



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 15 ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY 2023

COMMANDER DYER'S DISPATCH



Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well. Sorry I missed the February meeting, job duties required a trip to Waco for a graveside service.

I read something today that made me furious. I will share it with you, this is the world we live in today.

Navy to change name of Warship honoring Confederate battle victory.

Changing the name of the guided-missile cruiser Chancellorsville to Robert Smalls, a former slave and sailor, is the latest move by the Defense Department to change the names of installations, buildings and assets that were once Confederate namesakes.

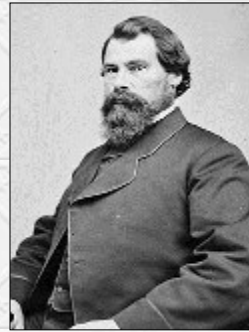
Navy Secretary Carlos Del Toro (wow, he's a real American) said

renaming the ship aims "to remove the focus on the parts of our history that don't align with the tenets of this country, and instead allows us to highlight the events and people who may have been overlooked".

Robert Smalls was born into slavery in 1839 in South Carolina. He was conscripted to serve as a pilot aboard the Confederate steamer Planter. He snuck the steamer out of Charleston harbor in 1862, spiriting away with his family, other slaves and military cargo. Went to New York where he handed the steamer over to the U.S.

The name change comes after Congress directed a renaming commission to review military assets and rename those with Confederate ties following the murder (which is BS in my opinion) of George Floyd by Police in 2020.

Now excuse me while I throw up!
Dan Dyer—
Commander



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

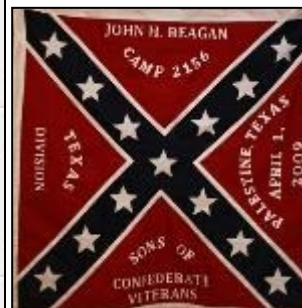
District Judge

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 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

February 23, 2023 - February Meeting

March 23, 2023 - March Meeting

April 27, 2023 - April Meeting



Graves of unknown Confederate soldiers killed at Olustee or died in Confederate hospitals located in [Lake City, Florida](#).

The battle of Olustee (Ocean Pond) was on Feb 20, 1864

Officers for 2023

Commander - Dan Dyer

1st Lt. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

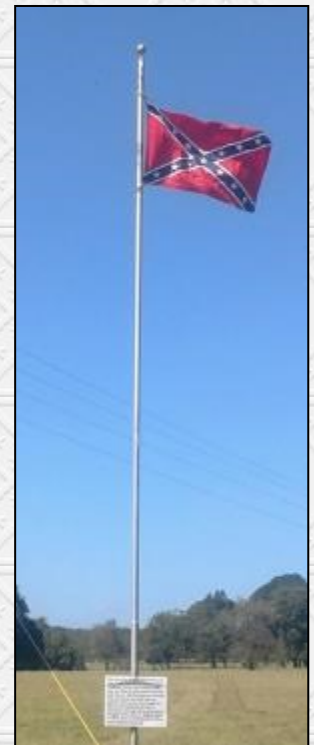
Sgt at Arms - Doug Smith

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.

"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-



February Reagan Camp Meeting

February 23, 2023



The February Reagan Camp meeting was held on February 23rd in the Commercial Bank of Texas Meeting Room.

Each month we meet for a meal at 6:30pm before having the monthly meeting. This month's meal was chicken spaghetti, fried chicken, beans and cornbread, mashed potatoes, crawfish pies, banana bread, brownies, cheesecake and cookies. We would like to thank Richard Thornton, Martin Lawrence, David Franklin, Ed Heitman, Deborah Franklin Flanagan, and Starley "Mac" McGuyer for providing the food. It was great!



After enjoying a meal together, compatriot Ed Heitman presented the historical program for this month. Ed always does an excellent job when he presents a program to the camp. His programs are always full of interesting facts, and he is a good speaker who presents his programs in a very interesting way. He has provided his notes from his program so they can be enclosed in this



newsletter. This will allow those were not able to attend to be able to learn more about this interesting program. Our next meeting will be on March 23rd at 6:30pm in the same location. We hope to see you there!





February Historical Program by Ed Heitman

“THE BATTLES OF TEXAS WILL BE FOUGHT IN LOUISIANA”

“The Battles of Texas Will Be Fought in Louisiana .. and there it behooves us to strike for our homes” Quote by John E. Riley – Adjutant / 1st Lieutenant – 4th Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers The Battle for Fort Butler. It has been three months since the original regiments of Sibley’s Brigade departed Galveston in early 1863. Most Texans at the time believed .. and rightly so .. that the battle to save Texas from a Yankee Invasion should be fought in Louisiana. Once hostilities came to the Pelican State in earnest [spring 1862] .. Texas became the obvious target of Union aspirations. In 1863 .. Adjutant - First Lieutenant John E. Hart of the 4th Texas Cavalry wrote .. “The battles of Texas will be fought in Louisiana ... And there it behooves us to strike for our homes,” After a hard fought victory over Union naval and infantry troops at Galveston .. the Texans of the 4th .. 5th and 7th Cavalry Regiments [Green’s Brigade] .. along with Colonel Major’s Brigade [mainly composed of Texans from the original 2nd Texas Cavalry] headed east to the bayous of southern Louisiana...



