



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 18, ISSUE 5

MAY 2026

MAY COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



The month of May has the Memorial Day holiday, which is traditionally seen as the first weekend of summer and is thus a big celebration weekend. The significance of this holiday is often overlooked. This day has been set aside to remember and honor those military members who gave their lives in battle in the service of our country. This is a good and honorable tradition.

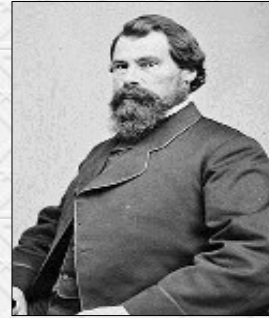
We remember recent military deaths, often remember military actions in the Middle East as well as Vietnam and sometimes even Korea and World War 2. But what about those also near and dear to our hearts who gave their lives in the service of their country in the War Between the States? Men like Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, Leonidas Polk, A. P. Hill, Turner Ashby, Albert Sidney Johnston, Tom Green, and on and on? Confederates were Americans, too!

I have heard that Congress

passed a law designating Confederate soldiers as American veterans but I cannot find that law. However, in 1973, The National Cemeteries Act of 1973, Public Law 93-43, June 18, 1973, was passed regarding the Veterans Administration providing headstones for Confederate veterans which reads in part: "The Administrator shall furnish, when requested, appropriate Government headstones or markers at the expense of the United States for the unmarked graves of ... Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War." (<https://uscode.house.gov/statutes/pl/93/43.pdf>) (see below)

(2) adding at the end of such chapter the following new sections:
 "§ 906. Headstones and markers
 "(a) The Administrator shall furnish, when requested, appropriate Government headstones or markers at the expense of the United States for the unmarked graves of the following:
 "(1) Any individual buried in a national cemetery or in a post cemetery.
 "(2) Any individual eligible for burial in a national cemetery (but not buried there), except for those persons or classes of persons enumerated in section 1002 (4), (5), and (6) of this title.
 "(3) Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War.
 "(b) The Administrator shall furnish, when requested, an appropriate memorial headstone or marker to commemorate any veteran dying in the service, and whose remains have not been recovered or identified or were buried at sea, for placement by the applicant in a national cemetery area reserved for such purposes under the provisions of section 1003 of this title, or in any private or local cemetery.

So, perhaps there is no law that declares Confederates are considered American veterans but if Congress passed a law saying my tax dollars will be spent providing gravestones for Confederates I believe that is tacit approval of that fact. As an aside, FINALLY



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

something I agree with about the spending of my tax dollars! That being said, please join with me in the celebrations surrounding

this and future Memorial Days in remembering our brave Confederate heroes who gave their lives for their country, the Confederate States of America!

David Franklin

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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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**



At Left: Battle of New Market veterans and local citizens at New Market Battle Monument, 1926

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

On May 15, 1864, the Confederate army was desperate for reinforcements. They called upon 257 young cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, most of whom were 17 to 21 years old. The cadets successfully charged a Federal battery, earning lasting historical fame. This became known as the Battle of New Market.

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.


May 26th - May meeting 6:30 p.m.

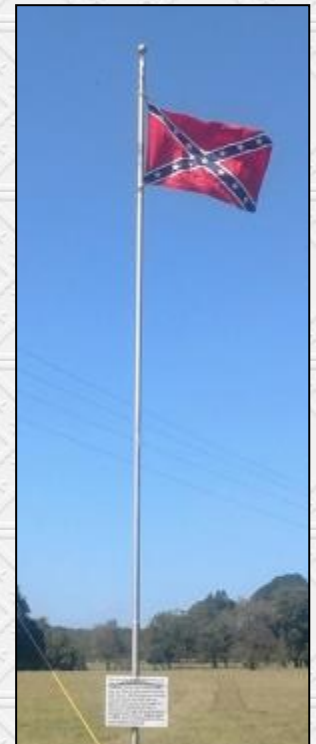
June 30th - June Meeting 6:30 p.m.

July 28th - July Meeting 6:30 p.m.

August 25th - August 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.”

