



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

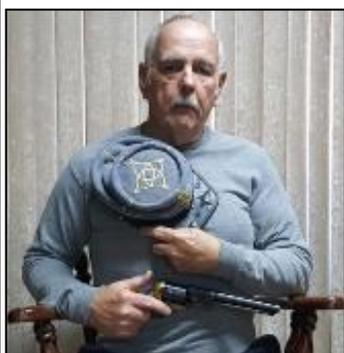
THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 13, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2021

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



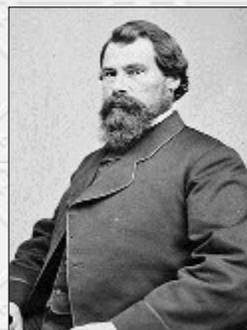
The first camp meeting of 2021 was well attended and everyone enjoyed the program given by David Franklin. The basic theme was "The Children of Robert E. Lee" upon the 214th anniversary of his birthday - January 19, 1807. We elected officers for this year and discussed the sprinkler system for Confederate Plaza and proposed procedure

changes in business meetings. This coming month we will vote on these issues.

Bar-B-Q chicken sandwiches, fried chicken, cabbage, and a large pot of peas along with cornbread were enjoyed by all. We had homemade cookies and Blue Bell for dessert.

We hope to see all at our next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, February 16, at 6:30.

Attendance is on the rise and we encourage you to bring guests. We could use some



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

new blood and there are individuals out there that would enjoy our meetings and company!

Richard Thornton
Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served at each meeting.

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

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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**Memorial Plaza
Groundskeeping
Calendar**

January—Dan Dyer
February—Dan Dyer
March—Need a volunteer
April—Need a volunteer
May—Need a volunteer
June - Marc Robinson
July - Dwight Franklin
August— Need volunteer
Sept - Need volunteer

Officers elected for 2021

Commander - Richard Thornton
1st Lt. - Calvin Nicholson
Adjutant/Treasurer - Dan Dyer
Sgt at Arms - Frank Moore
Quartermaster - Andrew Petty
Chaplains - David Franklin
& Dwight Franklin



Confederate Memorial Day (called **Confederate Heroes Day** in Texas and Florida, and **Confederate Decoration Day** in Tennessee) is a cultural holiday observed in several Southern U.S. states on various dates since the end of the War of Northern aggression.

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.

February 16th - February meeting

March 16th - March 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

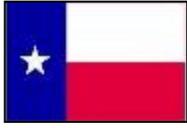
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JANUARY MEETING



The January meeting was held on January 19th, Robert E. Lee's birthday. We had 17 in attendance for the meeting. We had a delicious meal of fried chicken, barbecued chicken sandwiches, purple hull peas, cabbage with link sausage, cornbread, homemade cookies and bluebell ice cream. We want to thank Marc Robinson, Richard Thornton, David Franklin, Doug Smith and Dwight Franklin for bringing the food. After the meal, we had an interesting program on "The Children of Robert E. Lee" by David Franklin.





JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM "THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE"

BY DAVID FRANKLIN



1st Lt. David Franklin presented the historical program for the meeting. He said since it was Robert E. Lee's birthday, he felt compelled to present a program that had to do with him. There have been many programs on the General himself, but we have never had a program on the children of Robert E. Lee. David took care of that. He presented a very interesting and informative program on each of General Lee's children.

We appreciate David for all that he does for the camp and for the wonderful programs that he presents. He has allowed us to post his notes from his historical program in this newsletter so that those who were unable to attend meeting may know more about the children of Robert E. Lee.

