



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 9

SEPTEMBER 2020

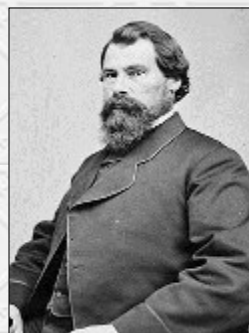
COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



We enjoyed each other's company at our September camp meeting. Our program was presented by Andrew Petty and was a story of a great Confederate snow ball fight. Winter campaigns are boring and little North—South fighting takes place. A good snow ball fight breaks the boredom and cements regimental cohesion. Northern Georgia was the location of this fight during

January 1863 and Andrew made the program interesting with a few obscure facts. I enjoyed the program immensely.

Our SCV camp seems to have a great table at every meeting. You never know what is going to be served. This month was spaghetti and meat sauce, bar-b-que chicken and pizza. It was great! Brownies were the dessert, of course with Blue Bell. We are slowly acquiring new members and we would like to have more. I'm working on a



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

brochure to hand
out to prospective
members.

I hope to see all
of you and a few
visitors at the
next meeting.

Camp Commander
Richard Thornton



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. His
email is tx_tsar@hotmail.com
Phone: (903) 791-1557

Guests are welcome!

Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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Memorial Plaza Groundskeeping Calendar

September—Richard Thornton
 October—Richard Thornton
 November—Need a volunteer
 December—J.B. Mason
 January—Dan Dyer
 February—Dan Dyer
 March—Need a volunteer
 April—Need a volunteer
 May—Need a volunteer
 June - Marc Robinson

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.

October 20, 2020 - October meeting

November 17, 2020 - November meeting

"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-



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.

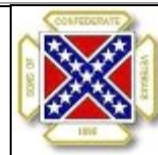
"DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS."

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

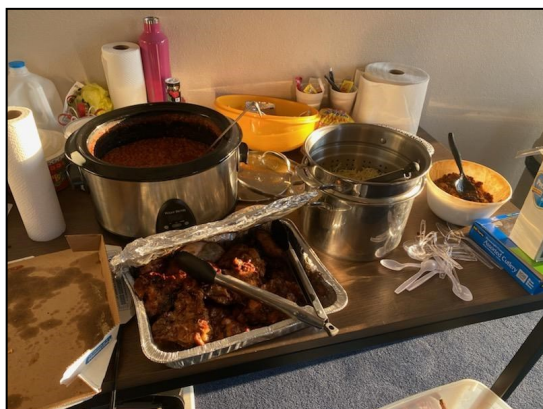
SEPTEMBER MEETING



After being shut down for a few months due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Commercial Bank of Texas once again allowed us to use their facilities for our monthly meeting. The meeting was well attended, and it was good to be able to meet in the bank's conference room once again. The meeting started off like all meetings do, with a delicious meal. We would like to thank Richard Thornton for providing spaghetti & meat sauce and brownies, David Franklin for providing pizza and baked beans, Roy Bolton for bringing barbeque chicken, & Doug Smith for the Ice Cream. The food was delicious.

Following the meal together, Andrew Petty presented the camp the historical program about one of the little known battles of Dalton. This program was definitely different. You can read about the program on the following pages.

We appreciate all who brought food and all who came to the meeting.



The next meeting will be held on October 20th in the same location if there is no further outbreak of the CoronaVirus.

We hope to see you there. Please feel free to come and bring others with you.





SEPTEMBER 2020 HISTORICAL PROGRAM
"SHOWDOWN IN THE SNOW: THE BATTLE OF DALTON"
BY ANDREW PETTY



One of the fiercest battles of the Civil War took place on March 22, 1864 outside of Dalton, Georgia. An entire division of the Confederate Army of Tennessee declared war against multiple brigades of the Army of Georgia in a skirmish that, at its peak, may have totaled some 20,000 men. One might initially find it odd that southern soldiers would suddenly turn on each other during the midst of hostilities. Stranger still though, the incident saw the capture of a major general, and aside from a few minor injuries, concluded without any fatalities. Indeed, neither side fired a single shot during the entire engagement. Rather, these troops were participating in arguably the biggest snowball fight in recorded history.