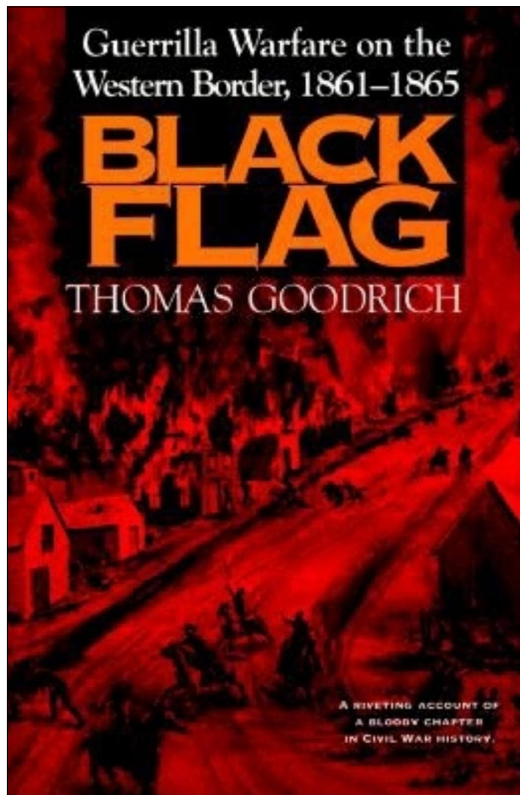
-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



MAY 2026 MEETING PICTURES & HISTORICAL PROGRAM



The John H. Reagan Camp May meeting was held on May 26th at the First Congregational Methodist Church in Elkhart. The meeting started off with a meal of Chick-fil-A nuggets, Dominoes Pizza, fresh pan fried new potatoes and onions, cucumber/onion/vinegar salad, and Angel Food Cake for dessert. Everything was very good. After the meal, Compatriot Bobby Fears presented the camp with a program titled “Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865”. Bobby pointed out a lot of things that he found interesting in the book by Thomas Goodrich. Next month’s meeting will be held at the same location on June 23rd.



“BLACK FLAG”

By Bobby Fears

Some of the most desperate men in guerrilla warfare were those who tried to stay at home during the Civil War to care for helpless ones, or who, having gone to the front, returned from time to time to look after their homes. Sometimes they found ashes where their homes had once stood. The people of the home were not to be found, or if found, they were naked and hungry, and now and then one would be found whose reason had been overthrown.

Then the returned soldier would lay in wait in the woods. He skulked by night. When the weather permitted, he lay down to sleep by day in the tall grass of the prairie. After he had lived in this way for a little while, after he had comforted his feelings of revenge...and would have been willing to call it even, he found that he was forbidden.

He knew he was haunted. He knew that whatever he had of kin, wherever it was found, would be made to suffer for his sake. And he knew, God help him, that he had no country and no flag. And then he fought to the death.

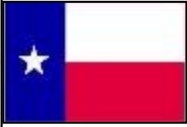
Now, when you find a dozen, twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred men whose lives have come together in this way, you can understand how they came to be terrors. You can understand the portent of the black flag.

General Order No. 11, issued by Union General Thomas Ewing, Jr. on August 25, 1863, was a harsh Civil War directive aimed at stopping Confederate guerillas (bushwhackers) in western Missouri. It forced the depopulation of rural areas in four counties, destroying the local economy to deny sanctuary to raiders.

Key Details of the Order: The order affected rural residents of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern Vernon counties of Missouri by requiring them to vacate their homes. The residents had exactly 15 days to comply. The only exceptions were those who could prove their loyalty to the Union. They were allowed to move to designated military stations or parts of Kansas. Those suspected of Southern sympathies were forced to leave the district entirely.

To prevent guerillas from foraging, Union troops were authorized to seize grains and hay. Plundering and deliberate burning of farms devastated the landscape, leaving behind a scarred area often called the “Burnt District.”

General Order No. 11 caused severe suffering for Confederate sympathizers, but it also caused suffering for the loyal Unionists who could not “prove” their loyalty.



MAY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BLACK FLAG BY BOBBY FEARS



Union General Ewing was the brother-in-law of William Tecumseh Sherman, a Union Army general who would become known for the capture and burning of Atlanta in September 1864. They burned families out of their homes while the husbands were off fighting the war. Some may call this war, but when it happens to you it is murder.

Families were given 15 minutes to gather a horse and whatever they could carry or put in a wagon before they were forced to leave. This did not allow them to take hardly anything with them. Their lives were hard enough at home, and to evict them made things extremely hard for most of the people.

After the Union troops confiscated whatever supplies and livestock they needed, they burned most farmsteads and fields in the restricted area.

