



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 3

MARCH 2019

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

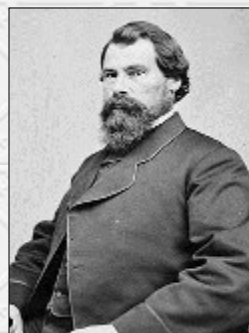


Spring has arrived in Texas, and the plants and trees are starting to get green and show their new life. It is always a great reminder that although things may get gloomy and dreary for a while, there is always better days ahead.

I think the same can be said about the SCV when it comes to the negativity and one-sided reporting that comes from the news media and groups that don't really know (or care) about the true history of the War of Northern Aggression. These groups are getting all kinds of media attention that is calling for the removal of anything that reminds people of the War of Northern Aggression in which our ancestors fought and gave their all for the cause of southern

states rights. They did so for the future of their families and the desire to have a life of freedom from government control. When the youth of our country is no longer taught the truth about the war, then they will not know the sacrifices that were made nor the true reason the war was fought.

Major General Patrick R. Cleburne said it right in January 1864 when he said, "Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy: that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers: will learn from Northern school books their version of the War: will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision." It is easy to see that those things which General Cleburne warned about are taking place right before our eyes.



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

As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we need to ensure that we are always ready to stand firm in defending the truth about why our ancestors fought. It may not be easy at times, but it is the right thing to do.

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served
at each meeting.

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

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

April 2019 - Andrew Petty
 May 2019 - Charles Steen
 June 2019 - Marc Robinson
 July 2019 - Dwight Franklin
 August 2019 - Andrew Harris

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- 2nd Lt Commander Calvin Nicholson
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Past 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 Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room.

Tuesday April 16 — April Meeting

Tuesday May 14 — May Meeting

Tuesday June 18 — June 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-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP MARCH MEETING MARCH 19, 2019



The Reagan Camp March meeting was held on Tuesday, March 19th in the Commercial Bank of Texas banquet room. We only had 7 in attendance at this month's meeting. We think this is a combination of recently changing our meeting date from the 3rd Thursday of each month to the 3rd Tuesday, and also from the change to Daylight Savings Time, which makes 6:30pm seem so much earlier.

Those who were able to make the meeting had a good time eating together and joining in with the historical program of trivia of the war between the States. We appreciate Richard Thornton and his wife for providing the casserole and the chocolate cake; Doug Smith for bringing Ica Cream; and Dwight Franklin for the Pinto beans and cornbread. Our next meeting will be held on April 16th at 6:30pm. We hope to see you there.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM
TRIVIAL ABOUT THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES**



The Civil War profoundly shaped the United States as we know it today. Nevertheless, the war remains one of the most misunderstood events in American history. At the March meeting, the historical program focused on looking at basic facts that everyone needs to know about America's struggle during the War Between the States. Listed below are some of the topics and information that was discussed during the program.

The Civil War lasted from 1861 until 1865. Although some call it the "Civil War", there was nothing "civil" about it. The war was fought between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, which was a collection of eleven southern states that left the Union in 1860 and 1861 and formed their own country in order to have states rights.

Jefferson Davis, a former U.S. Senator and Secretary of War, was appointed President of the Confederate States of America. The southern states felt that the northern states were not adhering to the constitution and also felt they were being mistreated by the northern states. They succeeded from the Union. The United States thought that the southern states were wrong to leave the Union and initiated a war that raged across the country for four years. The war ended in 1865.

Before the United States was formed, many different civilizations existed on the American continent. Native Americans have lived in North America for more than 12,000 years. Around 400 years ago, people from the Netherlands, England, Spain, and France arrived in North America and began to establish small, independent colonies. These different civilizations traded, mixed, and fought with each other. In 1789, they united and formed a common government based on an agreement known as the Constitution. Many considered the Constitution to be a non-binding agreement: they believed that the different civilizations, now called "states," could leave the common government at any time they chose.

The war began when Southern Troops bombarded Fort Sumter, South Carolina. When the southern states seceded from the Union, there were still a few forts on southern soil that were manned by United States soldiers. Rather than surrender the forts, President Lincoln attempted to resupply the soldiers by sea. The Confederacy learned of Lincoln's plans and demanded that the forts surrender under threat of force. When the U.S. soldiers refused, South Carolinians launched a bombardment of Fort Sumter in the Charleston harbor. After a 34-hour battle, the soldiers inside the fort surrendered to the Confederates. Legions of men from north and south joined with their leaders to protect their interests.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM
TRIVIAL ABOUT THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES**



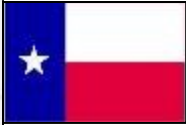
The North had more men and war materials than the South. At the beginning of the war, 22 million people lived in the North and 9 million people (4 million of whom were slaves) lived in the South. The North also had more money, more factories, more horses, more railroads, and more food. These advantages made the United States much more powerful than the Confederate States. However, the Confederates were fighting defensively and their soldiers and generals frequently proved to be more skilled than their northern counterparts, allowing them to mount a stubborn resistance to the United States.

