



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

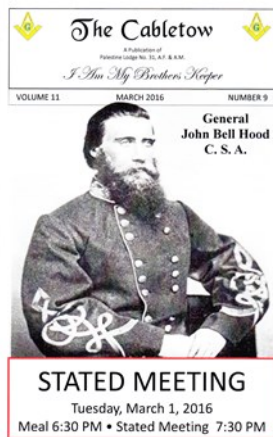
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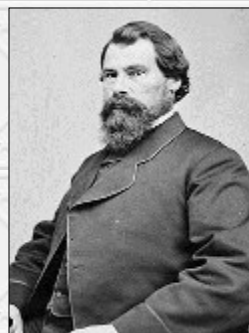
COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots, I hope you remembered to fly your flag on Confederate Flag Day on March 5th. As I was hanging our my own flag my neighbor from across the street approached to voice his approval. He also is a descendant of a proud confederate veteran but does not belong to any camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was under the misconception that to belong and participate, a uniform was required. After assuring him that was not a requirement, and inviting him to our March meeting, I am hopeful of a new member soon. You never know when you will have an opportunity to recruit a new compatriot to our camp. Membership is everyone's obligation. I'm very proud of my three ancestors who fought and luckily survived the war.

Many of you do not know that in addition to my membership in the SCV, I am also a long time Freemason and a member of Palestine Masonic Lodge No. 31, A.F. & A.M. Each month I co-author a newsletter to our 200+ members and for the month of March 2016, I featured on the front cover a fantastic photo of General John Bell Hood and of his ties to the City of Palestine.



Reagan by the time the war started, had



John H. Reagan

About 1863
Oct 8, 1818 – March 6, 1905

Post Master General of the Confederate States of America
Secretary of the Treasury CSA
U. S. Senator from Texas
U. S. Rep. from Texas
District Judge
Texas State Representative
First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas
A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

already served Palestine Masonic Lodge No. 31 as its Master for two years and was a leading force in the lodge.

Using his influence, he was able to convince the masons to host a magnificent ballroom dance during the war in which General Hood attended.

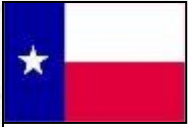
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CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PM
Snacks and drinks served at each meeting.
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas
Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287) (across from UP train station) travel three blocks, turn right on Crawford St., go one block Church is on left
Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH PAGE 2



This gala gathering was held in the Masonic hall on East Lacy Street which at that time was known as the Rusk highway. Throughout the war both Reagan and Hood's friendship and admiration only intensified as evidenced by Reagan's own words, "I would rather have been able to say that I had been a worthy member of Hood's Texas Brigade than to have enjoyed all of the honors which have been conferred upon me. I doubt if there has ever been a Brigade or other military organization in the history of the world, that equaled it in the heroic valor and self-sacrificing of its members and in the brilliancy of its services."

After the war, Hood would remain in close communication with Reagan and came to Palestine in the summer of 1866 to surprise his old friend with a visit. Unaware of Hood's arrival, John Reagan had hitched up his wagon and came to town with some farm tools for

with a visit. Unaware of Hood's arrival, John Reagan had hitched up his wagon and came to town with some farm tools for repair. Upon arriving on the courthouse square, he spied his friend and they quickly engaged in a conversation reminiscing about the war. Embarrassed as to not having his home in suitable condition to host Hood during his stay in Palestine, Reagan expressed his regrets whereupon the General replied, "I am going anyhow," and the two men spent several days visiting and reliving the war.

Texas sent many men to fight in the War of Northern Aggression. One of those men from Houston County was First Sergeant Russell C. Mitchell. He was wounded at Antietam in February 1863 and sent to a hospital in Atlanta. He first hand witnessed the evacuation of Atlanta and the burning of that great city and these experiences he told to his grand-daughter, Margaret Mitchell who authored a book entitled, *Gone With The Wind*. Made into a movie in 1939, it is beloved to this day and is my most favorite movie. So you can see, history is all around us. We just need to look and embrace our heritage and be thankful that we are part of a history and culture that sought to protect the constitution of the United States.

