



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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JULY 2018

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



The June meeting was a great meeting which began with a good meal of pulled pork sandwiches and potato chips with all the other trimmings one could desire. Dessert was a Strawberry cake and I would like to thank my wife, Linda, for preparing it for us. The cake was both tasty and pretty. Many of the compatriots seemed to enjoy it, as most of it was eaten!

Our new meeting place (Commercial Bank of Texas) is great and free. We wish to support this bank every way we can.

Summer is a time for vacations and our

attendance was good even considering this fact.

A program on John H. Reagan, given by Gary Williams, was enjoyed by all. This was a very informative program.

An invitation was given to Gary to give another program soon on additional facts about John H.

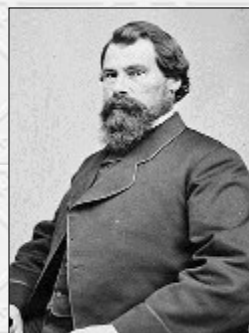
Reagan. Our Camp is named after John H.

Reagan who was Palestine's imminent founder and statesman. His history

before, during, and after the Civil War is an amazing story. Gary presented many facts and some insight into the character of

Reagan. Our camp is fortunate to have a historian like Gary Williams as a member.

The camp is growing! New members were sworn in at this meeting. Andrew Petty & Alton Moore are our



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

newest members. We are grateful they have seen fit to join us. Our mission is to honor our Confederate ancestors and to preserve the true history of the South and the Cause for which our ancestors fought during the War Between the States.

Richard Thornton

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Thursday of Each Month
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served
at each meeting.

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

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

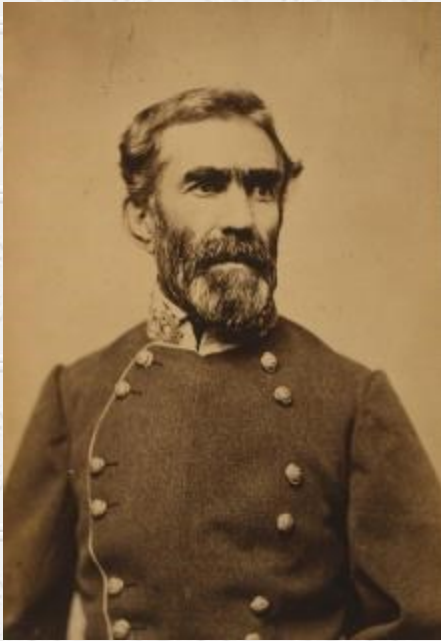
Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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General Braxton Bragg

Prayer List

- Forrest Bradberry—Camp Historian
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Reagan Camp Historian 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

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

July 19 - July Meeting

Aug 16 - August Meeting

Sept 20 - September Meeting

October 18—October 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.reaganstvcamp.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-



**NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN AT JULY MEETING
WE WELCOME ALTON MOORE & ANDREW PETTY
PHOTOS COURTESY OF JUDGE ADVOCATE STUART WHITAKER**

The Reagan Camp is proud to announce that Alton Moore and Andrew Petty were sworn in as members at the July meeting. Doug Smith swore them in, and Commander Richard Thornton presented them with their membership certificates.



Alton Moore

Andrew Petty





JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM THOUGHTS ON JOHN H. REAGAN BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 1



Reagan Camp Historian, Gary Williams, presented an excellent presentation for the July meeting entitled “Thoughts On John H. Reagan”. Reagan was an outstanding citizen who cared for everyone, including slaves, even though this is not what is being told by those who are ‘stirring the pot’ in today’s society. Gary gave many documented facts about the real John H.

Reagan. He has allowed us to publish his notes so that those who were unable to attend the meeting may also see the truth about this man who gave so much for his country.

“Thoughts On John H. Reagan”

John Henniger Reagan was born October 18, 1818 in Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee of moderately well-to-do parents. When he was eleven years old, his father suffered financial reverses and at thirteen his mother died, both of which forced him to forego an education. He apprenticed himself to a Major John Walker for \$9.00 a month to obtain money to continue his education at Boyd’s Creek Academy for two sessions. He returned to work earning enough money to attend Maryville Seminary for only two more sessions, ending his formal education.

In 1836, he was in Natchez, Mississippi, and had accepted a job on a farm owned by a brother of Governor Jackson. He was to manage a gang of slaves who were ill-fed. He resigned his \$500.00 a year job because the owner would not feed the slaves properly. In 1836 he realized that he had little chance of ever going to school, so he turned his attention to stories concerning the new Republic of Texas. He decided to investigate a future in Texas. Barely nineteen years of age, he entered East Texas May 29, 1839 at Myrick’s Crossing on the Sabine River. At that time East Texas was a wilderness occupied by roving bands of Indians. White settlers had begun to settle in East Texas and needed protection against the Indians. After an appeal to President Sam Houston, he built a fort in East Texas, which was named Fort Houston in honor of the President of the Republic of Texas.