The bloodiest battle of the war was the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Civil War devastated the Confederate states. The presence of vast armies throughout the countryside meant that livestock, crops, and other staples were consumed very quickly. In an effort to gather fresh supplies and intimidate the United States, Confederate General Robert E. Lee launched a daring invasion of the North in the summer of 1863. He was defeated by Union General George G. Meade in a three-day battle near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania that left nearly 52,000 men killed, wounded, or missing in action. Many historians mark the Battle of Gettysburg as the “turning point” in the Civil War when the South began to lose. After the battle, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which expressed firm commitment to preserving the Union and became one of the most famous speeches in American history.

After four years of conflict, the last major Confederate armies surrendered to the United States in April of 1865. The war bankrupted the South, left its roads, farms, and factories in ruins, and all but wiped out an entire generation of men. More than 620,000 men died in the Civil War, more than any other war in American history. The southern states were occupied by Union soldiers, rebuilt, and gradually re-admitted to the United States over the course of twenty difficult years known as the Reconstruction Era.

After the war was over, the Constitution was amended to free the slaves, to assure “equal protection under the law” for American citizens, and to grant black men the right to vote. During the war, Abraham Lincoln freed some slaves and allowed freedmen to join the Union Army. It was clear to many that it was only a matter of time before slavery was fully abolished. As the war drew to a close, but before the southern states were re-admitted to the United States, the northern states added the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, the 14th Amendment guaranteed that citizens would receive “equal protection under the law,” and the 15th Amendment granted black men the right to vote. The 14th Amendment has played an ongoing role in American society as different groups of citizens continue to lobby for equal treatment by the government.

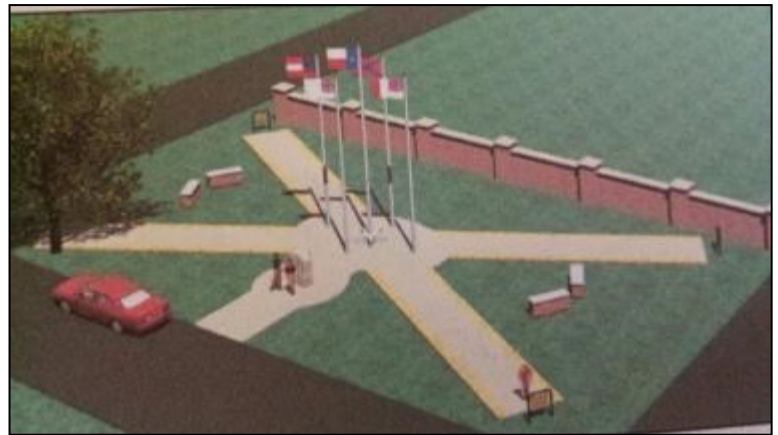
Many Civil War battlefields are threatened by development. The United States government has identified 384 battles that had a significant impact on the larger war. Many of these battlefields have been developed—turned into shopping malls, pizza parlors, housing developments, etc.—and many more are threatened by development. Since the end of the Civil War, veterans and other citizens have struggled to preserve the fields on which Americans fought and died. The Civil War Trust and its partners have preserved tens of thousands of acres of battlefield land.