Charles



Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- Former Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Former Chaplain Rod Skelton & his wife, Nancy
- 1st Lt. Gary Williams
- Past Davis/Reagan UIDC Pres. Dollye Jeffus
- Lynn Gibson (Sgt at Arms Gary Gibson's Wife)
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 2 - Camp Ford Living History Day 10am-4pm

April 16 - Confederate Veterans Memorial Day Ceremony in Montgomery, Tx.

(for info email Frank Johnson at fjohnson@wtd.net)

April 16 - 17th - 22nd Annual Civil War Living History & Reenactment

Confederate Reunion Grounds, Mexia

(for info call 254-472-0959 or email julianna.lindsay@thc.state.tx.us)

April 19th - April Reagan Camp Meeting

May 17 - May Reagan Camp Meeting

June 3-5 - 2016 State SCV Reunion

June 21 - June Reagan Camp Meeting

July 13-17 - SCV National Reunion Richardson, Tx
more into at scv2016.org



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. www.reaganscvcamp.org

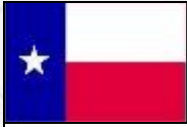
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP MARCH MEETING



The March meeting was the first meeting held since the time change, and it took a few people by surprise. Some that were planning on being there were ill & some said the day just got away from them since it is getting dark later. We still had 18 people in attendance, and those in attendance had a great time.

At left: Marc Robinson sits with new member, **Richard Thornton**.

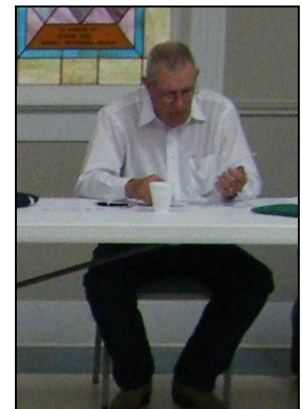
At Right: **Treavor P. Wardlaw** is another new member of the John H. Reagan Camp.



We want to welcome each of these men to the Reagan Camp & the SCV.



We had Italian food for our meal as we had spaghetti and pizza. We also had a couple of good desserts. After the meal, we were honored to have Shawn Eytcheson as our guest speaker. Shawn is a retired sniper who served with the Rangers and Special Forces of the U.S. Army. He brought the Reagan Camp a great program about snipers and sharpshooter comparisons between the Confederacy and the current military.



We were happy to have Eldon Tedder (second from bottom) as our guest. Eldon is a neighbor to Commander Charles Steen. On Confederate Flag Day, Charles noticed that Eldon had a First National Flag flying at his house. This led to them talking about the SCV and the Reagan Camp. Eldon said he really enjoyed the meeting and will definitely be back again.



MARCH HISTORICAL PROGRAM SNIPERS & SHARPSHOOTERS BY SHAWN EYTCHESON



The Reagan Camp had the privilege of having retired sniper, Shawn Eytcheson, bring the program for the month of March. Shawn is a retired Army Sharpshooter who served with the Rangers and Special Forces of the U.S. Army, and he had a huge amount of knowledge about long distance shooting that he shared with everyone in attendance.

Shawn told us that there are many misconceptions about the War Between the States. One of those is that people don't realize that this was the first *modern* war ever fought. He explained that after seeing the North and South fighting the war with a new type of weaponry and new military tactics, it made other countries have to retool their military.

In 1862, Patrick Claybourn formed the first sharpshooter unit. In 1854, Joseph Whitworth in Manchester, England made the best muzzle loading rifle ever made according to today's shooting experts.