In 1840, he became deputy surveyor of public lands in Nacogdoches County, which today covers ten East Texas counties. In 1842, he served as justice of the peace and captain of the militia in Nacogdoches County. In that year, he married Martha Muse which ended in 1844 with her death.

In 1844, he moved to what is now Kaufman; there drew up petitions to organize Henderson and Kaufman counties. At this time he made a study of the law without help from any lawyer. He stubbornly persisted in study until he earned a law license in 1847. In that year he was elected to the Texas House of Representatives.

In 1851, he became a citizen of Palestine and established a home with a law office in front on the old Rusk Road — now 900 East Lacy Street. In 1852, he was elected judge of the 9th Judicial District in Texas. From that time on, he was known as Judge Reagan to his many friends. (continued)



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
THOUGHTS ON JOHN H. REAGAN
BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 2**



On December 3, 1852, he married Edwina Moss Nelms, a petite dark-haired beauty from Virginia. Ben Proctor in his book *Not Without Honor* cited her influence on Reagan. “In her he found the love and affection he had long been without. From her he acquired social grace and poise that he had never known. Together they provide a Christian home for their four of six children; John Edwin, Edwina Moss, Bessie and Anna. There were two other children that died. July 23, 1863 Mrs. Reagan died in childbirth in Richmond, Virginia, the capitol of the Confederacy where Reagan was Postmaster General.”

In 1857, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Third Texas District and was reelected in 1859. In 1859, an incident occurred in his decision to make the race for the House of Representatives that illustrates Reagan was a man of high principle. When he entered the race, a committee from the /Democratic Party suggested that he maintain the office of District Judge while he ran for Congress in the event he was defeated for Congress. Reagan shook his head and said, “If I accept the nomination, the first paper I should write would be my resignation. I am unwilling to hold one office while campaigning for another. If I cannot enter public life as a patriot, I am always prepared to go into private life as an honest man.” And so he gave up his position as District Judge to run for Congress and won. This election in 1857 signaled many changes as well as great challenges in his life. Moving from rural East Texas to urban Washington, from stable District Judge to divisive House of Representatives brought increased responsibilities and new duties. Barely forty years of age, he “was powerfully built, heavy muscled, stocky, broad high cheek bones, sun-tanned, full, black beard k— symbolic of the frontier that seemed a mark of the spirit of rebellion. This spirit of rebellion could be translated into a man of strong convictions as reflected in his belief in state rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. Excerpts from some of his speeches illustrate these strong beliefs.

When he took the oath of office to the House of Representatives October 18, 1857, the threat of Civil War was evident. During the first few months of the session, he listened instead of talking. He needed to know the procedural rules of the House. Gradually he gained confidence in himself and an understanding of the most pressing problems before the 35th Congress. Most controversial was the request of Kansas for admission to the union, and, if admitted, whether it should be a free state or a slave state. Feelings on both sides were deep and the Representatives were divided between slave and free. Reagan had intense feelings and strong convictions on the Constitutional guarantee of rights of the southern states.

On March 10, 1858, he made a speech in the House of Representatives defending the rights of Kansas as a territory. The northern Congressmen argued the laws prohibiting the Southerner taking slaves into Kansas, the territory. It was Reagan’s contention that it was the right of the territory of Kansas, not the right of Congress, to determine whether slaves could be brought in to the territory. He strongly accused Congress of:

“Unconstitutional aggression of the North upon the rights of the Southern States, insisting that the territories belonged to all the states (referring to Kansas as a territory); and insisting on the right of the South to carry slaves into Kansas...” (continued on next page)



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
THOUGHTS ON JOHN H. REAGAN
BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 3**



In 1858, he made a speech in the 35th Congress that left no doubt of his attitude toward the National Government:

“I have been, and I trust am, as faithful an advocate of the doctrine of the rights of the South, and a strict construction of the Constitution, as any man in the country; and whenever aggression from any source, or from any cause, shall be made on any of the states, to strike down the rights of the states, or deprive the people of any of their liberties, I will unite with my people in any necessary movement to protect their rights from aggression.”

In 1860, he was reelected to the 36th Congress at which time slavery was the dominant issue. When he came to Congress, he was a Unionist, but he came to understand that the interests of the South were not safe in the Union. His speech on January 15, 1861 sets out clearly the reasons why he could not remain in Congress:

“The people of the South desired the perpetuation of the Union and the preservation of peace if these could be had under conditions which would maintain the rights of the States and of the people. Up to this time, I had been an ardent Unionist, denouncing all schemes and views favoring its disruption, whether they came from the North or the South. But when we were told that we must submit to the violation of the Constitution, the overthrow of the rights of the States and the destruction of three thousand million dollars worth of property in slaves — property recognized by the Constitution, Federal and State laws, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, — I could no longer agree to such a Union, and determined to join in any measure which might defeat it.”