.. specifically, the Lafourche and Teche districts which border the west bank of the Mississippi River [immediately west of New Orleans] and areas further west [New Iberia]. There .. the Texicans join forces with other more recently organized units from Texas and Louisiana under the command of Brigadier General Richard Taylor. General Taylor faces his old nemesis from the Valley Campaign .. Yankee Major General Nathaniel P. Banks .. who replaced General Benjamin “Spoons” Butler in late 1862. Taylor previously faced Banks as a subordinate under General Stonewall Jackson during the famously successful Shenandoah Campaign of 1862 .. where Jackson fought three

separate Union Armies totaling more than three times the size of his 17,000 man army. It was during this Valley Campaign that Banks earned the well-deserved nickname “Commissary Banks” .. by supplying Jackson’s army with captured provisions .. ammunition and other articles of war. Banks retained his habit for supplying the Confederates with supplies and necessities during his time in Louisiana .. especially during the Red River Campaign exactly one year later in the spring of 1864. From the early spring 1863 until the following spring 1864 .. Texans fought many battles defending against three major attempts to invade Texas.. originating from Louisiana.

After the fall of New Orleans in the spring 1862.. Union and Confederate forces clashed all along the sugarcane country of the Lafourche district for months. As always..the Union forces held major advantages over the Confederates in the usual categories of more men..material..weaponry and other abundant luxuries flowing from the North. The Southern troops..composed mostly of Texans..fought with great courage and determination against Union forces that were always larger and better equipped..and often the Rebs carried the day despite great disadvantage. The Texans were held in great respect and even feared by some of the troops from the North..but the skirmishes and battles of southern Louisiana taught the Yankee commanders how to best deal with the Texican menace.. In the sugarcane country that



A Louisiana Welcome to the Yankee Fleet as it passes Fort Jackson and Fort Philip – 24th-April-1862

has many similarities to the terrain of the Bocage of Normandy—June 1944. - Continued on the next page -



February Historical Program by Ed Heitman

“THE BATTLES OF TEXAS WILL BE FOUGHT IN LOUISIANA”

On a personal note..my Ferguson kin of the 4th Texas Cavalry were re-united with their fellow fight'n rebel cousins from the Ransom Ferguson family..who had remained in Louisiana after Turner Ferguson's family [GG-Grandpa & GG-Grandma with 8 kids in tow] departed for Caldwell and Guadalupe counties of Texas in the early 50's [1850's].

General Taylor's command had dispersed during Bank's spring offensive [1863] into the Bayou Teche..and although Taylor's much smaller command was scattered..it was far from defeated. Thinking that Taylor's Texans were no further threat..Bank's efforts pivoted and began to concentrate on a siege of Port Hudson on the Mississippi..20 miles upstream from Baton Rouge..thereby leaving a much smaller garrison to maintain possession of the Lafourche District.

After unproductive attempts to give relief to the Confederate combatants of Vicksburg with a diversionary action across the Mississippi River [Milliken's Bend on the west bank] in early June 1863..Taylor requested permission to launch an offensive against the Union defenders of the Lafourche District. Taylor's army was presented with an opportunity to fight an almost equal Federal force instead of the usual reality of being greatly outnumbered.

With Bayou Lafourche and its supply depots poorly defended..Taylor attacked in mid-June 1863..first launching Col. James P. Major's 800-man Texas and Arizona Brigade on a raid through the region. Major's brigade overran many Federal posts on their way towards Brashear City [Morgan City today] and were followed by General Tom Green's mounted Texican Brigade and Mouton's Infantry. Efforts to subdue the Union defenders succeeded in netting hundreds of yankee prisoners..plus a huge quantity of Bank's warehoused war material [e.g. "Commissary Banks"] - millions of dollars worth of material..back when a million dollars was just that. Taylor's hard riding Texans over-ran the area in one week..with the exception of Fort Butler..which Col. Major wisely by-passed. These successes were to present the main Confederate goal-threaten the re-capture of New Orleans..thus forcing Banks to abandon his siege efforts at Port Hudson.

