



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 17, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2025

THE REAL IMPACT OF A WAR

The War of Northern Aggression was a war that had more of an impact on every institution in America than any other event in American history.

The death toll of this war compares to all of the other major wars combined. If you combine the death toll of the World Wars, the death toll is more than 500,000 American fatalities.

When you look at the average deaths per day, the War of Northern Aggression tops the list with an average of 425 deaths per day. World War 1 averaged around 100 per day, and World War 2 averaged approximately 200 fatalities daily.

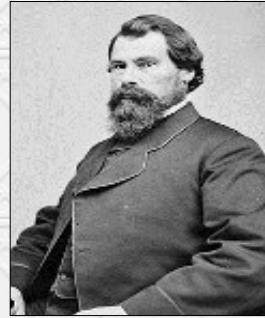
The Battle of Elsenborn Ridge (part of the Battle of the Bulge in WW2, saw over 5,000 deaths in ten days. But the Battle of Gettysburg had more than 51,000 deaths in less days.

The bloodiest day in American military history was the battle of Antietam with over 23,000 fatalities on September 17, 1862.

When you look at a state by state breakdown of the ten states who lost the most men during the war of northern aggression, the numbers are staggering.

New York	39,000
Illinois	31,000
North Carolina	31,000
Ohio	31,000
Virginia	31,000
Alabama	27,000
Pennsylvania	27,000
Indiana	24,000
South Carolina	18,000
Michigan	13,000

According to the American Battlefield Trust, of the 3.5 million men who fought in the civil war, 620,000 were killed in battle.



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

It is estimated that as many as 1.5 million were killed, wounded or missing, making the Civil War the bloodiest in American history.

Most of the news media and “political correctness” crowd have tried very hard to change the public’s opinion of the war through misleading stories and downright lies. But no one can deny the impact that this war had on our country. It was a war that was very costly on both sides.

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
 06:30 PM
 With a meal served at each meeting.

Guests are welcome!
 Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander’s Dispatch	1
Calendar of Events	2
January Meeting Pics	3
Historical Program by Mac McGuyre	4-6
January in the life of John H. Reagan	7
January Battle	8-9
Honoring your ancestor	10
January Robert E. Lee Calendar	11
January Texas Civil War History	12-14
Confederate Memorial Plaza Information	15
Contact Information & Charge to the SCV	16

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 Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn
- 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

“Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.”

Major General Patrick R. Cleburne,
C.S.A., January 1864

Officers for 2025

- Commander - Ed Heitman
- 1st Lt. - David Franklin
- Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton
- Sgt at Arms - Marc Robinson
- Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence
- Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

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

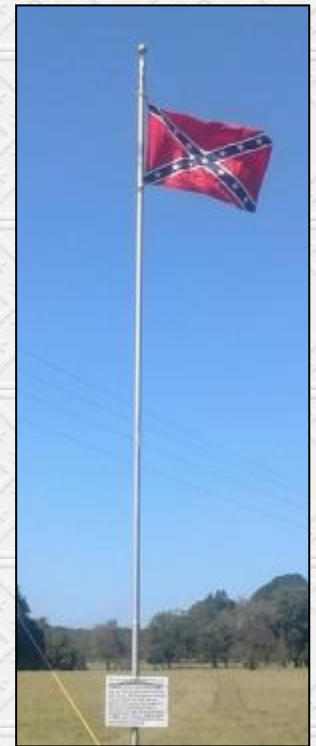
The December Christmas Party will be held on December 17th at the Crockett Road Church of Christ Activity Building.

Jan 28, 2025 - January Meeting

Feb 25, 2025 - February Meeting

This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government.

Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans.
www.reaganscvcamp.org 



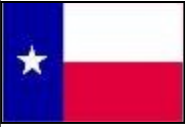
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

“DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS.”

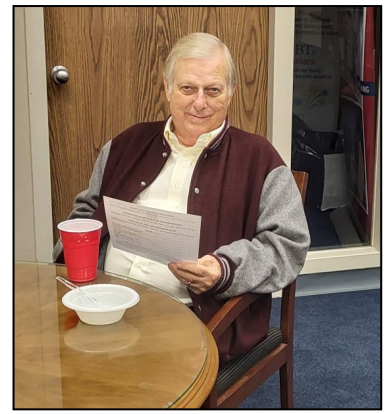
-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



REAGAN CAMP MEETING PICTURES



The first meeting of 2025 was held on January 28th. We had nine in attendance at the meeting. The night started off with a delicious home-cooked meal. Richard Thornton brought a pork roast with potatoes and gravy, David Franklin brought chicken from chic-fil-A, and Dwight Franklin brought "Lady Cream" peas and cornbread. Richard Thornton also brought two different cakes and Starley McGuyre brought Blue Bell ice cream. We were proud to welcome our newest compatriot, Taylor Carter. He has a large amount of information on his Confederate ancestors. One of them was a Lieutenant for the Confederacy and fought at the Battle of Galveston. Taylor lives in Cross Roads, Tx.





JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY MAC MCGUYRE



The January Historical Program was presented by Starley Mac McGuyer. Mac gave a brief review of four books that he had recently read. Those books were:

The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Civil War by H.W. Crocker III. Mac said that it was a fair minded introduction to the war between the states.

Civil War Texas by Ralph A. Wooster
Mac said this was a slim but comprehensive history of the participation of Texas in the war of northern aggression and a good choice for young people.

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Illustrated by Jack E. Levin with a forward by his son Mark Levin.
Mac said that this was the Gettysburg Address overprinted on Civil War photographs. It was a fawning tribute by Jack Levin, the grateful son of immigrants, and his loving son, Mark Levin, Fox News Contributor. Mac said the familial connection may explain how a staunch constitutional constructionist like Mark could be a "Lincolinator". Mark Levin once proclaimed on Fox News, to Mac's disbelief, that without the Civil War there would still be slavery in the South. Mac said he would advise us to not waste our money on this book.

The Lincolns in the White House! by Kevin Orlin Johnson
Mac said Johnson coined the term "Linolnators" but otherwise this is an unreadable tome.

Following Mac's brief personal opinion on the books listed above, he gave a lengthy review of the book ***The Real Lincoln A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War*** by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

Mac made the following comments about what he read in the "Real Lincoln" book listed above.

This is what reviewers had to say about the Real Lincoln:

Most of what you know is false.

The book reveals the myths behind the legend

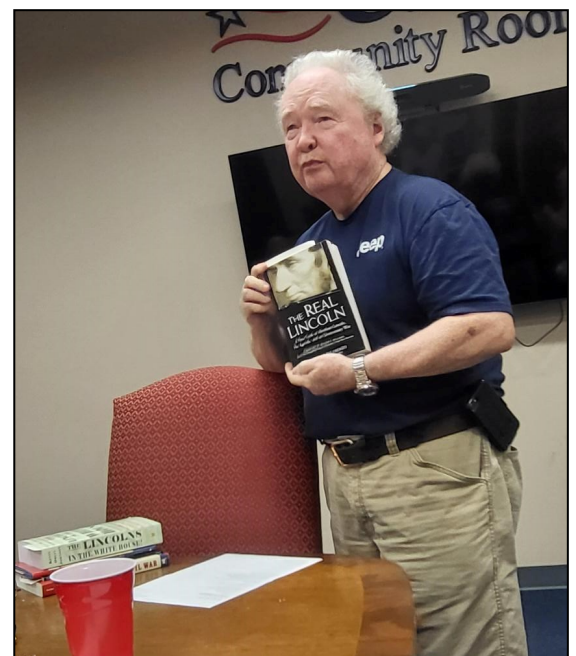
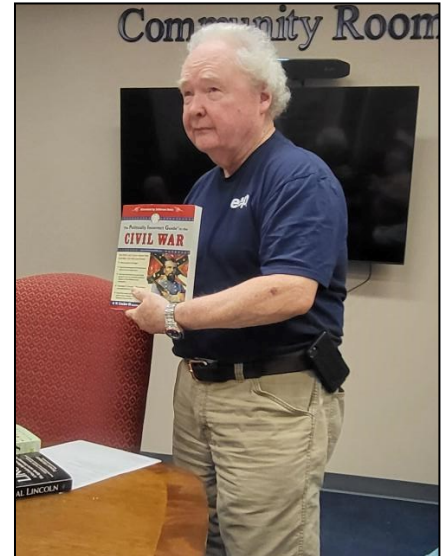
It is a devastating critique.