With this speech, he resigned his seat in Congress and left Washington. “Thus did Reagan take leave of Washington and the Federal government. Whatever the future would be, his allegiance was to Texas, his destiny with the South.”

When Reagan left his seat in Congress in 1861 to return to Texas, he was convinced that the South would secede from the Union. Upon arrival in Austin, he was informed that he had been elected a delegate from Texas to the Southern convention meeting in Montgomery February 4, 1861. At this convention, Jefferson Davis was elected President and asked Reagan to be Postmaster General which he accepted March 6, 1861.

As Postmaster General Reagan had both good and bad luck. It was lucky for him that most of the officers in the United States Postal Department resigned and joined Reagan in organizing the Confederate Postal Department. They brought with them valuable records: appointment books that contained names of postmasters under contract in the South, the names and addresses of mail routes, names of the contractors carrying the mail, and contracts with railroad lines and steamboats that carried the mail. With all this information, he quickly put together an organization for delivering the mail in the South.

- Continued on the next page -



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
THOUGHTS ON JOHN H. REAGAN
BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 4**



His bad luck came as he implemented the organization. President Davis told him the department had to be self-supporting. This proved to be a big burden as the federal postal department had never paid its way. He convinced the Confederate Congress to raise rates, but this did not solve the money problem. Acute problems arose: undelivered mail, stealing money out of letters and slow delivery. The movement of soldiers, cargo, and ammunition interfered with mail delivery. Ad Reagan studied the problems, he found that two-thirds of the revenue received had gone to reimburse the railroads. Reagan then decided to meet with railroad executives. Thus begins his involvement with the railroads that will cover the remainder of his public life.

On April 16, 1861, he sent a letter to all railroad executives to meet him in Montgomery, Alabama, on April 26, to determine how costs of the railroad service could be reduced. On the appointed date, 35 representatives of the railroads came to Montgomery. Reagan explained his problem, appealed to their patriotism, and asked them to implement these proposals: to lower costs by having only one daily rate and to accept Confederate bonds as payment or part payment. The executives agreed to comply with these demands as long as the emergency existed.

The railroads in time wanted out of the agreement because of financial losses. They fought to raise rates and made every attempt to evade postal regulations. Reagan fought back with every means to force railroads to honor their agreement. This tug-of-war went on for many days, but Reagan stubbornly refused to allow them to break their agreement. Finally each railroad fell in line and by 1863 all were fulfilling their contracts.

“Yet against all opposition, against criticism and abuse, against weariness caused by never-ending demands of his position in war-time, against demoralizing realization that the Confederacy was being slowly, but ruthlessly devastated, Reagan stood unwaveringly performing his duty as best he could. To the end he remained loyal to the President, his people, and his new country.”

Governor Frank Lubbock of Texas defended Reagan in the troubles in the Post Office Department: “Judge Reagan, Postmaster General, has been a good deal abused. No man works harder.”

By early spring in 1865, President Davis knew that the defeat of the Confederacy was imminent. He realized that he and all his cabinet would be subject to capture and charged with treason. In an attempt to evade capture he and his entire cabinet decided to leave Richmond, Virginia and flee to safe havens. For a month, they hurried south hoping to reach Florida or maybe Mexico. On May 16, 1865, near Abbeville, South Carolina, Davis and Reagan were captured, charged with treason, stripped of belongings and sent to federal prison on May 24th. Reagan was sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor and Davis to Washington, D.C.

It was while in prison that his thoughts turned to what would happen to Texas and the South in defeat. He understood their hostility; likewise he knew that the North hated the South and was determined that slavery would never return. He could visualize the demands that the northern Congress would place upon the South as conditions for regaining citizenship and readmission to the United States. He decided to write a letter to his fellow Texans known as the Fort Warren Letter.

- Continued on the next page -



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
THOUGHTS ON JOHN H. REAGAN
BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 5**



In this letter written August 11, 1865, he advised Texans that they would have to make concessions to the North in order to avoid military government; that Texas was the same as a conquered nation; and that Texas would not be restored to the Union until they adopted a constitution that included the following:

“... accept the results of the war, acknowledge the extinction of slavery, admit the Negro to civil rights and permit him to vote with education and property qualifications, which meant accepting the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution.”

Whatever the inherent soundness of this letter, it failed to get support in Texas. The people were far from ready to accept such advice. A storm of protest and disapproval followed. They accused Reagan that while in the Northern prison, he had gone over to support freeing the slaves. Reagan was unaware of this response to his letter.