The Children of Robert E. Lee - Biographies

George Washington Custis Lee: Named after his grandfather, George Washington Custis, was the grandson of Marth Washington and adopted son of George Washington. He applied to West Point at the age of 16 and was rejected. His father (Robert E. Lee) then wrote General Winfield Scott requesting assistance, and President Zachary Taylor appointed him to West Point at the age of 17. In his third year, his father became the Superintendent of West Point. Custis graduated 1st in the class of 1854. Other graduates that year included Jeb Stuart, Horace Randal, Stephen D. Lee, and 7 other Confederate generals. He served in the US Army Corps of Engineers as a 1st Lt., primarily in California, Georgia, and Florida, finally serving in Washington, D.C. He resigned two weeks after his father did. He began as a Captain in the CS Army in Combat Engineers, later promoted to Colonel, Brigadier General, and Major General. After the war, he served as a professor at George Washington College and in 1871-1897 was the President of Washington and Lee University. In 1877, with assistance from attorney Robert Todd Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln's son), Custis sued the US government for illegally seizing Arlington from the Lee family. In 1882, the US Supreme Court in a 5-4 vote granted Custis ownership of the house and 1100 acres which he sold to the US government for \$150,000. He never married.



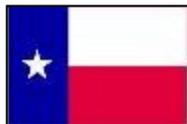
Mary Custis Lee - At the time of her birth, Andrew Jackson was president, and the nation's flag had 24 stars to represent a largely rural population of fewer than 20 million. When she died, 83 years later, that flag would have 48 stars, and there would be over 100 million Americans. Four million were serving overseas in a world war. As an infant, Mary's father nicknamed her "Mee" but changed that to "Daughter" when she turned 13 to differentiate her from her similarly named mother. She slept in the same bedroom that Marquis de Lafayette used when he visited the house in 1824.

When she was five years old, Mary's parents and two brothers moved to St. Louis for her father's engineering job. They left Mary at Arlington with her grandparents who took advantage of this new alone time and showed her around the place. They explained the



background of the family portraits and Mount Vernon mementoes. Mary later said she knew more about these items than anyone else in the family since she had received the knowledge first-hand from her grandfather, George Washington.

- Continued on the next page -



JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”



BY DAVID FRANKLIN



Unlike the other Lee daughters, Mary did not spend much time at home. She often traveled to visit friends and extended family members. Even during the Civil War, she continued to move around and only occasionally saw her immediate family. When her sister Annie died in 1862, Mary was stuck behind Union lines and was not able to get to Richmond to mourn with her mother and sister Agnes. Gen. JEB Stuart, who had been sweet on Mary when he was at West Point with her brother Custis years before and had written her poetry, sent scouts her way to try and rescue her. When they found her, she refused to leave and stayed where she was.

After the war, when the remaining Lees moved to an isolated house (Derwent in Powhatan County, Virginia) that belonged to a friend of the family, Mary did not join them. She was nearing 30, and she learned to be independent during the war. She instead went to Staunton and visited relatives. During the 1865 summer in Staunton, she attended a party along with Col. Bolivar Christian, a trustee of the Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. He overheard her say people were offering her father

everything but what he really wanted: work. Christian took those words back to Lexington, and that fall the college offered Lee the position of presidency, which he accepted.

Mary continued her travels and did not return to Lexington in time for her father's funeral in 1870, not to the funerals of her mother and sister Agnes in 1873. Youngest sister Mildred grew bitter towards Mary for being away and leaving the remaining family to bear their grief alone.

In 1874, oldest brother Custis sued the federal government for seizing Arlington House illegally during the war. The case went to the Supreme Court in 1882, which ruled in the Lee family's favor. While Mary supported her brother in this suit, she had very little attachment to the house or the grounds. The money she received when Custis sold the house to the government soon after the Supreme Court ruling gave Mary total personal liberty. She spent most of the rest of her life abroad.

Mary visited 26 countries, took a cruise around the world, dined with the Dutch governor of Java, sat with the American legation at formal dinners in Tokyo and Rome, played roulette in Monaco, traveled across Russia without a guide, was a guest of an Indian maharaja, and in Constantinople bribed her way into the Hagia Sophia mosque.

