



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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SEPTEMBER 2019

Commander's Dispatch

Our September meeting was well attended and we added a new member. We also received new members on transfers from other camps. Our Camp is growing and we all feel "the more the merrier"!

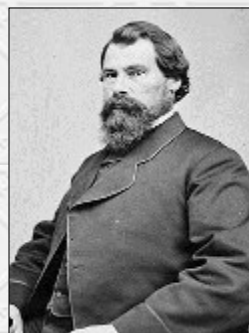
This September, as in the preceding September, compatriot Andrew Petty gave a great program. We have learned that Andrew is an excellent storyteller and he reinforced that impression. His program was a scientific study of the friendly fire that killed Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson. Andrew presented the evidence that the moonlight silhouetted Stonewall Jackson and made him an easy target. The compatriots enjoyed Andrew's presentation and give him a lively ovation at the end of the program.

Our meal was rice and chicken casserole along with beans and cornbread. We enjoyed chocolate brownies and Blue Bell for

desert. There was food in abundance! Thanks to Dwight and David Franklin and my wife for preparing our meal.

Our camp built and maintains the Confederate Plaza in Palestine. You should encourage all to visit the plaza. It honors our Confederate ancestors and recognizes the valor of the southern soldier. We still have ample room to include a brick with your ancestor's name. Contact Dan Dyer our adjunct for information on purchasing a brick.

If you meet some with an interest in the history of the Civil war, please invite them to our meetings. If you know someone who desires to do research on their confederate ancestor please send them to us. We have compatriots who would be happy to assist in their search.



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

We meet at 6:30 PM the Third Tuesday of each month at the Commercial Bank of Texas, corner of Lacy and Mallard in Palestine.

Richard Thornton



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.

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Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

Sept 2019 -	Richard Thornton
Oct 2019 -	Alton Moore
Nov. 2019 -	Dan Dyer
Dec 2019 -	Dan Dyer
Jan 2020 -	Randy Huffman
Feb 2020 -	Randy Huffman
March 2020 -	Calvin Nicholson
April 2020 -	Andrew Petty
May 2020 -	David Franklin
June 2020 -	Marc Robinson
July 2020 -	Dwight Franklin

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Toni Ray (wife of past comdr Rudy Ray)
- Compatriot Vernon Holliman
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- 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 August 20—August Meeting
Program by Calvin Nicholson (part 2)**

**Tuesday September 16 - September Meeting
Program by Andrew Petty**



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.reagancvcamp.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 REMEMBERING DOLLYE SHERIDAN JEFFUS



On September 15, 2019, long-time Davis-Reagan UDC President, Dollye Sheridan Jeffus passed away after a courageous battle with a long term illness. Dollye was a history buff who knew more about the War of Northern Aggression than almost anyone. She wasn't afraid to stand up for her Confederate ancestors or the other brave soldiers who were willing to give their lives for the cause, and there was no better friend to the John H. Reagan Camp than Dollye Jeffus. She was proud of her Confederate heritage, and she was proud to work to protect it. Dollye was particularly proud to be a descendant of Colonel A.T. Rainey of the 1st Texas Infantry, and was especially proud when a ceremony was held at his grave in honor of him.

Dollye was a member of the Davis/Reagan Chapter 2292 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy for over 50 years. She served many years as the president of the chapter. She worked very hard to honor our Confederate ancestors and to educate the younger generation about the true facts of the War of Northern Aggression. She was a great friend to the John H. Reagan Camp.

We will miss our friend, but we will have wonderful memories of her for as long as we live. She was a person who not only lived a long life, but one who made a difference in the lives of others. She will be missed, but she will never be forgotten. We Love You Dollye.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP REMEMBERING DOLLYE SHERIDAN JEFFUS





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP REMEMBERING DOLLYE SHERIDAN JEFFUS

There was a packed house at Rhone Funeral Home for Dollye's funeral with friends from far and wide coming to pay their respects. Paul Gramling Jr. (SCV Commander-In-Chief) even came to Palestine to attend her funeral! Dollye's casket had the 2nd National Flag (made by Preston Furlow) draped over it. She had compatriots from the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and family members speak, and they all expressed how much Dollye will be missed. The SCV honor guard fired a musket volley for her at the cemetery at the conclusion of the service there. Below are some photographs of the funeral service for those who were unable to attend.