Winter months were particularly cruel for combatants during the Civil War. Though there were some notable conflicts which took place during that season (Fredericksburg, Mill Springs, Franklin), most



campaigns unfolded during the spring, summer, and early autumn. It was particularly treacherous for men and horses to slog through the Appalachian terrain, so most armies remained encamped during this time. Aside from the weather being generally unpleasant and miserable, soldiers also had to safeguard against hypothermia, frostbite, and other weather related illnesses. The often homemade military uniforms and ragged canvas tents offered little protection against the harsher elements of nature.

However, one of the biggest challenges the average soldier faced on a day to day basis was boredom. Being mostly confined to camp from late November to sometimes early March, with long periods of inactivity between battles, was a monotonous reality. Commanders attempted to keep their men busy with humdrum tasks such as performing drills, gathering firewood, and general upkeep of the camp- but none of these activities provided quite the excitement needed to boost morale. Card playing was a popular way to pass the time, but the officers tended to frown upon it because it encouraged gambling. Prostitution was also rampant, but likewise discouraged for obvious reasons. Therefore when inclement weather conditions worsened, soldiers took full advantage of the situation.

It was not unheard of for an impromptu snowball fight to break out amongst troops both in the North and the South. Several Iowan battalions participated against each other in a spirited competition in January 1862; and the same storm system responsible for the Dalton snowball fight also allowed the 3rd and 4th Vermont to square off against the 26th New Jersey in a free-for-all which resulted in 53 bloody noses. On January 29, 1863 two batteries of the 5th Texas Infantry routed the 3rd Arkansas with a fierce barrage of snowball pelts. There was also a noteworthy clash on February 25, 1863 between the companies of General Robert Hokes North Carolinians and Colonel W. H. Stiles band of Georgians. Stonewall Jackson

- Continued on the next page -



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was a conspicuous spectator to the event, though he declined to partake in the revelry, even after much persuading. Many a soldier lamented the fact that they didn't have the opportunity to bombard "the old faded uniform" of the highly distinguished general.

Yet, the snowball fight at Dalton was not the ordinary, run-of-the-mill scrap in the snow. Several unique factors converged which made it stand out from other similar antics. First of all, the engagement quite literally snowballed in size to encompass mass numbers of individuals, at times involving full regiments engaging in hand-to-hand combat. Usually, snowball fights were largely unorganized, spur of the moment ordeals between a few individuals and dissipated as quickly as they began. Even the larger confrontations were restricted to a few hundred men. However, the duel at Dalton swelled to *thousands* of gray-clad gladiators, snowballs at the ready, prepared for a fight to the finish.

Another interesting aspect about the occasion was when and where it happened. Most of the severe blizzards and snowstorms took place during December, January, and sometimes even into late February. By the time of the spring thaw though, it was rare to receive a noticeable amount of frozen precipitation even in the northern states. In the far southern reaches of the Confederacy snow was a precious commodity- it was almost unheard of to receive a squall so late in the year. In an area which usually received two inches of snow all year, weather records indicate that Dalton had received five inches of snow on March 22- more than enough to provide an ample supply of ammunition.

Perhaps what separated this event more so than anything else was the fact that ranking officers joined in the fun as well. Normally, superiors viewed these shenanigans as beneath their position, and were far more focused on instilling discipline in their subordinates than debauching themselves with childish behavior. Still, Dalton was an exception- sergeants slung snowballs alongside young privates, majors made merry with the enlisted men, and it extended even to some of the uppermost levels of military hierarchy- Colonel George Gordon playfully led a charge against one of his counterparts, Major General Patrick Cleburne. All truly was fair in war- according to the diary of one of the participating soldiers, "All distinctions were levelled and the higher an officer the more snow balling he received."