In 1902, she returned to the United States and was arrested for riding in the back of a streetcar with her black maid and refusing to move to the front into the whites-only section. She posted a \$5 bond and was ordered to appear in court. She ignored the court order and forfeited the bond. Despite this incident, Mary was no reformer. Her action most likely stemmed from her annoyance with how the racial law interfered with her daily activities.

Mary and her youngest sister Mildred only saw each other in passing over the years. They were together for the unveiling of their father's statues in New Orleans in 1884 and in Richmond in 1890. Mary was in France in 1905 when she heard of Mildred's death and was not able to return for the funeral. Mary returned to the United States in 1914 only because war broke out in Europe.

Mary Custis Lee died in Hot Springs, Virginia, on November 22, 1918, just eleven days after the end of World War 1. She was cremated and placed in the family crypt in Lexington, Virginia, finally reuniting with the rest of the family.



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JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”



BY DAVID FRANKLIN



William Henry Fitzhugh “Rooney” Lee - Rooney, so nicknamed to distinguish him for his cousin and contemporary Fitzhugh Lee of “Clermont”, Fairfax County, was the Lee’s second son, born in 1837. He was one of the liveliest and most likable of the Lee children. He was adventurous and as a child evoked his father’s praise couched in jest. Lee referred to him as “too large to be a man, too small to be a horse” and believed he needed a tight rein. When he was eight years old, Rooney cut off the tips of the forefinger and middle finger on his left hand while playing with a set of straw cutters.

Rooney’s adventures during the 1850s kept him away from Arlington much of the time. He entered Harvard in 1854, one of the three Virginians at the school. At Harvard, he was popular and quickly fell in with Boston society. He demonstrated his athletic prowess, pulling an oar on the Harvard crew.

In 1857, with the aid of General Winfield Scott, he secured a commission and fought in the campaign of 1858 against the Mormons. When the fighting was over, however, he became bored and by 1859 had given up the army and married Charlotte Wickham. Rooney and Charlotte settled down to farm the White House, the estate on the Pamunkey River in New Kent County, Virginia he had inherited from his grandfather, George Washington Parke Custis.

In 1861, Rooney joined the Confederate Army as a cavalry officer (Captain) under J.E.B. Stuart and was promoted to Major General in April 1864. Perhaps having the most illustrious career of any of the three sons, Rooney was captured by Union troops at his wife’s family home in June 1863, while he was there nursing a thigh wound sustained at the Battle of Brandy Station. He was taken to Fort Lafayette, New York as a prisoner of war and spent eight months there before returning to the Confederate Army in an exchange. During the war Rooney lost his young wife and both of their children.

In 1875 he was elected to the Virginia State Senate and US House of Representatives in 1887 where he served until his death in 1891.

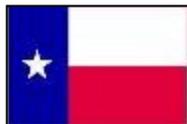


Anne Carter “Annie” Lee - June 18, 1839—October 20, 1962
- Annie was closest in age to her sister Agnes, who was just two years younger. They were inseparable. A cousin called them “twin roses on one stem”. Of the two, Annie was the irrepressible one, the one most likely to tease or pull a prank on a family member or friend, and the one who was most self-deprecating in her sense of humor. She was the fun one.

“To know that I shall never see her again on earth, that her place in our circle which I always hope one day to rejoin is forever vacant, is agonizing in the extreme.” Agnes was the hardest hit. She had lost her “twin”, her confidante. Annie had been her best friend. She fell into a deep depression.