Flowers
were placed
on the grave
of Dollye's
Great
Grandfather
Colonel
A.T.
Rainey.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP REMEMBERING DOLLYE SHERIDAN JEFFUS



Dollye Sheridan Jeffus, age 78, of Elkhart, entered eternal rest on Sunday Morning, the 15th day of September, 2019. She was born on the 10th day of October, 1940, in Elkhart, Texas, to William Ernest Sheridan and Myrtle Rainey Sheridan.

Dollye was a true daughter of the South, who loved her family, friends and Southern heritage. She was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy since 1977, and served as President of the Davis-Reagan Chapter for many years. She was very proud to be the great-granddaughter of Col. A. T. Rainey of the 1st Texas Infantry. She was an expert when it came to history of the War Between the States and her family tree, and there were many times when friends and family asked her questions when looking for information. But the family that she was the most proud of was her four children. She loved them dearly. Dollye was a devoted mother to her children and wore many hats while raising them; some of these were serving as a room mother, scout leader, or anything else that would help her children as they grew up. She never wanted them to be left out when it came to being able to succeed. Dollye was a member of the Crockett Road Church of Christ and before retiring, worked at the Texas Animal Health Commission as a laboratory supervisor.

She is preceded in death by her parents, William and Myrtle Sheridan; husband, "Brad" Kenneth Jeffus; half-sister, Joan Sheridan Wright; and two brothers, John Sidney Sheridan and Jake Rainey Sheridan.



Dollye is survived by her children, Kerry Don Barnhart and Amye, John Brent Barnhart, William Scott Barnhart, Melissa Barnhart Johnston and Russell; brothers, Jerry William Sheridan and Jim Don Sheridan; grandchildren, Bailey Johnston Glynn and Chris, Hunter Lee Johnston and Jessica, Joseph Barnhart; great-grandchildren, Logan Jacob Glynn, Liam Eli Johnston and Oliver Wayne Johnston. She is also survived by numerous nieces, nephews and a host of friends.

Friends are cordially invited to visit with the family and share memories from five o'clock until seven o'clock in the evening on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 2019, in the Parlor and Reflection Room of Rhone Funeral Home.

A funeral service and celebration of Dollye's life is to be conducted at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday, the 19th day of September, 2019, in the Rhone Memorial Chapel with Dan Manuel, Rod Skelton, David Franklin and Russell Johnston officiating. Interment will follow in Pilgrim Cemetery.

Those honored to serve as pallbearers will be members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Honorary pallbearers will be her grandsons.

Funeral services for Dollye Sheridan Jeffus are in care of Rhone Funeral Home, 3900 S. State Highway 19, Palestine, Texas.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP THE END OF A GENERATION LAST "REAL SON" PASSES AWAY



Compatriot Calvin Robertson Crane
Real Son of James Antony Crane
Ringgold Battery, Company B, Virginia Light Artillery

Compatriot CALVIN ROBERTSON CRANE, of Roanoke, VA, went home to be with Lord on Sunday, September 15, 2019. He was 102 years old. Compatriot Crane was the last-known living "Real Son" of a Confederate Veteran. He was the son of James Antony Crane and was living at the Veteran Affairs Medical Center in Salem, Virginia. Calvin's father fought in the War Between the States. He was only a year old when his father died. Because he really never got to know his dad, Calvin Crane said most of his memory of his dad was just what he had been told by other family members. He recalled they mostly talked about how he loved to hunt. Calvin was very pleased that he inherited his daddy's shotgun.

Calvin was the youngest of the five children of James and Annie Crane, who married around the turn of the 20th century when James was in his 50s and Annie was about 18. James was a widower who served during the war with the Ringgold Battery, Company B, 13th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery. He had 16 children by his first marriage. Annie was an orphan who was taken in by a farm family outside Danville. She and James eloped across the North Carolina line to marry.

The Crane family lived on a farm near White Oak Mountain outside Danville, but after James Crane's death, the family had to move into the city in order for Calvin's mother to take a job working at the Dan River Mills. She would leave for work before dawn, leaving her youngest son in the care of his oldest sister, and often return home after dark when she would tend her garden to put food on the table. Despite her hard work, times were difficult for the family before and during the Great Depression.

