



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2020

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



Our January meeting was well attended with four visitors. A great program was given by David Franklin on our Confederate Heritage. It was both informative and entertaining. Our camp is blessed with good programs and we look forward to David's next program.

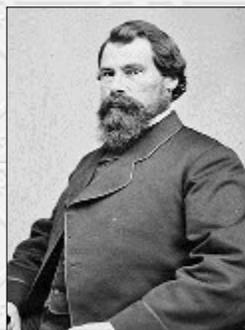
A meal of Beans and ham, smoked brisket and a casserole was served. Desserts along with ice cream were served after the meal. I am sure it was enjoyed by all in attendance.

We invite you to visit our

Confederate Plaza. It is dedicated to the valor of the southern soldier. If you wish to honor an ancestor who served the Confederacy, please purchase a brick. Our camp is looking into obtaining and spraying an anti-graffiti paint on the plaza.

We are currently searching for information about the Confederate service of the ancestors of this month's visitors. We are willing to search for documents that support any possible member's ancestor's service. We have compatriots who are skilled at searching out the history of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy.

Once again we



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

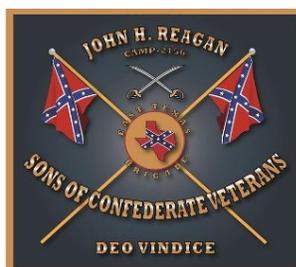
U. S. Senator from Texas  
U. S. Rep. from Texas  
District Judge

Texas State Representative  
First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

are grateful to the Commercial Bank of Texas for the use of their community room.

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.

[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

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**Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar**

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
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- 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 February 18 — February Meeting**  
**Tuesday March 17 — March Meeting**  
**Tuesday April 21 — April Meeting**  
**Tuesday May 19 — May Meeting**  
**Tuesday June 16 — 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.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY WAS TO ENDURE, I WOULD DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN.”

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

“DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS.”

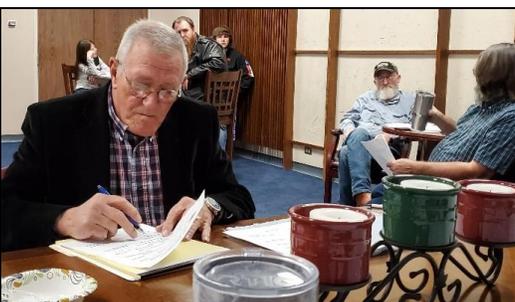
-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JANUARY MEETING

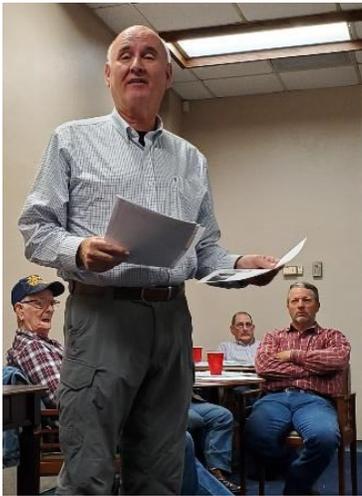


The January John H. Reagan Camp meeting was held on January 21st in the Commercial Bank of Texas Banquet Room in Palestine. We had 18 in attendance at the meeting with four of them being guests. Mike Starkey, Danial Plummer, Raeleigh Plummer, and Chris Carson were our guests. The night started off with a meal that consisted of barbeque brisket, pinto beans with ham, chicken noodle casserole, cornbread, cookies, apple pie, and Blue Bell Ice Cream. Following the meal, David Franklin presented an interesting historical presentation entitled, "Our Confederate Heritage." Our next meeting will be on February 18th at 6:30 at the Commercial Bank of Texas.