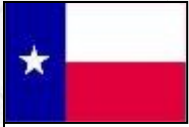
Only 100 Whitworth rifles made it through the blockade to the South! The Yankees had seized them before the intended Southern soldiers got the shipment. It shot a .451 caliber round which was made of 80 percent lead and 20 percent tin. The barrel was 33 to 36 inches long with a 1:20 twist. A 530 grain bullet with an 85-100 powder charge which would easily go through 35 wood 2 by 4s at 800 yards. It was a very powerful rifle and deadly at great distances. Shawn told us the Whitworth rifle was not really a rifle, but was an artillery piece. He also went into detail about some of the things that a sniper has to take into account before taking a shot. He not only has to be able to judge his distance, but also he has to take into account the wind and even the rotation of the earth! There is definitely more to sniping than just pulling a trigger.

Modern sniping's origin actually came from Great Britain's fear of France. And contrary to what most believe, there were only 10 to 15 Whitworth rifles in the C.S.A. that had scopes. All else had open sights. The price of \$12,000 for a Whitworth rifle back then would be over \$40,000 in today's money.

Shawn told us that the Confederate sharpshooters were professional in everything they did, and they were not liked by others in their camps since they were treated differently. But they were treated differently, because they were the eyes and the ears for their commanders. They were not only sharpshooters, but they were also scouts who would go ahead and report back. Shawn told us that the sharpshooters would also provide cover if the other soldiers needed retreat from the Yankees.

Shawn told us that his own military training tactics were very similar to those used by the soldiers during the Civil War, and that the Civil War was the trend setter of how today's sniper is trained. He said that today's exploding bullet concept was actually first used by the Brits in the Civil War. We really appreciate Shawn for coming to the Reagan Camp meeting and for such a great program.





UPCOMING HISTORICAL PROGRAMS



The following programs have been scheduled for future Reagan Camp meetings:

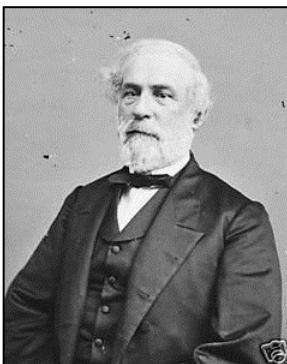


April 19th - The Scottish Migration to the South and then to Texas

Presented by Pat Baughman

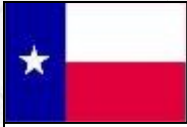
May 17th - The Great Beefsteak Raid in 1864

Presented by Jerry Don Watt



June 21st - Robert E. Lee & The Post War Years

Presented by Frank Crisp



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MARCH

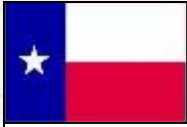
From the Texas State Historical Association



March 2, 1867 - On this day in 1867, the United States Congress passed the First Reconstruction Act, thereby dividing the defeated South into five military districts, of which Louisiana and Texas, under Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan at New Orleans, constituted the Fifth Military District. Under the leadership of Sheridan, Charles Griffin, Winfield Scott Hancock, Joseph Mower, Joseph Reynolds, and Edward Canby, the military district presided over Congressional Reconstruction in Texas. The constant turnover in commanders and the relatively small number of troops in the state made the army more annoying than effective. Military officials intervened intermittently in political matters by controlling voter registration and by removing office holders who impeded Reconstruction efforts. With the notable exception of Hancock, most commanders favored the Republican party. In April 1870 Texas was readmitted to the Union and the Fifth Military District ceased to exist.

March 8, 1862 - On this day in 1862, the battle of the Civil War ironclads *Merrimack* and *Monitor* near Chesapeake Bay sounded the death knell for a Texas gunboat before it ever got out of the planning stages. Texas mapmaker Robert Creuzbaur had proposed an innovative design for an iron-plated gunboat called *Sea King* in November 1861. With a hot-air engine that powered propellers at the stern, this wood and iron vessel, Creuzbaur estimated, could reach a speed of 18 mph. Topside armaments would provide ample defense, but the ship's most unique weapon was a gun beneath the waterline. This "submarine cannon" would surely blast through the Union fleet's vulnerable wooden hulls. Fifty years before its time, the inventive cartographer envisioned a version of the modern torpedo tube. Governor Francis R. Lubbock appointed a scientific committee, and soon Texas legislators, excited about the great military potential of *Sea King*, appropriated \$500 for Creuzbaur to present his plan to the Confederate War Department. But when the ironclads later engaged in their historic showdown all realistic chances for experimentation on a project like *Sea King* were lost.