Two of Green's Texas cavalry brigades were to be the spearhead of actions towards New Orleans. The first brigade was composed of the New Mexico and Galveston veterans of the Fourth Texas Cavalry..along with seven companies of the Fifth Texas Cavalry..the entire Seventh Texas Cavalry..joined by Colonel Major's brigade. Their target was Fort Butler [Donaldsonville, La]. Within a day or two..the Texans thought ..they would have taken Fort Butler taken and garrisoned. With the heavy cannon of the fort captured and turned toward the Mississippi River..ships traveling the river to supply Banks' forces would have to traverse a blistering gauntlet of fire.



The reports brought back from General Green's scouts caused the usually emboldened Texans to pause—Fort Butler was a stronger fortified position than was portrayed by previous scouting parties. The fort resembled a distorted six-point star..with a missing point on the

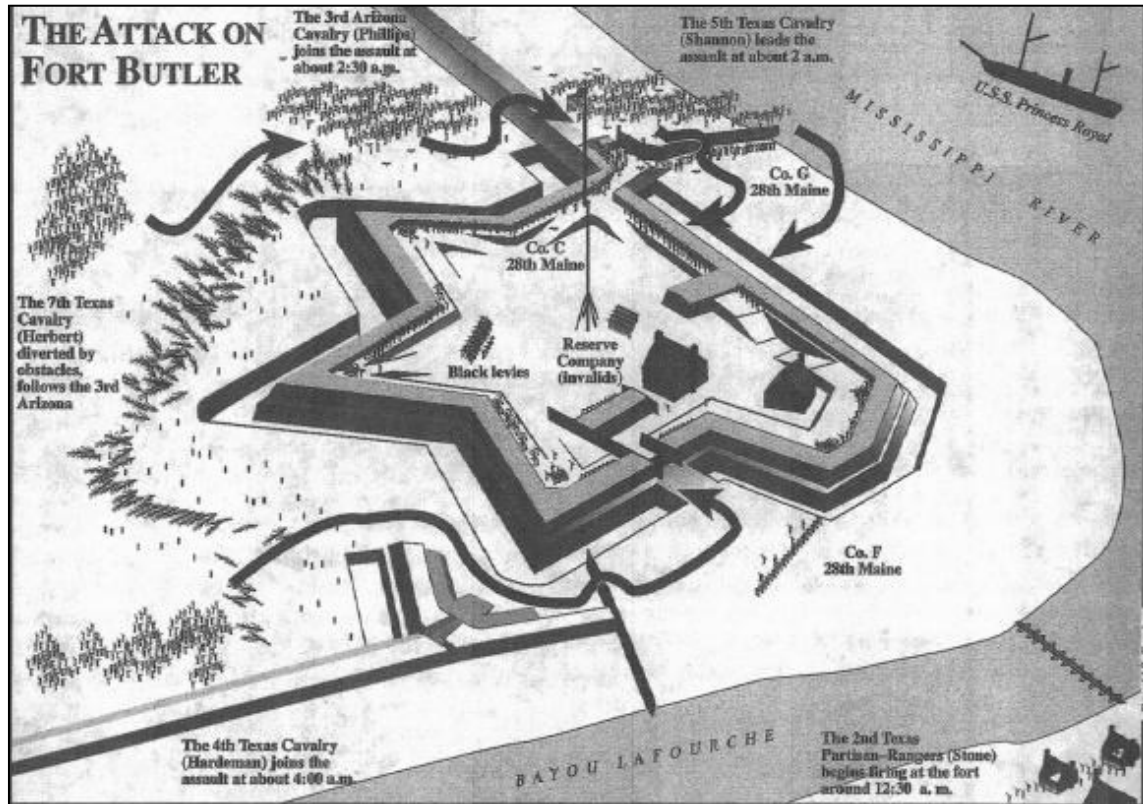
Mississippi side of the structure. The fort perimeter had a sixteen-foot-wide and twelve-foot-deep brick-lined moat. Tom Green's Texans knew Fort Butler would not be an easy nut-to-crack .. and had an uneasy feeling about their orders to storm the fort. Colonel William Hardeman .. commander of the Fourth Texas Cavalry .. advised against attacking the well-manned fortification. "If the fort were taken, the [Yankee] gunboats would shell us [the Confederates] out as soon as the sun shone on us .." James H. McLeary (19) – Pvt. Co. A - 5th Texas Cavalry.

