



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

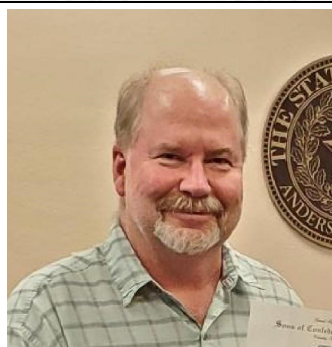
THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 16, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2024

COMMANDER HEITMAN'S DISPATCH



Gentlemen of the South,

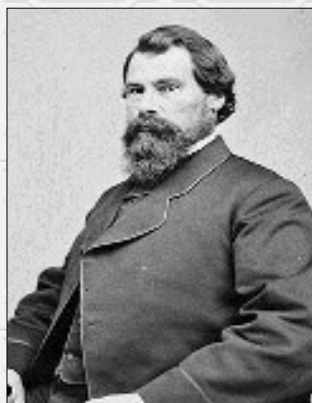
I am honored to be selected by our local SCV Camp as your new Commander for this current year, assuming our distinguished membership avoids a change of mind.

As many of you know, I am a relative new-comer to this great historical heritage organization, but having been a long-time student of the South and the Great Unpleasantness of 160 years ago, I am well versed with the worthy history of our homeland. My earliest tutoring in Southern [and WONA] history started over 6 decades ago with my Grandmother and Great-Aunt's spell-binding stories about their father [and his 4 brothers], as they hustled their Texican Mustangs across the vast expanse of far west Texas, surviving the great hardship of the Arizona-New Mexico Territory, saving Galveston Island from Union occupation, and finally expelling a horrendously

destructive invasion of Louisiana .. thereby saving Texas from the vicious onslaught of Union armies.

With paternal and maternal family living in Louisiana [and Arkansas] during the 'The War' .. I am fortunate to have direct [empirical] knowledge of family members [mostly women, children & elderly] whom were burned out of their homes .. for no other reason than the unfortunate geographic coincidence of living & farming where Union armies traveled. For this was the true reality 'of the conflict' for many families across the South .. and for this we remember them.

My priorities as Commander [in no-particular order] are: place the Camp records in good-order; ignite a desire for all current members to attend our 4th Tuesday meetings, if for nothing less than the delightful homemade culinary choices available prior to each meeting; make a determined effort to gain new Camp members .. especially from our younger generations; help generate



John H. Reagan

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

interesting historical presentations for each monthly meeting; and with heartfelt appeal, represent our distinguished Christian organization for what it truly is, a group of Christian men who desire to sustain the memory of those brave Southerners who sacrificed for the literal defense of their homes .. their families .. their cities and towns .. and their states .. from those that wished them great harm.

Ed Heitman—Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served
at each meeting.

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

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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 Richard Thornton at 903-731-1557 or email tx_tsar@hotmail.com.**

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Compatriot Doug Smith
- 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 Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room

February 16-17, 2024 - Stephen D. Lee Institute Event (Details in newsletter)

February 27, 2024 - Camp meeting 6:30 pm

March 26, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm

April 23, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm



The Reagan Camp wants to congratulate the men pictured above who were sworn in as officers for 2024. Those pictured are (left to right); Marc Robinson (Sgt at Arms), Richard Thornton (Adjutant), and Ed Heitman (Commander).

Officers for 2024

Commander - Ed Heitman

1st Lt. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

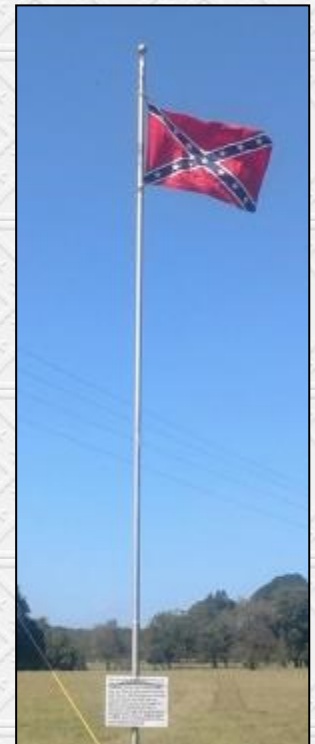
Sgt at Arms - Marc Robinson

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-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JANUARY MEETING PICS

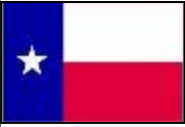


The first Reagan Camp meeting of the new year was held on January 23, 2024 in the Commercial Bank of Texas Banquet room. We had a total of nine at this month's meeting. We started off by enjoying a delicious meal together. We had pizza, fried chicken, pinto beans with ham, pork loin and potatoes smothered in gravy, rolls, cornbread, cheesecake and 7UP cake. Everything was delicious!