Agnes wanted to bring Annie to Richmond for burial so she could visit her grave, but her mother decided to bury Annie in North Carolina where she died. Since there was no official cemetery in the town, residents created family cemeteries on the property. The Jones family, with whom the Lees were staying, offered the Lees a plot in their cemetery, an offer Mary gratefully accepted. - Continued on next page -





JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”

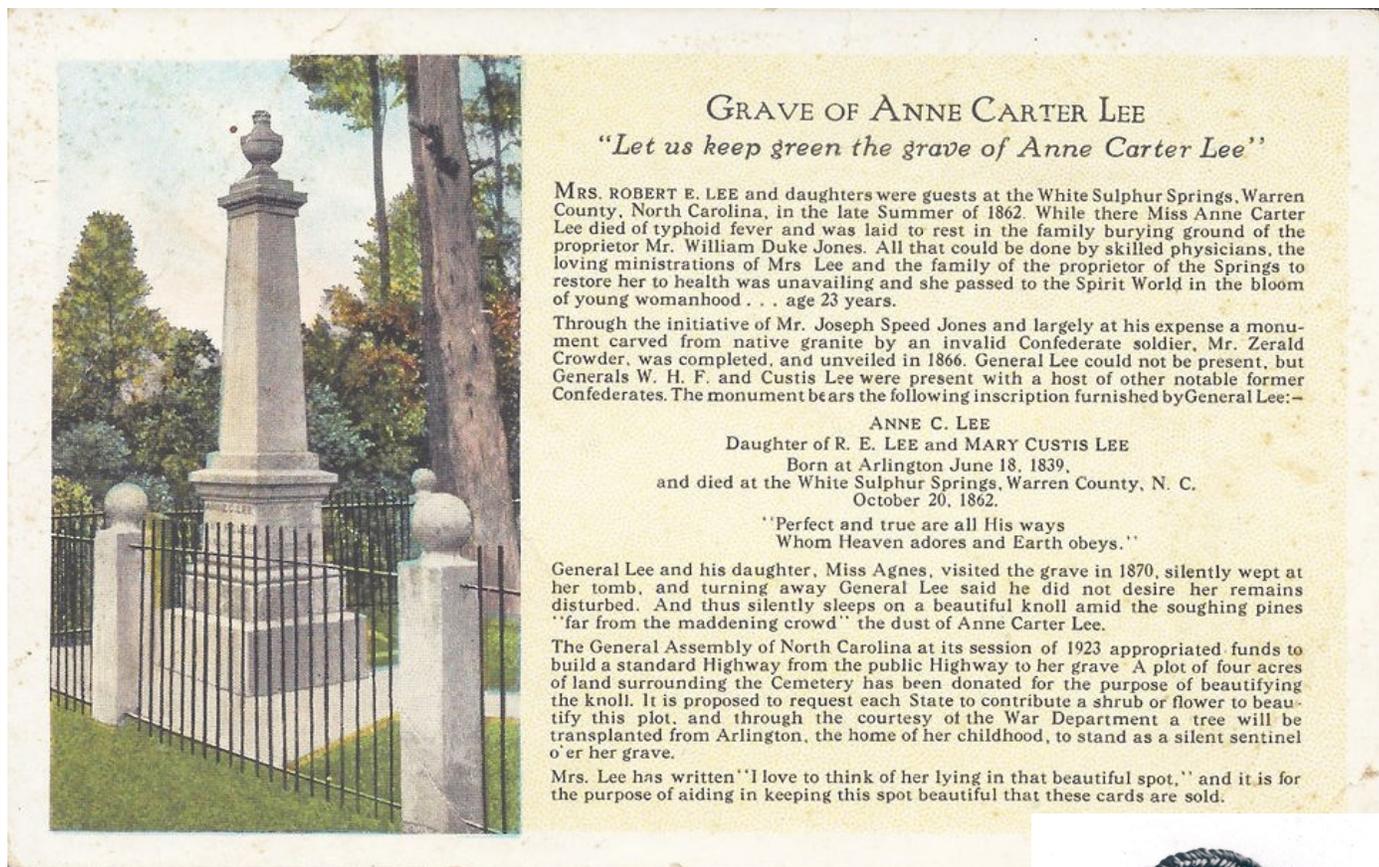


BY DAVID FRANKLIN



In 1866, a group of local ladies erected an obelisk in Annie’s memory at her gravesite. A few years later, in 1869, Lee and Agnes took a trip down to Florida. Their route passed through North Carolina and they stopped at Annie’s grave. Lee wrote to Mary, “My visit to dear Annie’s grave was mournful yet soothing to my feelings, & I was glad to have the opportunity of thanking the kind friends for their care of her while living and their attention to her since her death.”

