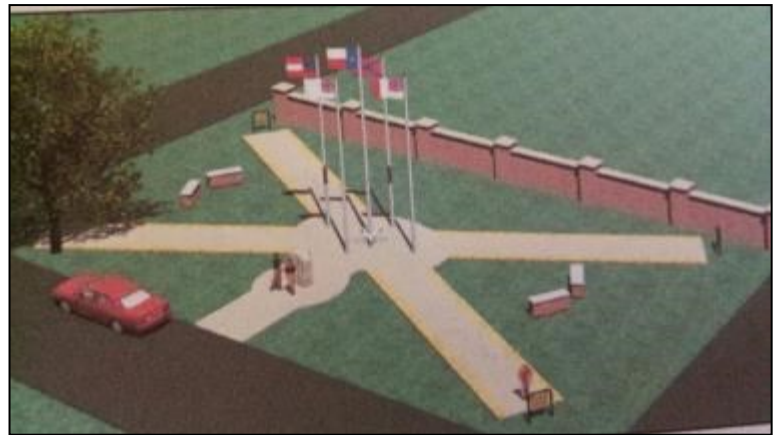
Alexis Theodore Rainey removed himself to Anderson County, Texas in 1854. He continued to practice law and served in the Texas Legislature. Alexis T. Rainey was a delegate to the Texas Secession Conference in Austin and along with John H. Reagan and T. J. Word signed the order of secession document on January of 1861. In May 1861, Rainey organized Company H, 1st Texas Infantry in Palestine. He served as Capt. Major and promoted to Colonel on January 3, 1862. They fought in the Seven Days Battles South of Richmond under command of General Robert E. Lee and John Bell Hood. Col. Rainey was wounded at Gaines Mill in his left arm and lost his little finger. As a result of poor health, he was sent home to Palestine to recover. In 1863, he was ordered to Galveston to serve with Gen. John B. Magruder to help plan the defense of Galveston and the coast from pending union invasion. Col. Rainey served in Galveston for the remainder of the war. He was a noble man, a soldier, a statesman, and a knightly gentleman.



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 MCAFFEE 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
SILENT AUCTION
JUNE 8-9 AT TX DIV REUNION**



**SILENT AUCTION ITEMS TO SUPPORT HERITAGE DEFENSE FUND
TEXAS DIVISION REUNION, 08-09 JUNE 2018**

Compatriots!

The Texas Division needs every camp and member to rise to the cause. Our Heritage Defense Fund pays attorney fees, court costs, local on the ground activities such as flags, etc.



The Texas Division will host the 2018 Heritage Defense [Silent Auction](#) at our Annual Texas Reunion in Nacogdoches June 8-9.

We ask every camp, every delegate, and all members attending to bring a great basket or item representing your camp's namesake, your region, or the Best of Texas products, books, art, etc.

Think of items you would want to bid on.... all for the benefit of Heritage Defense.

We have a Special Room reserved for the Heritage Defense Auction and representatives will be there starting Friday morning to accept your items. Attached is our Heritage Defense Auction Poster to share with your camp and a blank form to describe your auction item. [Complete a form](#) for each item/basket you are bringing. If you have any questions, please contact Golda at golda.foster@gmail.com.

Thank you for your support.

For the South!

