



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 15 ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2023

COMMANDER DYER'S DISPATCH



Compatriots,

As I prepare the dispatch the sun has began to shine. Seems like months since I have seen it. I now realize how dark gloomy weather can have a negative impact on a person. After seeing the sun I immediately started feeling better.

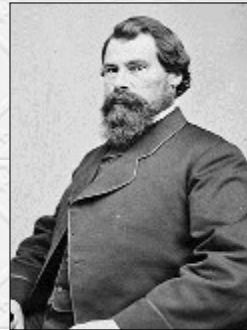
I would like to give a big thank you to the Reagan Camp's 1st Lt. David Franklin. David's January program on Robert E. Lee was very enjoyable and showed what a good man General Lee was.

Everyone with Southern heritage should be very proud of our General. Sadly, some are not.

During the meeting in January, Martin Lawrence said we should all contact our State Senator and Representative regarding a bill to do away with Confederate Heroes Day. This is a real threat to our history. I have and encourage you to also. Please be polite (as I know you will) and ask them to vote no on doing away with our heritage.

Dan Dyer
Camp Commander

Our next meeting will be on February 23, 2023. We hope to see you there!



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

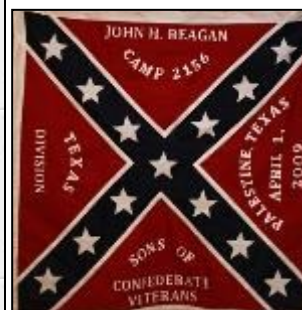
The Bank is located just south of the
Anderson County Courthouse Annex.

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org
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 danieldyer497@yahoo.com

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Sgt at Arms Doug Smith (complications from 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

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

January 26, 2023 - January Meeting

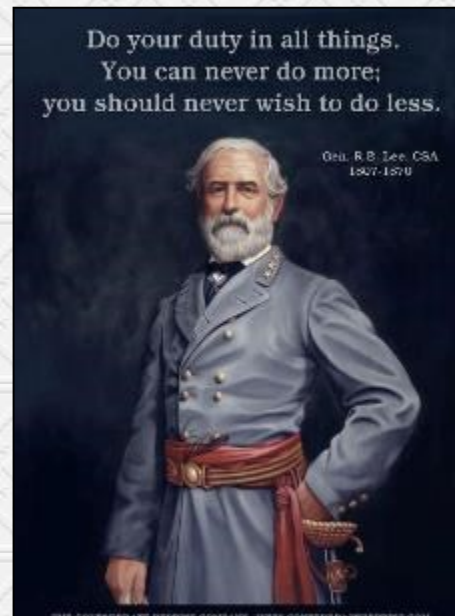
February 23, 2023 - February Meeting

March 23, 2023 - March Meeting

April 27, 2023 - April Meeting

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-



Officers for 2023

Commander - Dan Dyer

1st Lt. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

Sgt at Arms - Doug Smith

Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence

Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

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.

“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-



January Regan Camp Meeting

January 26, 2023



The January meeting was held at the Commercial Bank of Texas in their banquet room on January 26, 2023 at 6:30 p.m. We had 13 who were able to attend this month. We had two guests; Jackie Shockley and Sam Daggett (who is the adjutant of the Walker's Greyhounds SCV Camp in Tyler). We appreciate them meeting with us.

The night started off with a delicious meal of fried chicken, fried okra, beef stew, pinto beans, lasagna, cornbread, cole slaw, homemade cookies, and cheese cake. Everything was delicious! We appreciate all of those who brought the food. One thing about the Reagan Camp meetings, you won't ever leave hungry!

Our next meeting will be on February 23rd.





January Historical Program

“Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor” By David Franklin



Reagan Camp 1st Lieutenant David Franklin presented the historical program for the month of January. David has presented more programs than anyone in the Reagan Camp, and they are always great! He has been a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for many years. He is currently the 1st lieutenant in the Reagan Camp, but he has been the camp commander, the camp chaplain as well as being an officer in the Texas division and Trans-Mississippi.

Through his many years of being in the SCV, he has learned a tremendous amount about the War of Northern Aggression. He brings a vast amount of information with each presentation, and he always makes sure that each program is both interesting and educational.

This month's program was a very interesting program on “Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor” in remembrance of Robert E. Lee's birthday which was on January 19, 1807.

David needs people who would be willing to bring a program during 2023. So far we only have programs scheduled for February and March. If you are willing to do a program, you can contact David at 214-957-7086.

“Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor”

David started off his program by telling a few facts about General Robert E. Lee. Lee had quite an impressive list of ancestors, and David said that in his opinion, Robert E. Lee was the best man that the country has ever produced with the possible exception of George Washington. He said the more you study Lee, the more you will see what a great man he was. Many people in today's society have many bad things to say about General Lee, but the things they say about him are not based on facts. He did NOT own any slaves. He was a devout Christian man who led by Christian example.

