



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 9

SEPTEMBER 2016

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

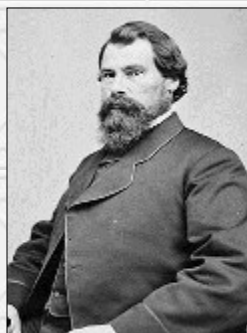


Compatriots, the summer months are just about behind us and like many of you, I am ready for some cooler weather. I want to thank Martin for mowing Reagan's home place with his new tractor. It sure looks better. Thanks also to Frank and unknown others who have also mowed this year. I am especially indebted to Marc Robinson for taking care of the flags at the plaza. He does need some help from our members who live in the city. Since he lives some distance away, it is not always convenient for him to drive in and check on the condition of the flags, faded, torn, etc. Please help if you happen to spot a flag that needs replacing and call Marc. We want our plaza to look nice all through the year and with such a hot summer and few clouds, it doesn't take long for the flags to fade.

I often wonder if my confederate ancestors could visit the present day for a short visit what they would marvel at? Would it be the motor car, perhaps the airplane, or simply that we still fly the flag that so many fought and died for. My

grandchildren do not know of a time when there were no cell phones. My children do not know of a time when there were no televisions. My generation does not know of a time when there were no radios. My parents' generation do not know of a time when there were no automobiles. My grandparents' generation did not know of a time when there was no income tax. My great grandparents' generation did not know of a time when the cause of the confederacy was not still lamented and respected.

My great grandfather fondly remembered his war years and often recalled his experiences to his grandchildren. They must have thought those years my great grandfather was describing as far distant ago and how a people could dictate to other people how to live, who to sell the goods to, that they produce from their own sweat and yet it occurred. My own grandchildren often looked at me incredulously as I told them of things that were common in my childhood and young manhood. "Grandpa, did that really happen?" We often tell them of times before great inventions, but do we do as good a job of telling them about the War of Northern



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

Aggression? Do we tell them about their ancestors who fought for a cause that was righteous?

Lets us strive to do better. Where will the next generation of "Sons of Confederate Veterans" come from if we fail to do our part and remember those immortal words of Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, "To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought..." Till next month, Deo Vindice!

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PMSnacks 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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Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- Past Chaplain Ed Furman
- Past Cmdr. Ronnie Hatfield
- Past Chaplain Rod Skelton & his wife, Nancy
- Past 1st Lt. Gary Williams
- Past Davis/Reagan UDC 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

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

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

Above: Picture of the inscription on one of the markers in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct 18 - October Reagan Camp Meeting
Historical Program: Portraits of Conflict
by Andrew Harris.

Nov 15 - November Reagan Camp Meeting
Historical Program by Richard Thornton

Dec TBA - December Reagan Camp Meeting
Annual Christmas Party

Feb 25, 2017 - Army of Trans-Mississippi
seminar "Recruiting & Retention;
Heritage Operations. Hosted by Red
Diamond Camp #2193



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

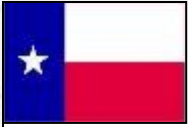
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

"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 SEPTEMBER MEETING



We had a great meeting this month as we had 15 in attendance at the September meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp. Our adjutant, Dan Dyer, was unable to attend due to having had oral surgery earlier in the day. We would like to thank Doug Smith for filling in for Dan and taking care of the adjutant duties.

We would also like to thank Stuart Whitaker, Sam Hanks, Richard Thornton, Doug Smith, Dwight Franklin and Charles Steen for supplying the meal for the meeting.



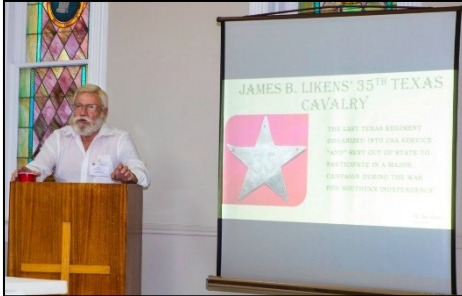
Photograph is courtesy of John H. Reagan Camp compatriot Stuart Whitaker.

Stuart brought a BIG pot of home cooked pinto beans that were loaded down with ham and whole jalapenos. He brought enough to feed an army, and they were great! Sam and Dwight provided subway sandwiches for everyone. Richard Thornton brought two delicious cobblers that his wife made for the camp; one was peach cobbler and the other blueberry. Doug Smith brought Blue Bell ice cream to go on top as well as chips to go with the subway sandwiches. Commander Steen brought potato chips and sweet tea like you only find in the south! If anyone else contributed to the meal, I apologize for not mentioning you. We really enjoyed the meal, and we appreciate everyone who brought food for the meeting. We always have a good time eating together and visiting. Following the meal, John D. Stevens Sr. presented the historical program "The History of James B. Likens' 35th Texas Cavalry".