Meanwhile in October 1866, after spending 18 months in prison, Reagan was allowed to go to New York City to see a lawyer about heightening his parole that would allow him to go to Palestine to look after his motherless children. The second Mrs. Reagan had died July 1863 in Richmond in childbirth and neighbors in Palestine were taking care of his children. He went on to Washington to see President Johnson to ask for the money and files taken from him when imprisoned.

After the Ft. Warren letter was published in Texas, Governor Hamilton of Texas sensed trouble in the coming establishing of military government. He asked President Johnson to parole Reagan to allow him to return to Texas where it was hoped his influence and integrity of character would be useful in keeping peace in Texas. Johnson honored the request. It was only after Reagan arrived in Texas that he realized the Fort Warren let had been misunderstood and that he was in deep trouble with the people of Texas. Everywhere he went his name was an anathema. When people asked him to explain what he meant in the letter, his only reply was “there is nothing to explain.” He was shocked that the people thought that his imprisonment in the North had weakened his devotion to the South and his belief in Negro suffrage.

With great disappointment, he made his way to Palestine to find that his home and office on the Old Rusk Road had been destroyed during the war. Fortunately, before the war in 1860, he had bought Fort Houston 2 1/2 miles west of Palestine and 500 acres of land. He took his children there, began rebuilding the house and farming the land.

The Reagan Camp would like to thank Gary for the wonderful program on John H. Reagan. He gave a documented account into the true events that happened, and it was very informative.

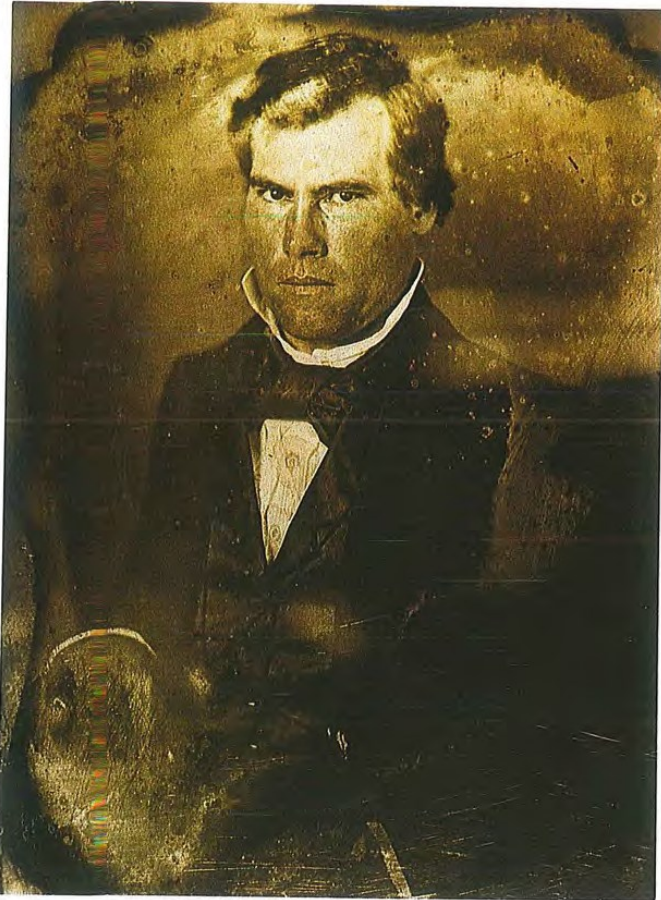
The following pages are an excerpt from “Irrepressible Conflict” which was written by Gary Williams.



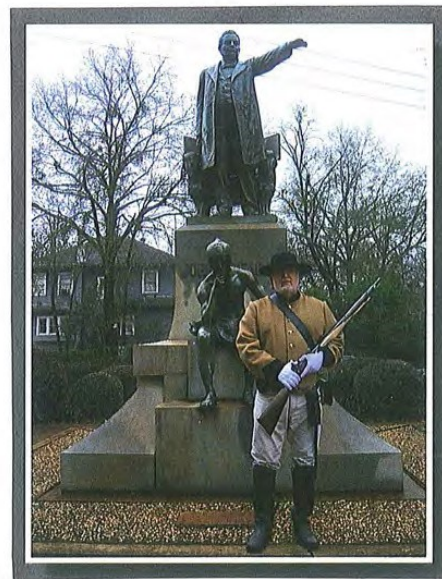
THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT
BY GARY WILLIAMS
PG 1



The Irrepressible Conflict



John H. Reagan
Eastern District of Texas
U.S. Congressman
Age 43 yrs.