We appreciate David for all he does for the Reagan Camp. He brings food to every meeting, he lines up monthly programs, and he is always willing to give a program when needed.

David has allowed us to print his notes on the following pages for those who were not able to attend the January meeting.





January Historical Program



Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor By David Franklin



ROBERT E. LEE's father was **Henry Lee III** (January 29, 1756 – March 25, 1818). He was an early American Patriot and U.S. politician who served as the ninth Governor of Virginia and as the Virginia Representative to the United States Congress. Lee's service during the American Revolution as a cavalry officer in the Continental Army earned him the nickname by which he is best known, "Light-Horse Harry."

Robert E. Lee's mother was **Anne Hill Carter Lee** (March 26, 1773 – June 26, 1829). She was the First Lady of Virginia from 1791 to 1794 as the wife of the ninth governor, Henry Lee III. Through her grandfather, John Carter (1696–1742), she was the great-granddaughter of Robert "King" Carter, the 25th Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1696 to 1697 and the Colonial Governor of Virginia from 1726 to 1727.

Through her son Sydney, she was the grandmother of Confederate Major General Fitzhugh Lee (1835–1905), who later became Governor of Virginia (from 1886 to 1890), diplomat and writer; and served as Major General of U.S. Volunteers during the Spanish–American War, as well as at least four more grandsons who served in the Confederate States Army or Navy. Anne was the daughter of Charles Carter, Esq., of Shirley Plantation, and his wife Ann Butler Moore. According to Winston Fontaine's research, Anne Moore's paternal pedigree dates back to Sir Thomas More. Her mother, Anne Katherine, was the daughter of Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood, who was the great-grandson of John Spotswood and Rachelle Lindsay; Rachelle's ancestors



were David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford, and Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert II of Scotland.^[1]

*HdQrs Army of No Va
10th April 1865*

General Order No. 9

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, Officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

*R E Lee
Genl*



January Historical Program



Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor By David Franklin



Charles Marshall (October 3, 1830 – April 19, 1902) was a Maryland lawyer and Confederate Army officer during the American Civil War. Marshall served as an aide de camp, assistant adjutant general and military secretary to Gen. Robert E. Lee. **Lee, a long-time family friend**, appointed Marshall to his personal staff on March 21, 1862 with the rank of captain. Marshall served as Lee's aide-de-camp and was present with Lee during all the major battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was subsequently promoted to major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. He was responsible for the writing of Lee's after-action reports during the War. Marshall accompanied Lee at the surrender at the Battle of Appomattox Courthouse and drafted Lee's acceptance of the terms of surrender. He also located the Wilmer McLean house where the surrender meeting took place and drafted Lee's "Farewell Order" to the Army of Northern Virginia.

The following is taken from a letter dated September 27, 1887, to General Bradley T. Johnson from Colonel Charles Marshall, CSA:

General Lee's order to the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House was written the day after the meeting at McLean's house, at which the terms of the surrender were agreed upon. That night the general sat with several of us at a fire in front of his tent, and after some conversation about the army, and the events of the day, in which his feelings toward his men were strongly expressed, he told me to prepare an order to the troops.

The next day it was raining, and many persons were coming and going, so that I was unable to write without interruption until about 10 o'clock, when General Lee, finding that the order had not been prepared, directed me to get into his ambulance, which stood near his tent, and placed an orderly to prevent any one from approaching me.

I sat in the ambulance until I had written the order, the first draft of which (in pencil) contained an entire paragraph that was omitted by General Lee's direction. He made one or two verbal changes, and I then made a copy of the order as corrected, and gave it to one of the clerks in the adjutant-general's office to write in ink. I took the copy, when made by the clerk, to the general, who signed it, and other copies were then made for transmission to the corps commanders and the staff of the army. All these copies were signed by the general, and a good many persons sent other copies which they had made or procured, and obtained his signature. In this way many copies of the order had the general's name signed as if they were originals, some of which I have seen.

- continued on the next page -



January Historical Program



Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor By David Franklin

Gen Orders
No 93

Hd. Qrs. Army No. Va.
10th April 1865

After four years of Arduous Service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, The Army of No. Va. has been Compelled to Yield to overwhelming numbers and resources:

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing, that would compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their Countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, Officers & Men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged: You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a Merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for my self, I bid you an Affectionate Farewell

R E Lee
Genl



January Historical Program

Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor By David Franklin

Along those lines, surely an exemplary officer and general like Dwight D. Eisenhower would also regard Lee as a traitor, would he not? Basically, that was the question asked of then President Eisenhower in August 1960. During the Republican National Convention of that year, Eisenhower mentioned that he kept a picture of Robert E. Lee in his office. That prompted a dentist from New York to send the following letter to the White House:

August 1, 1960

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower

White House

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

At the Republican Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of four (4) great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee.

