



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS
www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 7

JULY 2020

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

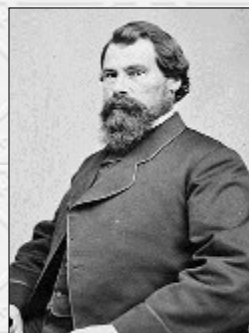


We had a large crowd at our July meeting. Our member Andrew Petty presented a well prepared program on the eggnog riot at West Point on 24th Dec. 1826. The president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was one of the leaders. It was an interesting story about young men rebelling against authority. A mass expulsion followed but Jefferson Davis was not one of the

expelled cadets. Many of the expelled cadets later returned to West Point and some others became outstanding citizens of our country, both south and north.

As is the norm our food was plentiful and tasty. Everyone seemed to enjoy the fare and all went away stuffed. Brownie and Blue Bell Ice-Cream finished off the very good meal.

Membership in our camp requires an individual to have a ancestor who gave service



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

to the navy or army of the Confederacy. If you know someone or wish to become a member contact our camp.

Richard Thornton
Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served at each meeting.

We do not have a permanent meeting location. You can contact Commander Thornton for the proper meeting location each month.

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander's Dispatch	1
Calendar of Events	2
Constitutional	3
Convention Update	
July Meeting Pics	4
The Eggnog Riot of 1826 Historical Program	5-9
Remembering Your Ancestor	10
July Civil War Calendar	11
Tx Civ. War History for July	12
Confederate Plaza Info	13
Reagan Camp Contacts	14

**Memorial Plaza
Groundskeeping Calendar**

July 2020 - Dwight Franklin
 August 2020 - Randy Huffman
 September—Need a volunteer
 October—Need a volunteer
 November—Need a volunteer
 December—J.B. Mason
 January—Dan Dyer
 February—Dan Dyer
 March—Need a volunteer
 April—Need a volunteer

The Reagan Camp is in need of men to sign up for a month to either keep the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza mowed or pay to have it mowed. The list is in the box to the left. Several dates are available. If you are not physically able, or don't have the time to mow it, a compatriot of the Reagan camp has volunteered to mow it for \$50 for each time it is mowed. He said he will donate the entire \$50 back to the camp with the understanding that the money be used to purchase an additional paver for the plaza for each time it is mowed. Any extra money will be donated to the Reagan Camp bank account. This man wanted to remain anonymous, so we won't mention his name. But on behalf of the John H. Reagan Camp, "THANK YOU" for going the extra mile!

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. You can contact Commander Thornton by email for the location for the meeting.

Tuesday August 18 - August Meeting

Tuesday Sept 15 - September Meeting



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. www.reaganscvcamp.org

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

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION UPDATE

NEW DATE: AUGUST 15, 2020



Compatriots of the Texas Division,

No one was saddened more than I was that the Division Reunion in Grapevine had to be cancelled due to COVID 19.

However, we still have unfinished business with our constitution so we will be having a Constitutional Convention at the Hilton Garden Inn - Temple on Saturday August 15, 2020 at 9:00am.

Camp Commanders should have received the proposed changes to our constitution and I am encouraging you to

share them with your camp members if you have not already done so, discuss them at your meetings and have your

delegates come prepared to finally vote on those changes. This will not be a reunion, but a business session to conduct

Texas Division Business.

Please send you delegate lists to Adjutant Allen Hearrean, he will be taking registrations right up to the event.

(ahearrean@sbcglobal.net)

The Hilton Garden Inn has a block of rooms reserved for us at only \$99.00 a night . (please mention the SCV when calling).

**Hilton Garden Inn-Temple
1749 Scott Boulevard
Temple, Tx
76504
(254) 773-0200**

Thank you for your patience and understanding during this difficult and trying time. Hope to see you in Temple.