Researched & Written by:
Gary A. Williams
2nd Lieutenant Commander
John H. Reagan Camp 2156



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT
BY GARY WILLIAMS
PG 2



The Irrepressible Conflict
In the words of John H. Reagan

In 1857, John H. Reagan, a Democrat, resigned his judicial position in Anderson County, Texas and once again took up the campaign trail. Reagan, barely forty years of age, was powerfully built and heavily muscled, stocky, broad high cheek bones and sun-tanned. He was symbolic of the frontier that seemed to mark his spirit and strong convictions as reflected in his belief in the states rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. Before him were months of sleepless nights, exhaustive travel, countless hours of speeches and debates. Reagan was a man of great physical strength and endurance and he was a powerful orator of considerable ability. After making his first speech on June 6, 1857 in Palestine – Reagan debated Lemuel D. Evans of the Know-Nothing party through thirty-six counties and 48 joint sessions presenting their views to the people of East Texas. ¹

Their speeches were long and their arguments bitter. Crowds flocked to hear them. During the debate at Jefferson, Texas the political conflict became dangerously close to gun play. Evans, taking offense to being exposed as a liar, jumped to his feet and drew his revolver. Reagan faced him squarely with his own pistol in hand said “Let us put up our six-shooters. I do not wish to kill you, nor do I wish to be killed. I intend to go to Congress and I am going there.” On August 3, 1857, the people of the Eastern District of Texas elected Mr. Reagan to the US House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. ²



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT
BY GARY WILLIAMS
PG 3



Washington City was a sprawling, rambling community along the Potomac river and was cold and damp in December of 1857. Northerners & Southerners believing in strength of numbers were determined to give added support to their representatives in the fierce struggle over slavery as the Thirty-Fifth Congress assembled. ³ Reagan arrives in Washington to take his seat in Congress amidst uncertainty, tension and turmoil within the nation. During the first few months of the session, he listened instead of talking. He needed to know the procedural rules of the House. Most controversial was the request of Kansas for admission to the union, and if admitted, whether it should be a free state or a slave state.

Abolitionist – minded industrialists formed the Emigrant Aid Society in Massachusetts to encourage antislavery settlers to relocate in Kansas. Boxes of Sharp's breech loading rifles, known as Beecher's Bibles, were sent by Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, New York to arm these new settlers. Beecher was the father of the little lady, Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, that started the big war as Lincoln is quoted for saying. At the same time, pro slavery factions flooded into the territory. Several thousand "Border Ruffians" came from neighboring Missouri and crossed into the Kansas territory to influence the voting. ⁴

Through the winter of 1855-1856, the Kansas controversy went back and forth between Free-Soilers and Slaveholders. Violent lashes became commonplace. Lynching's, murder and burnings replaced popular sovereignty. Lawrence, Kansas was heavily settled by Free-Soilers who harbored abolitionists, fugitive slaves and newspaper editors who were anti-slavery. On May 21, 1856 a mob of 300 border ruffians, calling itself a posse killed a man, wrecked the newspaper offices and burned homes. Four days



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 4



later, John Brown and four of his sons dragged five pro-slavery settlers from their homes and shot and butchered them to death in front of their families. ⁵ These actions simply provoked further retaliation whereas over two hundred people died over “Bleeding Kansas”. Kansas had become the violent epicenter of the slavery issue.

On March 10, 1858, Mr. Reagan made a speech in the House of Representatives defending the rights of Kansas as a territory. It was Reagan’s contention that it was the right of the territory of Kansas, not the right of Congress, to determine whether slaves could be brought into the territory. ⁶

Almost every member of Congress was armed with at least one pistol and a bowie knife. The atmosphere was caustic and laden with violence. Fights between members of Congress were commonplace and disputes threatened to engulf the House in blood. ⁷ Charles Sumner, a Senator from Massachusetts and a firm abolitionist, made a speech in Congress called “The Crime Against Kansas” in which he attacked slavery’s supporter’s in the Senate. He personally singled out Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Representative Preston Brooks, Butler’s nephew beat Sumner with a cane until he lay bloody and unconscious on the Senate floor.