Almost all the farms in the 2,200-square-mile Burnt District were burned, but a few were intentionally spared by the Union troop arsonists. Those that survived being burned were very few, and it caused others to wonder why they were spared. Burning the farms caused the edict to be counterproductive and have unintended consequences. Instead of getting rid of the bushwhackers, it pushed them into central Missouri or farther south, where they continued their strike-and-runs. It also made the average Missourian to be very anti-Union.

It also had long lasting effects. The counties had very little official business for several years. The land had grown over a lot with no one maintaining it, and much of it had to have extensive work done to allow it to be farmed again.

The majority of the people who left the district never returned. Those who did faced three years of back taxes, even though they were forced to leave. All of these things added to the hatred that the residents had on the Union.

Bobby pointed out that we would probably feel the same way if we were treated this way. When a man's family is being mistreated, a man will do things that he would not have normally done.

We appreciate Bobby for his interesting program. The winners write the history books, but the truth still is there if you look for it.



Confederate General William Forney



A longtime resident of Jacksonville, Alabama, William Forney was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and moved with his parents to Jacksonville in 1835. He completed his formal education at the University of Alabama in 1844, served in the Mexican War, was admitted to the state bar, and was elected to the Alabama State Legislature in 1859. He also served as a trustee of the University of Alabama from 1851 to 1860.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Forney entered Confederate service as a captain of the Pope Walker Guards, a company of Calhoun County men in the 10th Alabama Infantry, commanded by his younger brother, John Forney.

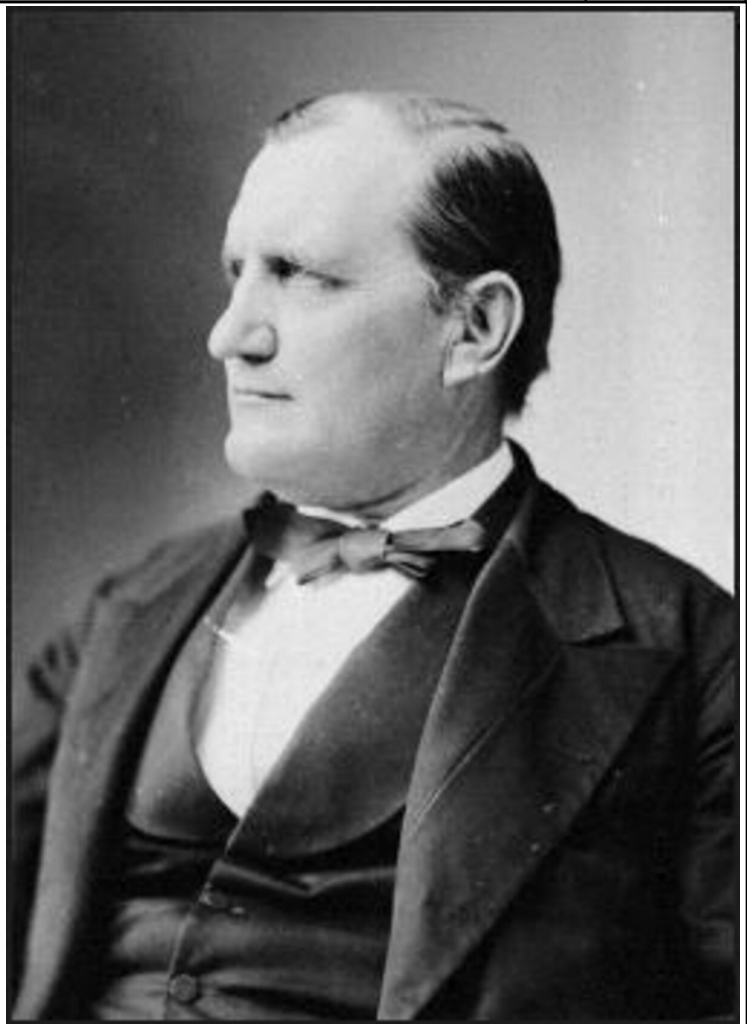
As a regimental officer, Forney quickly earned a reputation as a fearless and efficient leader. Wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, he was left for dead but survived and recovered as a prisoner of war. Accounts of his conduct during the battle praised his leadership: “so creditable to the 10th and its gallant colonel [Forney], this regiment lost 10

killed and 28 wounded.” Following his exchange, Forney returned to service with Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia and was commissioned a brigadier general on February 15, 1865. Over the course of the war, he was wounded at least 15 times and sustained lifelong disabilities from gunshot wounds to his feet and legs.