The monthly meeting night has changed to the 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm.



Above: Previous Commander Dan Dyer swears in 2024 officers (left to right) Marc Robinson (Sgt at Arms), Richard Thornton (Adjutant), and Ed Heitman (Commander).



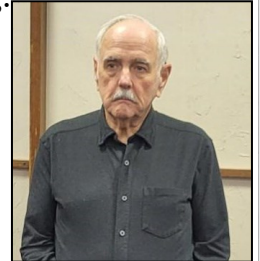
JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY RICHARD THORNTON



Richard Thornton provided an interesting historical program at the January meeting. As he gave his presentation, he had interaction from the audience. It was really good. Richard has allowed us to print his notes for those who were unable to attend the meeting.

His title was “**Texas and Succession and the Reasons Why**”.



OPENING STATEMENT

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.” – George Santayana 1905

TEXAS AND SECESSION

Why did Texas Secede: In my opinion - to protect states' rights, the love for Texas, and to preserve slavery.

Sam Houston: Although he governed Texas as a slave-holding state and was a slave owner himself, he did not feel that it was in the best interests of Texas to secede from the Union over slavery.

Secession: Houston as a politician and not a military man was willing to continue to fight in Washington for Texas rights. He was educated in the process of political efforts to get what one desires! Houston was governor but forced to resign and Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark put in Houston's place, ‘but not before saying,’ “I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her.” At 67 years old he was never willing to support secession.

John H. Reagan: Slavery: Reagan opposed secession as the Civil War approached. He was also not pro-slavery. No record of him owning slaves

Secession: With secession fever sweeping Texas, Reagan resigned his seat in the U.S. Congress on January 15, 1861 and took part in his state's secession convention fifteen days later. Although he could not convince then-governor Sam Houston to support secession, Reagan did ultimately vote with the majority of his colleagues to secede from the Union. Shortly thereafter, Reagan was sent as a state representative to the Confederate capital of Montgomery, Alabama

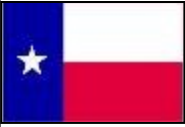
Mirabeau B. Lamar: (Father of Education in Texas) Slavery: In 1840, he signed “An Act Concerning Free Persons of Color,” which gave all free blacks then living in Texas two years to get out or face being sold into slavery, and mandating that any free black entering Texas would be enslaved for one year.

Secession: Lamar died on December 19, 1859 Lamar had opposed annexation of Texas by the United States. A few years later, he came to believe that annexation was necessary to prevent Texas from falling into the orbit of Great Britain, and also to protect the institution of slavery, which Lamar strongly supported.

Major General John Bell Hood: Slavery: He came from a slave holding family in Kentucky.

Secession: He was upset that his home state of Kentucky did not secede and he resigned from the U.S. Army and joined the confederacy!

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JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY RICHARD THORNTON



General Albert Sidney Johnston

Slavery: Johnston was a slave owner and a strong supporter of slavery. By 1846, he owned four slaves in Texas. In 1855, having discovered that a slave was stealing from the Army payroll, Johnston refused to have him physically punished and instead sold him for \$1,000 to recoup the losses. Johnston explained that "whipping will not restore what is lost and it will not benefit the [culprit], whom a lifetime of kind treatment has failed to make honest.

Secession: like many regular army officers from the Southern United States, he opposed secession. Nevertheless, Johnston resigned his commission soon after he heard of the Confederate states' declarations of secession. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as a general and was killed the following year at the Battle of Shiloh. He was the highest-ranking soldier to die in battle during the war.

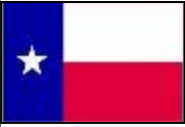
Brigadier General Kirby Smith **Slavery** - Smith served as a captain (from 1855) in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry, primarily in Texas. (From that year on through the civil war, Smith was accompanied by the youth Alexander Darnes, then 15, a mixed-race person enslaved by his family

Secession: Smith was a commanding officer in Texas of U.S. Cavalry and at first Smith refused to surrender to Texas militia, but his loyalties changed once Florida seceded - **Smith** resigned from the United States Army.

Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley **Slavery** - No known stand but career U.S. Army officer.

Secession: Resigned from U.S. Army and joined Confederacy 1861.