I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me.

The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did, was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government is worthy of being held as one of our heroes.

Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem?

Sincerely yours,

Leon W. Scott





January Historical Program

Robert E. Lee & the Road of Honor By David Franklin



August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War between the States the issue of secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.

General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was a poised and inspiring leader, true to the high trust reposed in him by millions of his fellow citizens; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his faith in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction, I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's calibre would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the Nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower



February 23, 1964 Newspaper Article



Compatriot Ed Heitman found this February 23, 1964 article at the Smith County Historical Society Museum in Tyler. This same cannon was actually loaned out again in 2014 for the 150th Battle of Mansfield reenactment. This time with authentic Artillery wheels under it, instead of wagon wheels, that were acquired and installed by the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp when it was still active. Freestone County covered the renovation expenses and the SCV camp furnished the labor.

Sunday, February 23, 1964 *The Dallas Morning News*



"Old Valverde"—a Union cannon which Texas Confederates turned into a Yankee-killer—comes back to life in the shop of Phil Wetherhold at Teague. The 7-foot-long redwood "trail" Wetherhold is assembling in picture is the largest part of a brand-new gun carriage he is constructing.

IN HIS BATTLE report Sibley brags that the capture of the cannon was probably the first time that "batteries were charged and taken at the muzzle of double-barrel shotguns, thus illustrating the spirit, valor and invincible determination of Texas troops."

Shortly before the battle, Sibley complained in a dispatch from Ft. Bliss, he had less than three regiments of men "poorly armed, thinly clad and almost destitute of blankets . . . ranks becoming thinned daily by those two terrible scourges of the Army, smallpox and pneumonia."

A few months later he asserted that as a result of victories over well-equipped Union soldiers, "from being the worst armed my forces are now the best armed in the country . . . without a dollar from the Quartermaster's department."

The cannon captured at Valverde were hauled by Sibley back to San Antonio early in 1862 and were used at Galveston in January 1863 when Galveston was captured, and then lost, by the Yankees.

The Valverde Battery then moved on to Louisiana for a hot career, including the battles at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill.

SEVERAL STEEL cannon were captured from the Union forces at Mansfield and two of these were swapped to the Valverde battery for two of their brass cannon.

When Capt. Nettles disbanded his battery at Fairfield the four cannon were hidden in a buggy house, and during Reconstruction they were buried. Sometime later, according to local lore, the two brass cannon were dug up, cut up and sold and the money donated to Capt. Nettles, who apparently was having financial problems.

Getting Fairfield's Old Valverde gun ready for its starring role at the Mansfield observance has been a real chore for a lot of people.

Nettles secured an authentic set of plans for such cannons from a Dallas firm, and Wetherhold, an automobile dealer in Teague for 32 years before he sold out, took on the task of assembling or making everything but the actual 6-foot-long barrel.

Old Valverde the Cannon To Voice Its Boom Again

By THOMAS E. TURNER
Central Texas Bureau of The News

TEAGUE, Texas — Any Yankee visitor who should happen to stroll into Phil Wetherhold's cluttered old shop in Teague is in for a shock.

Wetherhold is painstakingly re-assembling a storied Civil War cannon, authentic down to the last detail. He's getting it ready to shoot.

The gun, "Old Valverde," will soon return to the spot where it helped write some explosive history — the Mansfield battle site—just across the state line in Louisiana.

On April 4 the centennial anniversary of probably the biggest Civil War battle west of the Mississippi will be observed in a day-long program which will include high-ranking officials of both Texas and Louisiana.

They will join bands, historians, descendants of Civil War soldiers and others in a morning program at Center. Then the observance will move to the battlefield site for an afternoon program.

THE BATTLE of Mansfield actually occurred April 7-9 in 1864 but the centennial planners wanted to hold the observance on a week-end.

Despite its importance to Texas—it undoubtedly halted the only serious Yankee invasion threat of the state by land—the battle of Mansfield is one of the Civil War's lesser-known conflicts. It was, even late in the war, a resounding Confederate win. The 8,000 or so troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, "Old Hickory's" son, bested the army of Union Gen. Nathaniel Banks, who promptly took his 36,000 soldiers back to New Orleans.

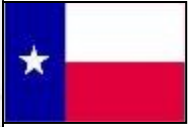
About 40 per cent of the Confederate troops at Mansfield were East Texans and there were a lot of other Texans in the fray. The Valverde Battery of artillery, where the cannon being rebuilt at Teague got its name, was commanded then by Capt. T. D. Nettles of Freestone County.

