



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 18, ISSUE 4

APRIL 2026

APRIL COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

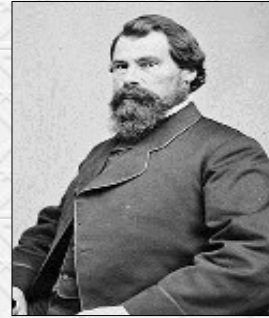


This April I remember Confederate Major Moses Bryan.

April is a special month for any Texan. On April 21st, 1836, Texas heroes proudly defeated Santa Anna and his invading horde at San Jacinto. One of those soldiers was the nephew of Stephen F. Austin who later served his state with the Army of the Confederate States of America. His story:

Moses Austin Bryan, of Brenham, was born in St. Genevieve county, in the territory of Missouri, September 25, 1817. When thirteen years of age he came with his employer, W. W. Hunter, to Texas, sailing from New Orleans on the schooner Marie, which entered the Brazos river Jan. 2, 1831. Three days later he set foot on Texan soil at the town of Brazoria and proceeded with Mr. Hunter to San Felipe de Austin, where they opened a store and were engaged the next few years in selling goods to the pioneers, hunters and Indians. When his uncle, Stephen F. Austin, returned to Texas after his long imprisonment in Mexico, and was made chairman of the central committee of safety at San Felipe, he appointed Gail

Borden and the subject of this sketch as his secretaries. Bryan responded to the call to arms that followed the battle of Gonzales (the Texas Lexington) between the colonists and Mexican troops, and marched under the command of Austin to San Antonio, taking part in the siege of that place and in the assault that compelled the surrender of General Cos. M. A. Bryan witnessed the proceedings of the convention at Washington on the Brazos in March, 1836, and was present when the declaration of independence was adopted. As a soldier in Captain M. Baker's company he was with Gen. Sam Houston, often acting as his interpreter, on the retreat from Gonzales to the San Jacinto river. He took part in the charge of Bureson's regiment in the memorable battle of San Jacinto, behaving with distinguished gallantry. Three holes were shot through his coat before the regiment carried the breastworks by storm. He was present when Santa Anna was brought before Gen. Houston. The independence of the Republic of Texas now being firmly established, M. A. Bryan took up the work of a planter, and while thus engaged studied law. While Anson Jones was minister Plenipotentiary from the Texan republic to the United States, he served as secretary of legation at Washington. In 1842 he was



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

first lieutenant of the Brazoria company that served under Gen. Somervell in the campaign that drove Woll, who had invaded Texas from Mexico and captured San Antonio, out of the young republic. When the war between the states opened in 1861 he promptly volunteered in the Confederate service; was commissioned captain, and soon promoted major, serving until the surrender. Major Bryan was married to Cora, daughter of Col. Ira B. Lewis, of San Felipe de Austin. They had five children: James, Beauregard, L. R., S. J. and Austin. He died at his home in Brenham and lies buried there. --from *Texans Who Wore the Gray, Volume 1*, by Sid S. Johnson.

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month
 06:30 PM at the First
 Congregational Methodist
 Church of Elkhart.

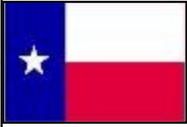
We will have a meal served at each meeting.
 Guests are welcome!
 Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org

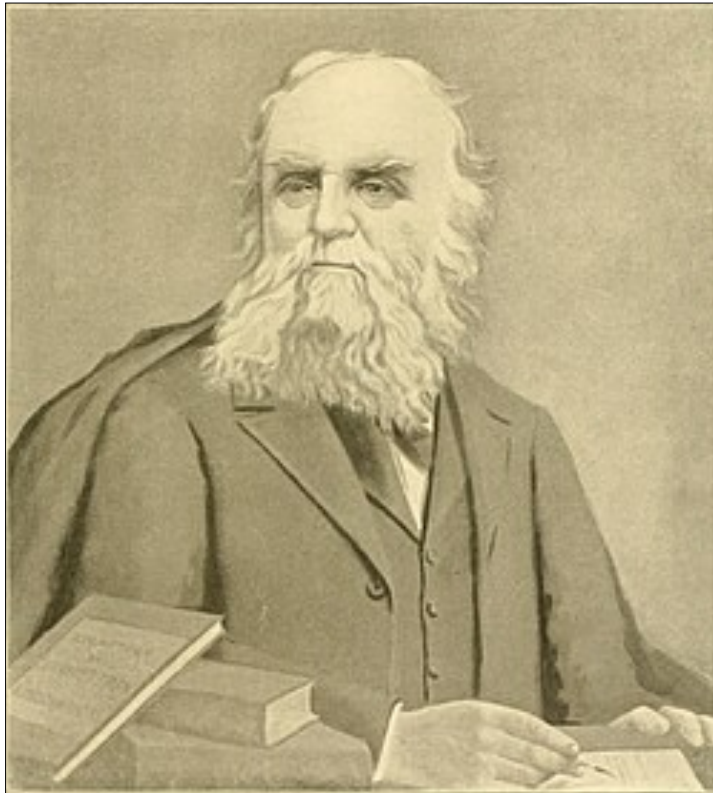


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MOSES AUSTIN BRYAN



Moses Austin Bryan

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION.