Allegedly, the incident that kicked off the flurry of festivities was a bet amongst the Tennessee group to see who could chunk a snowball across Mill Creek Gap. A young soldier named J. W. Newborn accepted the challenge, and though it was a considerable distance across the creek he was able to throw it clear to the other side. Unintentionally however, the snowball stuck a Georgian soldier in the neck. Apparently incensed by this, the Georgian soldier formed his own snowball and returned fire, badly missing his mark. Not to be deterred, the Georgian sent for reinforcements, and the Great Snowball Battle had begun.

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Not to be outdone, Major General Cleburne regrouped his own men; and what had started out as a spontaneous attack quickly became a systematic campaign involving strategy, stockpiling ammunition, and occupying the high ground.

A somber moment however, transpired during the middle of the action. A deserter, Private A. H. Hall of the 8th Arkansas, had been captured and summary execution was to be carried out. Tragically, the punishment was a botched affair- the firing squad's first volley had only wounded Hall, and when the detail sergeant administered the final shot, he realized that his weapon had been loaded with a blank round. After loading his gun with a live round this time, he finally succeeded in delivering the fatal blow. Though depressing to witness, the execution only provided a brief interlude and the soldiers went back to lobbing snowballs “as hard as ever, as if nothing had happened.”

The raucous donnybrook waged on for hours, with alliances repeatedly formed, broken, and reformed amongst the various units. Of course, the ultimate prize was capturing a superior- and sure enough, the Tennesseans were able to mockingly take Major General Cleburne prisoner. Naturally, Cleburne was fancifully released to rejoin his side before once again falling into the clutches of enemy forces. This time, the Tennesseans pronounced Cleburne guilty of “violating his parole”, and after a sham court martial featuring a full drum roll, the troops gave Cleburne a chilly dunking in Mill Creek Gap, much to the amusement of everyone else.

The end result was a victory for Tennessee, as the Georgian troops exhausted their supply of snowballs and were quickly routed, chased back into the woods for a hundred yards or so. A few privates suffered minor wounds such as black eyes, bloody noses, and bruises, usually due to some of the soldiers packing their snowballs with rocks and small twigs. The most serious injuries seem to have been a couple broken arms, caused by being hit with an “iceball”- a snowball dipped in water in order to harden the outer layer (and a main reason why General Longstreet later banned snowball fights altogether). All in all though, it was a spirited affair which concluded with the troops being fed bacon and given rations of whiskey by Major General Cleburne himself.

The Dalton snow fight was more significant in the grander scheme of things however. It allowed commanding officers to observe just how prepared their men were in forming battle formations and being able to improvise under arduous conditions. More importantly, it strengthened the camaraderie between soldiers and temporarily eliminated the boundary between enlisted man and commissioned officer. It was a necessary respite from the tedium which otherwise punctuated the daily lives of soldiers.

Indeed, it was a distraction from the horrific atmosphere of war, and for many it would be their last winter. Major General Cleburne himself was killed that November at the Battle of Franklin, and it was with great regret when men heard the news of his passing, as he had been a popular figure amongst his soldiers. Nevertheless, the Great Snowball Battle would live on for years to come in the stories of the men who dared, for one day at least, to release the inner child whose innocence had so quickly been snatched away by the ravages of war.