In 1994, Lee family descendants arranged to move Annie’s remains to Lexington, Virginia, to rest with her family in the Lee Chapel.



GRAVE OF ANNE CARTER LEE

“Let us keep green the grave of Anne Carter Lee”

MRS. ROBERT E. LEE and daughters were guests at the White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, North Carolina, in the late Summer of 1862. While there Miss Anne Carter Lee died of typhoid fever and was laid to rest in the family burying ground of the proprietor Mr. William Duke Jones. All that could be done by skilled physicians, the loving ministrations of Mrs. Lee and the family of the proprietor of the Springs to restore her to health was unavailing and she passed to the Spirit World in the bloom of young womanhood . . . age 23 years.

Through the initiative of Mr. Joseph Speed Jones and largely at his expense a monument carved from native granite by an invalid Confederate soldier, Mr. Zerald Crowder, was completed, and unveiled in 1866. General Lee could not be present, but Generals W. H. F. and Custis Lee were present with a host of other notable former Confederates. The monument bears the following inscription furnished by General Lee:—

ANNE C. LEE

Daughter of R. E. LEE and MARY CUSTIS LEE

Born at Arlington June 18, 1839,

and died at the White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, N. C.
October 20, 1862.

“Perfect and true are all His ways
Whom Heaven adores and Earth obeys.”

General Lee and his daughter, Miss Agnes, visited the grave in 1870, silently wept at her tomb, and turning away General Lee said he did not desire her remains disturbed. And thus silently sleeps on a beautiful knoll amid the soothing pines “far from the maddening crowd” the dust of Anne Carter Lee.

The General Assembly of North Carolina at its session of 1923 appropriated funds to build a standard Highway from the public Highway to her grave. A plot of four acres of land surrounding the Cemetery has been donated for the purpose of beautifying the knoll. It is proposed to request each State to contribute a shrub or flower to beautify this plot, and through the courtesy of the War Department a tree will be transplanted from Arlington, the home of her childhood, to stand as a silent sentinel o’er her grave.

Mrs. Lee has written “I love to think of her lying in that beautiful spot,” and it is for the purpose of aiding in keeping this spot beautiful that these cards are sold.

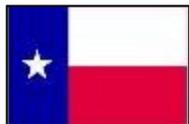
Eleanor Agnes “Aggie” Lee—February 27, 1841—October 15, 1873

When Eleanor “Aggie” Agnes Lee was born at Arlington House, her father called her “the finest child that was ever seen”. She was the Lee’s fifth child and third daughter. Closest in age to her sister Annie, who was only twenty months older, they shared a bedroom, toys, and numerous adventures. Agnes and Annie were inseparable. Their parents called them “the Girls”.

At the age of 12, Agnes’ governess gave her a journal for Christmas so that she could practice writing and improve her penmanship skills.



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JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”

BY DAVID FRANKLIN



Though she did not think anyone would really care about the musings of a 12-year old girl, she maintained the diary for five years. She wrote about events such as skating on the canal in the winter, a visit from writer Washington Irving, and crossing the river with her grandfather to celebrate George Washington’s birthday. It is through her words that we know many details of the daily lives of the families of Arlington House.

Annie and Agnes were enjoying a getaway at a springs retreat in Virginia, in August 1862, when Annie contracted typhoid fever. The sisters moved south to Jones Springs, North Carolina in hopes of finding a healthier environment. Annie’s headaches, dizziness, and intestinal troubles intensified. Mary came down from Virginia to be with her ailing daughter. When Annie slipped into a coma, Agnes climbed into bed with her to try and keep her body warm. On the morning of October 20, 1862, Annie died. Agnes was devastated to lose her sister who had also been her best friend. Soon after, she would be hit with another loss.