Friday An Aged San Jacinto Veteran Will Celebrate His 74th Birthday.

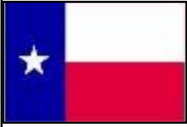
Friday the 25th inst, Maj. Moses Austin Bryan will celebrate his 74th birthday at the residence of his son, Judge Beauregard Bryan, on West Main street. Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Galveston, his brother, who will be 76 years old December the 14th, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, of Brazoria, who will be 71 years of age the 17th day of next January, are here to attend the celebration. The BANNER reporter met the three aged brothers on the streets Wednesday and wondered if there were in the state of Texas three brothers to be found whose combined ages foot up 221 years, and who came to Texas any earlier than they. Invitations have been sent out to all the old San Jacinto veterans, of whom there are only about 35 remaining to join Maj. Bryan in the celebration and many of them are expected.

Their father, Moses Austin Bryan, for whom the Major was named, was a Missourian, the first man that made shot and sheet lead in that state, and was the gentleman who came overland all the way to San Antonio to get permission from the Spanish government to settle a colony of 300 families between the mouth of the Brazos and Washington county, but died before he accomplished his purpose, but by his request his sons came to Texas and settled, Major Bryan arriving in Brazoria Jan. 2, 1831, and the other brothers Aug. 15th, of the same year.

Major Moses Austin Bryan was present at the surrender of San Anna to Gen. Sam Houston, being one of the only three survivors that reside in Washington county, the other two G. W. Petty and L. C. Clemmons all of whom have long since passed their allotted three-score-and-ten years, but hang on to life with the tenacious courage that characterized the followers of Gen-Sam Houston, to whose heroic courage together with his followers, Texas is indebted for her independence.

THE BANNER trusts that the veterans when they meet next September will not miss one from the party that gathers to celebrate the Major's 74th birthday.



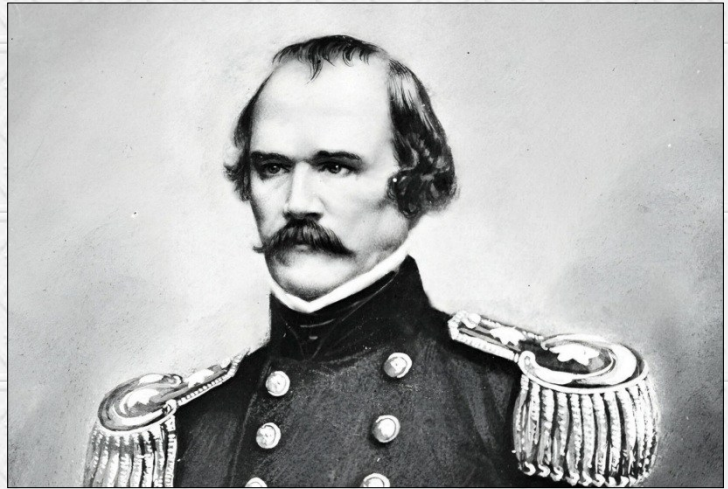


MOSES AUSTIN BRYAN GRAVE MARKER



Marker is located in Independence, Washington County, Texas in the Old Independence Cemetery

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 Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 or email mrobinson1836@yahoo.com**



General Albert Sidney Johnston has the unfortunate distinction of being the highest ranking general – on either side – killed during the Civil War. He was killed on April 6, 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh.

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn.
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- Compatriot Gary Gibson (he has been placed on hospice)
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas

Officers for 2026


- Cmdr. - David Franklin
- Lt. Cmdr. - Randy Huffman
- Adjutant/Treasurer - Marc Robinson
- Quartermaster - Richard Thornton
- Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

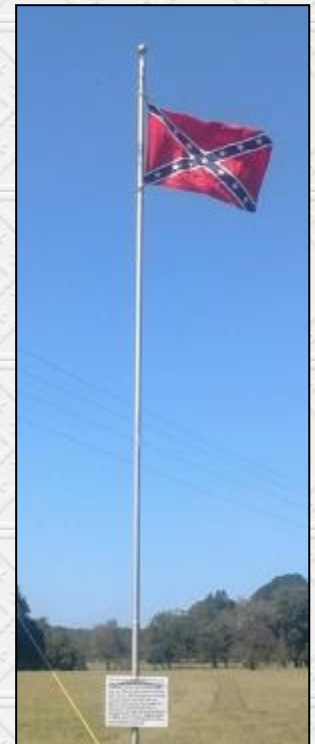
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month. Meetings will be held at the First Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart.

- April 28th - April meeting 6:30 p.m.**
- May 26th - May meeting 6:30 p.m.**
- June 30th - June Meeting 6:30 p.m.**
- July 28th - July Meeting 6:30 p.m.**

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 



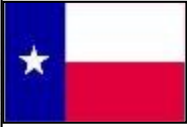
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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.”