David McMahon

Commander

Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

dmctx.scv@gmail.com



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

MAY



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 undated—[children] should also be taught to know that after having been reared & educated by their parents, they should not expect them to further provide for them.	2 May 2, 1865—To Markie: I trust in time to be able to procure a humble home somewhere.	3 undated—If habits of self control & self denial have been acquired during education the great object has been accomplished.	4 May 4, 1851—Be strictly honorable in every act, & be not ashamed to do right. Acknowledge right to be your aim & strive to reach it.	5 undated— to Custis Hold yourself above every mean action.
6 undated—Diligence & integrity in any useful pursuit of life will be sure to secure prosperity.	7 undated— In answer to the prayers of God's people. I trust He will soon give us peace. I haven't seen my wife for nearly a year—my home in nearly two years.	8 undated to Custis Daily exercise of all your energies, acquiring knowledge, & knowing to do your duty, will bring you a delight surpassing all that idleness & selfishness can give.	9 undated— The choice of a profession is not of so much consequence as the manner in which it is pursued.	10 May 10, 1863—To Gen Jackson: Tell him to make haste & get well & come back to me as soon as he can. He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right arm.	11 Undated—to son No one will attend to your business as well as you will yourself.	12 undated to wife Study human nature, more by experience than by precept, learn to guard himself & his actions & not to be deceived by the low, the cunning, & the envious.
13 undated to Mrs. Fitzhugh In truth the wilderness of Texas is more agreeable to me than its cities.	14 undated— We must never relax in our efforts to save our people or save our Country.	15 May 15, 1864 to General Hill: When a man makes a mistake, I call him to my tent, talk to him, & use the authority of my position to make him do the right thing the next time.	16 May 16, 1864 to Gen. Hill: These men are not an army... I have to make the best of what I have.	17 May 17, 1867—The greater difficulties in our lives the harder must we strive for success.	18 May 18, 1857—to wife: If they [daughters] can lead the life of pure & earnest Christians they will realize the only true happiness in this world.	19 undated to Custis The necessity I daily have for money has I fear made me parsimonious.
20 May 20, 1863 to Jeff Davis: I wish to take advantage of every circumstance to inspire & encourage, & induce the officers & men to believe that their labours are appreciated.	21 May 21, 1863 to Gen. Hood: There never were such men in any army before. They will go anywhere and do anything.	22 undated— I know the difficulty of farmers. Their success & in a measure their pleasure, depend upon their daily attention to their affairs.	23 May 23, 1863 to wife: I hope the doctor's prescriptions under the blessing of Heaven relieve your painful affliction for I can do nothing but offer my feeble prayers to God for your relief.	24 undated to wife: Kiss my daughters for me, & you must all remember me in your prayers	25 May 25, 1863 to Agnes: Good-bye my precious child. Kiss your mother for me & take good care of her.	26 May 26, 1863 to Robert: I wish I could be of some advantage to you, but I can only give you my love & prayers, & commit you to God who never forgets those who serve Him.
27 undated—To Custis: so long as I meet with such return from my children, & see them strive to respond to my wishes I can meet with calmness all else the world may have for me.	28 May 28, 1870 I am unwilling that my family should become a tax to the College, all its funds should be devoted to the purposes of education.	29 May 29, 1866 Above all things, learn at once to worship your Creator & to do His will as revealed in His Holy Book.	30 May 30, 1858 to Rooney: I hope you will always be distinguished for your avoidance of the "universal balm", whiskey & every immorality.	31 May 31, 1863 to wife: I pray that our merciful Father in Heaven may protect and direct us! In that case, I fear no odds & no numbers.		



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MAY



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

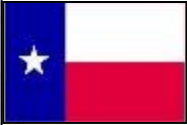
May 6th, 1864: On this day in one of the most moving incidents of the Civil War, Confederate General Robert E. Lee ordered the celebrated Hood's Texas Brigade to the front, and they in turn ordered him to the rear. During a critical moment of the fierce Battle of the Wilderness, as the Southern battle line was crumbling, Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, was heartened to see the Texas Brigade, under the command of John Gregg, arrive on the field as reinforcements. With a cry of "Hurrah for Texas!" Lee ordered them forward against the Union Army and, carried away by his enthusiasm, began to lead them into the charge. The Texans unwilling to risk their idol in battle, stopped and gathered around him, yelling "Lee to the rear!" and held onto his horse until he withdrew. The Texas Brigade suffered severe losses, but the Union army was once more fought to a standstill.

May 9th, 1865: On this day near Abbeville, Georgia, Jefferson Davis, former Texas governor Francis R. Lubbock, and Confederate postmaster and temporary treasurer John H. Reagan were captured by Union forces. Davis had been forced to flee Richmond with his cabinet on April 2, and the Confederate government had eluded Union patrols in both North and South Carolina. After his capture, Texan John Reagan was imprisoned until December.

May 13, 1865: On this day, more than a month after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, the last land action of the Civil War took place at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville. The battle lasted four hours. Confederate casualties were a few dozen wounded. The federals lost 111 men and four officers, captured, and thirty men wounded or killed. Ironically, at the same time, the Confederate governors of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas were authorizing Confederate commander Kirby Smith to disband his armies and end the war.