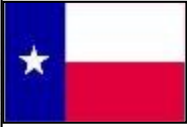
After the surrender of his brigade at Appomattox, Forney returned to Jacksonville to resume his law practice. He was elected to the Alabama State Senate in 1865 and 1866 and later served in the U.S. Congress from 1875 to 1893, eventually becoming chairman of the Committee on Expenditures. He also served on the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, having been appointed by President Grover Cleveland; the commission played a key role in preserving land that would become the present-day national battlefield.

Forney died in 1894 and was buried with full military honors in Jacksonville City Cemetery.

General Lee later described Forney as “an officer of intelligence, energy and bravery, and of long and faithful service.”



William H. Forney, as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for Alabama | *public domain*





MAY CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF PROCTOR'S CREEK 1864



The **Battle of Proctor's Creek** – also referred to as **Drewry's Bluff** or **Fort Darling** – was fought from May 12 to May 16, 1864, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, during the Bermuda Hundred Campaign of the American Civil War. Proctor's Creek was named for Charles Proctor, who lived and farmed on the land surrounding most of the creek.

BATTLE

Battle of Proctor's Creek	
Part of the American Civil War	
Date	May 12, 1864 – May 16, 1864
Location	Chesterfield County, Virginia
Result	Confederate victory
Belligerents	
 United States (Union)	 CSA (Confederacy)
Commanders and leaders	
Benjamin F. Butler	P. G. T. Beauregard
Strength	
30,000 ^[1]	18,000 ^[1]
Casualties and losses	
4,160	2,506

After his repulse at Swift Creek and Fort Clifton on May 9, Union Gen. Benjamin Butler withdrew into his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred.

A Confederate army of 18,000 was patched together under command of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard to confront Butler's 30,000.

On May 12, Butler moved north against the Confederate line at Drewry's Bluff, but again adopted a defensive posture when his attack was not supported by gunboats.

On May 13, a Union column struck the right flank of the Confederate line at the Wooldridge House, carrying a line of works. Butler remained cautious, however, giving Beauregard time to concentrate his forces.

On May 16 at dawn, Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom's Confederate division opened an attack on Butler's right flank, routing many units. Subsequent attacks lost direction in the fog, but the Federals were disorganized and demoralized. After severe fighting, Butler extricated himself from battle, withdrawing again to his Bermuda Hundred Line.

Aftermath

There were approximately 6,600 total casualties. This battle stopped Butler's offensive against Richmond.

The Confederate victory in this area forced Union General Benjamin Butler's army to withdraw to their entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, halting their threat to Richmond.

The battlefield is now part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park which is in **Chesterfield County, Virginia**, roughly seven miles south of Richmond.

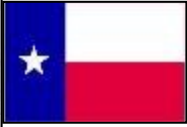
This article was found online at the link: [Battle of Proctor's Creek - Wikipedia](#)



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.

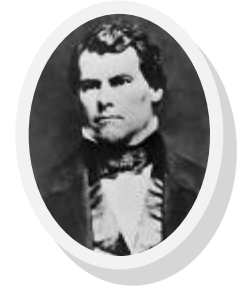


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

MAY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



May 29, 1839 John H. Reagan arrived in Texas at age 20.



May 2, 1849 John H. Reagan wrote letter to Rusk Pioneer complaining of misapportionment of State Representatives.

May 17, 1849 John H. Reagan announced candidacy for State Senate; only defeat of career.

May 13, 1857 John H. Reagan nominated for Congress by Eastern District Dem. Convention in Tyler.



May 2, 1859 John H. Reagan nominated for 2nd term as US Representative at Henderson Co. Convention

May 13, 1861 John H. Reagan issued proclamation to assume control of Southern mail delivery for CSA.



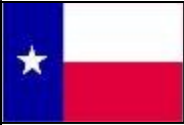
May 10, 1865 John H. Reagan captured with Jefferson Davis and imprisoned in Ft. Warren, Boston Harbor.

May 31, 1866 John H. Reagan married Mollie Ford Taylor.

May 19, 1876 John H. Reagan delivered speech in US Congress to deter abandonment of Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.