Crane served in World War II, spending part of his time in North Africa. He proved that the same spirit that animated his father to defend freedom during the 1860's loved on in him. Back home, he scrambled to find work, moving to Roanoke to take a job with an uncle in the dry-cleaning business. He eventually worked in roofing, the sheet metal business, and at a foundry before landing the job from which he would retire in the maintenance department of the Roanoke post office. He was a member of the Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326, SCV.



To the left is a picture of Calvin Crane, the last known "Real Son" of a Confederate Soldier. In the background is his father, James Anthony Crane, who was in Company B of the 13th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP SEPTEMBER MEETING



The September John H. Reagan Camp meeting was held at the Commercial Bank of Texas on September 17, 2019 in their banquet room. We had 17 in attendance at the meeting, and had a great time visiting and meeting together. Our meal was chicken and rice casserole, new potatoes and onions, pinto beans and cornbread, and chocolate cake with Blue Bell Ice Cream. It was delicious! We appreciate all those who brought food for the meal. This was a great meeting. We had a new member sworn into office and heard a great historical program by Andrew Petty. Our next meeting will be held on October 15th at the Commercial Bank of Texas. Please make plans to be there and bring a friend.





“A BAD MOON ON THE RISE: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDING OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON” BY ANDREW PETTY



Andrew Petty brought the Reagan Camp a very interesting and detailed program on the death of Stonewall Jackson entitled “Bad Moon On The Rise: A Re-Examination of the Wounding of Confederate General Thomas Edward “Stonewall” Jackson”. Andrew has allowed us to print his notes so that those who were unable to attend can read about this interesting event.



Bad Moon on the Rise: A Re-Examination of the Wounding of Confederate General Thomas Edward “Stonewall” Jackson

The battle of Chancellorsville has been regarded as one of the Confederacy’s greatest strategic victories of the Civil War. General Robert E. Lee, already outnumbered more than two to one by his Union counterpart Joseph Hooker, brilliantly opted to split his forces and perform a flank attack around the right side of the opposing lines. The bold scheme caught the Northern Army completely off guard, and their numbers were routed. In fact, Chancellorsville earned the sobriquet “Lee’s perfect battle” due to his masterful maneuvers, and the tactics he employed are still studied by students of military history.

However, the celebratory mood became greatly tempered in the wake of the fighting. On the night of May 2, 1863 as General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was returning from a reconnaissance patrol of the Union position, his own troops mistakenly took him for the enemy and opened fire. Struck three times, Jackson would pass away from postoperative complications eight days later on May 10, depriving Lee and the Confederacy of arguably one of its most astute commanders a mere two months before Gettysburg, the defining point of a long and bloody four year conflict. Had Jackson been available to Lee during that campaign, the tides of war might have drastically been altered, and favor would have perhaps smiled upon the South.

Yet, it seems baffling that someone as prestigious and well-known as Jackson would have been misidentified by his own personnel. It has long been the assumption of historians that, given the late hour and the dense wilderness of the surrounding area, that Jackson could have easily been confused for an enemy soldier. Considering that Jackson was approaching the Confederate lines from the direction of the Union army, this is a reasonable deduction. However, new evidence has literally shed light on this mystery, revealing that the culprit behind Jackson’s untimely demise lay in the skies above- more specifically, the glow from an almost full moon contributed to his downfall.

To truly understand the science behind this theory, it is necessary to relive the events of the afternoon and evening of May 2, 1863. It was already 3:00 p.m. before Jackson’s brigade had completed their arduous twelve mile march up the Brock Road, and onto the Turnpike. A. P. Hill’s division was still lagging behind though, and would not catch up to the rest of the accompaniment until 5:00 p.m.¹ By late afternoon, there were only about two hours of sunlight remaining and Jackson utilized every moment of it. After launching his surprise assault, Jackson continued his advance upon the Union lines, steadily pressing them backward until sunset fell.