May 17th, 1865: On this day, the last 1,200 Federal prisoners left Camp Ford, a Confederate prison camp located four miles northeast of Tyler, Texas. The Camp, named in honor of Col. John S. (Rip) Ford, originally opened in 1862 as a facility for training Confederate conscripts, but the Trans-Mississippi Department ordered the establishment of a prison camp there in July 1863; the notorious John Pelham Border became commandant in May 1864. About 6,000 prisoners were confined at Camp Ford over the two years of its existence, making it the largest Confederate prison camp west of the Mississippi River. Of this number 286 died there. The remains of the prison compound were destroyed in July 1865 by a detail of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

May 25, 1896: On this day, the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy met for the first time in Victoria. The United Daughters of the Confederacy was established in 1894 by the merger of state groups in Georgia, Missouri, and Tennessee. The Texas Division was organized by Kate Cabell Muse, who had earlier organized a local chapter in her hometown, Dallas. The Texas Division has been active in marking historic locations and holds annual memorial observances to remember not only Confederate Veterans, but veterans of all wars. The division formerly sponsored the Texas Confederate Home and the Confederate Woman's Home and each year awards thousands of dollars in scholarships to descendants of Confederate veterans. It also maintains the Texas Confederate Museum.



CSA GENERALS FROM TEXAS
GEN. LOUIS TREZEVANT WIGFALL
1816-1874



Louis Trezevant Wigfall was born near Edgefield, South Carolina, April 21, 1816. He was educated at the University of Virginia and South Carolina College, graduating from the latter in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. An intransigent secessionist as early as 1844, he moved to Marshall, Texas, in 1839, served in both houses of the legislature, and was elected in 1859 to the U S Senate. There he hurled defiance in the face of his Northern adversaries and was instrumental to the defeat of the Crittenden compromise to the issue of slave states. At all times he advocated the withdrawal of the Southern states and the formation of a Confederacy. He was finally expelled from the Senate on July 11, 1861.

He had meantime been present at the bombardment of Sumter while serving as an aide to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. He took upon himself to row out to the fort occupied by Union Gen. Anderson and demanded their surrender which made him something of a hero to the radicals, but astonished all thoughtful spectators considering he was not under orders and lacked any such authority. Already a member of the Provisional Congress, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Texas Infantry on August 28, 1861. Then on August 28, President appointed him brigadier general in the Provisional Army. For a time he commanded the famous Texas Brigade composed of the 1st, 4th, and 5th Texas Infantry along with 1st or 18th Georgia Infantry. Gen. Wigfall resigned his commission February 20, 1862, to take a seat in the Confederate Senate where he remained until the war's end during which time he fervently defended Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at every turn and tirelessly opposed President Jefferson Davis. He was "the man" to contact in any dispute with the central government in Richmond that could undermine Davis or his policies. He was, however, largely responsible for the bill that made Gen. Robert E. Lee the General in Chief of Confederate armies late in the war.

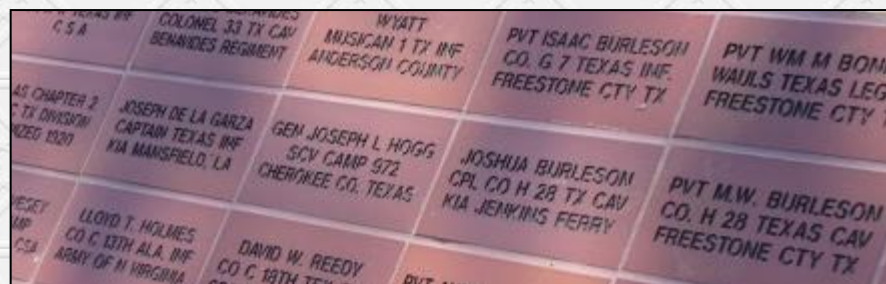
He escaped to England in 1865, he returned to the U. S. in 1872 and took up residence in Baltimore. Two years later he moved to Galveston, Texas, where he died on February 18, 1874, one month after his arrival. He is buried in the Episcopal Cemetery in Galveston.



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 Thursday of
Each Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.
Palestine Masonic Lodge
401 West Debard
Palestine, Texas

The lodge is located at the
intersection of North Queen and
West Debard Streets.