**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP**  
**JANUARY MEETING HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**“OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE” BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Reagan Camp 1st Lt. Commander, David Franklin, gave a unique historical program entitled “Our Confederate Heritage” where he gave interesting information on several famous people and their confederate ancestors. Some of those mentioned were President Woodrow Wilson, President Harry S. Truman, President Lyndon B. Johnson; singers Johnny Cash and Waylon Jennings; authors Sidney Lanier and Samuel Clemens (aka Mark Twain); and actor Bill Paxton.

David also played two songs that were the two biggest hits of songs that were about the Confederacy. He told us many interesting details about each song before playing it, and it gave a whole new meaning toward the songs.

We appreciate David for the program and for everything else he does for the Reagan Camp. He always brings food for the meetings. (He brought Barbeque brisket, potato salad, and apple pie to this month’s meeting.) He spends quite a lot of time and money while doing things for the Reagan Camp, and we really appreciate him.

Notes from “Our Confederate Heritage”

David started the program off by describing a song that dealt with our Confederate heritage. Here are the notes about the song “The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down”.

The song is a first-person narrative relating the economic and social distress experience by the protagonist, a poor white Southerner, during the last year of the American Civil War, when George Stoneman was raiding southwest Virginia. Then the concept came to him and he researched the subject with help from the Band’s drummer Levon Helm, a native of Arkansas. In his 1993 autobiography, *This Wheel’s on Fire*, Helm wrote, “Robbie and I worked on ‘The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down’ up in Woodstock. I remember taking him to the library so he could research the history and geography of the era and make General Robert E. Lee come out with all due respect.”

It was number 245 on *Rolling Stone* magazine’s list of the 500 greatest songs of all time. Pitchfork Media named it the forty-second best song of the Sixties. The song is included in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame’s “500 Songs that Shaped Rock and Roll” and *Time* magazine’s All-Time 100.

Ralph J. Gleason (in the review in *Rolling Stone* (U.S. edition only of October 1969) explains why this song has such an impact on listeners: “Nothing I have read...has brought home the overwhelming human sense of history that this song does. The only thing I can relate it to at all is *The Red Badge of Courage*. It’s a remarkable song, the rhythmic structure, the voice of Levon and the bass line with the drum accents and then the heavy close harmony of Levon, Richard and Rick in the theme, make it seem impossible that this isn’t some traditional material handed down from father to son straight from that winter of 1965 to today. It has that ring of truth and the whole aura of authenticity.”

The most successful version of the song was released by Joan Baez in 1971. It peaked at number three on the *Billboard* Hot 100 chart in the U.S. in October that year and spent five weeks atop the easy listening chart. *Billboard* ranked it as the #20 song for 1971.



## LYRICS FOR "THE NIGHT THEY DROVE OLD DIXIE DOWN"



Virgil Caine is the name and I served on the Danville train  
 'Til Stoneman's cavalry came and tore up the tracks again  
 In the winter of '65, we were hungry, just barely alive  
 By May the tenth, Richmond had fell  
 It's a time I remember, oh so well

[Chorus]:

The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the bells were ringing  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the people were singing  
 They went, "La, la, la"

[Verse 2]:

Back with my wife in Tennessee  
 When one day she called to me  
 "Virgil, quick, come see, there goes Robert E. Lee"  
 Now I don't mind choppin' wood  
 And I don't care if the money's no good  
 Ya take what ya need and ya leave the rest  
 But they should never have taken the very best

[Chorus]

The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the bells were ringing  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the people were singing  
 They went, "La, la, la"

[Verse 3]

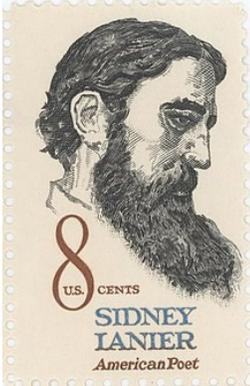
Like my father before me, I will work the land  
 And like my brother above me, who took a rebel stand  
 He was just eighteen, proud and brave  
 But a Yankee laid him in his grave  
 I swear by the mud below my feet  
 You can't raise a Caine back up when he's in defeat  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the bells were ringing  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the people were singing  
 They went, "La, la, la"  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the bells were ringing  
 The night they drove old Dixie down  
 And the people were singing  
 They went, "La, la, la"