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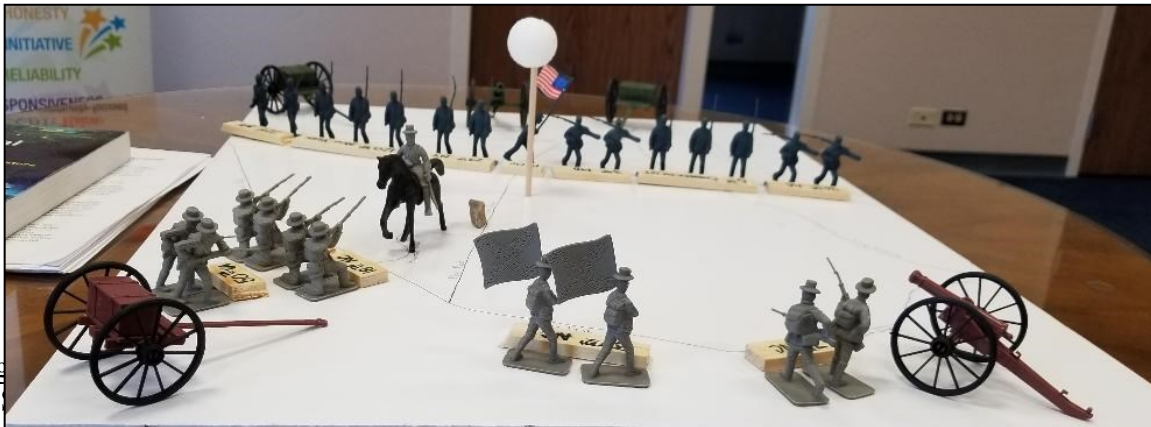
“A BAD MOON ON THE RISE: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDING OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON” BY ANDREW PETTY



The initial plan was to pin the Union forces between Jackson's lines and drive them straight into Lee's defenses, which covered the rear. However, Stonewall's troops had already been delayed three hours that morning before beginning their movements, and the additional two hour holdup due to A. P. Hill's sluggishness meant that instead of assailing the Union regiments around midday, the hours would soon be slipping away into twilight. This would permit the Northern Armies to fortify their positions overnight, leaving Jackson with the much more daunting task of unseating them at daybreak.²

Fortunately for the general, the night of May 2nd brought with it a full moon, which brightly illuminated the surrounding area. Several firsthand accounts bear this out, as Confederate Captain William Fitzhugh Randolph wrote, "The moon was shining very brightly, rendering all objects in our immediate vicinity distinct. The moon poured a flood of light upon the wide, open turnpike." Union artilleryist George B. Winslow described the same when he recorded that "a cloudless sky and a bright moon" hung in the skies over Chancellorsville. This moonlight factored into Stonewall's decision to keep pressing his advantage into the early evening. So despite misconceptions to the contrary, there was no intense darkness surrounding the general's position when he was shot.³

The location of Stonewall Jackson's wounding also poses a dilemma. For years, a granite stone known as "Jackson Rock" marked the estimated place of his wounding, just off the Plank Road. In 1888, a monument was erected just twenty feet from where the boulder still stands. Again, it makes sense that Jackson would take the most straightforward approach in order to scout the enemy lines. Once again however, contemporary analysis has proven otherwise. Based on empirical evidence, it is certain that Jackson was not travelling down the Plank Road at the time he was shot, but rather down an obscure, little-known path called the Mountain Road.⁴



According to [unclear] informed [unclear] below it". Kyle had grown up in and around the area of Chancellorsville, so Jackson relied on his expertise and decided to take a route which offered better protection than the main thoroughfare. It would have been extremely risky for Jackson to have needlessly exposed himself out in the open, considering the Plank Road was clogged with both Confederate and Union forces; and the Mountain Road was a more clandestine way of gaining valuable intelligence on the enemy position. It was about sixty yards from the Mountain Road's intersection with the Bullock Road where the general received his mortal wounds.⁵

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“A BAD MOON ON THE RISE: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDING OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON” BY ANDREW PETTY



So why was the actual spot of the fatal volley so far off from where it was originally marked? And why does it matter? To answer the first question- when Stonewall Jackson was shot, his horse Little Sorrel bolted off into the woods for about eighty yards, toward the Union lines. This caused the general's face to be gashed by low hanging limbs, which almost knocked him out of the saddle. However, Jackson was somehow able to rein his steed in. It is at this spot, where the general was found *after* the shooting, that was henceforth indicated as the site where the shots took place.

Indeed, this is inaccurate on a few provable levels. First of all, most accounts place Stonewall Jackson around ninety yards in front of the firing line.⁶ This places the location of the 18th North Carolina Regiment, which fired the volley, about thirty yards behind Bullock Road. From this location, the Jackson Monument is almost one hundred and fifty yards away,⁷ far outside the effective range for a Springfield 1842 Model rifle (one hundred yards). Even at ninety yards, a bullet only stood a one in sixteen chance of hitting its intended target.⁸ It should be considered astonishing that Jackson was still hit three times.

