



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 14, ISSUE 9

SEPTEMBER 2022

COMMANDER DYER'S DISPATCH



Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well. We are into October and to me it is still too hot and dry. We really need some rain.

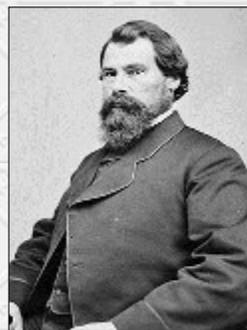
I was not at the September Reagan Camp meeting due to my grandson's football game. I knew there would be a conflict in schedule somewhere along the season. I understand things went good. I would like to thank Richard Thornton for taking over. I knew things were in good hands. I should be at the October meeting.

As the year comes closer to the end, I would like everyone to be thinking about stepping up and taking an office in the Reagan Camp. As simple as I am, it is proof that anyone can do it. As far as Commander, I have not decided if I will accept another year. I'm still thinking about it. I have been an Officer in the Camp for about 14 years. It might be nice to just be a member for a while. I guess I need to decide soon, because we will have elections coming up soon.

Our Southern heritage is still under attack. When will it end?

Keep up the good fight.

Dan



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

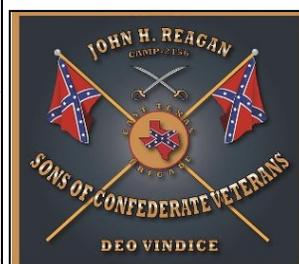
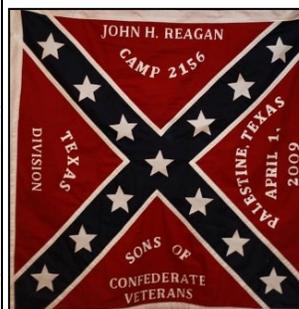
U. S. Rep. from Texas

District Judge

Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association



CAMP MEETINGS

4th Thursday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served
at each meeting.

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

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. If you would be willing to donate, please contact Dan Dyer at danielder497@yahoo.com



The Battle of Antietam, by Kurz & Allison (1878), depicting the scene of action at Burnside's Bridge.

The Battle of Sharpsburg, (also known as Antietam) remains the bloodiest day in American history, with a combined tally of 22,717 dead, wounded, or missing. Although the Union army suffered heavier casualties than the Confederates, the battle was a major turning point in the Union's favor.

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Sgt at Arms Doug Smith (hip replacement)
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans

Officers for 2022

- Commander - Dan Dyer
- 1st Lt. - David Franklin
- Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton
- Sgt at Arms - Doug Smith
- Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence
- Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Thursday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room

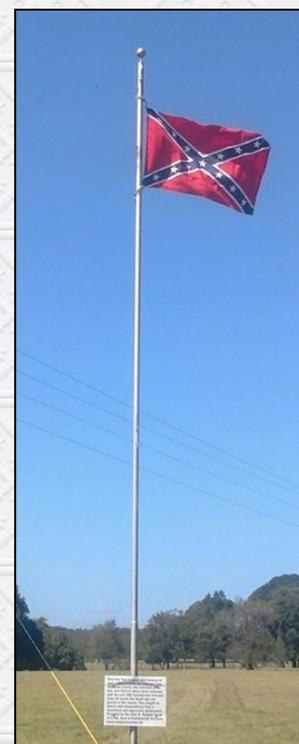
October 27, 2022 - October Meeting

November is not scheduled yet due to Thanksgiving Holiday

December 15th—Christmas party/luncheon to be held at Crockett Road Church of Christ activity building. Please bring a covered dish. Dan Manuel will provide the entertainment.

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-



SEPTEMBER REAGAN CAMP SCV MEETING PICS

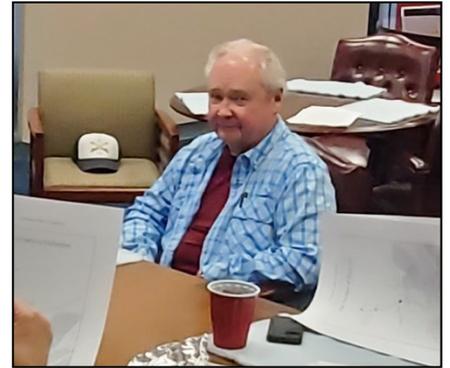


The September meeting was held at the Commercial Bank of Texas on September 22nd. This is a busy time of year with football and volleyball games, and we had several that were not able to attend the meeting due to other commitments. We had eight who were in attendance, and we had a good time being able to visit with each other.