Closing statement: John H. Reagan - I may be excused for adding, for myself, that I am one of those who have clung to every reasonable hope for the Union. That I have resisted as I am still ready to do, every measure which I supposed would endanger it, whether proposed in the North or the South, without enquiring for the consequences to myself. I clung steadfastly to the hope that the democratic party would maintain its nationality and preserve the Constitution and the Union. But unbridled ambition, preferring self to country, and appealing to the freesoil sentiment of the Northern wing of the party, has destroyed its unity if not its nationality, and with it, there is but too much reason to fear, prepared the way for the separation of the States.



JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY RICHARD THORNTON



Secession in other states!

On April 20, 1861, Colonel Robert E. Lee resigned from the United States Army in the midst of the secession crisis and the coming of the Civil War. : “I do not believe in secession as a constitutional right, nor that there is sufficient cause for revolution”),

“If Virginia stands by the old Union,” Lee said, “so will I. But if she secedes then I will follow my native State with my sword, and, if need be, with my life.”

Before the war, Thomas Stonewall Jackson taught optics and military tactics at the Virginia Military Institute. At the outset of the war, Jackson rejected secession and believed the South should fight for their rights within the Union. However in the end, he sided with Virginia when the state seceded from the Union and departed from VMI to become a drillmaster. He believed that the Union was distorting God’s plans, which they had no right to do. The instructor thought that God would make him an instrument of Confederate army (God’s army) against the Union army (the sinners).

P T G Beauregard served as an engineer during the Mexican-American War (1846-48) After this war he worked as a military engineer and assisted in improving the defenses of several forts in the Deep South. In January 1861 Beauregard secured an appointment as superintendent of West Point but was dismissed from the job after only a few days, most likely because of his perceived sympathy for the Southern cause. Beauregard then resigned from the U.S. military in February 1861 after his home state of Louisiana seceded from the Union.

My experience with professional military leads me to believe those officers were just like today’s officers. They follow orders and only think when it gets personal.

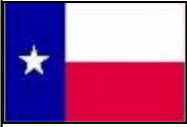
So my question for you is:

What would it take today for you to consider secession of Texas from the Union?

In may ways we are in a situation similar to the 1850’s.

The Reagan Camp appreciates Richard for allowing us to post the notes of his program. There were many comments made throughout the program that added some other information. It was very interesting.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

UPCOMING EVENT



Time to register is NOW!

Deadline is February 2nd

<http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/>



The theme this year is "Who we are- as a people and an organization." The Friday night reception will be held at the National Confederate Museum.

We have an excellent line up of speakers:

Dan Dorrill — "Revival in the Southern Army and the Bible" Regional Director American Bible Society, Tennessee Division Chaplain

Ben Sewell — "The inner workings of the SCV as seen through GHQ" Former Executive Director of the SCV

Forrest Daws — "An early History of the SCV" Historian in Chief, SCV, Educator and Farmer

Chris Sullivan — "How and why the SCV changed it's structure and Constitution in the 2000s" 70th Commander-in-Chief, SCV, Political Consultant

Frank Powell — "Southern Literature" Past Lt. Commander-in-Chief, SCV, Editor of Confederate Veteran Magazine

Ron Kennedy — "The Character of the Southern People" Chief of Heritage Defense Operations, SCV, Noted Author and Speaker

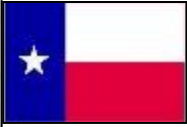
Frank Walsh — "Celtic Music and the South" Founder 12th Louisiana String Band and Benevolent Society Chuck McMichael, serving as Host and Master of Ceremonies — 71st Commander-in-Chief, SCV, Educator and Historian

Please register on the website or contact Ms. Cindy White at 1-800-380-1896.

Hotel reservations can be made directly at the hotel.

Hotel information and schedule are on the website at <http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/>

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP UPCOMING EVENT SCHEDULE



Schedule for 2024 Stephen D. Lee Institute

Friday, February 16

Events at the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs

1:30-4:30 pm Check In- Library in National Confederate Museum

3:00 pm Tour of Elm Springs for attendees who have already arrived

(included, about 1 hour duration)

6:30- 7:00 pm Check In- National Confederate Museum

7:00-9:00 pm Reception at the National Confederate Museum

Saturday, February 17

Events at the War Memorial Building, 308 W 7th St, Columbia, TN 3840

8:00-9:00 am Check in

8:30 am Opening Ceremony and greetings

8:45-11:30 am Speakers

11:40 am-1pm Dinner

1-3:30pm Speakers

3:30-4:30 pm Q&A with presenters

6:30-9:30 pm Southern Supper and Speaker



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

JANUARY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



JAN. 15, 1858 John H. Reagan made his 1st introduction of a bill in U.S. House of Representatives