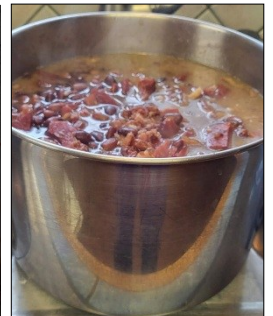
-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

“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-

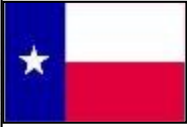


APRIL MEETING PICTURES JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156



The April meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp was held on April 28th. We had eleven in attendance at this month's meeting. We were happy to have compatriots Ken McClure, Alan Kirby and Jace Wilson from the Cross of St. Andrews SCV Camp in Alto join us. After enjoying a meal of fajitas, quesadillas, enchiladas,, beans with ham, cornbread, buttermilk pie and strawberry cake, Ken McClure presented a program on handguns used during the War Between the States. It was a very good program, and we appreciate Ken for his willingness to present the program. Our next meeting will be held on May 26th. We hope to see you there.





APRIL PROGRAM BY KEN MCCLURE CONFEDERATE HANDGUNS



The Reagan Camp was honored to have Ken McClure, of the Cross of St. Andrews Camp, present a program on confederate handguns used during the War Between the States. For his presentation, Ken brought seven reproduction pistols and introduced each one in turn, then passed them around so attendees could examine them more closely. In the following pages, you can see each pistol and the information about each one.



Colt Paterson Revolver



Colt Paterson Revolver

The **Colt Paterson** revolver was the first commercial repeating firearm employing a revolving cylinder with multiple chambers aligned with a single, stationary barrel. Its design was patented by Samuel Colt on February 25, 1836. It derived its name from being produced in Paterson, New Jersey. This 5 shot revolver was initially produced in .28 caliber, with a .36 caliber model following a year later. As originally designed and produced, no loading lever was included with

the revolver. For this reason, a user had to partially disassemble the revolver to re-load it. Starting in 1839, however, a reloading lever and a capping window were incorporated into the design, allowing the user to reload it without disassembly. This loading lever and capping window design change was also incorporated after the fact into most Colt Paterson revolvers that had been produced from 1836 until 1839. Unlike later revolvers, a folding trigger was incorporated into the Colt Paterson. The trigger became visible only upon cocking the hammer. A subsequent patent renewal in 1849, and aggressive litigation against infringements, gave Colt a domestic monopoly on revolver development until the mid 1850s.

To the right is Ken with a Kentucky style single-shot pistol. The Kentucky style single-shot pistol is a classic 18th-19th century American muzzleloader, featuring a long, octagonal barrel (often .50 caliber), one-piece wooden stock, and brass fittings. Famous in the War of 1812 and used by frontiersmen, these pistols were known for good balance and accuracy.

They saw continued, limited use during the War of Northern Aggression. They were often brought by soldiers or carried by officers. Because they were slow to reload, they were typically fired once and then used as a club in close combat, with some featuring heavy buttcaps for this purpose.

These muzzleloading pistols were designed to match the caliber of Kentucky rifles.





APRIL PROGRAM BY KEN MCCLURE

CONFEDERATE HANDGUNS



The 1862 Spiller & Burr was a .36-caliber Confederate percussion revolver, patterned after the Whitney Navy revolver, featuring a distinctive solid brass frame, 6.5–7.5 inch octagonal barrel, and a six-shot cylinder.

Due to scarce steel, it was designed for Southern production, but only about 1,500 were made by 1864.

The LeMat two-barrel grapeshot revolver was one of the most unconventional wheel guns ever conceived. Invented by native Frenchman Dr. Jean Alexandre LeMat of New Orleans, these fascinating combination handguns were primarily produced in Belgium, Paris, and England, and earned fame with the Confederacy during the Civil War.

The LeMat revolver offered its user nine shots with a conventional revolver and one big hit with its 18 gauge shot barrel that doubled as the cylinder pin.

The LeMat revolver was carried by Confederate legends like “Stonewall” Jackson and Braxton Bragg, and the pistol became particularly closely associated with Major General J.E.B. Stuart. Commanding the Army of Northern Virginia’s cavalry, the defiant Stuart was firing his LeMat revolver at Union troops when he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in 1864.

Below are two close-up pictures of the LeMat revolver.



Ken with the LeMat revolver





APRIL PROGRAM BY KEN MCCLURE CONFEDERATE HANDGUNS



Griswold & Gunnison revolver. This pistol once belonged to Ronnie Hatfield, past commander of the John H. Reagan Camp.

The Griswold & Gunnison revolver was a .36 caliber, six-shot percussion revolver produced in Georgia between 1862 and 1864 for the Confederacy. It is a brass-framed copy of the Colt 1851 Navy, featuring a 7.5-inch round barrel, chosen due to steel shortages.

The factory produced roughly 3,600–3,700 units, the highest of any Confederate manufacturer. It was produced by Samuel Griswold and Arvin Gunnison in Griswoldville, Georgia,

It was known for its brass frame, backstrap, and trigger guard, paired with a round barrel and often featuring a distinctively light-colored, straight-grained wood grip.