That Christmas, while staying at Hickory Hill, the family home of her brother Roone’s in-laws, Agnes’ distant cousin Orton Williams came to visit. Close friends since childhood, the family thought that at some point he and Agnes would marry. No one knows exactly what was said between the two during that Christmas, if he proposed and she turned him down or if he proposed at all. The visit ended with him abruptly telling the family goodbye and leaving the house. It was the last time Agnes saw him. Six months later, the federal army accused Orton and a fellow soldier of being spies and hanged them. Historians have yet to uncover documentation of whether they really were spies or caught up in a fatal lark. This was a particularly hard blow for Agnes who was still grieving the death of her sister. Her family noted that she became quieter after this point.



After her father’s surrender at Appomattox in April 1865, the Lee family reunited in Richmond. Soon after, Agnes contracted typhoid fever, the same illness that had taken her sister three years before. Nursed by her mother and younger sister Mildred, she survived.

In the fall of 1865, Lee accepted the position of president of Washington College and that family moved to Lexington, Virginia. After the upheaval of the war, this offered the family a chance to establish a new house and begin again. For Agnes, life seemed to resume as before the war. She had a number of suitors, including an astronomy professor at the neighboring Virginia Military Institute, but she turned them down. The dual losses of her sister and close friend Orton Williams during the war deeply affected her life.

In 1869, her father became ill with a severe chest cold and doctors urged him to take a trip to a warmer climate. The following year, Lee died on October 12, 1870. Due to her mother’s deep grief, Agnes dressed her father’s body for the funeral. She placed him in the black suit he had worn to her brother Rooney’s wedding.

Her father’s death resurrected Agnes’ emotions surrounding Annie’s death, causing her further grief. In the fall of 1873, she contracted a debilitating intestinal disorder. By October 12, the third anniversary of her father’s death, Mildred could tell Agnes was terminally sick because of her “tired eyes”. Mary sat at her daughter’s bedside and held her hand. Agnes called out for her brother Custis, and to him she whispered, “You must not forget me when I am gone.” He replied, “Aggie, none of us will do that.” She passed soon after. Agnes had been Mary’s favorite child, and three weeks later, on November 5th, she too died.

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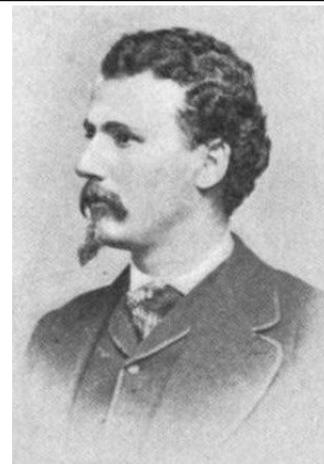
JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”

BY DAVID FRANKLIN



Robert E. Lee, Jr. October 27, 1843 - October 27, 1914 - During the Battle of Sharpsburg in September 1862, young Robert watched his father ride up to his artillery batter, which had already been heavily engaged. Junior stood by expecting to hear a few words of affection from his father, but Lee did not recognize his own son, hidden by the grime of black powder on his face. When Junior finally spoke up to ask if they would be thrown back into the fight, the general recognized him by his voice. “Yes, my son. You must do what you can to drive those people back,” Lee said.



All four Lees survived the Civil War. After the war, Lee lived and farmed Romancoke Plantation on the north bank of the Pamunkey River in King William County, which he inherited from his maternal grandfather George Washington Parke Custis. Romancoke was located approximately four miles from the Town of West Point.

Lee also became a writer, gathering his memories of his family and life in *Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee* (1904). The first-hand account provides a valuable source of information on day-to-day life at Arlington House during his youth, and includes many items of interest regarding his father’s entire life.

Rob married twice. On November 6, 1871, he married Charlotte Haxall (October 23, 1848 - September 22, 1872). No children survived her.