We had a delicious meal of barbeque chicken, pinto beans and ham, skillet cornbread, fried mushrooms, and homemade fried pies. One thing about our camp, we always have a good meal and plenty of it.



We are happy to announce that we had a new applicant for the Reagan Camp at the September meeting. We welcome Starley "Mac" McGuyer to the Camp. His ancestor fought for Terry's Texas Rangers! You can see Mac in the picture to the right.



This makes three new members that have joined the Reagan Camp in the last two months. We are proud to have all of them join us.

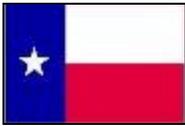


Adjutant Richard Thornton brought homemade fried pies (peach and pear) that his wife is making for an Order of the Eastern Star fundraiser. They were delicious! If are interested in purchasing pies to assist in this fundraiser, you can contact Richard. They are available in apricot, pear, peach, and blueberry. They will make them fresh and deliver them to the next meeting. (see picture on the left) Our October meeting will be held on October 27th. We will not have a meeting in November due to Thanksgiving being on the 4th Thursday.

Please make note that the December meeting date has been changed to December 15th due to Christmas holidays.

Please bring your spouse and a covered dish for the fellowship. It will be held at the Crockett Rd Church of Christ activity building & Dan Manuel will be providing the entertainment for the Christmas Party. We hope to see you there.





SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



Compatriot Ed Heitmann presented the Reagan Camp's September Historical Program with an interesting program on "The Battle of Galveston" at the September meeting. Ed always does a great job presenting, and he was thoughtful enough to provide us with a written account of his presentation to enclose in this newsletter. This will allow those who missed the meeting to be able to learn about this brave battle that was fought at Galveston, Texas. We appreciate Ed so much for this.

"The Battle Of Galveston"

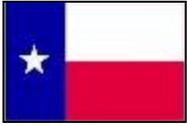
January 1, 1864

We pick up the story of Sibley's Brigade after their return from the unsuccessful, or more accurately described as disastrous New Mexico / Arizona Campaign. The men of the 4th, 5th, 7th and 2nd Texas Mounted Volunteer Regiments (Texas Cavalry brigades) went on a sixty (60) day-plus furlough after departing San Antonio in July / August of 1862. This was a minimum required amount of time for the troops to recover from their physical ordeal out west.

By October 1862, off to the southeast a Yankee fleet of warships laid anchored in Galveston Bay, intent on capturing the largest city in Texas. Without any grand display .. a squad of naval marines climb upon Kuhn's Wharf and marched into the center of Galveston. The citizenry looked upon the marines as they raised the Stars and Stripes atop the newly constructed, but yet to be operational, Customs House. The Union flag had been absent from Galveston for almost nineteen (19) months. Less than an hour later .. the flag came down and the Federal landing party returned to its boat and rowed back to their ship anchored in the bay. Galveston had been "captured".

The Union fleet commander, Commodore William B. Renshaw, was placed in charge of tightening the blockade along the Texas Gulf coast .. and more specifically to capture the principal Confederate port .. Galveston. One weakness made the holding of Galveston a challenge .. the two-mile long railroad bridge that connected Galveston Island to the mainland. The waters surrounding the bridge were much too shallow to allow the area to be patrolled by ships and Renshaw reasoned that the bridge would need to be left intact, or the population of the island would starve.

The New Mexico disaster had almost ruined Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley .. and certainly tarnished the reputation of the brigade. Sibley's terribly disorganized and demoralized troops had valiantly won all the battles in New Mexico .. but lost the "war" .. which culminated in the loss of almost all the brigade's supplies, wagons and ammunition at the hands of Major Chivington's command at Johnson's Ranch. - cont. on next pg -



SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



A significant improvement of the circumstances in Confederate Texas took place in November 1862, when Richmond sent a new commander to Texas .. Major General John B. Magruder (nicknamed “Prince John” .. for his courtly manner). By December, Magruder ordered the brigade to muster in the towns of Cypress City and Hempstead, Texas.

After a wasted sixty-mile [each way] back and forth journey betwixt their mustering points and Houston, the regiments were finally called to dismount near the Galveston – Houston – Henderson Railroad. The brigade mounts were grazed in nearby pastures while the Texans worked on infantry techniques .. something no mounted Texas cared for at all. This extra infantry drilling and Magruder’s more thorough discipline foreshadowed a pending battle to the Texans.