The factory was destroyed by Union forces during Sherman's March to the Sea in November 1864.



Griswold & Gunnison



1847 Colt Walker Revolver

The **Colt Walker**, sometimes known as the **Walker Colt**, is a single-action six-shot black powder revolver (typically firing .44 caliber lead balls). It was designed in 1846 by American firearms inventor Samuel Colt to the specifications of Texas Ranger Captain Samuel Hamilton Walker. It was the first practical six shooter, and came to define the Old West gunfighter mystique and violence. Before Colt

began mass-production in 1847, handguns had not played a significant role in the history of either the American West or the nation as a whole.

The Colt Walker holds a powder charge of 60 grains (3.9 g) in each chamber, more than twice what a typical black powder revolver holds. It weighs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (2 kg) unloaded, has a 9-inch (230 mm) barrel, and fires a .44 caliber (0.454 in (11.5 mm) diameter) conical and round ball.



Dance & Brothers

The 1862 Dance & Brothers revolver is a rare Confederate percussion revolver, produced in Columbia, Texas, between 1862 and 1865 for the Civil War. Known for their high quality, only about 325 to 500 were made, featuring a distinct, flat-frame design lacking the recoil shields found on Colt revolvers. It was manufactured by James Henry, David Etheldred, and George Perry Dance, who operated as a Texas-based company making machinery, moving to gun production in 1862.

The men who worked for this company were granted exemption from military service by the state because the need for firearms was so great. In December 1863, the workshop was moved farther inland due to fear that the Union gunboats would shell it.

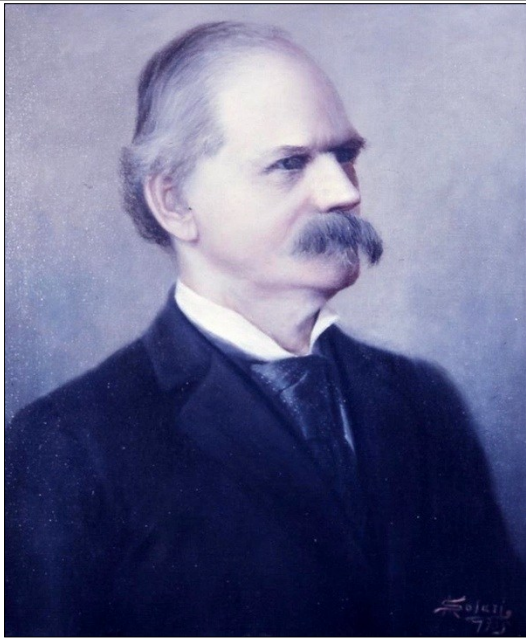
These pistols were used by Confederate forces, with a last documented shipment of 25 pistols sent to Houston in April 1865.

We appreciate Ken so much for his wonderful program on the handguns that were used by Confederacy.



A MISSISSIPPI MAN OF COURAGE

by Greg Sweatt, April 17, 2026, blueandgrayeducation.org



John Marshall Stone was born in Milan, Gibson County, Tennessee, on April 30, 1830. He received his education—limited as it was—in his native state, where he also taught school.

Stone moved to Eastport, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, in 1855, where he worked in business before taking the post of railroad station agent in nearby Iuka. He remained at that position until his enlistment on May 10, 1861, in the Confederate army in Company K (the Iuka Rifles) of the 2nd Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. The regiment numbered 784 officers and men.

Stone was elected colonel on April 23, 1862 and, while leading his men, was wounded at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, as were all of the regiment's field officers. The regiment suffered 27 killed and 127 wounded that day.

At Gettysburg, the 2nd Mississippi was battered in the unfinished railroad cut west of town and forced to surrender after an assault by the

6th Wisconsin. A total of 127 officers and men—25 percent of the regiment's strength—were captured there. Colonel Stone was wounded in this action. A smaller detachment of about 60 men who escaped capture later took part in Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863.

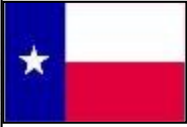
Colonel Stone was wounded again at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. In recognition of his bravery and leadership, after his men held the Plank Road against overwhelming odds, Robert E. Lee rode to Stone's headquarters to thank him for helping save the Army of Northern Virginia. Stone was offered promotion to brigadier general for his action but declined the commission because he could not secure assignment of the 2nd Mississippi to the brigade he was to command.

After the Union breakthrough at Petersburg on April 2, 1865, the bulk of the 2nd Mississippi—by then down to about 100 men—was surrounded at Hatcher's Run



Stone was wounded in battle several times, including at Antietam. | *illustration by Thure de Thulstrup; public domain*

and captured. Approximately 20 men, detached or on detail, evaded capture and later surrendered with Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.



A MISSISSIPPI MAN OF COURAGE

by Greg Sweatt, April 17, 2026, blueandgrayeducation.org



PAGE 2

Stone, however, had returned to Mississippi in January 1865 to gather stragglers but was captured near Salisbury, North Carolina, on April 12 while returning from this mission. He was first sent to Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio, and later imprisoned at Johnson's Island. Colonel Stone was eventually released after taking the oath of allegiance on July 25, 1865.