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

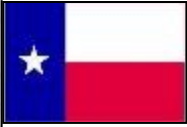


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



MARCH 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 1864 Kilpatrick's raid goes awry as troops and horses succumb to fatigue.	2 1863: Much of East Coast digs out after crippling snowstorm.
3 1865: 38th U.S. Congress meets for the final time to outline aid for displaced African Americans.	4 1865: Lincoln delivers his greatest speech, a 750 word second inaugural address.	5 1864: CSA government demands half of all space on blockade runners.	6 1865: Clara Baron attends Lincoln's inaugural ball at the White House	7 1862: Largest battle west of the Mississippi continues at Pea Ridge, Ar.	8 1865: Sherman enters North Carolina, having advanced some 350 miles through the Deep South.	9 1862: Modern naval warfare begins as ironclads clash off Virginia coast.
10 1809: U.S. Navy Admiral David Porter is born.	11 1861: Confederate Congress adopts constitution that specifically allows slavery.	12 1864: Admiral Porter leads a fleet of 13 ironclads into the Red River.	13 1865: President Davis signs law allowing African Americans to carry arms for Confederacy.	14 1865: African Americans seen in Richmond for the first time in soldier uniforms.	15 1866 Texas repeals the actions of the Secessionist Convention	16 1861: Robert E. Lee promoted by Lincoln to colonel of U.S. 1st Cavalry.
17 1862: McClellan's army begins its deployment to Fort Monroe on Virginia's Peninsula.	18 1861: In Texas, war hero Sam Houston refuses to take oath of allegiance to Confederacy.	19 1865: Heavy fighting erupts around Raleigh, NC, near the Harper House.	20 1865: Battle of Bentonville continues to rage outside Raleigh.	21, 1864 Abe Lincoln signs legislation allowing Nevada & Colorado to become states even though they don't meet requirements	22 1864: After a wet snowfall, Confederate soldiers enjoy a huge snowball fight in Richmond.	23 1862: Stonewall Jackson opens famous Valley Campaign outside Winchester, Va.
24 1863: The last attempt to take Vicksburg, Ms, by water fails.	25 1865: In his last assault of the war, Lee attacks Union lines at Fort Stedman, Va.	26 1863: West Virginia voters approve gradual emancipation of slaves.	27 1865: Lincoln meets with Grant, Sherman, and Porter on riverboat to discuss war's ending.	28 1862: Battle of Glorieta Pass rages near Santa Fe, New Mexico	29, 1861 Mississippi ratifies the Confederate Constitution	30 1865: In pouring rain, U.S. forces probe Lee's fatally overstretched lines.
31 1862: Lincoln meddles with McClellan and recalls some 15,000 troops to defend Washington.						



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MARCH

From the Texas State Historical Association



March 1, 1861: Texas accepted as a state by the provisional government of the Confederate States of America.

March 2, 1861: Texas Secessionist Convention reconvenes.

March 5, 1861: Texas secessionist convention accepts Confederate statehood.

March 11, 1846: U.S. Troops move into disputed land between Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers.

March 28, 1864: Civil War guerrilla leader William Quantrill was arrested by Confederate forces in Bonham, Texas. The Ohio native, wanted for murder in Utah by 1860, collected a group of renegades in the Kansas-Missouri area at the beginning of the Civil War. He fought with Confederate forces at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August 1861 but soon thereafter began irregular independent operations. Quantrill and his band attacked Union camps, patrols, and settlements. While Union authorities declared him and outlaw, Quantrill eventually held the rank of colonel in the Confederate forces. After his infamous sack of Lawrence, Kansas, and the massacre of Union prisoners at Baxter Springs, Quantrill and his men fled to Texas in October of 1863. There he quarreled with his associate, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson, and his band preyed on the citizens of Fannin and Grayson counties. Acts of violence proliferated so much that regular confederate forces had to be assigned to protect residents from the activities of the irregular Confederate forces, and Gen. Henry McCulloch determined to rid North Texas of Quantrill's influence. On March 28, 1864, when Quantrill appeared at Bonham as requested, McCulloch had him arrested on the charge of ordering the murder of a Confederate major. Quantrill escaped that day and returned to his camp near Sherman, pursued by more than 300 state and Confederate troops. He and his men crossed the Red River into Indian Territory. Except for a brief return in May, Quantrill's activities in Texas were at an end. Quantrill was killed by Union forces at the very end of the war.

March 31, 1861: General John Bankhead Magruder reassigned from Arkansas to Texas.

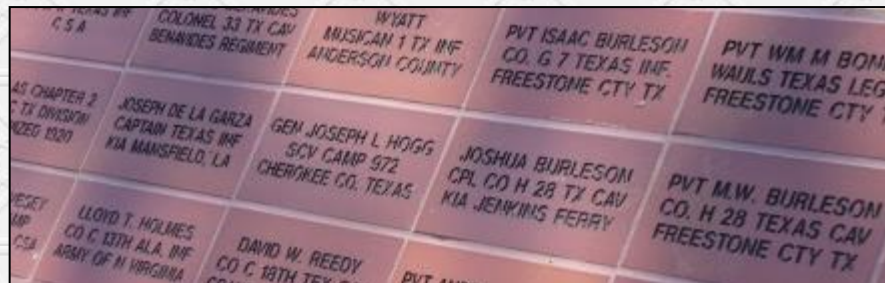




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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 Tuesday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.

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