Another thing which discounts the Jackson Monument location is its placement in a heavily thicketed area. Were the place of the monument accurate, Jackson almost assuredly would not have been struck, given that the bullets would have most likely deflected off of tree branches and underbrush. As it were, Jackson's movements along the Mountain Road indicate he was preparing to come into a clearing. After all, his men knew that *someone* was traipsing through the woods, and had Jackson been so far deep into the wilderness, chances are he would have gone completely unnoticed.

Now that an accurate location as well as atmosphere have been established, the astronomical science becomes self-explanatory. Referring to numerous sources, Jackson's wounding took place at approximately 9:00 p.m. At that hour of the evening, the moon would have been scantily rising above the horizon, visible as a low orb of light approaching at about a twenty-five degree angle.⁹ The fact that the moon was just starting to rise played a crucial role in why Stonewall Jackson was wounded.

Just as with the sun, the moon rises in the east and sets in the west. Yet, the moon doesn't rise due east nor set due west, but more on a southeast to northwest axis. Given the position of Stonewall Jackson in relation to the 18th North Carolina, it becomes more apparent why Major John Barry gave the orders to fire on this shadowy figure. Jackson was approaching his men from the southeast- meaning the regiment was staring directly in the path of the full moon. Jackson was being backlit from the moon's aura. Coupled with the low angle, Jackson- who at the time was wearing a black rubber India coat- would have been silhouetted and therefore completely unrecognizable.¹⁰

Don Olson, an astronomer at Texas State University in San Marcos, has painstakingly researched the celestial phenomenon behind Stonewall Jackson's wounding to come up with this conclusion. Not everyone was convinced however- Jackson's official biographer, Professor James I. Robertson, Jr., was dismissive of Olson's hypothesis. He believed that, even if Olson were correct about the physical science, the scenario was implausible due to the smoke from the intense fighting, the dense terrain which would have obscured the moon anyway, and the overall general confusion that accompanies a night battle.¹¹ Robertson's assertion was that Jackson himself was to blame for foolishly conducting reconnaissance at night, and that Olson's claims, while interesting, were unprovable speculation which could not be confirmed.

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“A BAD MOON ON THE RISE: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDING OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON” BY ANDREW PETTY



As fate would have it though, the 133rd anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's wounding- May 2, 1996- would provide the perfect opportunity to put Olson's findings to the test. Astronomically speaking, the conditions were an exact replica of the night Stonewall Jackson was wounded- a full moon, clear sky, even the temperature were all a match. Olson challenged Robertson to accompany him to the battlefield at Chancellorsville, where the scene would be re-enacted in authentic detail. Surprisingly, Robertson accepted, and they along with around four hundred other people anxiously awaited until the appropriate hour.¹²

In modern times though, Jackson's wounding would not have equated to 9:00 p.m. One thing that exists today that was not present during Jackson's own era was the imposition of Daylight Saving Time. This meant that the event would need to be pushed back an hour to 10:00 p.m. to compensate. Yet, this isn't entirely accurate either. Another quirk which was unheard of in 1863 was the concept of time zones, which weren't created until 1883.¹³ Instead, the region adhered to Virginia Railway Time, which added yet another eleven minutes to the schedule.¹⁴ Thus, the time of Stonewall Jackson's wounding would have occurred at 10:11 p.m. using today's clock. Sure enough, at that precise instant at Chancellorsville, the stand-in rider on horseback was disguised in the bathing light of the moon, thus vindicating Olson.

Ultimately, a number of factors conspired to fell the great General Jackson. Had not Jackson waited so late in the day to launch his decisive strike, he would not have been vulnerable to the lunar elements. Even then, reconnoitering ahead of his own lines at night was a dangerous proposition. Yet, it seems undeniable that the full moon had a significant impact upon the course of history. It influenced Jackson's decision to continue fighting into the night, and an unfortunate alignment in the skies above led to his own troops injuring him, necessitating the amputation of his left arm. He was unable to recover, and his weakened condition hastened his death just over a week later.

When Lee heard of what happened to Jackson, he lamented, "He has lost his left arm; but I have lost my right arm." Jackson's commanding presence and his ability to interpret Lee's orders without explanation were sorely missed at Gettysburg, which signaled the death knell of the Confederacy. A different course might have been plotted in the pages of history had



Jackson been able to oversee what would transpire. Alas, his absence would have detrimental effects for the southern cause, a byproduct of a dance with death in the pale moonlight.