To listen to the song, click the link below:

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKrdCbAxZ0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKrdCbAxZ0)



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP**  
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**“OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE” BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



1972 U.S. Postal Stamp

Sidney Lanier fought in the American Civil War, primarily in the tidewater region of Virginia, where he served in the Confederate signal corps. Later, he and his brother Clifford served as pilots aboard English blockade runners. His ship was boarded on one of these voyages. Refusing to take the advice of the British officers on board to don one of their uniforms and pretend to be one of them, he was captured. He was incarcerated in a military prison at Point Lookout in Maryland, where he contracted tuberculosis (generally known as “consumption” at the time). He suffered greatly from this disease, then incurable and usually fatal, for the rest of his life.



### Samuel Clemens (aka Mark Twain)

Samuel Clemens was a Confederate Soldier for a short time. Since he was so famous, many stories were being spread about his service. He was invited to speak to the Union veterans of Maryland to clear up the various myths that were being spread. Here is what he said about his service.

“When your secretary invited me to this reunion of the Union veterans of Maryland, he requested me to come prepared to clear up a matter which he said had long been a subject of dispute and bad blood in war circles in this country—to wit, the true dimensions of my military service in the Civil War, and the effect they had upon the general result. I recognize the importance of this thing to history, and I have come prepared. Here are the details.”

“I was in the Civil War two weeks. In that brief time, I rose from private to second lieutenant. The monumental feature of my campaign was the one battle which my command fought—it was in the summer of ‘61. If I do say it, it was the bloodiest battle ever fought in human history; there is nothing approaching it for destruction of human life in the field, if you take into consideration the forces engaged and the proportion of death to survival. And yet you do not even know the name of that battle. Neither do I. It had a name, but I have forgotten it. It is no use to keep private information which you can’t show off. In our battle, there were just 15 men engaged on our side - all brigadier-generals but me, and I was a second-lieutenant.”

“On the other side there was one man. He was a stranger. We killed him. It was night, and we thought it was an army of observation; he looked like an army of observation—in fact, he looked bigger than an army of observation would in the day time; and some of us believed he was trying to surround us, and some thought he was going to turn our position, and so we shot him. Poor fellow, he probably wasn’t an army of observation after all, but that wasn’t our fault; as I say, he had all the look of it in the dim light. It was a sorrowful circumstance, but he took the chances of war, and he drew the wrong card; he over-estimated his fighting strength, and he suffered the likely result; but he fellas the brave should fall—with his face to the front and feet to the field— so we buried him with the honors of war, and took his things.

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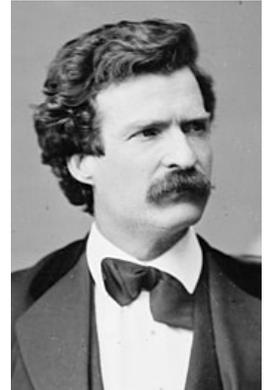


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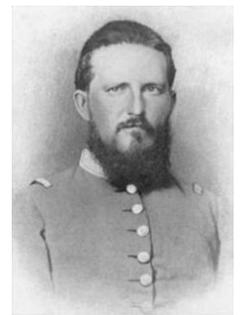
“So began and ended the only battle in the history of the world where the opposing force was utterly exterminated, swept from the face of the earth—to the last man. And yet you don’t know the name of that battle; you don’t even know the name of that man.”

“Now, then, for the argument. Suppose I had continued in the war, and gone on as I began, and exterminated the opposing forces every time—every two weeks—where would your war have been? Why, you see yourself, the conflict would have been too one-sided. There was but one honorable course for me to pursue, and I pursued it. I withdrew to private life, and gave the Union cause a chance. There, now, you have the whole thing in a nutshell; it was not my presence in the Civil War that determined that tremendous contest—it was my retirement from it that brought the crash. It left the Confederate side too weak.”