Reagan was not in support of Southern fanaticism or of reopening the African slave trade. He was looking to the union as his anchor and was remaining loyal to the federal Constitution. He denounced abolitionists and southern firebrands alike as revolutionary doctrines because both claimed “rights superior” to the Constitution and the laws of the land. ⁸



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 5



In November of 1858 Washington was a turbulent scene and Congress was overcast with bitterness, fear and distrust. Sectional passions pervaded the halls and a wide range of opinion about American slavery was becoming more extreme. Standing at these opposite extremes were the uncompromising foes and supporters of slavery. Between them ranged those who desperately sought compromise, which were the vast majority of citizens, including John H. Reagan. Could the voices of moderation drown out the tirades of violent hostility? 9

In March of 1859 and after months of wrangle over every issue and sharp invectives and caustic remarks hurled between northern and southern legislators, any chance of compromise was at a standstill. The nation was headed toward a more feverish pitch. With very little accomplished – Congress adjourned. The 35th Congress had moved the nation a step closer to secession and war. Reagan feared that the end of the great experiment in democracy was near and that he would witness an irrepressible conflict between two civilizations – North & South. When Reagan returned to Texas he spoke of the grave perils confronting the nation. In speeches through his district he warns the people of troubled years ahead. 10

On the night of October 10, 1859 John Brown, backed with the clandestine support of Northern abolitionists called the “Secret Six”, raided the government armory and arsenal at Harper’s Ferry Western Virginia. One of the secret supporters who had sent money and weapons was Samuel G. Howe, a wealthy physician, whose wife, Julia Ward Howe, would later write “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”. Brown’s plan was to arm freed slaves and to lead an uprising throughout the South, put an end to slavery and



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 6



set up a free black state in the Appalachians. Ironically, the first civilian killed by Brown's men was a free black man. ¹¹

In Washington, the rumors flew that thousands of men were involved in a slave uprising. It was over quickly. Wounded by a sword, Brown and his remaining men were captured and later charged with murder, treason and inciting insurrection. A company of US marines, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee and accompanied by his student at West Point, cavalry officer James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart were in charge of capturing John Brown and stopping his terrorists plan. The trial began ten days after the raid and John Brown and his men would hang. Brown was executed December 2, 1859. Witness to the hanging included a group of students from Virginia Military Institute and their instructor, Thomas Jackson, a West Point graduate and Mexican War veteran, Virginia secessionist Edmund Ruffin and an actor named John Wilkes Booth. ¹²

John Brown viewed himself as a martyr or even a saint. (What would Mr. Brown have done with a U-Haul Truck and explosives or a road side bomb?) He was a fanatic bent on death and destruction. His death would only harden battle lines between abolitionist and slaveholder. Fears of massive conspiracies and slave revolts and the adulation given to Brown's death by the North was another nail in the coffin of moderation and further moved the South down the road to secession.

The Northern people, instead of condemning the dreadful crimes of Brown, in a number of instances draped their churches in mourning and spoke of him in reverence; showing their approval of this treasonable and revolutionary invasion of the South. That could only mean that the agitation must go on until the people of the non-slave holding States could secure the abolition of slavery by unconstitutional means; for there was no



THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BY GARY WILLIAMS PG 7



other way by which their purposes could be accomplished. ¹³ Abraham Lincoln, who in time would become President, declared that the “country could not remain half free and half slave”.

According to John H. Reagan’s memoirs published in 1906, he believes the foremost cause of secession and war, was slavery. Reagan clearly states his views and history of slavery in the United States. He was certain that the institution of slavery had legal status Under the Constitution prior to the War Between the States. Reagan portrays the North as deadly hostile to the rights, property and citizens of the South. He represents the estimated value of slaves before the war to be worth Three Thousand Million Dollars (\$3,000,000,000.00). Now combine their worth with the value of their labor and it was an enormous economic situation. John H. Reagan never owned a slave but would defend the rights of others to do so under the protection of the Constitution.

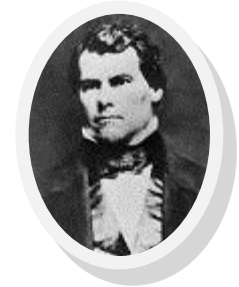




JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 JULY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



July 1, 1852--- Circular printed about the need for railroad in Texas; to the people of Texas from John H. Reagan, Wm. Alexander & A.E. McClure, all of Anderson County.



July 4, 1849--Democratic .Convention held in Palestine; John H. Reagan running for State Senate.



July 23, 1878-- John H. Reagan refused Democratic nomination for Texas Governorship in order to continue work on Interstate Commerce Bill in US Congress.

Other important Dates



July 6, 1911-- Dedication of John H. Reagan Monument sculpted by P. Coppini.

July 6 1967-- Marker placed by Anderson County Historical Commission and the John Reagan Chapter UDC at base of Reagan Monument in Palestine's Reagan Park.