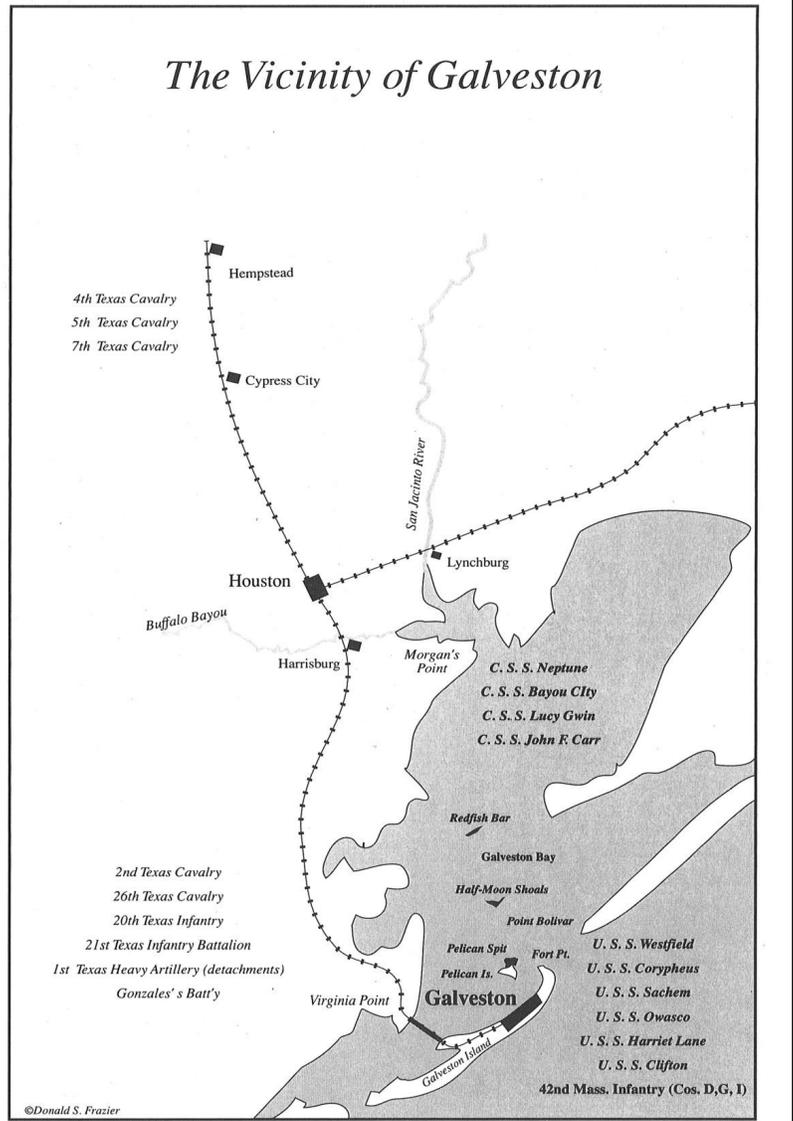
In the meantime, Magruder obtained several steam-boats capable of carrying sizable boarding parties

and some amount of modestly heavy artillery. These new vessels [up to 165 feet in length] were fabricated into *cottonclad* rams by stacking 500 pound cotton bales three-high on their sides around the ship, backed by another row of cotton bales lying flat, providing protection to the fighting men and the artillery units aboard. All men aboard were protected from small arms by the double-stacked cotton bales .. but as it was told by Confederate naval commander .. Commodore Smith .. “the Federal’s large bore cannon shot – shell – grapeshot would barely slow [down]” .. as the sizzling flying iron transformed the cotton bales into a mess of tangled “Q-tips” and wooden shrapnel.

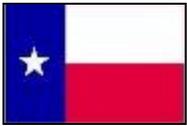
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Southwestern Historical Quarterly

The Vicinity of Galveston



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SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



Magruder's plan was to capture and hold Galveston with a two-prong attack during the early morning of New Year's Day [January 1, 1863] – the land based attack coming from the railroad bridge .. being commanded by the new Brigadier General William Read “Dirty-Shirt” Scurry [Colonel of the 4th Regiment] .. and the seafaring attack manned by volunteers of the 5th Texas Cavalry [Colonel Green] and 7th Texas Cavalry [Colonel Arthur Bagby] .. which totaled ~ 300 men.

Colonel Green ordered the 5th and 7th regiments into line and began to address the troops:

“I want 300 volunteers who are willing to die for Texas, and who are ready to die right now. Volunteers will step two paces to the front ..”