On March 8, 1894, in Washington D.C., Rob Lee married Juliet Carter (April 6, 1860 - November 17, 1915), who was 16 years younger than he. They had two daughters, Anne Carter Lee (b. July 21, 1897) and Mary Custis Lee (b. December 23, 1900).

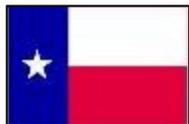
Through Rob and his older brother Rooney, there are over twenty direct descendants of Mary and Robert E. Lee alive today.

Mildred Childe Lee February 10, 1846 - March 27, 1905: The fourth daughter, and youngest child, of Robert and Mary Lee, was Mildred Childe, named after Robert’s sister. She was born February 10, 1846, at Arlington House. After the war, she became close to her father, who nicknamed her “Precious Life.”

In the spring of 1865, Richmond fell to Union forces. While the city burned and citizens evacuated, the Lee women stayed. Union Gen. Godfrey Weitzel arrived at their doorstep and offered to move them to a safer place but Mary refused. Fires set by the Union Army reached across the street from their house but no further. They were safe.

Mildred’s father joined them after the surrender at Appomattox. Mildred often took walks with him around the city in the evening which brought them closer together. Soon after the war, the remaining family moved to the home of a family friend. It was more isolated and did not offer much in the way of diversions, but Mildred was content to continue her collection of animals, especially chickens which she found to be a great comfort.





JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT E. LEE”

BY DAVID FRANKLIN



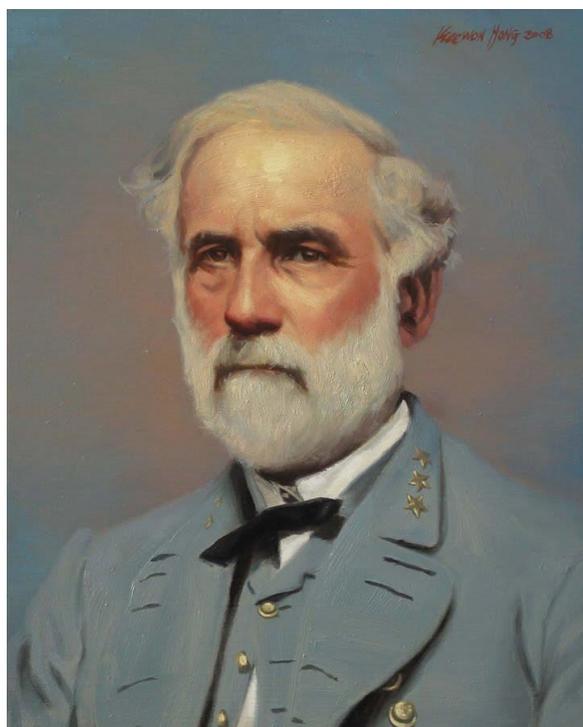
She had many suitors after the war but turned them all down, as none of them matched up to her father whom she idolized. She said of her father, “To me, he seems a Hero - & all other men small in comparison.” He relied on her to run the household after he accepted the position as head of Washington College and they moved to Lexington, Virginia. He teased her about her poor handwriting, her poor culinary skills, her penchant for dispensing unwanted advice, and for her love of animals that led to a house filled with cats. They enjoyed taking horseback rides with each other.

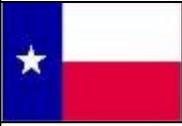


She only saw her sister Mary a few times over the remaining years. They were together for the unveilings of their father’s statues in New Orleans and Richmond and came together in 1891 to be with their brother Rooney as he died.

Mildred “Precious Life” Lee died of a stroke on March 27, 1905 while visiting New Orleans. For her passing, flags flew at half-staff throughout the South. War veterans and alumni from Washington-Lee College accompanied her coffin on the train to Lexington where she was met by veteran delegations and members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was placed in the crypt with her parents and her sister Agnes.