March 28, 1864 - On this day in 1864, Civil War guerrilla leader William Quantrill was arrested by Confederate forces in Bonham, Texas. The Ohio native, wanted for murder in Utah by 1860, collected a group of renegades in the Kansas-Missouri area at the beginning of the Civil War. He fought with Confederate forces at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August 1861 but soon thereafter began irregular independent operations. Quantrill and his band attacked Union camps, patrols, and settlements. While Union authorities declared him an outlaw, Quantrill eventually held the rank of colonel in the Confederate forces. After his infamous sack of Lawrence, Kansas, and the massacre of Union prisoners at Baxter Springs, Quantrill and his men fled to Texas in October of 1863. There he quarreled with his associate, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson, and his band preyed on the citizens of Fannin and Grayson counties. Acts of violence proliferated so much that regular Confederate forces had to be assigned to protect residents from the activities of the irregular Confederate forces, and Gen. Henry McCulloch determined to rid North Texas of Quantrill's influence. On March 28, 1864, when Quantrill appeared at Bonham as requested, McCulloch had him arrested on the charge of ordering the murder of a Confederate major. Quantrill escaped that day and returned to his camp near Sherman, pursued by more than 300 state and Confederate troops. He and his men crossed the Red River into Indian Territory. Except for a brief return in May, Quantrill's activities in Texas were at an end. Quantrill was killed by Union forces at the very end of the war.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN MARCH

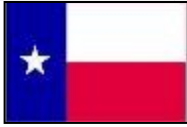
From the Texas State Historical Association



March 28, 1893 - On this day in 1893, Edmund Kirby Smith, former commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, died in Sewanee, Tennessee. The Florida native attended West Point, served in the Mexican War, and was an officer in the Second United States Cavalry on the frontier. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General in October 1862, when he was given command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, including Texas. His competent administration of the department, sometimes called "Kirby Smith's Confederacy," and successful defense of the region against Union general Nathaniel P. Banks' Red River campaign in 1864 were marred by his inability to cooperate amicably with his principal field commander, Gen. Richard Taylor. In February 1864 Smith was promoted to the rank of full general, and during this time he presided over the Marshall Conferences. Kirby Smith was almost the last Confederate general in the field, but in a hopelessly isolated situation he finally surrendered to Gen. Edward R. S. Canby in June 1865.

March 28, 1862 - On this day in 1862, Union and Confederate troops fought the key battle of the Civil War in the Far West at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. When the Texans of Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley's Army of New Mexico were defeated by Union forces, Confederate ambitions in the West were checked. In June 1987 a mass grave containing more than thirty bodies, casualties of the battle of Glorieta, were discovered. Only three bodies were identified, among them that of Ebenezer Hanna, the youngest fatality of the battle. All the bodies were reburied in Santa Fe National Cemetery in 1993. Hanna's journal is now in the Texas State Library.

March 30, 1849 - On this day in 1849, the Marshall Texas Republican was established by Trenton A. and Frank J. Patillo. The paper is most closely identified with Robert W. Loughery, who became associate editor in July and editor in November, and two years later bought the paper outright. Under his fiery leadership, the Republican became one of the state's most articulate voices for secession, and his editorials were reprinted around the state. Loughery's support played an important role in the election of his fellow townsmen James Pinckney Henderson and Louis T. Wigfall to the United States Senate, and the Republican was among the staunchest supporters of the Confederacy during the war years. Once the war ended, however, Loughery vigorously advocated conciliation and compliance with the requirements of surrender, though he changed his stance after the imposition of congressional Reconstruction. His last great journalistic fight involved the Stockade Case at Jefferson, in which a number of citizens were held without formal charge and finally tried by a military tribunal. Loughery's complaints about the military's refusal to turn the case over to civilian courts or to release the prisoners on bail came to the attention of President Andrew Johnson, who asked for an explanation from Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, commander of the troops in Texas. After the Republican ceased publication in 1872, Loughery went on to help found several other Texas newspapers. He died in 1894.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