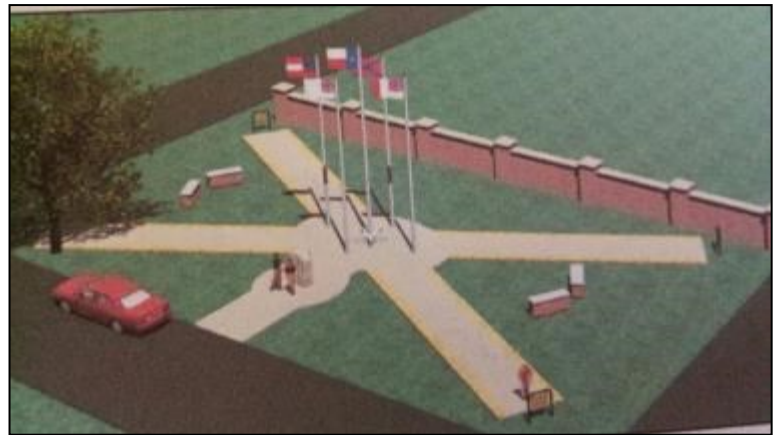




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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.



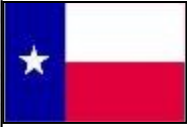
SAMUEL R. CORN CO B 33RD ALA. INF CSA	PVT. DAVID A. BRAY CO H 34TH GA. INF CSA	O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178 - SCV WAXAHACHE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTUS W DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	WILLIAM A LOYD 30TH TEXAS CAVALRY COMPANY F PRIVATE	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B /7TH GA REGT	ROGER O. MILLS CHAPTER 2466 UDC
PVT. JOHN LAND 54TH GA. INF CO H RUSSELL GUARDS	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B 7TH GA REGT	PVT THOMAS M. LORD CO L MARTIN-HOWELL G & 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 CLAY PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR
JULY



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>1 July, 1855 - to wife Any one can insist, but the wise alone know how to desist.</p>	<p>2 July - to Fitzhugh You know the interest I take in your prosperity & advancement, which cannot be assured without earnest attention to your business on your part.</p>	<p>3 July—to wounded Union soldier at Gettysburg. My son, I hope you will soon be well.</p>	<p>4 July, 1863—on Gettysburg - It is all my fault, I thought my men were invincible</p>	<p>5 July 1864—to Mildred I want to see you all very much. I think of you, long for you, pray for you. It is all I can do. Think sometimes of your devoted father.</p>	<p>6 undated - to Jeff Davis I have no complaints to make of any one but myself</p>	<p>7 July, 1863 - to wife I have heard with great grief Fitzhugh has been captured. We must bear this additional affliction with fortitude & resignation.</p>
<p>8 July, 1849 - to wife It is so difficult to regulate your conduct. Man's nature is so selfish, so weak, every feeling & every passion urging him to folly, excess & sin.</p>	<p>9 undated - Practice self-denial and self control, as well as the strictest economy in all financial matters.</p>	<p>10 undated - to Rooney Let us all so live that we may be united in that world where there is no more separation, & where sorrow & pain never come.</p>	<p>11 undated - Above all, [the teacher] must be uniform, consistent, firm & kind in his conduct & teach more by acts than by ends.</p>	<p>12 July, 1863 - to wife We must expect to endure every injury our enemies can inflict upon us. Their conduct is not dictated by kindness or love. But I do not think we should follow their example.</p>	<p>13 July, 1863 - to Jeff Davis No one is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire.</p>	<p>14 July, 1863 - to Jeff Davis The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, & in many instances, proper.</p>
<p>15 July 1863 - to wife We must implore the forgiveness of God for our sins, & the continuance of His blessings. There is nothing by His almighty power that can sustain us.</p>	<p>16 undated - to Carter My pay seems to decrease as my children increase.</p>	<p>17 July, 1867 - If it is true as taught by history, that greatness rests upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the fountain & support of virtue.</p>	<p>18 July, 1862 - to Jeff Davis The whole division takes tone from its commander.</p>	<p>19 undated - The teacher should be the example to the pupil.</p>	<p>20 undated - Should the pupils be trained in obedience, reverence & truthfulness, & be convinced they are noble the main object will have been attained.</p>	<p>21 July, 1861 - to wife All my thoughts & strength are given to the cause to which my life, be it long or short, will be devoted.</p>
<p>22 undated - [The teacher] should aim at the highest attainable proficiency & not at pleasing mediocrity.</p>	<p>23 undated - [The teacher] must study the character & disposition of his pupils & adapt his course of discipline to their peculiarities.</p>	<p>24 undated - We have no printed rules. We have buy one rule here [Washington College] & it is that every student must be a gentleman.</p>	<p>25 July, 1869 - to wife May God bless us all & preserve us for the time when we too, must part, the one from the other, which is now close at hand.</p>	<p>26 July, 1863 - to wife How I long & pray that God may pardon my many & long standing sins & once more gather around me you & my children before I go hence & be no more seen.</p>	<p>27 July, 1863 - to Mildred May God bless you my daughter, strew your path with happiness, & finally gather you & all of us to His mansions of bliss in heaven, is my daily & hourly prayer!</p>	<p>28 July, 1862 - to Mildred I cannot see what you are proud of & advise you against all such feelings for you know what is said in that good book about a proud spirit.</p>
<p>29 July, 1863 - You must endeavor to enjoy the pleasure of doing good. That is all that makes life valuable.</p>	<p>30 undated - I do not care for display.</p>	<p>31 undated - Its duties [teaching] require love & comprehensive preparation, it should be regarded as among the most honourable & important professions.</p>				