Its counterpart is at Mexia. Louisiana historians have often hinted they'd like to have one for permanent display at the Mansfield site but Fairfield or Mexia isn't giving theirs up.

"OLD VALVERDE" has, for years, been solidly anchored on a concrete pedestal on the Fairfield courthouse lawn. The county's historical society, headed by Lleyelwyn Notley, has gone to considerable trouble and expense to chip it loose and construct an authentic new wheeled carriage. It is going to be loaned for its star role in the Mansfield centennial, but Notley and several others will see that it comes back home.

As is true in much of Civil War history, there's some confusion as to whether the old cannon is one that was actually captured at the battle of Valverde, N.M., on Feb. 21, 1862, or one that was swapped for one of those. There is no doubt, though, that it was one of Freestone County's Valverde Battery guns.

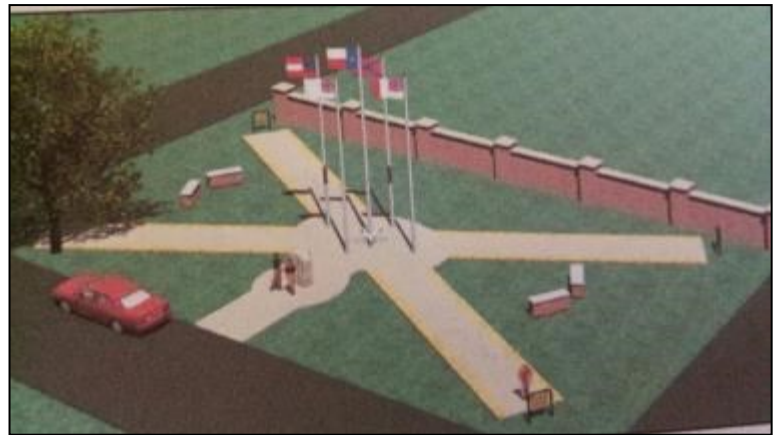
The battery was formed around six brass cannon captured from the Yankees when Confederate Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley invaded New Mexico and fought some small but vicious battles against Yankees led by Col. Edward R. S. Canby.



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 BTNN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT DIED 4 25 1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908
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

JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
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
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN O. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV

PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
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

JANUARY 2023



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. Gov floods Confederacy with fake currency to cripple its economy	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.				

Southern Born, Texas Proud!

"Learn About Your Heritage"

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Texas Division**





TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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.



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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.



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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.



Origin of the Bonny Blue Flag

"Harry McCarthy, a Confederate soldier and an Irish comedian, appeared on the stage of the Academy of Music in New Orleans in September, 1861, and sang a song which he had written. The house was filled with Confederate soldiers from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas on their way to the battle front. He was accompanied by his sister, Marion, who, in honor of the Texans present, bore in her hand a large flag of dark blue silk with one

white star in the center. Then McCarthy sang his 'Bonny Blue Flag' which brought to the soldiers the memory of home so vividly that they could not repress their feelings. They yelled, they waved their hats, they jumped upon the seats, and the excitement became so great that the police had to be called in to check it. McCarthy had first sung it at his home in Jackson, Miss. When General Butler was in command at New Orleans he issued an order that any man, woman, or child that sang that song, whistled or played it, should be fined twenty-five dollars. He had A. E. Blaekmar, the publisher of the music, arrested, fined him five hundred dollars, and ordered every copy of the song destroyed; but 'Bonny Blue Flag' was in the hearts of the people and could not be destroyed. It was sung from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the night McCarthy sang it, it became the Marsellaise of the South. Mrs. Annie Chambers-Ketchum, of Kentucky, wrote other words to the music, and for this reason it has been said she claimed to have written the original song."

Mildred Lewis Rutherford, *What The South May Claim or Where The South Leads* (Athens, Georgia: Historian General U. D. C. 1911-1916, 1916), 30.



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

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	PVT C W SYFRETT CO F ARTILLERY SOUTH CAROLINA	PVT JOHN T GRESHAM CO B 18TH BRIGADE TEXAS STATE TROOPS
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	PVT A J SYFRETT CO F ARTILLERY SOUTH CAROLINA	PVT O J SYFRETT CO G 25 S.C. INF LEON CTY TEX RES

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.

PVT D. P. BENNETT CO B 12 TEXAS CAV. FREESTONE CTY TX	WILLIAM A. DANIEL CO A 56TH ALA. CAV PARTISAN RANGERS
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SGT. AMOS G. HANKS CO F. 1ST TEX INF HOODS BRIGADE CSA	WILLIAM H. DYER PVT CO K MISS INF C.S.A.
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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.