Craig Stone
Lt Commander Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JULY MEETING



We had 16 in attendance at the July Reagan Camp SCV Meeting. The meeting started off with a delicious meal which consisted of a casserole, homemade soup, smothered new potatoes with onions, pinto beans and ham, cornbread, garden fresh tomatoes, banana peppers, onions, cucumber salad, chocolate cake and Blue Bell Ice Cream. After the meal, Andrew Petty gave a presentation on "The Eggnog Riot of 1826".





JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE EGGNOG RIOT OF 1826”



Andrew Petty presented the Reagan Camp with an interesting historical program on “The Egnog Riot of 1826”. The program went into detail about several young men and their shenanigans while at West Point in 1826. Many of these men went on to be officers in the Confederate army during the War of Northern Aggression. The program was one that we had never even heard about, and Andrew did an excellent job of telling it with great enthusiasm.

Andrew has allowed his notes to be posted in the newsletter for those who were unable to attend this month’s meeting. This is a story that you will want to make sure you read! At the end of it, you will see some names that you will remember from the war.

“The Egnog Riot Of 1826”

Jefferson Davis is best known as the President of the Confederacy. He had a distinguished career as a politician, serving as a Congressman both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, in addition to being appointed by Franklin Pierce as Secretary of War. Before his political career, Davis was also a soldier in the Mexican American War and rose to the rank of lieutenant. Though Davis had many noteworthy achievements to his name, his rise to prominence was almost derailed by an incident which occurred in his youth, one where the budding careers of many future Confederate leaders were drastically altered- the Egnog Riot.

Davis, like the majority of other military leaders of his day, was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. During his sophomore year in 1826, the facility was far from being the prestigious institution it is today. West Point had only been established a quarter century before, and most cadets were young and rowdy- Davis was certainly no exception. In 1817 however, President James Monroe appointed Sylvanus Thayer as superintendent of the academy. Thayer quickly instituted new reforms in order to whip the undisciplined cadets into shape. These included the creation of the demerit system, establishing rigorous academic standards, and other high military standards, earning him the nickname “The Father of West Point”.

However, Thayer was also a stickler for rules. He banned anything which he deemed to be deleterious to the discipline of his officers, such as playing cards, gambling, and even the reading of romance novels. He insisted that cadets conform to a strict military regimen, adhere to specific schedules and tight diets, and perform drills on a regular basis. They were also not permitted to leave campus without permission. Many enrollees, including Davis, thought Thayer’s policies were draconian, and they frequently tried to thumb their nose at what they perceived to be a barbaric system of pointless rules.

In fact, Davis in particular had a reputation for being a delinquent and a party goer, usually revolving around alcohol related escapades. The year prior, he had actually faced a court martial for sneaking off to Benny Haven’s, a local tavern- inadvertently running into Captain Ethan Hitchcock, who naturally questioned why he was off campus. Though recommended for dismissal, Superintendent Thayer accepted a remittal because of Davis’s previous record of good conduct.

- continued on the next page -



JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE EGGNOG RIOT OF 1826”



Yet, this did not dissuade Davis from making another unauthorized run to the same tavern in August 1826. When Davis caught wind that a superior officer was looking for him, he hurriedly sprinted back to West Point- but because it had been raining earlier that day, he slipped and tumbled down a 60 foot ravine. Though he was fortunate enough to have a tree limb break his fall, he spent the next month in the military infirmary recuperating from his injuries.

If there was one point of contention in the code of conduct, it was in reference to the consumption of alcohol. Generally speaking, the use of spirituous liquor on school grounds was expressly forbidden. However, there were two notable exceptions to this rule- the Fourth of July and Christmas. Through the years, the cadets at West Point had traditionally honored these holidays with small parties and monitored drinking. Thayer, despite his austere reputation, was surprisingly relaxed in regards to festivities, and would loosen the restrictions so that students could partake in a little merrymaking. He permitted the classes to engage in drinking, so long as things didn't get out of hand.