We appreciate Andrew for the great program and for allowing us to post his notes so others could read about this interesting event.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS



Commander Richard Thornton
swears Gus Kilman into the SCV



Members of the John H. Reagan Camp look on as Gus Kilman is sworn in as the newest member of the Reagan Camp.

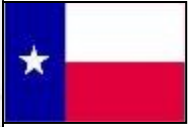
The Reagan Camp was happy to swear-in new SCV member Gus Kilman at the September meeting. Gus is a nice young man who was excited about being able to join the SCV. His father, Kevin Kilman, has transferred his membership to the John H. Reagan Camp, and we are happy to welcome each of them to the camp. Gus is a high school student at Malakoff High School. It is so good to see young men like Gus joining the Sons of the Confederacy.



Gus Kilman and Commander
Richard Thornton



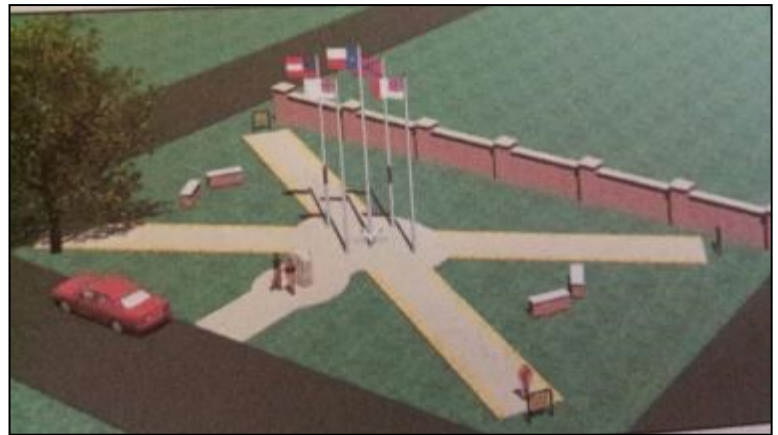
New members Gus Kilman (left) and Kevin Kilman (right) with Commander Richard Thornton after Gus was sworn into the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the Sept. meeting



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 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

SEPTEMBER 2019



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Sept 1, 1856 to wife. We are all in the hands of a kind God, who will do for us what is best, & more than we deserve & we have only to endeavor to deserve more & to do our duty to him.</p>	<p>Sept 2, 1864 to Jeff Davis. Our ranks are constantly diminishing by battle & disease, & few recruits are received.</p>	<p>Sept 3, 1861 to Custis. Know that wherever you may be placed you will do your duty. That is all the pleasure, all the comfort, all the glory we can enjoy in this world.</p>	<p>Sept 4, 1865 to A.M. Keiley. It should be the object of all to avoid controversy.</p>	<p>Sept 5, 1857 to Agnes. It is persuasion and not force...cultivate the powers of pleasing.</p>	<p>Sept 6 undated to A.M. Keiley. Encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all their heart & mind our country will not only be restored but will be advanced in science, virtue, & religion.</p>	<p>Sept 7, 1865 to Capt. Tatnall. I believe it to be the duty of every one to unite in the restoration of the country & the reestablishment of peace & harmony.</p>
<p>Sept 8 undated to J. Gordon. The thorough education of all classes of the people is the most efficacious means, in my opinion, of promoting prosperity.</p>	<p>Sept 9, 1861 to his wife. Everybody is slandered, even the good.</p>	<p>Sept 10, 1863 to Mildred. You have only always to do what is right. It will become easier by practice.</p>	<p>Sept 11 undated I shall, however, endeavor to do my duty and fight to the last.</p>	<p>Sept 12 undated to wife. Feeling lonesome, as the saying is, and out of sorts, I got on a horse & took a ride.</p>	<p>Sept 13 Undated to Capt. Tatnall. I have since the cessation of hostilities advised all with whom come within the terms of the President's proclamation to take the oath of allegiance.</p>	<p>Sept 14, 1869 to Col. Duncan. As individuals prosper, communities will become rich.</p>
<p>Sept 15 undated Study human nature, more by experience than by precept.</p>	<p>Sept 16, 1853 to his wife. Young men must not expect to escape contact with evil, but must learn not to be contaminated by it.</p>	<p>Sept 17, 1861 to wife. I had taken every precaution to insure success, & counted on it; but the Ruler of the Universe willed otherwise.</p>	<p>Sept 18, 1864 to wife. It is from no desire of exposure or hazard that I live in a tent, but from necessity. I must be where I can speedily attend to the duties of my position.</p>	<p>Sept 19 undated To Markie Action in this World goes farther than Sentiment.</p>	<p>Sept 20 undated To wife. I have been offered rooms in the houses of our citizens, but I could not turn the dwellings of my kind hosts into a barrack.</p>	<p>Sept 21 undated to Capt Maury I look forward to better days, & trust that time & experience, the great teachers of men, under the guidance of an ever merciful God, save us from destruction.</p>
<p>Sept 22 undate to Capt Maury. The thought of abandoning the country is abhorrent to my feelings & I prefer to struggle for its restoration & share its fate, rather than give up all as lost.</p>	<p>Sept 23 undated to Mildred. The more you know, the more you find there is to know in this grand & beautiful world.</p>	<p>Sept 24 undated The more you learn the more you are conscious of your ignorance</p>	<p>Sept 25 undated to Mildred. You will find all the days of your life that there is much to learn & much to do...learn all you can.</p>	<p>Sept 26, 1861 to wife. It is raining. The men are exposed on the mountain without tents. Today my tent came up & I am in it. Yet I fear I shall not sleep for thinking of the men.</p>	<p>Sept 27 undated to Mildred. The struggle which you describe you experience between doing what you ought & what you desire is common to all.</p>	<p>Sept 28 undated As long as virtue was dominant in the republic, so long was the happiness of the people secure.</p>
<p>Sept 29, 1862 to Mary. If God spares me to the end of the war, I trust to be with you all at least, for the few remnant years of life.</p>	<p>Sept 30 My Beautiful Daughters:... May good angels guard you & bright visions cheer you.</p>					