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February Historical Program by Ed Heitman

“THE BATTLES OF TEXAS WILL BE FOUGHT IN LOUISIANA”



General Green expressed “..the opinion that an attempt to storm the fort would be attended with great loss of life and no adequate benefit, even if successful ..” added McLeary. Colonel Barton W. Stone, Jr. .. the scrappy veteran of the earliest days of the war and son of a leader of the Christian Church [Church of Christ] .. was to lead his motely Second Texas Partisan Rangers across Bayou Lafourche [southside of the fort] and threaten Donaldsonville with all its regimental depots and camps [Donald Frazier – author]. Keep in mind this was southern Louisiana in mid-to-late June [1863] .. pre-anything that makes the humid heat more bearable. Union Major Bullen was the commander of the well-constructed fort .. designed by a West Point-Engineer .. But the fort was garrisoned by only three companies of the 28th Maine .. most of whom had never seen combat before. Augmenting these men of Maine were local black laborers who were armed with any extra small arms available. The swift successes of the Confederates required the Union forces to improvise and adapt. To make matters worst for the Rebs .. Union gunboats were on the way – which would be a great tipping point in the battle to come. “ There are hundreds of able-bodied-negroes in the camp [and surrounding area],” Lt. Col. A.J. H. Duganne of the 176th New York stated, “..in making a stand, the blacks can be serviceable; so I must muster a few score, distribute muskets and ammunition to them, and get them speedily in line ..” Duganne further stated. General Green presented a flag of truce to Major Bullen and asked to receive the fort’s immediate surrender and to avoid a battle that neither commander wanted. Bullen sent word to the Confederate General that the fort would not be surrendered.

The Texans knew that a night attack would be the only hope of possibly carrying a victory for the men of the Lone Star State. As explained by author Donald Frazier: “At just past midnight in the first minutes of June 28th[1863], the approximate 180 men of the 2nd Texas Partisan Rangers slipped into deserted Donaldsonville, the lurid glow of the burning buildings pulsating a half-mile to their left.

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February Historical Program by Ed Heitman

“THE BATTLES OF TEXAS WILL BE FOUGHT IN LOUISIANA”

In no time, shots rang out as pickets from Company F, 28th Maine, fired at the [Texas] horsemen and retreated to a pontoon bridge near the mouth of Bayou Lafourche that would carry them back to their fort. Immediately, a red flare spun skyward from Fort Butler, announcing the arrival of the Confederates to the crew of the [Union gun-ship] Princess Royal. Colonel Stone's men [2nd Texas Partisan Rangers] retreated a short distance, dismounted, and moved toward their deadly work. Climbing on the roofs of the deserted town, ambitious sharpshooters began sniping at the Federals from 400 yards out, with little chance of hitting anything specific in the darkness.

“ At first the initial attack went well. Within minutes, the Union pickets had fallen back toward the river and its protecting gunboat. As the guns of the Princess Royal flashed in a blossom of fire and smoke, Stone ordered his troops to oblique to their left and take cover in positions behind the Lafourche levee in order to open a flanking fire into the fort [see map of fort]. Nothing happened ..“ The Texan buck-and-ball zipped and popped among the wood and mud of the fort Meanwhile the twenty-four-pounder on the parapet [of the fort] sprayed canister into the night, directing it at the flash of the Confederate guns Within minutes the troops of the 2nd Texas Partisan Rangers began drifting out of their sniper's perch, no doubt wondering what had become of Green's [coordinated] plan of attack. From that point on, one Union observer noted, Stone's part in the fight “was confined to yells.”General Green's un-coordinated night attack had become a tangled mess of suffering Texans. Colonel Hardeman and his 4th Texas Cavalry had still not arrived at the fort due to an unreliable local guide never arriving to show the Texans the way through the darkness and clutter of the area. Lane's 1st Texas Partisan Rangers had been left out of the fight due to the same reason and no one thought to go find either regiment. Texans caught in the moats and the cross-fire betwixt the Princess Royal and the guns of the fort began to realize they were in a slaughter pen of destruction. “We had to climb,” wrote a soldier of the 3rd Arizona trapped in the moat surrounding the fort, “and [we] would get perhaps half way up when down would come a volley from the top and our poor boys would roll down like sheep.” Atop the walls of the fort, the defenders had not escaped the rifle fire of the Texans and several Maine men fell from Confederate bullets. Sergeant Cotton of the 16th New Hampshire was shot in the chest by Texan rifle fire and as he gasped for air .. he searched for the wound that killed him. Luckily .. though he was shot in the chest .. the company roll book that was tucked inside his coat and blouse had prevented the wound from being mortal. The New England defenders of Fort Butler were amazed by the Confederate soldiers emerging from the shadows during the first light of dawn. “Fine, gallant, stalwart fellows, and such fighters,” a defender of the fort wrote. “I looked upon them with such admiration and then I was afraid they would overpower us without arms.”