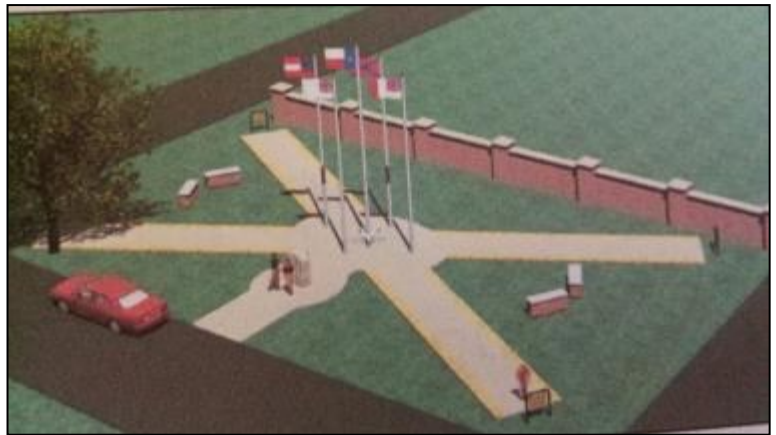
May 8, 1878 John H. Reagan delivered speech in US Congress on his Interstate Commerce Bill.



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 D. 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.

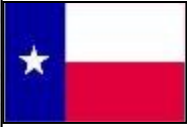


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

MAY 2026



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 undated—[children] should also be taught to know that after having been reared & educated by their parents, they should not expect them to further provide for them.	2 May 2, 1865—To Markie: I trust in time to be able to procure a humble home somewhere.
3 undated—If habits of self control & self denial have been acquired during education the great object has been accomplished.	4 May 4, 1851—Be strictly honorable in every act, & be not ashamed to do right. Acknowledge right to be your aim & strive to reach it.	5 undated— to Custis Hold yourself above every mean action	6 undated— Diligence & integrity in any useful pursuit of life will be sure to secure prosperity.	7 undated— In answer to the prayers of God's people. I trust He will soon give us peace. I haven't seen my wife for nearly a year—my home in nearly two years.	8 undated to Custis Daily exercise of all your energies, acquiring knowledge, & knowing to do your duty, will bring you a delight surpassing all that idleness & selfishness can give	9 undated— The choice of a profession is not of so much consequence as the manner in which it is pursued.
10 May 10, 1863— To Gen Jackson: Tell him to make haste & get well & come back to me as soon as he can. He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right arm.	11 Undated—to son No one will attend to your business as well as you will yourself.	12 undated to wife Study human nature, more by experience than by precept, learn to guard himself & his actions & not to be deceived by the low, the cunning, & the envious.	13 undated to Mrs. Fitzhugh In truth the wilderness of Texas is more agreeable to me than its cities.	14 undated— We must never relax in our efforts to save our people or save our Country.	15 May 15, 1864 to General Hill: When a man makes a mistake, I call him to my tent, talk to him, & use the authority of my position to make him do the right thing the next time.	16 May 16, 1864 to Gen. Hill: These men are not an army... I have to make the best of what I have.
17 May 17, 1867— The greater difficulties in our lives the harder must we strive	18 May 18, 1857—to wife: If they [daughters] can lead the life of pure & earnest Christians they will realize the only true happiness in this world.	19 undated to Custis The necessity I daily have for money has I fear made me parsimonious.	20 May 20, 1863 to Jeff Davis: I wish to take advantage of every circumstance to inspire & encourage, & induce the officers & men to believe that their labours are appreciated.	21 May 21, 1863 to Gen. Hood: There never were such men in any army before. They will go anywhere and do anything.	22 undated— I know the difficulty of farmers. Their success & in a measure their pleasure, depend upon their daily attention to their affairs.	23 May 23, 1863 to wife: I hope the doctor's prescriptions under the blessing of Heaven relieve your painful affliction for I can do nothing but offer my feeble prayers to God for your relief.
24 undated to wife: Kiss my daughters for me, & you must all remember me in your prayers	25 May 25, 1863 to Agnes: Good-bye my precious child. Kiss your mother for me & take good care of her.	26 May 26, 1863 to Robert: I wish I could be of some advantage to you, but I can only give you my love & prayers, & commit you to God who never forgets those who serve Him.	27 undated—To Custis: so long as I meet with such return from my children, & see them strive to respond to my wishes I can meet with calmness all else the world may have for me.	28 May 28, 1870 I am unwilling that my family should become a tax to the College, all its funds should be devoted to the purposes of education.	29 May 29, 1866 Above all things, learn at once to worship your Creator & to do His will as revealed in His Holy Book.	30 May 30, 1858 to Rooney: I hope you will always be distinguished for your avoidance of the "universal balm", whiskey & every immorality.
31 May 31, 1863 to wife: I pray that our merciful Father in Heaven may protect and direct us! In that case, I fear no odds & no numbers.						