This leniency however, came to a screeching halt on July 4, 1825. At the annual 4th of July party, several cadets had gotten intoxicated on wine, and interrupted a private dinner held for the officers. Barging into the banquet hall, the plebes performed a “snake dance” and then proceeded to hoist commandant William J. Worth upon their shoulders in an absurd display of drunken revelry. Thayer was appalled and embarrassed at this brazen demonstration, and immediately banned *all* alcohol consumption, period. This meant that the following July 4, 1826- the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence- would be completely dry. While everyone else would be celebrating, the cadets at West Point would be marking the occasion in a much more subdued manner. This would have far reaching consequences- and while the half-century birthday of the nation passed without fanfare, Davis and several of his cohorts were determined not to let Christmas befall the same fate, thereby setting the stage for the Eggnog Riot.

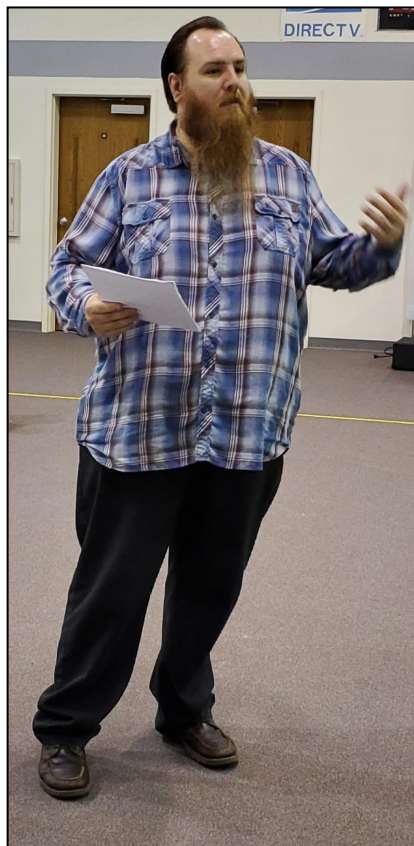
Martin's Tavern, another local watering hole, was just a couple miles away across the Hudson River. Three days before Christmas, the trio of William Burnley, Alexander Center, and Samuel Roberts volunteered to make the journey in order to procure some bootleg alcohol. Despite being in direct violation of the directives to a) not wander off campus without permission and b) not be in possession of alcohol on campus, the intrepid entrepreneurs ferried a boat across the river, and traded blankets and boots in exchange for four gallons of whiskey. After securing the hooch, they then crossed back over the river and headed back to West Point. Bribing Private James Dougan with 35 cents to turn a blind eye to their clandestine activities, the three snuck into the barracks, hid the liquor in the room of another co-conspirator, and waited until Christmas Eve.





JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE EGGNOG RIOT OF 1826”



The brewed concoction the cadets mixed up though was not standard eggnog. What the cadets drank back then was posset, an exceptionally potent variant.

Basically, it consisted of milk, brought to a boil and allowed to curdle, then fermented with brandy, sherry, rum, and whiskey. The final product could easily exceed 60 proof. However, brandy and sherry were both expensive to purchase back then, so the cadets had to make do with their smuggled whiskey as well as a gallon of rum, which another cadet had managed to finagle from the innkeeper at Benny Haven's.

Thayer was well aware that the cadets would probably attempt to participate in some holiday hijinks, but assumed that the tomfoolery would be within normal limitations. Nevertheless, he stationed Captain Hitchcock and Lieutenant William Thornton to guard the barracks for the night, leaving them in control to handle any situations. Thayer himself would be hosting a separate Christmas party at his house, with Robert E. Lee in attendance. Before departing, he instructed Hitchcock and Thornton to be on the lookout for any malefactors, especially

The partying got underway around nine o'clock on the evening of the 24th December, in Room No. 28, on the second floor of the barracks. Downstairs in Room No. 5, a separate party broke out with eight other cadets, including Jefferson Davis. All was going well until about two o'clock, when the carousing got a little rowdy. Hitchcock first went to Room No. 28 to investigate and told the revelers to knock it off. However, the noise persisted, and two hours later Hitchcock revisited Room No. 28 with the same warning, before learning of the other get-together in Room No. 5.