JAN. 19, 1858 John H. Reagan delivered speech in U.S. Congress on death of T.J. Rusk

JAN. 15, 1861 John H. Reagan delivered speech of resignation in U.S. House of Representatives prior to Civil War



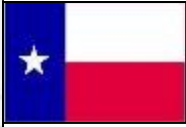
JAN. 30, 1861 John H. Reagan arrived in Austin after resigning seat in U.S. Congress prior to Civil War

JAN. 19, 1876 John H. Reagan delivered speech in U.S. Congress pleading for unity of country to Celebrate U.S. centennial



JAN. 20, 1903 John H. Reagan retired from public office to Palestine farm at Ft. Houston

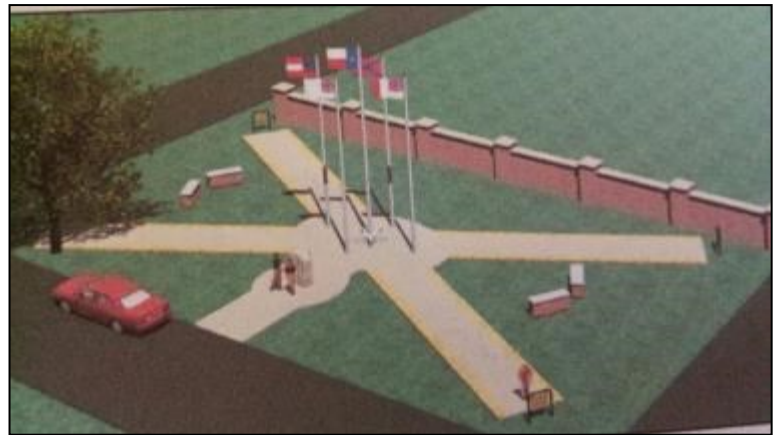




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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.

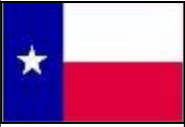


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JANUARY 2024



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.			



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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

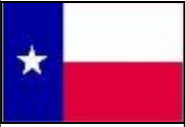
January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, *The Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry,, supported by artillery, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island. The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. The Union ship *Harriet Land* sank the *Neptune*, but the *Bayou City*'s crew seized the Federal Vessel. Union commander William B. Renshaw's flagship, the *Westfield*, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow it up rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring confederate surrender demands, while their infantry comrades in town surrendered. Magruder had retaken Galveston with a moderate loss. Although the port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war, only a week elapsed before it was again blockaded.

January 8, 1864: On this day, seventeen-year-old David Dodd was hanged. The Texas native was captured as he tried to cross Federal lines near Little rock, with notes in Morse code hidden in his shoe. After a military court found him guilty, he confessed that he had been sent to gather information about Union troops. Dodd may have been the youngest person hanged as a spy in the Civil War.

January 8, 1865: On this day, about 160 Confederates and 325 state militiamen lost a battle against the Kickapoo Indians about twenty miles southwest of present San Angelo. A month earlier a scouting party had discovered an abandoned Indian camp and, assuming the group was hostile, dispatched forces to pursue them. A militia force under Capt. S. S. Totten and state Confederate troops under Capt. Henry Fossett set out, but the two forces lacked a unified command and full communication. When the troops and militiamen finally rendezvoused near the timbered encampment of the Kickapoos along Dove Creek, the forces concocted a hasty battle plan. The militia waded the creek to launch a frontal attack from the north, while Confederate troops circled southwestward to capture the Indians' horses and prevent a retreat. A well-armed Indian fighting force, possibly several hundred strong, easily defended their higher, heavily-wooded position as the militiamen slogged through the creek. The Confederate force was splintered into three groups caught in a heavy crossfire. Three days later the battered Texans retreated eastward, while the embittered Kickapoos, once peaceful, escaped to the Mexican border. Thus began a violent period of border rains on settlers along the Rio Grande.

January 11, 1863: On this day, the remnants of the Fourth Brigade of Walker's Texas Division were captured intact at Arkansas Post. The division, organized in Arkansas in October 1862, was the only division in Confederate service composed throughout its existence of troops from a single state. It took its name from Major Gen. Henry Eustace McCulloch, on January 1, 1863. During its existence it was commonly called the "Greyhound Division," or "Walker's Greyhounds," in tribute to its special capability to make long, forced marches from one threatened point to another in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Initially, the division was made up of four brigades. The Fourth Brigade, under the command of Col. James Deshler, was detached from the division shortly after its organization and sent to Arkansas Post. Deshler was captured there, then exchanged and promoted to brigadier general in July 1863. He was killed during the battle of Chickamauga later that year.