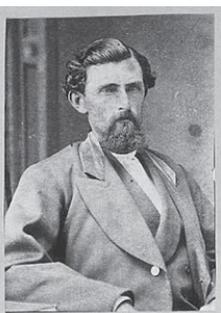
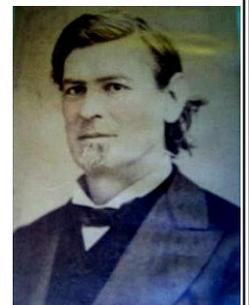
**Actor Bill Paxton and Ancestor BG Elisha Franklin “Bull”**

Bill Paxton was an actor who was in the movies; Terminator, Weird Science, parkland, Hatfields and McCoys, Edge of Tomorrow, Marvel’s Agents of SHIELD as well as others. His gr-gr-grandfather was General “Bull” Paxton. Below is what was said of Gen. Paxton by General Robert E. Lee in a wire he sent to the authorities in the Confederate capital of Richmond:



“The enemy was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. We have to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that Gen’l Paxton was killed, Gen’l Jackson severely and Gen’l [Heth] and D.H. Hill slightly wounded.”

**President Woodrow Wilson** was the son of **Joseph Ruggles Wilson**, Chaplain, CSA. Joseph Wilson and his wife identified with the Confederacy during the Civil War. They cared for wounded soldiers at their church, and Joseph Wilson served briefly as a chaplain in the Confederate States Army.



**Samuel Early Johnson**, 1838-1915, was the grandfather of **President Lyndon B. Johnson**. Samuel served in Debray’s Texas Cavalry Bttn in the battles of Galveston and Pleasant Hill.



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All history books readily and freely educate of the great **President Harry S. Truman** and his legacy left to the world. How he saved the world from the destruction of World War 2 as well as the heroic, monumental decisions he made to end that long war.

What isn't spoken of is that President Harry S. Truman was a card carrying member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans !

Not only was Harry S. Truman the thirty-third President of the United States (1945-1953) as well as the thirty-fourth vice president - Harry S. Truman he was a direct descendent of Confederate soldiers and was a staunch & loyal supporter of the history and glory of the Missouri Partisan Ranger movement in Missouri against illegal and cruel occupation by Federal forces during the War of Northern Aggression.

What is not readily known nor is this taught to our children, is that Harry S. Truman was a Confederate son - through and through ! ! Truman and his family's unwavering support of the South and the Confederate States Of America was immense, steadfast and allegiant.

Harry S. Truman had at least 2 ancestors, who were Confederate soldiers. First, **William Young**, son of Solomon and Hariette Louise (Gregg) Young, served under Upton Hayes. Solomon & Hariette were the grandparents of Harry S. Truman. Redlegs stole the family silverware, killed over 100 hogs, and burned his barns and haystacks. This occurred after Hariette had fed the men. Young rode with Hayes, Virgil Miller, Cole Younger, Dick Yeager & Boon Muir in August of 1862.

President Harry Truman's grandmother Hariette (Gregg) Young was put in a "prison camp" due to Ewing's General Order #11. Harry's mother was Martha Ellen Young. She, from childhood, remembered her home being burned, following Order #11. In 1861, when Kansas "Redlegs" made their first raid on the Truman's family's property, the Youngs were living southeast of Kansas City near Hickman Mills.

At this time, the Redlegs tried to make Harrison Young, Harry's uncle, an informant and reveal information on Missouri's loyal to the South. Harrison refused and was repeatedly "mock hanged" and his neck stretched to torture and make him talk. Harrison Young never broke to this torture! President Truman said, "He's the one I'm named after, and I'm happy to say that there were people... around at the time who said I took after him."