CSA GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN



FROM [HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/LLOYD_TILGHMAN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lloyd_Tilghman)

Lloyd Tilghman (January 26, 1816 – May 16, 1863) was born in "Rich Neck Manor", Claiborne, Maryland to James Tilghman who was the great-grandson of Matthew Tilghman, and Ann C. Shoemaker Tilghman. He attended the United States Military Academy and graduated near the bottom of his class in 1836. He was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Dragoons, but resigned his commission after three months. He worked as a construction engineer on a number of railroads in the South and in Panama, except for a period in which he returned to the Army as a captain in the Maryland and Washington, D.C. Volunteer Artillery (August 1847 to July 1848). In 1852, he took up residence in Paducah, Kentucky.

Tilghman was commissioned colonel of the 4rd Kentucky Infantry on July 5, 1861, shortly after the start of the American Civil War. He was promoted to brigadier general in the Confederate States Army on October 18. When General Albert Sidney Johnston was looking for an officer to create defensive positions on the vulnerable Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, he was unaware of Tilghman's presence in his department and another officer was selected. However, the Richmond government pointed out Tilghman's engineering background and he was finally chosen for the task. The original sites for Forts Henry and Donelson were selected by another general, Daniel S. Donelson, but Tilghman was then placed in command and ordered to construct them. The geographic placement of Fort Henry was extremely poor, sited on a floodplain of the Tennessee River, but Tilghman did not object to its location until it was too late. (Afterward, he wrote bitterly in his report that Fort Henry was in a "wretched



GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN.

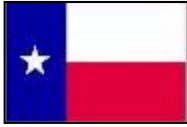
Pic from www.nps.gov



Statue in Vicksburg, Ms.

military position...The history of military engineering records no parallel to this case") He also was desultory in managing its needed construction and that of the small Fort Heiman, located on the Kentucky bank of the Tennessee, and quarreled with the engineers assigned to the task. He did manage to do a more creditable job on the construction of Fort Donelson, which was sited on dry ground, commanding the river. On February 6, 1862, an army under Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and gunboats under Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote attacked Fort Henry and Tilghman was forced to surrender. (This was not his first encounter with Grant. Tilghman was in Paducah when Grant captured that city the previous September.) Prior to doing so, he led the vast majority of his garrison troops on the 12 mile road to Ft. Donelson, and then

returned to surrender a handful of artillerymen who were left defending the fort. The biggest factor in the defeat of Fort Henry was not the naval artillery or Grant's infantry; it was the rising flood waters of the Tennessee, which flooded the powder magazines and forced a number of the guns out of action. (If Grant's attack had been delayed by two days, the battle would have never occurred because the fort was by then entirely underwater.) Tilghman was imprisoned as a prisoner of war at Ft. Warren in Boston and was not released until August 15, when he was exchanged for Union General John F. Reynolds. Tilghman is remembered as brave and gallant in surrendering with his men, but he was derelict in his duty by abandoning the command of his garrison, which was responsible for the defense of both Henry and Donelson. (He was replaced by Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd at Donelson, whose army fought under poor leadership and was surrendered to Grant on February 16.) Returning to the field in the fall of 1862, Tilghman became a brigade commander in Mansfield Lovell's division of Earl Van Dorn's Army of the West, following the Second Battle of Corinth. In the Vicksburg Campaign of 1863, he was hit in the chest by a shell fragment and killed in the Battle of Champion Hill. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.