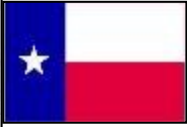
Stone County Courthouse in Wiggins, Mississippi. Stone County was named after John Marshall Stone. | *public domain*

After the war, Stone served as the mayor of Iuka and then was elected Tishomingo County Treasurer, a position he held from 1866 to 1868. He served in the Mississippi State Senate from 1869 to 1876. When Governor Adelbert Ames resigned in 1876 and Lieutenant Governor A. K. Davis was impeached, Stone, as president of the Senate, assumed the duties of governor. He was elected to a full term in 1877. Although he lost a reelection bid in 1882, he returned to office seven years later for a second term.

In July 1894, Stone was arrested by the Secret Service for counterfeiting U.S. currency, stemming from a Mississippi-issued state warrant that closely resembled federal notes in color, size, and appearance. The charges were later dropped when it became clear the agents had acted hastily. Stone remained outraged.

In 1899, Stone was appointed president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Mississippi State University), serving briefly until his death on March 26, 1900. He is buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery, Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi.





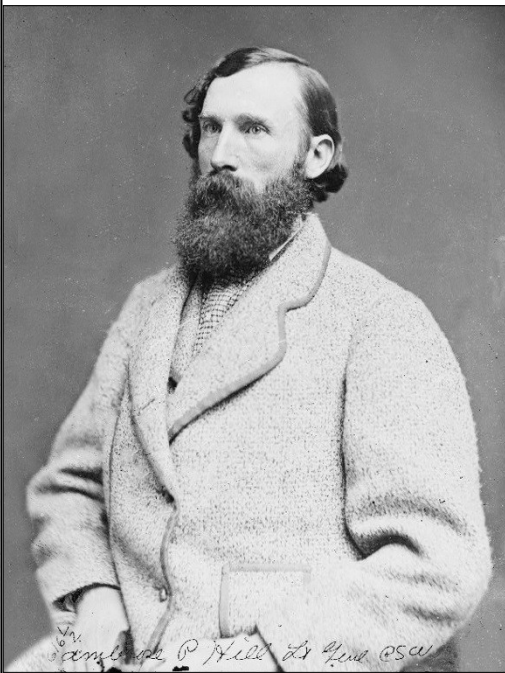
LT GENERAL A.P. HILL
KILLED ON APRIL 2, 1865
3RD BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, VA



Ambrose Powell Hill Jr. (November 9, 1825 – April 2, 1865) was a Confederate General who was killed in the American Civil War. He is usually referred to as **A. P. Hill** to differentiate him from Confederate general Daniel Harvey Hill, who was unrelated.

A native Virginian, Hill was a career United States Army officer who had previously fought in the Mexican-American War and Seminole Wars before joining the Confederate States Army.

After the start of the American Civil War, A.P. Hill gained early fame as the commander of the "Light Division" in the Seven Days Battles. In 1862, he became one of General Stonewall Jackson's ablest subordinates, distinguishing himself in the Battle of Cedar Run (Cedar Mountain), Second Manassas (Second Bull Run), the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), and the Battle of Fredericksburg.



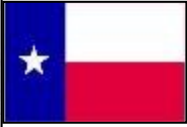
Following Jackson's death in May 1863 at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Hill was promoted to lieutenant general and commanded the Third Corps of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, which he led in the summer Gettysburg campaign and the fall campaigns of 1863.

His command of the corps in 1864–65 was interrupted on multiple occasions by illness, from which he did not return until just before the end of the war.

He was killed during the Union army's offensive at the Fall of Petersburg.

He is buried in Richmond, Virginia.





THE TITANIC OF THE MISSISSIPPI

BY CLAY HOFFMAN (BLUEANDGRAYEDUCATION.ORG)



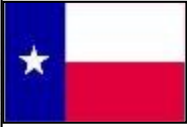
Sultana on fire, illustrated in *Harper's Bazaar* | public domain

On April 27, 1865, the side-wheel steamboat *Sultana* exploded and sank into the Mississippi River, claiming the lives of 1,164 souls, the majority being Union Army soldiers. The tragedy was overshadowed in the press by the events surrounding the end of the Civil War, including the killing of President Abraham Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, the previous day.

Under the command of Captain James Cass Mason, *Sultana* left St. Louis on April 13, 1865. When the vessel reached Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mason learned that thousands of newly freed Union soldiers—former prisoners of war from Confederate prisons at Cahaba, Alabama, and Andersonville, Georgia—were being held at a nearby parole camp, awaiting release to the northern states.

At the time, the U.S. government paid \$2.75 per enlisted man and \$8 per officer to carry these soldiers home. Needing money, Captain Mason agreed to take aboard an excessive number of prisoners, primarily from the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The ship also carried approximately 70 cabin and deck passengers, a small amount of livestock, and a crew of 85.