SEPTEMBER 2020 HISTORICAL PROGRAM
"SHOWDOWN IN THE SNOW: THE BATTLE OF DALTON"
BY ANDREW PETTY



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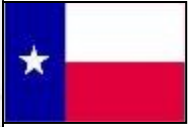
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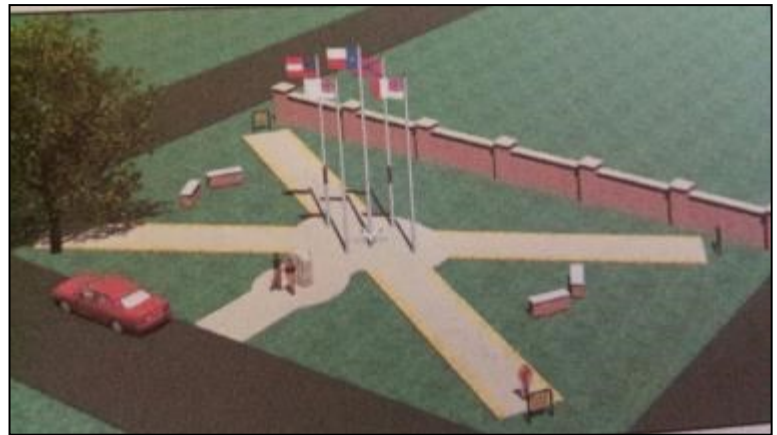




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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 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< 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 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		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.	Sept 2, 1864 to Jeff Davis. Our ranks are constantly diminishing by battle & disease, & few recruits are received.	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.	Sept 4, 1865 to A.M. Keiley. It should be the object of all to avoid controversy.	Sept 5, 1857 to Agnes. It is persuasion and not force...cultivate the powers of pleasing.
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.	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.	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.	Sept 9, 1861 to his wife. Everybody is slandered, even the good.	Sept 10, 1863 to Mildred. You have only always to do what is right. It will become easier by practice.	Sept 11 undated I shall, however, endeavor to do my duty and fight to the last.	Sept 12 undated to wife. Feeling lonesome, as the saying is, and out of sorts, I got on a horse & took a ride.
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.	Sept 14, 1869 to Col. Duncan. As individuals prosper, communities will become rich.	Sept 15 undated Study human nature, more by experience than by precept.	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.	Sept 17, 1861 to wife. I had taken every precaution to insure success, & counted on it; but the Ruler of the Universe willed otherwise.	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.	Sept 19 undated To Markie Action in this World goes farther than Sentiment.
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.	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.	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.	Sept 23 undated to Mildred. The more you know, the more you find there is to know in this grand & beautiful world.	Sept 24 undated The more you learn the more you are conscious of your ignorance	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.	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.
Sept 27 undated to Mildred. The struggle which you describe you experience between doing what you ought & what you desire is common to all.	Sept 28 undated As long as virtue was dominant in the republic, so long was the happiness of the people secure.	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.	Sept 30 My Beautiful Daughters:... May good angels guard you & bright visions cheer you.			



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SEPTEMBER



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.

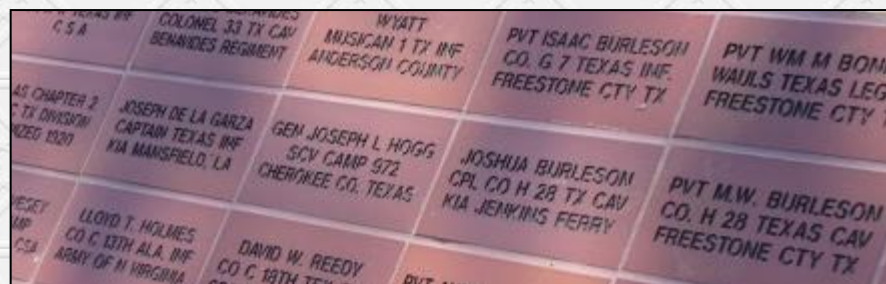
Sept 30—On this day in 1869, Texas governor Elisha Pease resigned in protest against the actions of Reconstruction authorities. Pease, a Unionist during the Civil War, helped organize the Republican party in the state after the war. In 1867 he was appointed governor by Gen. Philip Sheridan. Pease's efforts 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

Richard Thornton
Palestine, Texas
Email: tx_tsar@hotmail.com
Phone: (903) 791-1557

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.

Email Commander Thornton for the
monthly meeting's location.