The response was so overwhelming that each captain was only allowed to choose fifteen men from his company for the duty. The remaining troops were marched to Virginia Point under the command of Lt. Colonel Henry C. McNeil of the 5th Texas and the fighting German-Texican Major Gustav Hoffman of the 7th [Virginia Point is the northern mainland terminus of the railway bridge to Galveston Island].

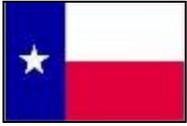
The Federals had been expecting an attack and they patrolled the streets of Galveston during the daytime, but after sunset the streets were in the hands of the Confederate Cavalry patrols. The Union Commander Renshaw, received some much needed reinforcements, three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Colonel I. S. Burrell. These troops came ashore at Kuhn's Wharf, near the termination of 18th Street, on Christmas Day 1862. The adjacent wharf warehouse offered a location for the troops to be billeted [housed].

Col. Burrell had his men fortify the wharf position as best as the conditions would allow in preparation of an imminent attack. Magruder understood that any further delay would allow more Federal troops to arrive on the island. So, orders were given and the land-based troops began their movement across the planked-over railroad bridge at Virginia Point around midnight of New Year's Eve 1862-63.

“All is ready. The Rangers of the Prairie send greetings to the Rangers of the Sea”

---- General Magruder's final dispatch before the battle.

The plan of battle plan called for a coordinated attack of the troops occupying Kuhn's Wharf .. followed by an attack against the anchored Yankee fleet, which would be prosecuted by the “Cottonclads” [*Bayou City* and *Neptune*] steaming down from Houston. But, Magruder emphasized that the land forces MUST initiate the attack. The “cottonclads” were to approach the Federal fleet and get as close as possible without being detected and wait for the firing to commence from the island-based artillery and “horseless cavalry”. Under no circumstances was the Rebel fleet to start the battle. Well .. that did not work out as planned .. as we shall see. - Continued on the next page -



SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

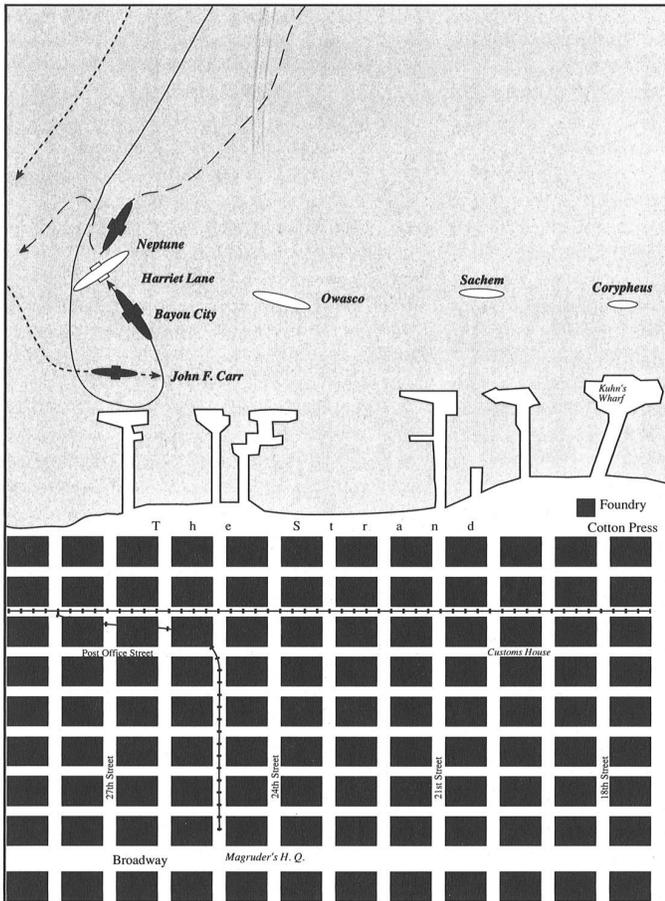
THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



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Sibley's Texans and the Battle of Galveston

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The Battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863

©Donald S. Frazier

The sharpshootin' "horse marines" stationed aboard the two fighting vessels were to act as boarding parties once they 'rammed' the Federal ships [the heavily-armed *U.S.S. Harriet Lane*, the *U.S.S. Westfield*, the *Owasco*, and 3 other veteran ships].

Efforts were made to enter the wharf area with stealth by the mounted and "infantry" Rebel cavalry, but muffling the artillery pieces clatter as they were wheeled into firing positions around the harbor proved to be impossible. Union Colonel Burrell and his men thus became alerted to the forthcoming attack and advised the Yankee fleet to prepare to support the shore troops.