CSA GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS FROM SOLDIERS



Private James Spencer, 1st Mississippi Light Artillery

"General Tilghman and his staff rode up to Capt. Cowan and ordered him to open fire. The General dismounted and said to Capt. Cowan, I will take a shot at those fellows myself, and walked up to field piece No. 2 and sighted and ordered it fired and shell from the Federal Battery passed close to him while our gun was being reloaded. Tilghman remarked, They are trying to spoil my new uniform. He then sighted the gun again and as he stepped back to order fire, a Parrott shell struck him in the side, nearly cutting him in twain. Just before he dismounted, he ordered his son, a boy of about 17 years to go with a squad and drive some sharpshooters from a gin house on our left, who were annoying our



Emilie Riley McKinley: May 21, 1863

Gen. Tilghman was carried to Mrs. Brien's house at night by torchlight. His hair was covered with blood. His son accompanied him. They thought at first of burying him in our churchyard but carried him to Vicksburg. Poor Gen. Tilghman - he was brave to a fault. We little thought a week ago when he passed this place [probably by boat on the Big Black - a mistake by the 4th Mississippi soldier who was not correct] that he would in so short a time be dead. I saw him last Fall in Jackson directly after his return from a prison at the North, Fort Warren. He made a speech at the Bowman House [hotel] and told us how cruelly he had been treated in prison.



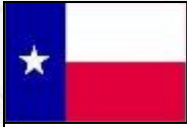
*Colonel A. E. Reynolds, 26th Mississippi Infantry @ Battle of Baker's Creek
Report: May 27, 1863*

"At 5.20 o'clock, Brig. Gen. Tilghman, who up to that time had commanded the brigade with marked ability, fell, killed by a shell from one of the enemy's guns, and the command devolved upon me as the senior colonel present. I cannot here refrain from paying a slight tribute to the memory of my late commander. As a man, a soldier, and a general, he had few if any superiors. Always at his post, he devoted himself day and night to the interests of his command. Upon the battlefield cool, collected, and observant, he commanded the entire respect and confidence of every officer and soldier under him, and the only censure ever cast upon him was that he always exposed himself too recklessly. At the time he was struck down he was standing in the rear of a battery, directing a change in the

(Statue in both pics located in Puducah, Ky.)

General William W. Loring: Military Report

"During this time Tilghman, who had been left with his brigade upon the road, almost immediately after our parting, met a terrible assault of the enemy, and when we rejoined him was carrying on a deadly and most gallant fight. With less than 1,500 effective men he was attacked from by 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy with a fine park of artillery, but being advantageously posted, he not only halted them in check, but repulsed him on several occasions, and this kept open the only line of retreat left to the army. The bold stand of his brigade under the lamented hero saved a large portion of the army. Quick and bold in the execution of his plans, he fell in the midst of a brigade that loved him well, after repulsing a powerful enemy in deadly fight, struck by a cannon-shot. A brigade wept over the dying hero; alike beautiful as it was touching."