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MAY

From the Texas State Historical Association



May 3. The long marches and daring tactics of the last two days give way to a slugging match in the impenetrable woods on three sides of Chancellorsville intersection. The fighting is intense and the casualties mount on both sides. Hooker abandons key ground in a further display of timidity. Confederate artillery roars from Hazel Grove, and Southern infantry doggedly pushes ahead. When a Confederate artillery round smashes into a pillar against which Hooker leans, the Federal leader is knocked unconscious for a half hour. His return to semi-sentience disappoints the veteran corps commanders who had hoped that without him they would be free to employ their army's considerable untapped might.

By mid-morning, Southern infantry smashes through the final resistance and unites in the Chancellorsville clearing. Their boisterous, well-earned, celebration does not last long. Word comes from the direction of Fredericksburg that the Northern rearguard threatens the army's rear.

Sedgwick has crossed the Rappahannock and broken through Early's battle line on Marye's Heights. Pressing west to join Hooker, he meets resistance by more Confederates from McLaws's division at Salem Church on the Plank Road, sent there by Lee who has divided his army a third time.

May 4. McLaws and Early counterattack Sedgwick and push him back across the river, halting the Union threat from the east.

May 5. Hooker holds a council of war with his corps commanders, who want to continue the fight. But the general has had enough and initiates the army's retreat.

May 6. Hooker's army re-crosses the Rappahannock to its north bank.

Aftermath

Union	Estimated Casualties	Confederate
17,304	30,764	13,460
1,694 Killed		1,724 Killed
9,672 Wounded		9,233 Wounded
5,938 Captured & Missing		2,503 Captured & Missing

Many of Hooker's men grow despondent after their commander's decision to stop the fight on May 5. One soldier of the 141st Pennsylvania wonders, "...must we lose this battle? Have these brave comrades who have fought so bravely and died at their post died in vain?" Southerners, too, are baffled. Confederate cartographer Jedediah Hochkiss, who was taking measurements in the area for a map of the campaign, records in his journal on May 12, 1863, that he "had no idea the enemy were so well fortified and wonder they left their works so soon."

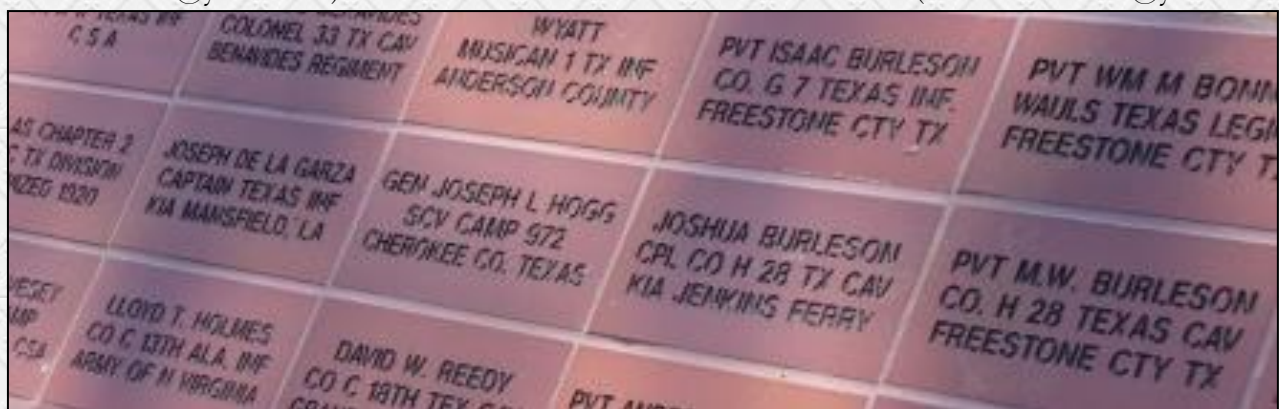
The Army of the Potomac trudges back across their pontoons on May 5 and by May 6 at 9:00 a.m., the last Federals reach the left bank of the Rappahannock. Union engineers pull the pontoon bridges from the river, ending the North's campaign against Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia.



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 Commander 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: 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.

Held at First Congregational
Methodist Church of Elkhart

510 N. US 287, Elkhart, Tx
75839