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SEPTEMBER



From the Texas State Historical Association

Sept 1—On this day in 1863, Maj. Santos Benavides, the highest-ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederacy, led seventy-nine men of the predominantly Tejano Thirty-third Texas Cavalry across the Rio Grande in pursuit of the bandit Octaviano Zapata. Union agents had recruited Zapata, a former associate of Juan N. Cortina, to lead raids into Texas and thus force Confederate troops to remain in the Rio Grande valley rather than participate in military campaigns in the east. Zapata was also associated with Edmund J. Davis, who was conducting Northern-sponsored military activities in the vicinity of Brownsville and Matamoros. For these reasons, and because his men often flew the American flag during their raids, Zapata's band was often referred to as the "First Regiment of Union Troops." Benavides caught up with Zapata on September 2 near Mier, Tamaulipas. After a brief exchange of gunfire, the Zapatistas dispersed, leaving ten men dead, including Zapata. Benavides later defended Laredo against Davis's First Texas Cavalry, and arranged for the safe passage of Texas cotton to Matamoros during the Union occupation of Brownsville. He died at his Laredo home in 1891.

Sept 7—On this day in 1866, federal soldiers under Bvt. Maj. George W. Smith reportedly set fire to and looted several stores in Brenham. The incident grew out of a controversy involving newspaper editor D. L. McGary's frequent attacks on the local Freedmen's Bureau in the *Brenham Banner*. McGary was arrested by federal authorities; after his release, on September 7, three soldiers were shot during an altercation at a dance. Other soldiers returned to the scene, arrested two citizens, and set a fire that burned part of the town. Smith maintained the innocence of his men and refused to turn them over to local officials. The episode helped Brenham gain a reputation for the "unreconstructed" Southern mentality of its white residents. After lengthy hearings by both federal and state officials, the issue of the soldiers' guilt remained unresolved. Smith was transferred to Seguin, where he was later convicted of theft of Freedmen's Bureau funds. Though his conviction was overturned on appeal, he resigned his commission in 1869, the same year that a convention of Democratic editors met in Brenham and denounced, among other things, the idea of black suffrage. Smith died in 1890.