Shortly after 1 a.m. the pickets of the 42nd Mass. came in and reported artillery in the market place [the Strand]. The Yankee fleet spied the approaching Rebel ships around the same time and began to fire off signal rockets. Confederate Commodore Smith .. knowing well his explicit orders to NOT begin the battle .. decided to withdraw until the ground forces began the engagement.

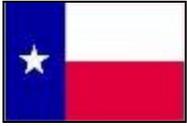
Between 3 and 4 a.m. the Confederates opened fire from approximately 15 field pieces of artillery .. to which the Federal gunboats replied in kind. The *Harriet Lane* opened up an intense fire upon the Rebels at the west end of the Strand. Naval grapeshot loads turned the ship's big guns into giant shotguns which laid devastation upon the Confederate positions with whistling slugs of lead and iron.

Commodore Smith, hearing the battle begin, ordered .. "Give me all the steam you can crack on ..!"

Reports of the heavy guns shook the bay .. as reported by several witnesses and participants.

The column of Rebel dismounted cavalry from the 4th, 5th, and the 7th regiments advanced down Broadway toward their objectives at or around Kuhn's Wharf.

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SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

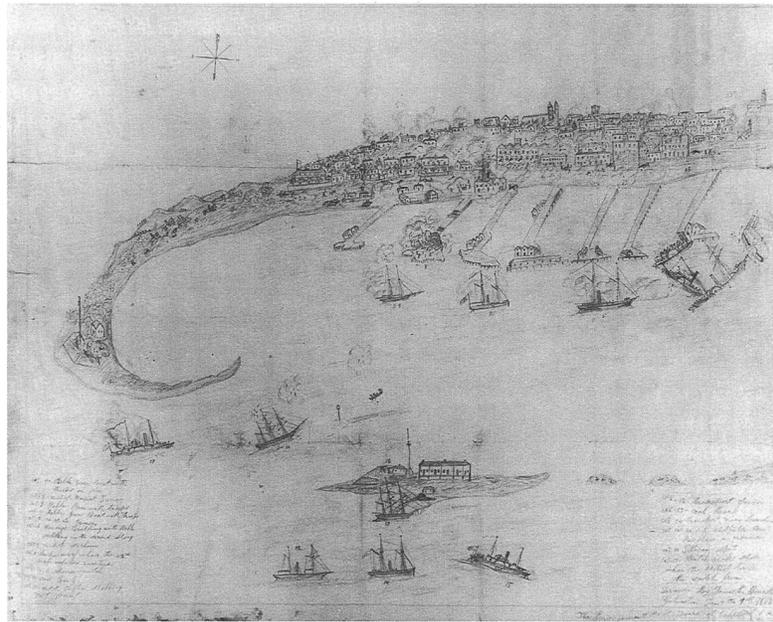
THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



Withering fire from the Federal ships quickly required Colonel Riley and his troops to take cover behind the brand-new customs house .. as three well-aimed cannon rounds quickly began to turn the building into swiss-cheese.

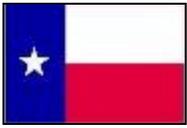
Private William Randolph Howell [5th Texas Cavalry - whom you might recall some of his entertaining quotes from New Mexico – Winter-Spring 1862] wrote his girlfriend that “bombs, balls, grape, and cannister were flying all around and above me tearing up the earth, smashing up houses and killing and wounding men while the whole atmosphere seemed to be in a blaze. If I had consulted my personal safety, I should of have preferred being somewhere else ..”

The situation along the entire Strand was rapidly deteriorating. The fire-storm of lead and iron from the Federal fleet silenced section after section of the Rebel artillery. The Rebels had inflicted some amount of damage on the Yankee fleet, but at great costs as the Rebel gunners were suffering substantial casualties.



The Battle of Galveston “as it appeared at half past 6 A.M.,” drawn by eyewitness James E. Bourke, January 1, 1863. *Courtesy Rosenberg Library, Galveston.*

The early morning attack on Galveston was beginning to look like Valverde around 1 p.m. .. a collapsing failure. Increasing numbers of the less experienced soldiers [20th Texas .. etc.] began to leave their post in order to escape the hail of cannister and grape. Magruder ordered a detachment of Xavier Debray’s 26th Texas Cavalry to round up the timid and issued explicit orders to shoot any soldier who resisted. - continued on next page -



SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



Sunrise found few Confederates remaining along the Strand and the Federal ships began to slacken the intense bombardment. The Rebel steamers finally appeared through the smoke and early morning haze-fog .. pressing an attack. The *Bayou City* drove hard for the closest target, the *Harriet Lane*. The Reb sharpshooters drove the Yankee crew from the deck of the Union gunboat.