Why didn't we know this before

If you read this blockbuster you will regain perspective

It is a Laser beam of fact and analysis

Things will never be the same again





JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY MAC MCGUYRE



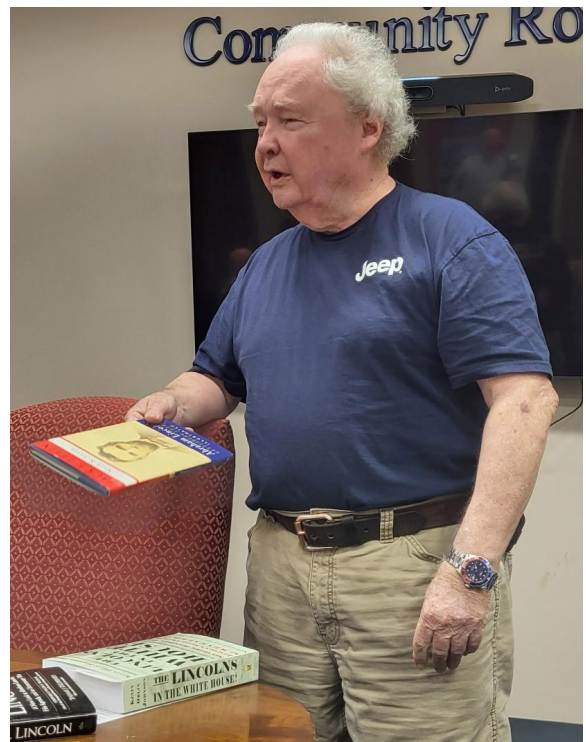
The war between the states transformed America from a decentralized limited government to the centralized state we have today and what Henry Clay advocated as the "American System" which Lincoln embraced: Protectionist tariffs, taxpayer subsidies for railroads and other corporations under the guise of "internal improvements" (Justified by "the general welfare" phrase from the constitution.) and the nationalization of the money supply to pay for the subsidies. The Constitution had stood in the way of this agenda

(Protectionist tariffs only protected manufacturers in the North, forcing the South, that had virtually no manufacturing capability, to buy from northern manufacturers instead of what would have been lower priced manufactured goods they needed from overseas.)

It only took the first two years of the war for Lincoln to continue Alexander Hamilton's movement toward Clay's "American System" with a centralized government that would plan economic development with corporate subsidies financed by protectionist tariffs and the printing of money by the central government.

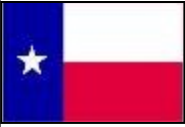
Lincoln opposed political or social equality of the races instead preferring to colonize American blacks in Africa, Haiti, Central America --

anywhere but in the United States. Some northern states changed their constitutions to keep out black people. Many countries had ended slavery peacefully using compensated emancipation. Why wasn't that considered here? No, it was Henry Clay's "American System" that was the real agenda.



(Much as the colonies Revolutionary War was motivated by "taxation without representation" the South chose independence because of the tariff penalty. This mistreatment continued during reconstruction with "differential freight rates" that penalized the South with higher freight rates for goods shipped north preventing them from competing with northern manufacturers until 1952. Only then was the South no longer a "colony" of the North and was able to thrive.) <https://www.theshorterword.com/differential-freight-rates/>

Lincoln created a new theory, that there was no right of secession, in essence that the federal government created the states which were therefore not sovereign. He set out to prove himself right by waging the bloodiest war in our history and suspended constitutional liberty in order to save the constitution. (The "Lincolnators" cling to this argument.)



JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY MAC MCGUYRE



As self-appointed dictator, Lincoln launched a military invasion without the consent of congress, suspended habeas corpus and imprisoned thousands of Northern citizens without trial for opposing him, censored telegraph communications, imprisoned dozens of opposition newspaper publishers, nationalized the railroads, used Federal troops to interfere with elections, confiscated firearms and deported Senator Clement Vallandigham for opposing an income tax proposal.

(This made an example out of Vallandigham and silenced dissent in Congress.)

Lincoln abandoned international law and the accepted moral code of civilized society to wage total war on civilians. Lincoln abandoned the rules of war adopted by the Geneva Convention in 1863. Lincoln micromanaged the war, to include the burning of whole cities and towns.

Lincoln's legacy continued after his assassination for twelve years of reconstruction. Southern blacks were given the right to vote but not northern blacks in some states, while southern whites were disenfranchised. Puppet governments were installed, taxes were raised and corruption was widespread. All of this poisoned race relations (to this day).

Thus ended states rights anchored by the right of secession. In its place the military industrial complex (that Eisenhower warned us about) was created and the American Empire was born.