CIVIL WAR CALENDAR MARCH 2016



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 1864 Kilpatrick's raid goes awry as troops and horses succumb to fatigue.	2 1863: Much of East Coast digs out after crippling snowstorm.	3 1865: 38th U.S. Congress meets for the final time to outline aid for displaced African Americans.	4 1865: Lincoln delivers his greatest speech, a 750 word second inaugural address.	5 1864: CSA government demands half of all space on blockade runners.
6 1865: Clara Baron attends Lincoln's inaugural ball at the White House	7 1862: Largest battle west of the Mississippi continues at Pea Ridge, Ar.	8 1865: Sherman enters North Carolina, having advanced some 350 miles through the Deep South.	9 1862: Modern naval warfare begins as ironclads clash off Virginia coast.	10 1809: U.S. Navy Admiral David Porter is born.	11 1861: Confederate Congress adopts constitution that specifically allows slavery.	12 1864: Admiral Porter leads a fleet of 13 ironclads into the Red River.
13 1865: President Davis signs law allowing African Americans to carry arms for Confederacy.	14 1865: African Americans seen in Richmond for the first time in soldier uniforms.	15	16 1861: Robert E. Lee promoted by Lincoln to colonel of U.S. 1st Cavalry.	17 1862: McClellan's army begins its deployment to Fort Monroe on Virginia's Peninsula.	18 1861: In Texas, war hero Sam Houston refuses to take oath of allegiance to Confederacy.	19 1865: Heavy fighting erupts around Raleigh, NC, near the Harper House.
20 1865: Battle of Bentonville continues to rage outside Raleigh.	21	22 1864: After a wet snowfall, Confederate soldiers enjoy a huge snowball fight in Richmond.	23 1862: Stonewall Jackson opens famous Valley Campaign outside Winchester, Va.	24 1863: The last attempt to take Vicksburg, Ms, by water fails.	25 1865: In his last assault of the war, Lee attacks Union lines at Fort Stedman, Va.	26 1863: West Virginia voters approve gradual emancipation of slaves.
27 1865: Lincoln meets with Grant, Sherman, and Porter on riverboat to discuss war's ending.	28 1862: Battle of Glorieta Pass rages near Santa Fe, New Mexico	29	30 1865: In pouring rain, U.S. forces probe Lee's fatally overstretched lines.	31 1862: Lincoln meddles with McClellan and recalls some 15,000 troops to defend Washington.		



REAL HISTORY OF TWO SOLDIERS

TAKEN FROM FACEBOOK POST BY THE
SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Andrew and Silas Chandler, Co F 44th MS Inf

Pretty much everyone has seen this photo of Andrew and Silas Chandler, but you may not know the back story of them.

"One of the most famous accounts of a close master/body servant relationship was of Andrew Martin Chandler and his servant Silas. Chandler, 15 years old at the time, joined the confederate service and was put in Company F of the 44th Mississippi Infantry. His 17 year old formal servant accompanied

him as he always had done. Silas Chandler just received his free papers just before the war began but chose to stay with his friend and followed him off to war.

After the Battle of Shiloh, Chandler was thrown in a Union prison in Ohio. Silas ran various errands back and forth from the Chandler homestead back in Palo Alto, Mississippi to the prison, seeing to Chandler's essentials. The boy was soon released and the two were very excited to rejoin their outfit.

During the fighting at Chickamauga, Andrew Chandler suffered a great wound to the leg which the surgeons were ready to amputate off. But Silas pulled out a gold coin that the boys were saving to buy some whiskey. Bribing the doctors to let Chandler go, he then carried the injured boy on his back to the nearest train. They rode all the way to Atlanta in a box car. Once there, the hospital doctors saved the boy's leg and life.

Soon after, they returned to home to Palo Alto, where they continued their friendship until their deaths. Chandler gave Silas land to build a church for the black community and saw that his friend got his confederate veteran pension in 1878.

His grave was adorned with a Confederate Cross of Honor that was placed there in 1994. Shortly after that, the great-grandsons of Silas and Andrew met. Traveling from Washington DC, Bobbie Chandler introduced himself to Andrew Chandler Battaile who still lives in Mississippi. They both maintain a long distance friendship that was rooted over a hundred years ago.

Here's a quote by Andrew about Silas:

"Silas was considered a servant by the other men and blacks in the unit, he was very much an equal, displaying just as much hatred for the Yankees as anyone in the whole unit!

- Andrew Martin Chandler, 1912 "





TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS



Jehovah-Nissi - "The Lord our Banner."

A college student brought a framed picture of his girlfriend to a photographic studio for duplication. In removing the photo from the frame, the studio owner saw this inscription of the back..... "Dearest Tommy, I love you with all my heart. I love you more and more each day. I will love you forever and ever. I am yours for all eternity." The note was signed, "Dianne." Then there was a P.S. that said, "If we should ever break up, I want this picture back."

We live in a society today that fails severely in commitment. I am so thankful to be associated with great men and women who have stood the test of time and adversity as our Southern heritage and our Christian faith has been attacked, maligned, and oppressed. Men and women who have stood strong in the Southern Cause.