When *Sultana* pulled away from Vicksburg on the night of April 24, she was dangerously overcrowded. On board were 1,950 paroled prisoners, 22 guards from the 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, plus fare-paying passengers and crew members—for a total of 2,127 people. Many of the paroled prisoners had been weakened by their incarceration and associated illnesses. They were packed into every available space, and the overload was so severe that decks began to creak and had to be reinforced with heavy wooden beams.



THE TITANIC OF THE MISSISSIPPI

BY CLAY HOFFMAN (BLUEANDGRAYEDUCATION.ORG)



Sultana spent two days traveling upriver, in the midst of one of the worst spring floods in the Mississippi's history. On April 26, she stopped at Helena, Arkansas, and later that evening arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, when the crew began unloading 20 tons of sugar from the hold. Near midnight, *Sultana* left Memphis, leaving behind about 200 men. She then went a short distance upriver to take on a new load of coal before continuing north.

At about 2 a.m. on April 27, *Sultana* was seven miles north of Memphis when her boilers exploded violently. The hot steam tore through the crowded decks above and destroyed the pilothouse. Without a pilot to steer the vessel, *Sultana* had become a drifting, burning hulk, her two smokestacks gone. The upper deck had collapsed onto the middle deck, killing and trapping hundreds.

Those who survived the initial explosion were forced to risk their lives in the icy spring runoff of the Mississippi or remain on the burning *Sultana*. Many died of drowning or hypothermia, while some survivors were plucked from the tops of semi-submerged trees along the Arkansas shore. Bodies of victims continued to be found downriver for months, and many others were never found. Most of *Sultana*'s officers, including Captain Mason, were killed in the disaster.

Many of the dead soldiers were initially buried at Fort Pickering Cemetery near Memphis. A year later, when the U.S. government established Memphis National Cemetery, the bodies were moved there.

Today, the [Sultana Disaster Museum](#), located in Marion, Arkansas, commemorates what was the worst maritime disaster in U.S. history.



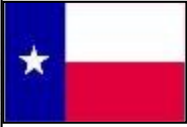
Captain James Cass Mason perished in the *Sultana* disaster | public domain



TEN THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JOHN H. REAGAN



1. Born in Tennessee, he left in 1838 to come to Texas via Natchez, Mississippi.
2. He participated in the Cherokee War in 1839 and then worked as a surveyor.
3. After statehood, he was elected first county judge of Henderson County and in 1847 he became a member of Texas' second legislature.
4. He was reelected as Henderson County judge in 1856 and became a US Congressman from East Texas. In 1859 he won reelection but resigned his seat to become the Confederate Postmaster General in 1861.
5. At the end of the Civil War, John H. Reagan was captured with Jefferson Davis on May 10, 1865 near Abbeville, Georgia.
6. Held in solitary confinement in Boston for nearly six months, Reagan appealed to the people of Texas to recognize that they were back to being a part of the Union, but it didn't win him friends. He returned to Texas in December of 1865.
7. Reagan, who was proven right on how Texas would fare by opposing reunification, became known as "The Old Roman." He was given amnesty, and his citizenship was restored.
8. From 1875 to 1887 Reagan served in Congress before being elected to the U.S. Senate.
9. He became the first Railroad Commissioner of Texas when that body was formed in 1891.
10. Reagan ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1894 and remained chairman of the Railroad Commission until 1903 when he retired and returned to Palestine. He died there two years later of pneumonia.

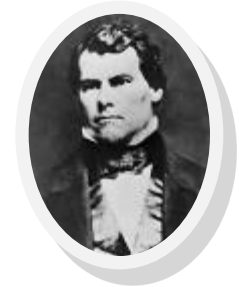


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

APRIL IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



April 15, 1857 JH Reagan announced in letter to Oran M. Roberts That he would accept any nomination conferred by Conferred by State Demo. Convention.



April 12, 1859 JH Reagan issued circular at end of 1st term as U.S. Rep.: clarified his pro-union stand and Intention to run for re-election



April 17, 1859 JH Reagan praised by Sam Houston as a man of “genius, integrity, and industry” in Dallas Herald for his pro- Union views.

April 29, 1867 Pres. Andrew Johnson’s pardon of JH Reagan for his Part in the Civil War.



April 3, 1891 Texas railroad Commission Created by State Leg. John H. Reagan became 1st Chairman

April 18, 1891 US president Benj. Harrison, wife and party reached Palestine in 5 car special train; Gov. Hogg and JH Reagan boarded train.