The captain stormed downstairs to this room, and took the cadets by surprise. About that time, a very schnockered Davis, who had been holding jiggers, likewise burst into the room and loudly announced to the cadets, "Hide the grog, ol' Hitch is coming!" completely oblivious to the fact that "ol' Hitch" was standing in the doorway the entire time. An infuriated Hitchcock ordered the inebriated Davis back to his quarters, along with some other cadets who were out of place. Davis sheepishly complied, and went back to his own room to sleep the night off, undoubtedly saving him from the chaos to follow. Hitchcock also read the Riot Act to the troublemakers, demanded that the hullabaloo cease, and then retired to his cabin for the evening, satisfied that he had brought an end to the raucousness once and for all.



JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE EGGNOG RIOT OF 1826”



He could not have been more mistaken. Incensed that Hitchcock had put an abrupt end to the festivities, Cadet Walter Guion grabbed a pistol and instructed his fellow cadets to follow suit, stating “Get your dirks and bayonets... and pistols if you have them. Before this night is over Hitchcock will be dead!” Overhearing the commotion and seeing the angry mob making their way toward Hitchcock’s room, Lieutenant Thornton attempted to intervene, only for one of the cadets to strike him over the head piece of wood, knocking him out cold. The armed crowd of protestors advanced toward the captain’s quarters, destroying anything in their path- they tore up bannisters, shattered dishes, and chunked pieces of timber through the windows of Hitchcock’s room, as he barricaded himself in for dear life. Cadet Guion, who was leading the insurrection, took aim at the captain and fired a shot in his direction- fortunately, the round wound up lodging in the door jamb.

Realizing the environment had descended into complete mayhem, Hitchcock in desperation told one of his relief sentinels to “call for the ‘com” (referring to William Worth). However, the cadets in their intoxicated state, misheard him as calling for the “bombs”, short for the bombardier artillery guards. They weren’t letting West Point go without a fight, and they brandished their weapons as all pandemonium broke loose. Cadets ran uninhibited down the hallways, shouting obscenities and creating chaos. Someone had stolen a fife and a drum and began playing a drunken version of reveille. Eventually, Worth arrived on the scene to restore order, just before the official call to reveille at six o’clock. Cadets shuffled out of their rooms, a motley crew of well rested, properly dressed recruits standing side by side with their slovenly, hungover counterparts. Smashed shards of glass and splinters of wood littered the hallways of the trashed barracks. Total damages were assessed at a cost of \$170 (\$3,500 in today’s dollars.)

When Thayer was informed of the episodes of the evening, he insisted that all the cadets who had participated in the riot be expelled. However, Commandant Worth explained that the sheer number of contributors- some seventy cadets in all- represented 1/3 of West Point’s enrollment and there would not be a graduating class should all seventy be kicked out. Thayer acquiesced and decided to prosecute nineteen of the most serious offenders- the ones who brought the liquor into the barracks as well as the ones who had brandished weapons. All nineteen were brought before a court-martial and wound up getting expelled, though eight would later be readmitted. This group of nineteen included Benjamin Humphreys, who would later become a Confederate general and Governor of Mississippi; John Archibald Campbell, future Justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Hugh Mercer, also a prominent Confederate General. Other notable individuals who participated included Crafts J. Wright (superintendent of the U.S. Marine Hospital in Chicago) and John B. Magruder (major general who prevented Union forces from capturing Galveston), though those two escaped serious punishment.