It took too desperate attempts by the *Bayou City* to successfully ram and impale the *Harriet Lane* .. allowing the Rebel Horse Marines to finish their work by boarding the Federal ship. Commodore Smith with cutlass and pistol in hand demanded the surrender of the Yankee commander [Wainwright]. Commander Wainwright refused .. so Smith shot him through the forehead. The remainder of the crew was killed or subdued and the ship surrendered.

A cease-fire truce was agreed to by both sides and soldiers, surgeons, and hospital stewards began their bloody work of gathering and tending to the wounded. All along the Strand, artilleryman suffering gory cannister and grapeshot wounds awaited assistance.

Nineteen-year-old John Hogsett had received his first wound at Val Verde, New Mexico. He later had been captured and then paroled. Now he was among the wounded taken to the Ursuline Convent which was serving now serving as a hospital. Lt. J. H. Alexander of **Palestine** had also been wounded at Val Verde, but was a private at the time. Now, after three promotions and an outstanding military career, he was to be buried. Aboard the *Neptune*, the bodies of eight men from Anderson County, over half of the volunteer squad from Company I, 7th Texas Cavalry, were being put in boats to be carried ashore.

Soldiers also carried off the splinter-filled body of a German Sergeant from New Braunfels. Thirty-three men had been killed or wounded in that regiment, most of them while attacking the *Harriet Lane*.

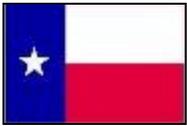
The Yankee infantry at Kuhn's Wharf were trapped and their situation appeared hopeless. Colonel Burrell of the 42nd Massachusetts Infantry requested for some time to communicate with the remaining vessels of the Federal fleet. Confederate officers flatly refused the request .. and since Burrell could not depend on any support from his navy, surrendered his men.

By mid-morning, the Federal ships began a dash for the mouth of Galveston Bay, white flags of truce still streaming from their masts. An explosion rumbled from Pelican Spit as the U.S.S. *Warfield*, which had run aground, violently blew up .. the crew destroying her so as to avoid the ship from being captured by the supposedly invincible "ironclad" Rebel ram *Bayou City*. The premature explosion of the U.S.S. *Westfield* killed Commodore Renshaw (naval commander) and thirteen crewman when they returned to the vessel to reignite a seemingly failed attempt to fire the ship with a fast-fuse.

Six hours after it started, the Battle of Galveston was over.

In their haste to retreat [which was a repetitive Yankee trait], the Federals abandoned several intact vessels.

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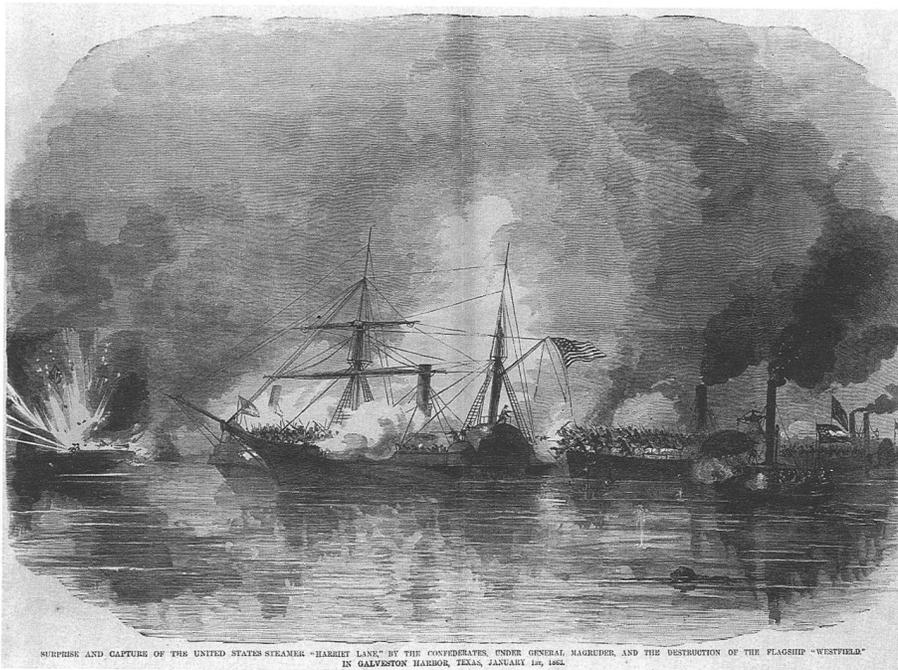
SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



A poignant reminder of the tragedy of the war occurred aboard the *Harriet Lane*. Lt. Commander Edward Lea lay dying upon its deck, while onshore his father Alfred M. Lea served as a major of engineers on Magruder's staff.



SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "HARRIET LANE," BY THE CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL MAGRUDER, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAGSHIP "WESTFIELD," IN GALVESTON HARBOR, TEXAS, JANUARY 1st, 1863.

"Surprise and Capture of the United States Steamer 'Harriet Lane' by the Confederates, under General Magruder, and the Destruction of the Flagship 'Westfield,' in Galveston Harbor, Texas, January 1st, 1863." From Paul Fleury Mottelay, *The Soldier in Our Civil War: A Pictorial History of the Conflict, 1861-1865* . . . (2 vols.; New York: J. H. Brown, 1884-1885). Courtesy U.S. Naval Historical Center.

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Sibley's Texans and the Battle of Galveston

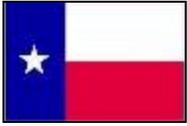
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Soon after the battle was over, the significance of a Confederate victory became apparent when a Federal steamer, *Cambria*, with Colonel Edmund Jackson Davis and his YANKEE 1st Texas Cavalry aboard, appeared in the gulf. On board were nearly one thousand Texan Unionists with the arms and equipment to raise another Federal Regiment in the state. It is interesting to note .. Texas Confederates generally referred to this regiment as the "First Texas Traitors". Its regimental surgeon, Dr. Malek A. Southworth, had served in the same capacity for the 4th Texas Cavalry in New Mexico. Dr. Southworth probably attended to my Great Grandfather's shoulder wound at Val Verde [Private William A. Ferguson – Co A – 4th Texas Cav].

Anyway .. with Galveston as its base .. this Yankee regiment would of required more Texans in the east to return to defend their state.

On a next-to-final note, one of the sailors captured from a Union pilot boat turned out to be a deserter from Colonel Cook's regiment. His execution on January 3rd 1863 was well attended.

- continued on the next page -



SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
 BY ED HEITMANN
 THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON



Sibley's Brigade provided a Confederate victory at Galveston .. and as in New Mexico .. displayed significant gallantry while operating under very unusual circumstances that had few

[if any] parallels in the entire war. Unaccustomed to serving aboard ships [or even having ever been aboard a ship before], the men of Sibley's Brigade enthusiastically volunteered for hazardous duty, showing great courage as they faced an unknown enemy fleet.

Those that served on land were steady soldiers, called upon by Magruder to brave Federal fire in order to retrieve ordnance abandoned by more fainthearted fellow soldiers. The brigade also displayed that despite their lack of discipline, these brave men could be counted on to equal any challenge.

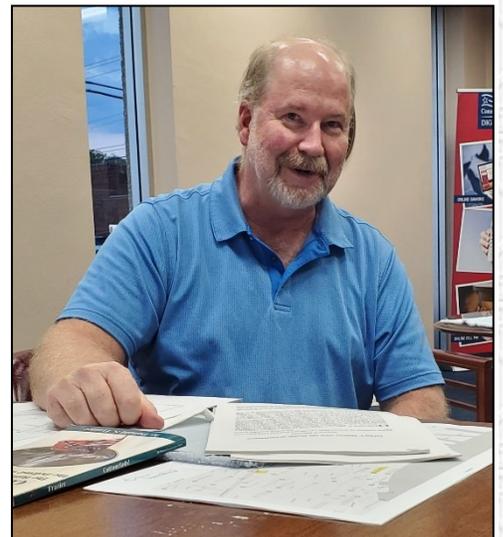
The victory at Galveston had returned hope to Texas .. in a most dramatic way.

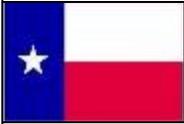


NEXT ... the Texican Cavalry regiments ride onward to southern Louisiana to join in the further defense of Texas .. under the command of General Richard Taylor .. blocking Yankee attempts to enter Texas from southwest Louisiana.

The Reagan Camp would like to thank Ed for the historical program and also for writing the article so we could post his program in the newsletter for others to enjoy.