Jesus said in Mark 8:38, "Whosoever therefore shall be ashamed of Me and of My words in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when He cometh in the glory of His Father with the holy angels."

Ephesians 4:14 says, "...be no more children, tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive; but speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."

Unlike "Dianne," you know where they stand. They don't want "their picture back." The Southern Cause is edged in their heart and soul. They are not closet Confederates. They are not "tossed to and fro" with every doctrine and belief system out there. They are men and women of integrity. They are committed to the Cause. That Cause includes our faith, our wives, our family members, and the Cause of our Southern heritage and ancestors. "If we break up, I want the picture back," is not even a consideration for us. We are committed to the Cause. We are committed to the Banner.



TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS



Our Confederate flag bearers proudly carried their tattered, bullet-torn and bloodstained battle flags into the heart of the conflict. When these men lifted these standards there was no question where they stood. The soldiers knew where to rally. Jehovah-Nissi. They knew to rally around the flag. There was no hiding where they stood. They exposed themselves to great risk of death and capture, but they defended the battle flag to the death. If need be, another soldier would pick up the banner and carry on.

The enemy knew where to fire. The enemy knew where to attack. The enemy knew if they could just capture the Southern Standard then perhaps they could win the battle. Nothing has changed. Our enemy attacks our standard. They believe if they can just capture our Battle flag then they can win the battle. I have news for them. We are committed to the Cause.

Last week while studying in my office at the church, I received a threatening private call from a man who said, "Pastor Majors, we know who you are, and we know you are involved in an evil and unscrupulous organization. If you do not mend your ways in 72 hours, we will burn down your church." Well, the church is still standing, and so is this Southern preacher. My standard will not be lowered.

At Little Round Top, Lt. Col. Phillip A. Work, commander of the 1st Texas, pointed to his unit's flag and urged his men to "follow the Lone Star Flag to the top of the mountain!"

In the Southern Collegian on Friday morning, October 14, 1870, Dr. William N. Pendleton (Psalm 37:8-11, 28-40) in his message said of the great General Robert E. Lee, "He died as he lived, calmly and quietly, in the full assurance of the Christian faith."

In 1849 in Baltimore at the Saint Peter's Episcopal Church, Captain Robert E. Lee Jr., overheard two ladies saying, "Everybody and everything - his family, his friends, his horse, his dog - loves Colonel Lee."



TEXAS DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS



General Lee never asked "for the picture back." There never was a question about where he stood. He was not tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine and belief. He stood true. He carried the standard with pride.

A sixty-five (65) old woman had a heart attack and was taken to the hospital. While on the operating table she had a near death experience. Seeing God she asked, "Is my time up?" God said, "No, you have another 33 years, 2 months and 8 days to live." Upon recovery, the woman decided to stay in the hospital and have a face lift and the whole works! She had someone come and change her hair color and brighten her teeth. She had so much more time to live, she might as well make the most of it.

After her last operation, she was released from the hospital. While crossing the street on her way home, she was killed by an ambulance. Arriving in front of God, she demanded, "I thought you said I had another 33 years? Why didn't you pull me from out of the path of the ambulance?"

God replied, "I didn't recognize you."

Don't let our enemy question at all who we are.

Col. Work of the 1st Texas said, "follow the Lone Star Flag to the top of the mountain!"

Sounds like good advice. Let them recognize who we are.

Jehovah Nissi.

God is our Banner.

As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we must carry His Banner, and we must carry the banner of our ancestors with pride. There is still a mountain to climb.

The Southern Cause,
Reverend M. Don Majors,
Texas Division Chaplain
Sons of Confederate Veterans



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com or Phone: (903) 391-2224

JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN D. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV

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

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

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

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

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

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander-in-Chief

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Tuesday of Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Snacks served at each meeting.
First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas
Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of
Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287)
travel three blocks, turn right on
Crawford St., go one block Church is
on left)