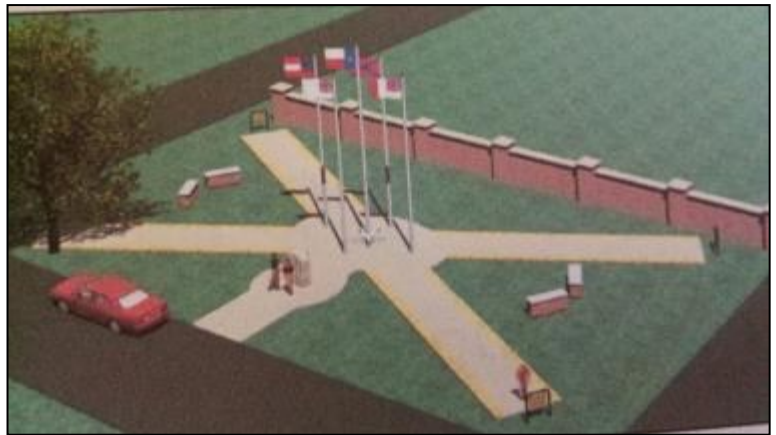




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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



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

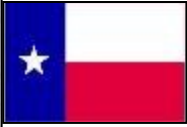


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

APRIL 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 April 1, 1849 To Markie: Business drives entirely away pleasure	2 April 2, 1870 To Wife: My visit to dear Annie's grave was mournful, yet soothing to my feelings.	3 undated—to Markie: We are all prone I think to undervalue the gifts of a merciful God.	4 April 4, 1857 This is Easter Sunday. I hope you have been able to attend Church. My own have been performed alone in my tent, I hope with a humble, grateful & penitent heart.
5 April 5, 1865 The army of Northern Virginia arrived here today, expecting to find plenty of provisions, but to my surprise & regret I find not a pound of subsistence for	6 undated—If the Union is dissolved & the Government disrupted, I shall return to my native State & share the miseries of my people, & save in defense will draw my sword on none.	7 April 7, 1866 to Markie: I am easily wearied now, & look forward with joy to the time, which is fast approaching, that I can lay [sic] down & rest	8 April 8, 1869 to Henry L. Smith Nothing is more instructive than the perusal of the deeds of men in other ages.	9 April 9, 1865 Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done my best for you; my heart is too full to say more.	10 April 10, 1865 to his men: After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage & fortitude, the Army of Northern Va. has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers.	11 April 11, 1870 to wife: We must hope for the best, speak little and act discreetly as possible.
12 April 12, 1865 to Jeff Davis: With pain I announce to your Excellency the surrender of the Army of Northern Va. I deemed this course the best. The enemy was five times our numbers	13 April 13, 1851 to Custis: Cleanliness, temperance & order is [sic] very promotive of health & cheerfulness.	14 undated— I am considered such a monster, that I hesitate to darken with my shadow, the doors of those I love lest I should bring them misfortune	15 undated to A.W. Hope: Thank them most heartily for their kindness in providing me with a book [the Bible] in comparison with which all others in my eyes, are of minor importance.	16 April 16, 1865 to Matthew Brady: It is impossible, Mister Brady, how can I sit for a photograph with eyes of the world upon me as they are today!	17 undated— Oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering & courage to danger.	18 undated—I consider the character of no man affected by the want of success, provided he has made an honest effort to succeed.
19 April 19, 1857 to Mary Lee: I know in whose powerful hands I am, & on Him I rely & feel that in all our life we are upheld & sustained by Divine Providence.	20 undated—To Agnes: Do not forget your Papa, who thinks constantly of you & longs to see you more than he can express	21 undated— Military discipline is, unfortunately, necessary in military education, but it is a most unsuitable training for civil life.	22 undated—to Custis: Shake off those gloomy feelings. Drive them away. Fix your mind & pleasures upon what is before you. All is bright if you will think it so.	23 April 23, 1864 To wife— Our life in this world is of no value except to prepare us for a better. That should be our constant aim & the end of all our efforts.	24 undated— Read history & works of truth—not novels & romances. They print beauty more charming than nature & describe happiness that never exists.	25 undated— A child is more readily taught by having before it good examples to imitate than by simple precepts. He should therefore, be encouraged to associate with his parents.
26 undated— One of the errors in the management of children is irregularity of behavior	27 April 27, 1853 to Wife: It is for you, your poor father, the children, relatives, & friends I grieve. Not for her. She has gone from all the trouble & sorrow to a happy immortality.	28 undated— The love of truth is equal in importance to habitual obedience.	29 undated— Sentiments of religion should be early impressed upon the minds of children by personal explanation & systematic instruction.	30 undated — Nothing good can be acquired in this world without labour; & that the very necessities & comforts of life must be pursued by earnest & regular exertion.		



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN APRIL

From the Texas State Historical Association



April 8th, 1864: On this day, Confederate forces under Richard Taylor defeated a much larger Union force at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Union general Nathaniel Banks had gathered an army of some 17,000 Federal troops to advance up the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, hoping to cut off the flow of supplies from Texas and to capture large quantities of cotton. General Taylor, commanding a Confederate force of Texas and Louisiana units, attacked the long, 12,000-man Union column three miles south of Mansfield with an army of 8,800 men. Taylor's force killed or wounded 700 Union soldiers, captured 1,500, and took 20 Union cannons and 200 wagons. About 1,000 Confederates were killed or wounded. It was one of the most humiliating Union defeats of the war. The following day Taylor's army was repulsed when it attacked the Union army at Pleasant Hill. Nevertheless, stung by his defeat on the 8th and convinced that Taylor's army was much larger than it was, Banks gave the order to retire on the night of April 9.