As the threat of a renewed attack by the gallant Texans subsided .. the Union defenders began the task of clearing the carnage of battle. Almost one hundred Texans died or suffered deadly wounds in the battle. Parker County soldier .. Corporal Samuel Hancock Smith of the Fifth Texas Cavalry lay in the moat surrounding the fort for six hours .. having suffered a serious body wound inflicted at near-point-blank range from the rifles atop the fort parapet. After hours of suffering .. Smith was lifted from the slimy mud and gore of the moat on a sailcloth sling by his Union captors .. where he was laid out in the middle of the fort to die alongside his already deceased comrades. The Union medical staff gave Smith up for dead .. yet after spending the entire day in torment .. covered with flies .. Smith finally convinced his grossly unbenevolent captors to place him in a tent with the other wounded .. setting him beside Colonel Philips [3rd Arizona Rangers] who was struggling to gasp his final breaths. “While in his death agony,” Smith recalled, “the poor boy twitched convulsively as if struggling to hold [his] noble spirit.” BUT BEFORE HE EXPIRED .. as recalled by Smith .. Union soldiers arrived and looted the officer .. cutting off his gold uniform buttons AND the wedding ring from his hand.



February Historical Program by Ed Heitman



“THE BATTLES OF TEXAS WILL BE FOUGHT IN LOUISIANA”

A captured Texan explained in a letter to a newspaper back home that the highly respected Philips had fallen “to a negro’s bullet.” As Green collected his men .. he noted that he lost almost half his troops involved in the defeat .. amounting to three hundred dead .. wounded or missing .. summarizing his painful set-back in his report to his superiors.

“The failure to take the place was simply attributable to a want of concert of action, and to nothing else,” a soldier of the 5th Texas Cavalry stated later. “Confusion, darkness and a complicated plan had doomed the attack ..” The Texans had received a real shellacking. A 3rd Arizona private looked forward to a day of vengeance when he boasted .. “If we ever meet them again, we have made our minds up to leave none of them unscalped.” General Taylor believed the attack had been rash and thought Green should have known better. “Although the attack may have been in some respects an unwise one, I am not disposed to attach the slightest censure to so gallant an soldier.” Taylor explained that Green’s nature compelled him to attack whenever possible. “Like the Irishman at Donnybrook, Green’s rule was to strike an enemy whenever he saw him,” Taylor wrote later. “A most commendable rule in war, and covering a multitude of small errors as the attack on Fort Butler ..” J.W. Watkins of the 5th Texas Cavalry wrote to his wife that “Old Tom’s love of fighting and his hatred of the Yankees will cause him to go to extreme measures to give them a whipping.” Taylor fumed that his opportunity for victory was stolen from him by his superior .. General Kirby Smith .. for had Walker’s [Greyhounds] Division been allowed to come to his [Taylor’s] aid .. all would have turned out right. This conflict of command between Richard Taylor and his superior Kirby Smith would arise several more times before the end of the war .. especially during and after the major battles of the Red River Campaign. With little ceremony .. freedman dug a mass grave on the Mississippi side of the levee at Fort Butler and laid to rest the twenty Confederates killed between berm and river .. where they presumably remain today.

To the right is a picture of the New York Tribune April 27, 1863



Below is a picture of Canal Street, New Orleans – Late 1850’s

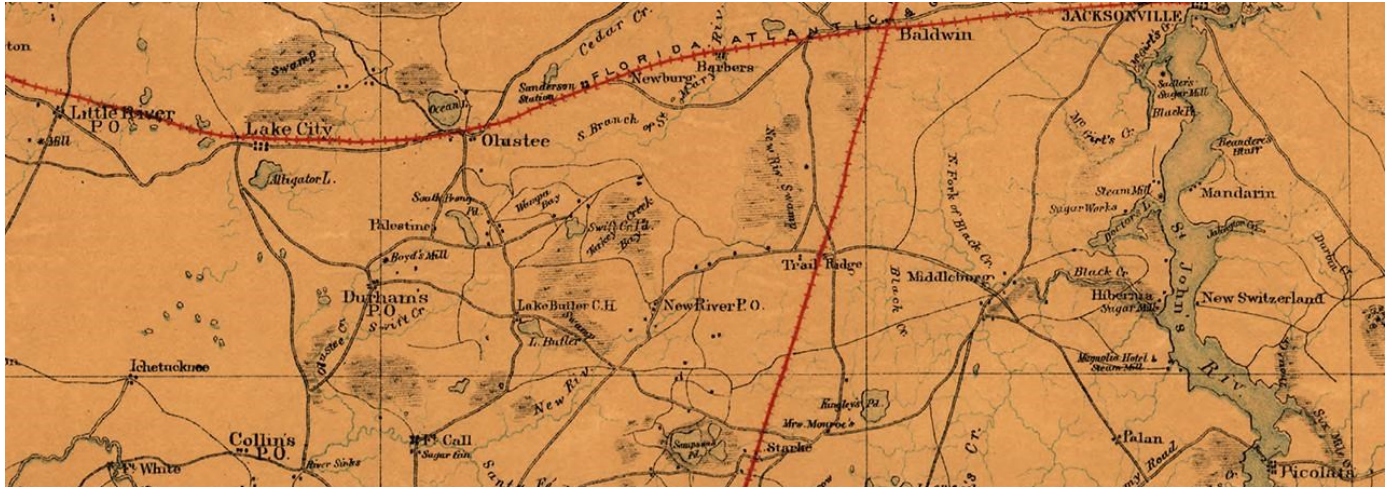


We appreciate Ed for the dedication that he has to providing us with excellent programs. He puts a lot of time and effort into them, and it shows. Our next meeting will be on March 23 at 6:30pm in the Commercial Bank of Texas.