Amazingly, so too did Jefferson Davis- who one could argue was one of the main ringleaders. How radically different history might have turned out had eggnog spelled the doom of Davis’s West Point career - he was a critical part of the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican American War, and the leadership of the Confederacy during the Civil War would have looked considerably different. In the 1840s, to



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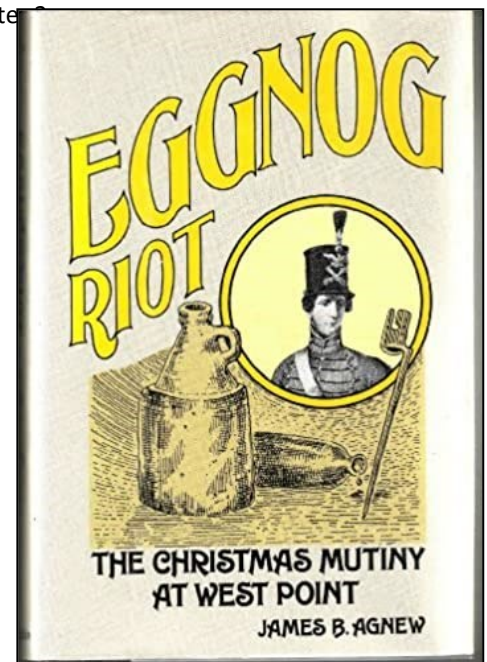
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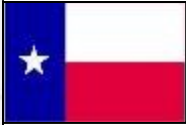
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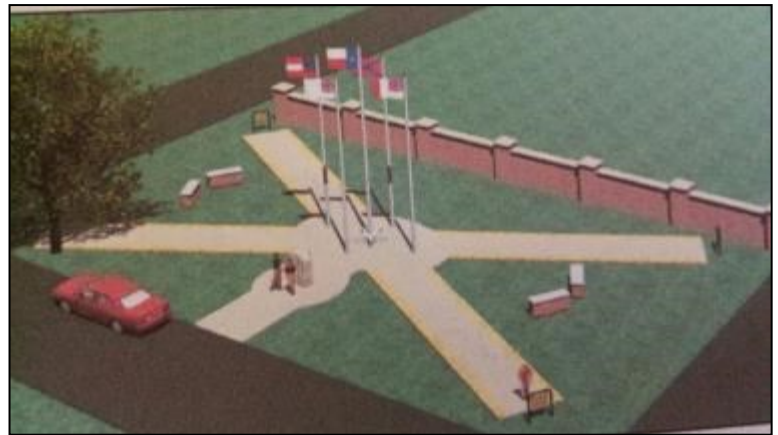




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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
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PVT W.C. HERRING 12TH TX INFANTRY CO K	JOHN PINKNEY MANN PVT. CO. K 13 TEXAS CAV. CSA	WILLIAM H L WELLS VA LIGHT ARTILLERY WELLS CLAY PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



JULY 2020

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



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JULY



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

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

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

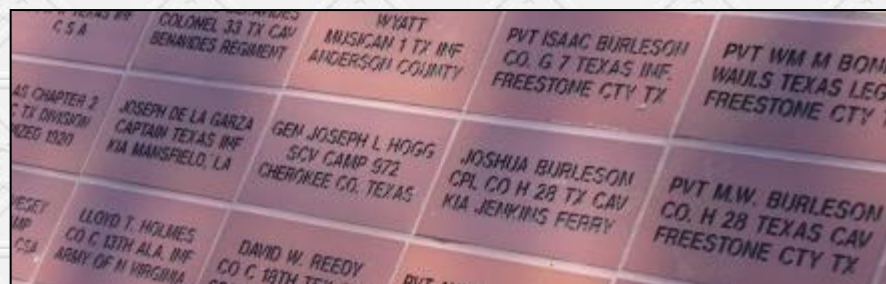
July 30, 1867 On this day, James Webb Throckmorton, first governor of Texas after the Civil War, was removed from office for being an "impediment to Reconstruction" on the grounds that the state of Texas did not support the Fourteenth Amendment, he refused to support it himself. He declined to increase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



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: danieldyer497@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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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.

Email Commander Thornton for the
monthly meeting's location.