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TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



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

January 11, 1863: On this day, the USS *Hatteras* was sunk by the CSS *Alabama*. The *Hatteras*, a converted merchant ship formerly named the *St. Mary*, was commissioned in October 1861 and first saw duty in the South Atlantic. After assignment to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, she was raiding along the Confederate coast when she was sunk by Confederate captain Raphael Semmes. She lies sixty feet of water twenty miles south of Galveston. The federal government has been able to preserve the wreck for scientific and historical research.

January 12, 1861: On this day, Unionist editor John W. Barrett published the Marshall *Harrison Flag* for the last time. Barret moved to Texas from Indiana in 1838. He bought the *Star State Patriot* in 1848 and in 1856 renamed it the Harrison Flag. The *Flag* supported Sam Houston, the American (Know-Nothing) party, and the Constitutional Union party of 1860. Robert W. Loughery, owner and editor of the Marshall *Texas Republican* and an ardent secessionist, classed Barrett and the *Flag* as oppositionist and submissionist during the secession crisis. In editorial after editorial during November and December 1860, Barrett opposed secession; he declared on December 18, 1860, that breaking up the United States would be “the most momentous political decision that has ever demanded the attention of mankind.” The same winter, ill and confined to his room, he suspended publication of the *Flag* with the issue of January 12, 1861. Five days later, Loughery called off their long political feud and wrote of Barrett: “He has been sick nine months with little chance of improvement....He has a large family depending on him, with children to educate. He needs every dollar coming to him. Those owing him should not be insensible to his condition.” Barrett died of tuberculosis on May 12, 1862.

January 14, 1865: On this day, during the final months of the Civil War, Governor Pendleton Murrah urged Texans to put aside personal ambitions and make sacrifices in defense of their liberty. Murrah, a native of either Alabama or South Carolina, had moved to Texas in 1850. After serving in the state legislature, Murrah was elected governor of Texas in 1863. As governor, he became involved in a series of controversies over control of the state's manpower and economy with Gen. John B. Magruder, the Confederate military commander of the Texas district, and his superior, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In spite of these quarrels, Murrah supported Kirby Smith in his determination to carry on the war in the face of military reversals. Even after Lee's surrender, Murrah continued to urge resistance. When it was obvious that Union forces would occupy the state, he vacated his office, leaving Lieutenant Governor Fletcher Stockdale in charge, and joined other Confederate leaders fleeing to Mexico. The long trip was too much for Murrah, who suffered from tuberculosis. He was confined to bed upon reaching Monterrey and died on August 4, 1865

January 15, 1867: On this day, Bayland Orphans' Home for Boys, a county home for dependent and delinquent boys, was organized in Houston by Texas Confederate veterans. The institution was first located at Bayland on the west side of Galveston Bay near Morgan's Point. The nonsectarian home, planned to care for and educate up to 250 orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, opened in August 1867. Henry F. Gillette was superintendent from 1867 to 1882, and Col. Ashbel Smith served as staff doctor. In 1887, when Houston-Galveston packet travel ceased and Bayland became inaccessible, a decision was made to move the home to Houston. Mrs. Kezia Payne DePelchin, later connected with the DePelchin Faith Home, was elected matron in 1888. The institution moved a number of times around the Harris County area over the years, with its final location near Webster. The orphanage ceased to function strictly as the Bayland Orphans' Home after World War II. Boys attended public school at Webster, and efforts were made to place children in foster homes.

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TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

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



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."

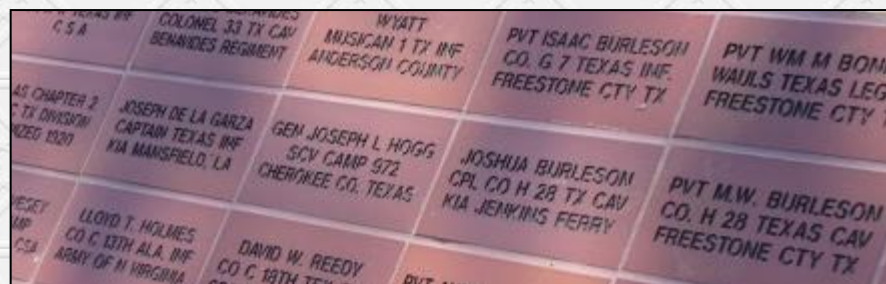
Mildred Lewis Rutherford, *What The South May Claim or Where The South Leads* (Athens, Georgia: Historian General U. D. C. 1911-1916, 1916), 30.



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



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.



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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 Tuesday 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.