Our October program will be presented by retired surgeon, Ed Domingue. It will be a comparison between the medical care during the days of the War Between the States and modern care in the example of three soldiers. Hope to see you at the meeting.

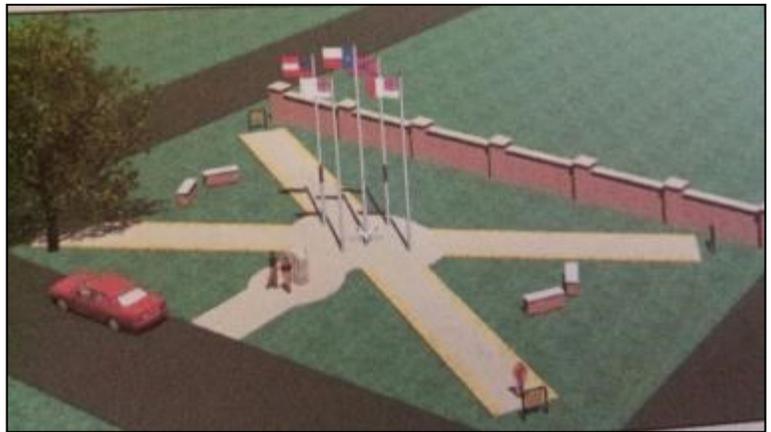




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN

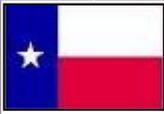


Many Americans have forgotten that freedom isn't free at all. There have been hundreds of thousands of Americans who have willingly given their life for their country so that we could continue to have the rights of free men. But there is a group of people in our country who have decided that they have the right to take away the rights of others, especially if those others do not agree with their agenda. These people have no respect for the true history of anything that goes against what they want. Although they cannot change true history, they are changing the history books and in so doing are changing what people are taught about the history of our country. These people don't care if they are dishonoring our Confederate ancestors. They care nothing about our ancestor's service. Do you care about preserving your ancestor's service? If so, you can do so by having his service noted in the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza with a paver that will include his name and service information on it for only \$50. It will last for years and years to come and will let countless people see his name and information. It is a wonderful way to give him the recognition that he deserves.



WILLIAM C FRANKLIN CO D 12 BTTN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT DIED 4 / 25 / 1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908	JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE, TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
JASPER N. CARNES CO B 8 REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY	RICHARD A. HODGES CO K 22 TX INF CSA 1833 - 1905	ANDREW J BEAUCHAMP CO F 13 TEX INF 12-9-1834 9-1-1894	GEORGE KNOX GIBSON PVT. CO. B 12TH TEXAS CAVLRY, CSA	WILLIAM H. CRIST COMPANY I 7 TX CAV C.S.A.
JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG	PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN D. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV	SGT. AMOS G. HANKS CO F. 1ST TEX INF HOODS BRIGADE CSA	WILLIAM H. DYER PVT CO K MISS INF C.S.A.

Above are some pictures of some of the pavers in the plaza. If you would like to purchase a paver for your ancestor, you can pick what you want to have inscribed on it. These pictures will give you some ideas to what you might want on your paver.

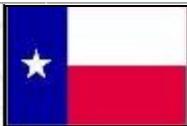


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 2022



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



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SEPTEMBER

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



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.

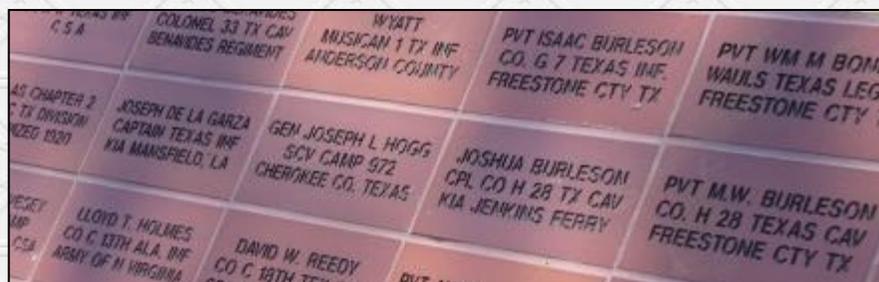
Sept 29—On this day in 1867, Francis McMullan, the leader of a group of Texans who moved to Brazil rather than remain under a Reconstruction government, died at Iguape, Brazil. McMullan was active in politics in Hill County before the Civil War and served as a delegate to the Texas Democratic convention 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.



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: 4th Thursday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
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.