During Harry's WW1 service, Harry wore his "Dress Blues" when visiting home. His mother informed him that she didn't ever want him to come back to her house dressed in uniform. As well - because of the burning of the family's farm and destruction by yankee predators. When Truman's mom Martha Ellen, came to visit him at the White House, she refused to sleep in the Lincoln Bedroom stating that she would sleep on the floor before sleeping there!

Truman stated, " But Quantrill and his men were no more bandits than the men on the other side. I've been to reunions of Quantrill's men two or three times. All they were trying to do was protect the property on the Missouri side of the line."

Harry Truman never backed down when defending his Confederate heritage. He was a proud descendant and was a loyal member to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

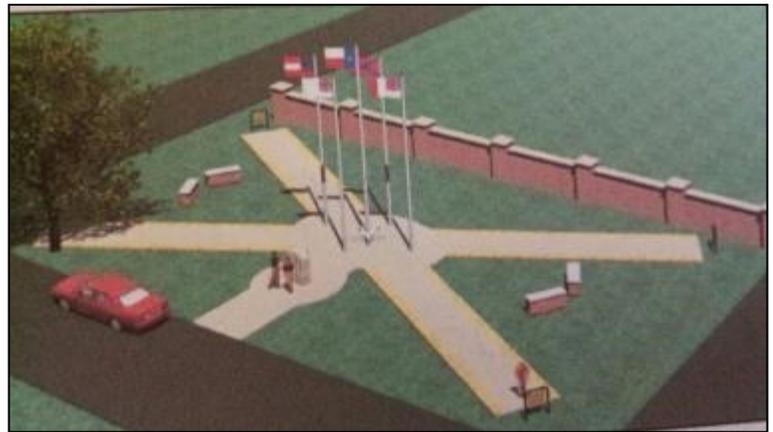
We appreciate David for the interesting program and for all that he does for the Reagan Camp.



## 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

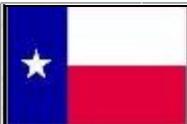


## ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



## JANUARY 2020

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



## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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

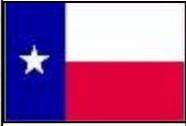
January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, The *Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry,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

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

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

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

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## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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

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

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

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

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## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

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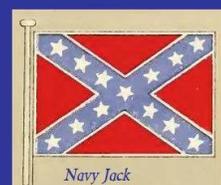
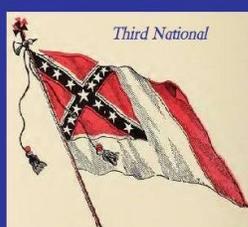
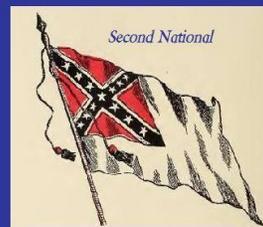


January 23, 1863: On this day in 1863, Confederate soldiers hanged Martin Hart in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This attorney from Hunt County had served in the Texas legislature, where he spoke out against secession. After secession, he resigned his government post and organized the Greenville Guards, pledging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

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

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

### Flags of the Confederacy

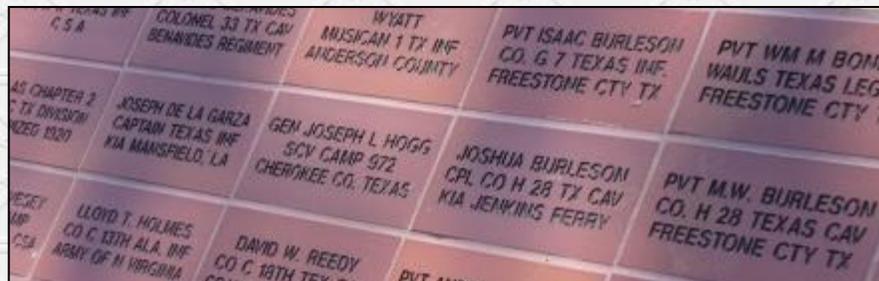




## CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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](mailto: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](http://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.