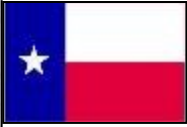
(Lincoln gazes over the mall in Washington from the Lincoln Memorial, his image is enshrined on Mount Rushmore and his legacy is commemorated in thousands of books and pounded into "young skulls filled with mush". RIP Rush Limbaugh)

("So this is how liberty dies. With thunderous applause" is a line from the 2005 Star Wars film Revenge of the Sith.)

Regards,
Mac Great-great-grandson of Mordecai McGuyre
Terry Ranger
8th Texas Cavalry



We would like to thank Mac for taking the time to read these books and providing us with his honest opinion on them. His historical program gave us insight on the books that the title doesn't always give. He is an asset to the Reagan Camp and we appreciate him.

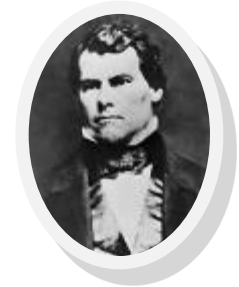


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

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



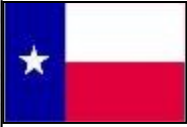
JAN. 30, 1861 John H. Reagan arrived in Austin after resigning seat in U.S. Congress prior to Civil War



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





JANUARY BATTLE

BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS—JANUARY 19, 1862



On January 19, 1862, Confederate forces under General Felix Zollicoffer attacked Federals under the command of General George H. Thomas at the Battle of Mill Springs, resulting in the death of Zollicoffer and a Union victory in Kentucky.

How It Ended

Union victory. After holding off several attacks, Thomas's men were aided when General Albin F. Schoepf's men slammed into the Confederate right flank. The Confederates fled from the field and back to their fortifications at Beach Grove.

In Context

Although Zollicoffer's primary responsibility was guarding Cumberland Gap, he instead advanced west into Kentucky in November 1861 to strengthen control around Somerset. Once in the area, he moved his force across the Cumberland River and created a fortified camp near Mill Springs. He hoped to threaten Federal forces near Somerset under Schoepf. However, once the Federals discovered that Zollicoffer had moved across the river toward Mill Springs, Union General George Thomas received orders to attack the Confederates.

Before the Battle

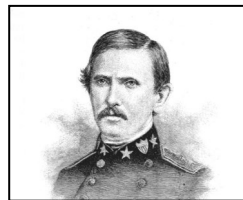
In late December of 1861, Thomas received orders from his superior, Don Carlos Buell, to advance towards Somerset, link up with Schoepf, and attack the Confederates at Beach Grove. Accordingly, on New Year's Day, Thomas moved from his base in Lebanon, Kentucky, towards Somerset, slugging through rain-soaked roads. In the meantime, Confederate General George B. Crittenden moved from Knoxville to support Zollicoffer.

Once there, Crittenden became concerned with the potential risk of Zollicoffer's position with a river to his rear. Crittenden decided to attack the Federal force at Logan's Crossroads because Schoepf's men had not yet linked up with Thomas. Crittenden moved his army during the night of the 18th towards the Federal position.

During the Battle



Forces engaged 10,300
Union 4,400
Confederate 5,900



Confederate Gen George B. Crittenden

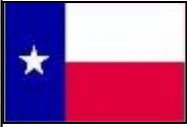


Confederate Gen Felix Zollicoffer

Union Gen George H. Thomas

Early on the morning of the 19th, Confederate cavalry hit the Federal army's advance along Mill Springs Road. After a running fight, the Confederates were halted near a crossroads where three roads converged on Mill Springs Road. Zollicoffer mistook the troops in his front to be Confederates in the growing fight and rode towards them to stop perceived friendly fire. However, after riding up towards the unit, Zollicoffer discovered they were Federals and was promptly shot by Colonel Speed S. Fry of the 4th Kentucky Infantry.

- continued on the next page -



JANUARY BATTLE

BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS—JANUARY 19, 1862



Nevertheless, the Confederates persisted and attacked the Federals. Intense fighting materialized around what was known as the Old Road, where the Confederates launched several repeated assaults along the road. At the fight's climax, Confederates from the 15th Mississippi Infantry almost broke through the Federal line but were stopped by reinforcements from Thomas, which drove the Confederates back down the hill.

Unbeknownst to the Confederates, Federal reinforcements from Schoepf arrived on the field and launched a spirited attack against the Confederate right, which broke the line. Only a rear guard action saved the Confederate army.

Aftermath

Union:	55 killed	207 wounded
Confederates:	148 killed	404 wounded

Crittenden, now commander on the field, pulled his army back towards the Confederate positions at Beach Grove, where he moved his men across the river and back into Tennessee during the night.