April 15th, 1869: the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Texas v. White* that the state still had the right to sue in the federal courts despite having seceded in 1861. In a suit originally filed by the state in 1867, George Paschal argued on behalf of the state for an injunction preventing defendants George W. White, John Chiles, and others from transferring bonds they received from the secession-era Texas State Military Board for supplying the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. The most historically significant question involved was whether or not Texas, having seceded and not having completed Reconstruction, had status in the Union and therefore the right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. Paschal argued that the Union was indestructible and that the state's status in the Union therefore had been unchanged by the war. The defense argued that Texas by seceding from the Union and later waging a war against the United States, had lost the status of a state in the Union and therefore had no right to sue in the United States Supreme Court. In its five-to-three decision, read by Chief Justice S.P. Chase, the court held the Union to be indestructible and thus not dissoluble by any act of a state, the government, or the people. The court thus repudiated the doctrine of state sovereignty.

April 20th, 1928: On this day, Felix Huston Robertson died in Waco. Robertson, the only Texas-born general officer to serve the Confederacy, was born in 1839 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. His father, Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, also fought in the Civil War, and was for a time commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. Felix Robertson was appointed brigadier general in 1864. He was a harsh disciplinarian whose savage punishments and Indian-like features earned him the sobriquet "Comanche Robertson." The most controversial incident of his military tenure occurred in Saltville, Virginia. There, on October 3, 1864, troops under Robertson's command killed well over 100 wounded, mostly black survivors of a Union attack. Though Robertson was never charged with any crime, one of his subordinate officers was hanged for murder. After the war, Robertson returned to Texas, where he became an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans and served as the commander of the Texas Division in 1911. At the time of his death he was the last surviving general of the Confederacy.

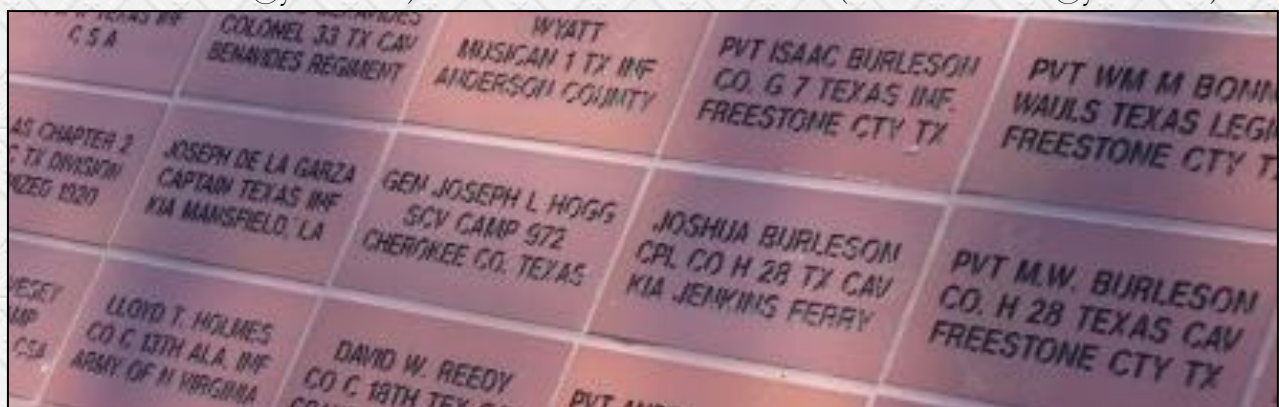
April 25th, 1861: On this day, 500 Federal troops stranded at the port of Saluria in Calhoun County were forced to surrender to Confederate colonel Earl Van Dorn. Saluria, at the eastern end of Matagorda Island, was founded in the 1840s and was a thriving port and ranching center in the 1850s. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Federal troops flocked to the coast, hoping to find transport to the North. Van Dorn intercepted 500 of them at Saluria. After being paroled, they were allowed to sail for New York. During the federal blockade of 1862, when invasion seemed imminent, Saluria inhabitants fled to the mainland. Confederate troops stationed at nearby Fort Esperanze later burned the town, dismantled the lighthouse, and drove most of the cattle off the island. Confederate artillerymen defended the fort until November 29, 1863, when they retreated to the mainland. In June 1864 Federal troops left Fort Esperanze. Afterward, citizens began moving back to the island. What finally destroyed Saluria was hurricanes, in 1875 and 1886. By 1904 a rural school with one teacher and seven students was the only vestige of the community. The more famous nearby port of Indianola was similarly destroyed.



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 Adjutant Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 (email mrobinson1836@yahoo.com) or David Franklin at 214-957-7086 (email slocumdave@yahoo.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

We meet the 4th Tuesday of Each Month
At 06:30 PM at the First Congregational
Methodist Church of Elkhart
with a meal served
at each meeting.

Marc Robinson
Adjutant/Treasurer
E-mail: mrobinson1836@yahoo.com

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter
Editor: dwightfranklin1@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.

Held at First Congregational
Methodist Church of Elkhart

510 N. US 287, Elkhart, Tx
75839