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JUNE



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

July 2, 1863 On this day in 1863, Hood's Texas Brigade became a major participant in the battle of Gettysburg. The brigade had been organized in 1861 in Richmond, Virginia. It was composed of the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Infantry regiments, the only Texas troops to fight in the Eastern Theater. Col. John Bell Hood had been commander of the Fourth. On July 2, 1863, the brigade led the assault at Devils Den and Little Round Top, the crucial action of the second day of the battle. A soldier of the First Texas called the assault on Devil's Den "one of the wildest, fiercest struggles of the war." After routing the Union forces at the Devil's Den, however, the brigade was unable to capture Little Round Top. A thirty-five-foot monument to the men of Hood's Texas Brigade stands on the south drive of the Capitol in Austin.

July 22, 1861 On this day in 1861, Confederate General Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. died from wounds received at the first battle of Manassas (or Bull Run). Bee's family had been very active in the government of the Republic of Texas. His father, Barnard Bee Sr., moved the family from South Carolina to Texas in 1836. The elder Bee's offices included secretary of state in the administrations of David G. Burnet and Lirabeau B. Lamar and secretary of war under Sam Houston. Hamilton P. Bee, brother to Barnard Jr., served as secretary for the commission that established the boundary between the Republic of Texas and the united States. Hamilton later fought in the Mexican War and served in the Texas legislature before achieving the rank of Confederate brigadier general during the Civil War. Barnard Bee Jr., a West point graduate and Mexican War veteran, was appointed brigadier general in the Confederate Army and assigned to command a brigade in Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard's Army of Virginia at Manassas Junction. It was there on July 21, 1861, where his soldiers suffered the brunt of the federal attack on the Confederate left wing. In an effort to encourage his men, Bee cried, "Rally behind the Virginians! There stands Jackson like a stonewall!" Bee's colleague Thomas Jonathan Jackson was forever known as "Stonewall."

July 24, 1861 On this day, Lt. Col. John Robert Baylor led 300 men of the Confederate Second Texas Mounted Rifles in an assault on Union forces under Maj. Isaac Lynde at Fort Fillmore, Arizona. Baylor was under orders to occupy a chain of forts protecting the overland route between Fort Clark and Fort Bliss. He entered the nearby town of Mesilla that night. The next morning Lynde ordered an artillery attack on Mesilla, but after three of his men were killed and six wounded, he withdrew. Learning that Baylor had requested artillery from Ft Bliss, Lynde abandoned the fort the night of July 26. The next day, Baylor gave chase. The Confederates rode into Lynde's camp in the early afternoon, and Lynde surrendered his force of 492 men. Baylor proclaimed Arizona Territory, C.S.A., and named himself governor. He remained there until the spring of 1862. The victory at Mesilla was one of the Civil War's early and surprising Confederate successes.

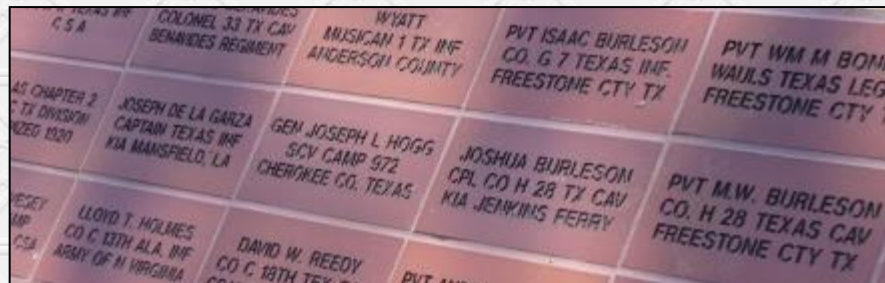
July 30, 1867 On this day, James Webb Throckmorton, first governor of Texas after the Civil War, was removed from office for being an "impediment to Reconstruction" on the grounds that the state of Texas did not support the Fourteenth Amendment, he refused to support it himself. He declined to increase protection for former slaves and to advocate Radical Republican policies. This "Tennessean by birth [and] Texan by Adoption" was a physician and politician who had a long and distinguished record of service to the state, the united States, and the Confederacy. He died at McKinney on April 21, 1894.



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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Please visit our website @

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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

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

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

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

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

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

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Thursday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.

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

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