Sept 9—On this day in 1861, the Eighth Texas Cavalry, a group of volunteers popularly known as Terry's Texas Rangers, was mustered into Confederate service in Houston. The regiment had been assembled by Benjamin Franklin Terry in August. Terry was elected colonel, Thomas S. Lubbock lieutenant colonel, and Thomas Harrison major; by the fall of 1862, Terry and Lubbock were dead, and Harrison became regimental commander, serving in that post until the end of the Civil War. The Terry Rangers distinguished themselves in a number of battles, including those at Shiloh (1862) and Chickamauga (1863); in the Atlanta campaign (1864); and as raiders in Kentucky and Tennessee under Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. They were also part of the force under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston that attempted in vain to slow Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's "march to the sea" during the final months of the war. Rather than surrender with the rest of Johnston's army in April 1865, 158 of the reported 248 survivors of the regiment slipped through Union lines to join other Confederates yet in the field. With the total collapse of the Southern cause, however, the Terry Rangers drifted home as individuals and in small groups, having never officially surrendered. With the exception of Hood's Texas Brigade, the Eighth Texas Cavalry was probably the best-known Texas unit to serve in the Civil War.

Sept 19—On this day in 1863, the two-day battle of Chickamauga began, ending in one of the last great field victories for the Confederacy. The first day's action, fought in densely wooded terrain, became a classic "soldier's battle" in which generalship counted for little and the outcome was decided by fierce small-unit encounters. Texas units in the Georgia battle included Hood's Texas Brigade, Ector's Brigade, Deshler's Brigade, and Terry's Texas Rangers. As Hood's Brigade went into battle they called to a regiment of exhausted Tennesseans, "Rise up, Tennesseans, and see the Texans go in!" When they in turn came staggering back from the woods after being repulsed by Union cavalry, a Tennessean was waiting to yell, "Rise up, Tennesseans, and see the Texans come out!" Among the Texas casualties in the battle were Gen. James Deshler, who was killed, and John Bell Hood, who lost a leg.

Sept 29—On this day in 1867, Francis McMullan, the leader of a group of Texans who moved to Brazil rather than remain under a Reconstruction government, died at Iguape, Brazil. McMullan was active in politics in Hill County before the Civil War and served as a delegate to the Texas Democratic convention in Galveston in 1860. After serving the Confederacy in Mexico during the Civil War, he joined William Bowen in a plan to take advantage of liberal Brazilian immigration terms and move a colony of 154 from north central Texas to South America. McMullan and Bowen left for Brazil in late 1865 to locate lands and decided on fifty square leagues on the headwaters of the São Lourenço River south of São Paulo. McMullan returned to Texas in June 1866. After a series of delays and misadventures, he guided the emigrants to colony lands before becoming terminally ill with tuberculosis. His colony is credited with introducing the moldboard plow and modern agriculture to Brazil. In addition, colony members established a Baptist church there and made major contributions to Brazil's educational system.

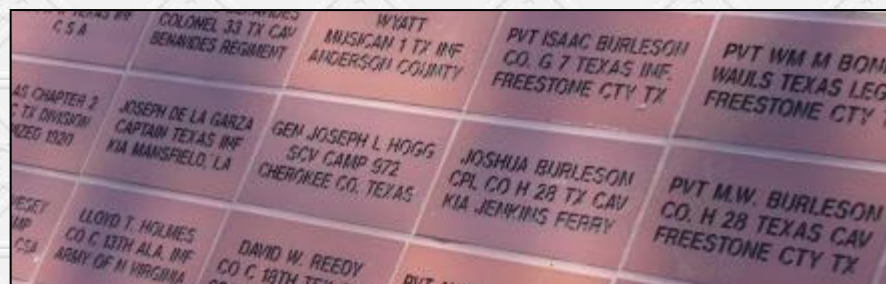
Sept 30—On this day in 1869, Texas governor Elisha Pease resigned in protest against the actions of Reconstruction authorities. Pease, a Unionist during the Civil War, helped organize the Republican party in the state after the war. In 1867 he was appointed governor by Gen. Philip Sheridan. Pease's efforts to reorganize the state government and bring accountability to its actions bred conflict in the Republican ranks and bitterness among former Confederates. He resigned from the governorship in 1869 because of differences with Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds over Reconstruction policies that Pease considered radical and despotic, particularly the army's dismissal of Pease's supporters from state office.



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

c/o Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas 75802
E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com
Phone: (903) 391-2224

Richard Thornton
Palestine, Texas
E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com
Phone: 903-729-3864

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: dwightfranklin1@yahoo.com

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.

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.