Questions to Consider

1. Why did Zollicoffer mistake Federal troops for Confederates?
- 2.

During the opening moments of the Battle of Mill Springs, Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer mistook Federals to his front for being Confederates and tried to get them to stop firing upon his men. In doing so, he was shot and killed by Union Colonel Speed S. Fry of the 4th Kentucky Infantry. This confusion was a direct result of the thick smoke from the cannon fire that hindered visibility on the battlefield. In addition, Zollicoffer was nearsighted, which worsened his ability to see on the field.

2. What did the Battle of Mill Springs do to the Federal war morale?

In the months before the Battle of Mill Springs, morale in the Union armies was low, with the recent defeats at the battles of First Bull Run and Ball's Bluff lingering in the minds of many Federal soldiers. However, in January 1862, Federals, under the command of George H. Thomas, secured a victory in Kentucky at the Battle of Mill Springs.

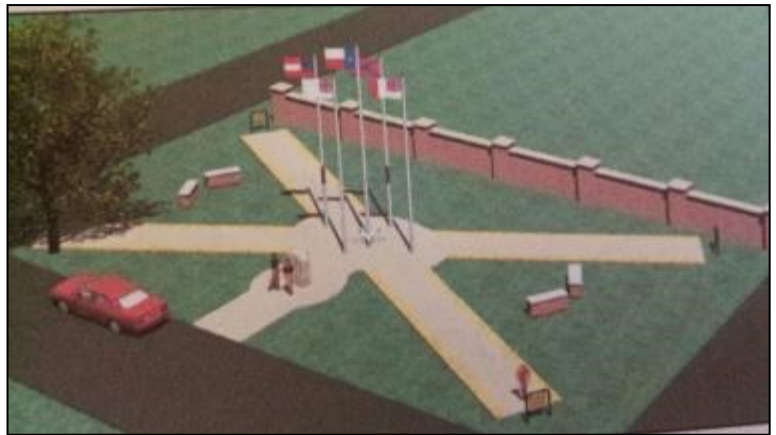
This article was found online at <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/mill-springs>



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

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

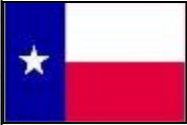


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JANUARY 2025



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.	



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY
From the Texas State Historical Association

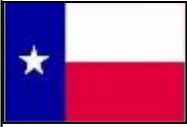


January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, *The Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry,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



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY
 From the Texas State Historical Association

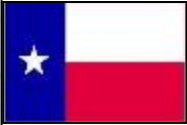


January 11, 1863: On this day, the USS *Hatteras* was sunk by the CSS *Alabama*. The *Hatteras*, a converted merchant ship formerly named the *St. Mary*, was commissioned in October 1861 and first saw duty in the South Atlantic. After assignment to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, she was 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.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY
 From the Texas State Historical Association



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."

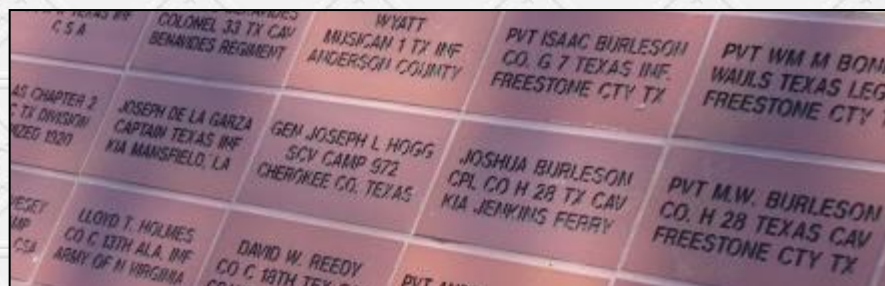
Mildred Lewis Rutherford, *What The South May Claim or Where The South Leads* (Athens, Georgia: Historian General U. D. C. 1911-1916, 1916), 30.



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 Commander Ed Heitman, E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com; Phone: (903-504-6674) or Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com; Phone: (903) 391-2224 or Richard Thornton, Adjutant/ Treasurer at E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

Ed Heitman, Commander
E-mail: edheitman@gmail.com
Phone: (903-504-6674)

Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer
Palestine, Texas
E-mail: tx_tsar@hotmail.com
Phone: 903-731-1557

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: dwrightfranklin1@yahoo.com

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 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.