We appreciate David for the excellent program on General Robert E. Lee’s children. During his presentation, he had other interesting tidbits of information that he interjected that are not in these notes. We welcome anyone who would like to attend to come to the meetings and hear the historical programs in person. They are always better when you can hear the orator give specific details and interject their opinions of the subject matter.

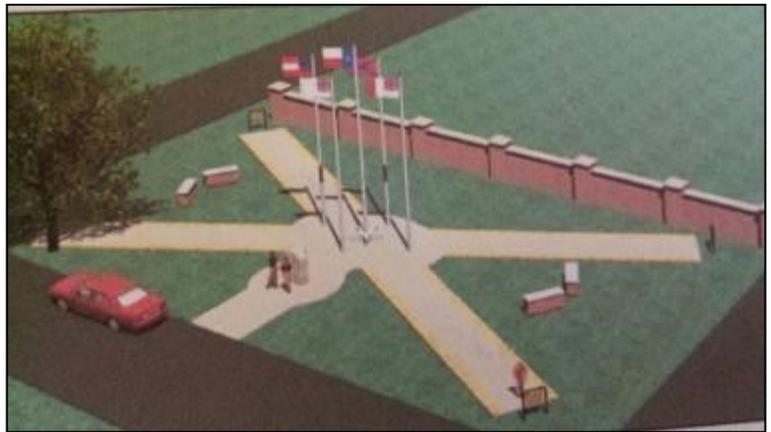




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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.



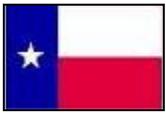
SAMUEL R. CORN CO B 33RD ALA. INF CSA	PVT. DAVID A. BRAY CO H 34TH GA. INF CSA	O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178 - SCV WAXAHACHE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTUS W DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	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 CLAY PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JANUARY 2021

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

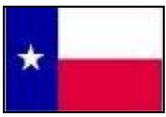
January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, *The Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry, 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 raids 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. Barret 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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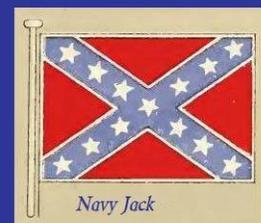
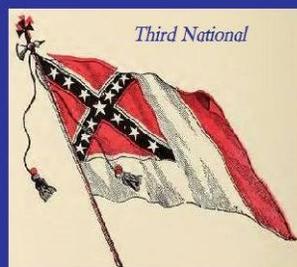
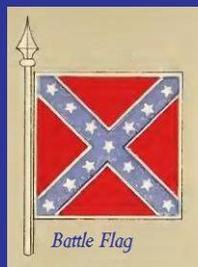
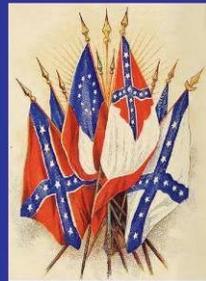


January 23, 1863: On this day in 1863, Confederate soldiers hanged Martin Hart in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This attorney from Hunt County had served in the Texas legislature, where he spoke out against secession. After secession, he resigned his government post and organized the Greenville Guards, pledging 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

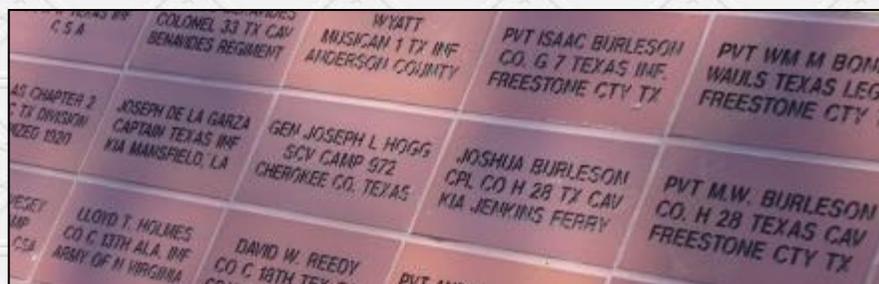




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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 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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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.