February Battle

The Olustee Battle of Ocean Pond



In February 1864, the commander of the Union Department of the South, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, launched an expedition into Florida to secure Union enclaves, sever Rebel supply routes, and recruit black soldiers. Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour moved his 5,500-man force from Jacksonville deep into the state, meeting little resistance. On February 20th, as he advanced toward Lake City, he approached Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan's 5,000 Confederates entrenched in an open pine woods near Olustee. Finegan sent forward one infantry brigade to meet Seymour's advance units. The Union forces attacked but were repulsed. Seymour, believing he was attacking Florida militia units, sent in his forces piecemeal. The battle raged, and as Finegan committed the last of his reserves, the Union line broke and began to retreat. Finegan did not fully exploit the withdrawal, however, some of his men attempted to engage the rear element of Seymour's forces just before nightfall, and were repulsed by elements of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the 35th United States Colored Troops. According to some Confederate memoirs and letters, Confederate troops killed most of the wounded and captured black Union soldiers. The Union losses caused Northern authorities to question the necessity of further Union involvement in the militarily insignificant state of Florida.

Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park commemorates the largest Civil War battle in Florida. An Interpretive Center with signs and trails is located inside the Olustee National Forest, 15 miles east of Lake City (3 miles east of Olustee) on U.S. Route 90. Below is a recent picture of the from the Olustee Battlefield website.





SABINE PASS BATTLEGROUND STATE



HISTORICAL SITE REOPENS AFTER SEAWALL REPAIR

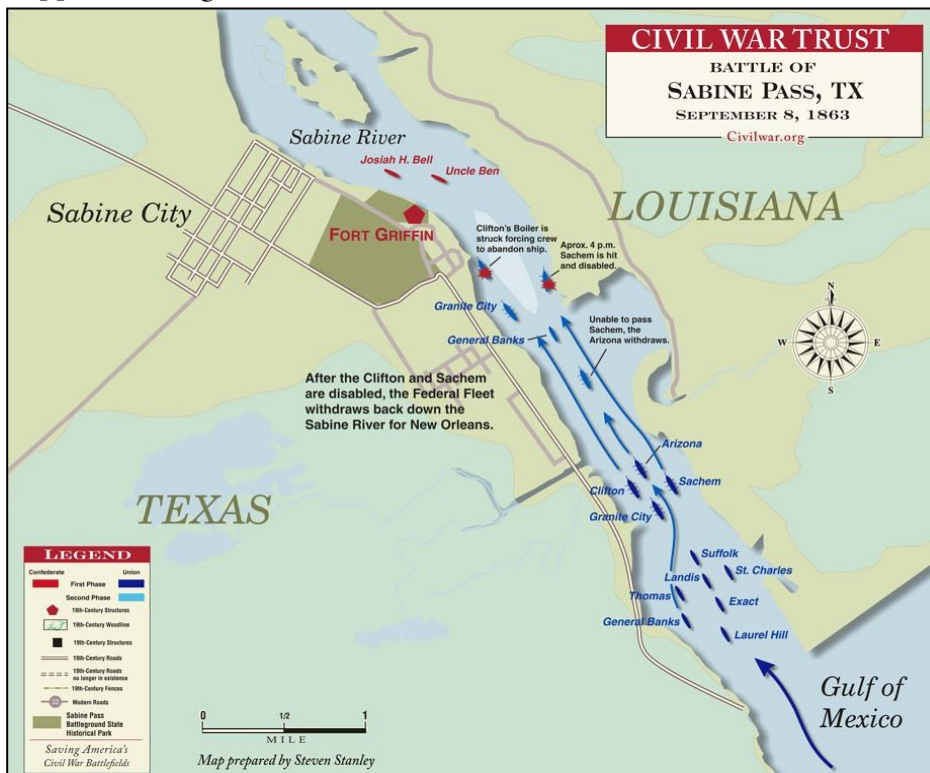


A Civil War battleground and memorial commemorating an attempted Union assault on Sabine Pass has reopened after repairs from Hurricane Harvey.

Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site in Port Arthur is back open to the public seven days a week, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The site closed in fall 2022 for seawall repairs and other construction projects.

Admission is \$5 per car and RV spaces are available to rent for \$40. A self-guided tour of the site is available for all to enjoy. The site has restrooms, picnic tables, grills, fishing access, and wheelchair accessibility.

Sabine Pass Battleground tells the story of Confederate Lt. Richard “Dick” Dowling and his 46 men who thwarted a Union assault on Sabine Pass, the primary port for Confederate shipments of vital supplies during the war effort.



While the battle lasted less than an hour, Dowling and his men destroyed two gunboats, resulting in significant casualties and the capture of nearly 350 prisoners. This battle saved area ports from capture and prevented Union forces from infiltrating the Texas interior in the Civil War.

For more information about the site, visit Sabine Pass on Facebook or go to www.visitsabinepassbattleground.com



Victory in Tennessee!

Confederate Memorial in Nashville Preserved by Unanimous Vote of the Tennessee Historical Commission February 20, 2023



In the words of Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Stonewall), one must “. . . move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all the fruits of victory. . .” This is exactly what the General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28 in Nashville did as an intervening party before the Tennessee Historical Commission in the waiver request by the Nashville Metro Board of Parks and Recreation seeking the removal of the Confederate Memorial placed by the Frank Cheatham Bivouac UCV Camp 35 and dedicated on June 19, 1909, from Centennial Park in Nashville.

The matter was heard before the THC on Friday, February 17, 2023. The Tennessee Division JAG Officer, H. Edward Phillips represented Camp 28 before the Commission. During the hearing, evidence was produced underscoring the fact that renowned artist George Julian Zolnay (1863- 1949), a Hungarian immigrant, who sculpted the Confederate Memorial, also sculpted the “Gold Star Monument” dedicated in 1923 to the Nashvillians killed in action in World War I (one of his last professional commissions), and that with each of these memorials being located in Centennial Park, preservation must be favored. Phillips also noted that these objects including the Parthenon, on which Zolnay also worked, were part of the 2008 application by the THC to place Centennial Park on the National Historic Register and therefore supported the legal presumption under Tennessee law favoring those memorials listed on the Register be preserved.

Camp member Frank Heathman provided testimony related to his ancestor Sgt. Jesse Cage, Co. E, 7th Tennessee Inf. Regt., who was a member of the Frank Cheatham Bivouac, and whose name is among the 540 Bivouac members listed on the Memorial. Compatriot Heathman discussed the reasons these memorials were established in the first instance – to honor those veterans who served during a bitterly fought war and for the preservation of our founding principles.

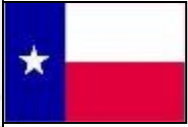
The Sons of Confederate Veterans supports expanding the footprint of history rather than taking away monuments and memorials placed by our forbearers. The history of our nation spans centuries and we believe there is room to tell the story of all deserving Americans.

Please continue to support all Heritage Defense Initiatives and funding, as it does make a difference. We move forward in victory when we work hard and are committed to our local communities.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief

H. Edward Phillips
National Public Affairs Officer

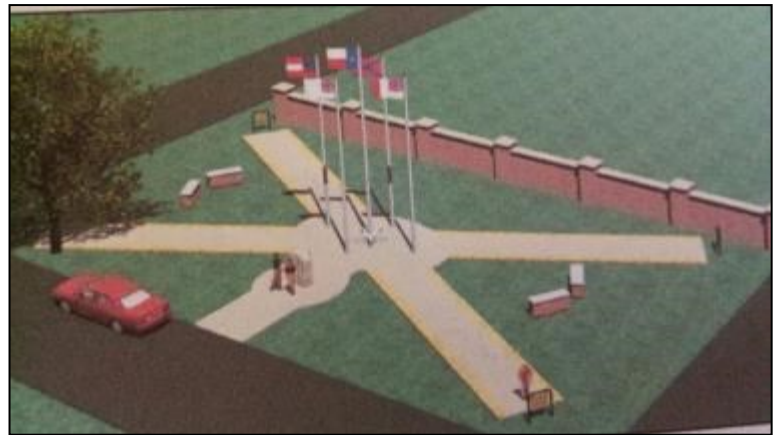
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A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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



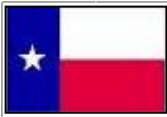
WILLIAM C FRANKLIN CO D 12 BTNN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT. DIED 4 25 1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908
JASPER N. CARNES CO B 8 REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY	RICHARD A. HODGES CO K 22 TX INF CSA 1833 - 1905	ANDREW J BEAUCHAMP CO F 13 TEX INF 12-9-1834 9-1-1894

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

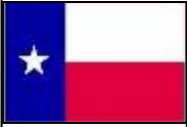
FEBRUARY 2023



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1, 1863 Inflation reduces Confederate dollar to 1/5 its original value.	2, 1863 CSA Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston born 1865 Weather so cold that James River freezes around	3, 1807 CSA Gen Joseph Johnston born	4, 1861 Confederate States of America formed in Montgomery, Al.
5, 1864 Sherman enters Jackson, Miss	6, 1863 US Sec of State Seward rejects France's offer to mediate peace 1833 CSA Gen Jeb Stuart born	7, 1863 U.S. Secretary of State Seward rejects France's offer to mediate peace.	8, 1820 US Gen William Sherman born	9, 1861 New Conf gov elects Jefferson Davis President	10, 1862 CSA blockade-runner "Mosquito Fleet" is destroyed off North Carolina Coast	11, 1812 CSA V.P. Alexander Stephens born In 1861, While pruning roses, Davis hears that he is president-elect
12, 1865 Lincoln's b'day. Electoral College votes 212-21 to re-elect him	13, 1862 Battle of Ft. Donelson	14, 1824 U.S. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock birthday	15, 1861 Provisional Confederate Congress votes to take Ft. Sumter & Ft. Pickens by force if necessary.	16, 1863: U.S. Senate passes Conscription Act to draft men into army	17, 1864: The USS Housatonic sinks in 28 ft of water after being rammed by submarine Hunley. The Hunley sinks too.	18, 1862 The first Congress meets in Richmond, Virginia.
19, 1861 Jefferson Davis appoints his Cabinet which included John H. Reagan as Postmaster General	20, 1865: Conf. Congress passes bill that authorizes the arming of slaves.	21, 1862: Conf. win handily at Battle of Ft Craig near Santa Fe, NM	22, 1861: On Washington's b'day, both Lincoln & Davis give important speeches.	23, 1861 Texas citizens ratify the actions of the secessionist convention voting to secede 34,749—11,235	24, 1864: Pres Davis appoints Braxton Bragg his military advisor, despite generals' outcry	25, 1862 US War Dept seizes control of all telegraph lines
26, 1863 The Cherokee Nation rescinds its declaration of secession & abolished slavery	27, 1864: A rudely constructed prison outside Andersonville, Ga houses its first prisoners	28, 1862: A day of fasting is proclaimed across the South. Pres Davis invokes martial law in parts of Virginia				

Southern Born, Texas Proud!

"Learn About Your Heritage"
**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Texas Division**

TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN FEBRUARY



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

February 1, 1861 - On this date, Texas became the 7th state to secede from the Union when a state convention voted 166-8 in favor of secession. Even though Sam Houston objected to Texas leaving the Union, the vote passed.

February 2, 1861 - On this date, a declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union was adopted.

February 2, 1861 - On this date the Committee of Public Safety directed to seize all federal property in Texas.

February 9, 1861 - On this date, a proclamation by Gov. Houston setting an election on the Ordinance of Secession.

February 16, 1861 - On this date, the US Army Facility at San Antonio was seized under authority of the Texas Committee of Safety

February 18, 1861 - On this date, US General David E. Twiggs surrendered all US military posts in Texas.

February 19, 1861 - On this date, Carlos A. Waite replaced Gen. Twiggs as US Army commander, Department of Texas.

February 21, 1861 - On this date, Volunteers under the command of John 'Rip' Ford seize U.S. property at Brazos Santiago in the Rio Grande Valley.

February 23rd, 1861— On this day in 1861, the people of Texas went to the polls to vote on a referendum to secede from the Union. The vote was 46,153 for secession and 14,747 against. Of the 122 counties casting votes, only eighteen cast majorities against secession. Only eleven others cast as much as 40 percent against. The referendum was held pursuant to a decision in favor of secession in the state Secession Convention.

February 27th, 1850 - On this day in 1850, Carlos Esparza, a supporter of the Mexican folk hero Juan N. Cortina, and various followers attempted to establish a territorial government and separate themselves from the rest of Texas. The territory of the Rio Grande was intended to protect the interests of Hispanics, but the proposal became politically complicated and was dropped. Esparza, born in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, in 1828, was to all appearances an ordinary rancher possessing neither Cortina's striking appearance nor leadership qualities. The eccentric, sharp-tongued Esparza remained Cortina's man in the shadows, however. During the Civil war, he managed to aid Union and Confederate forces against each other while promoting the Cortina's cause.



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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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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Please visit our website @
www.reaganscvcamp.org

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will
commit the vindication of the cause for which we
fought. To your strength will be given the defense
of the Confederate soldier's good name, the
guardianship of his history, the emulation of his
virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which
he loved and which you love also, and those ideals
which made him glorious and which you also
cherish."*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander-in-Chief
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 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.