SEPTEMBER HISTORICAL PROGRAM
"THE HISTORY OF JAMES B. LIKENS' 35TH TEXAS CAVALRY"
BY JOHN D. STEVENS SR.

ALL PHOTOS COURTESY OF COMPATRIOT STUART WHITAKER



The Reagan Camp was treated to an informative power point presentation by John D. Stevens Sr. entitled "The History of James B. Likens' 35th Texas Cavalry". Many people have little or no knowledge of the 35th Texas Cavalry, but Mr. Stevens provided the Reagan Camp with a program that was both educational and interesting. James B. Likens' 35th Texas Cavalry was the last Texas regiment organized in CSA service "and" sent out of the state to participate in a major campaign during the war for southern independence.

(at left: Commander Steen introduction to John D. Stevens' program)

The War Between the States had been in progress for almost two years. The northern armies were getting larger and stronger. The Federals were making a concerted effort to regain control of the entire Mississippi River. If successful, the Trans-Mississippi Department would be severed from the eastern theater of major operations. In Texas, General John B. Magruder had taken over as the military commander and launched a land and gunboat attack that had recaptured Galveston on New Year's Day 1863.

The state of Texas expected another Federal invasion at any time somewhere along the Gulf Coast. The Confederate government was calling on Texas to furnish more men to replace losses in the armies east of the Mississippi River. The state of Texas expected another Federal invasion at any time somewhere along the Gulf Coast. The Confederate government was calling on Texas to furnish more men to replace losses in the armies east of the Mississippi River.

Veterans who had been sent home to recover from wounds, paroled prisoners, and those discharged previously in the war due to disabilities caused by illness were pressed back into service. Companies of men began to assemble at camps around the state. In the spring of 1863 a company of men were recruited from Upshur County which included today's Camp County. A few men also came from neighboring counties. They were stationed at a camp near Tyler to begin training as a company of cavalry under Gustavas "Gus" Erickson Warren (1824-189). Gus owned a grocery store in Gilmer and served as magistrate and county clerk for Upshur County. He had previous service as the 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 14th Texas Cavalry earlier in the war.



In June 1863, Colonel James B. Likens, a veteran of the Mexican War and a lawyer was authorized to raise a regiment of infantry, but was changed to Cavalry because "it was the service universally preferred by Texians." Earlier in the war he had raised and commanded a battalion of state troops along the upper Gulf Coast. For reasons unknown, Likens' new regiment was given the number designation 35th even though another Texas Cavalry regiment had already been designated with the same number. Even today, historians and record keepers often confuse the two units, but Likens' and Brown's regiments were two different regiments of cavalry with the same number.

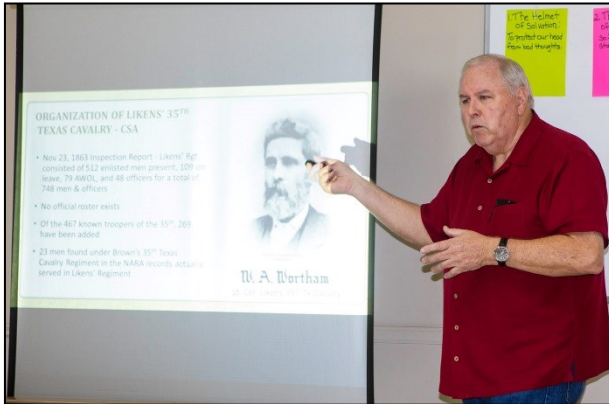
After Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell in July 1863, Federal commanders, politicians, and cotton speculators began planning how and where they were going to invade Texas. The effort to organize and supply more men was stepped up. The size of a standard military company was supposed to be about 100 men and officers, but seldom reached this strength. The custom of the day was to elect officers and non-commissioned officers by the men of each company. In September 1863 Gustavas E. Warren was elected captain of the Upshur County men and served in that capacity for the remainder of the war.

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BY JOHN D. STEVENS SR.

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By late October, companies designated to become Likens' Regiment, but still scattered around Texas were ordered to Houston for assembly. A common practice was for a substitute to serve in place of older men if they could be found. In the case of Squire Stevens and G. M. Suggs, both had young sons, John Stevens and Robert Suggs, who served in their place while at Tyler. When orders came for Company G to march to Houston, the men replaced their sons and sent them home. John went home, sold the families best mule, purchased a horse, and rejoined the regiment. Both boys reenlisted under their own names.

In early November, Col. Likens had assembled his 10 companies, including Company G for drill and outfitting at Camp Lubbock about 2 or 3 miles west of Houston on Buffalo Bayou. Later in the month an inspection report of the 35th shows Company G had 54 men present, 12 on leave, and none were AWOL. At this time many of the men in the regiment were not armed. Others had hunting rifles, shotguns, muskets, or assorted pistols brought from home. In September, a Federal invasion had been repulsed at Sabine Pass. In November, several thousand troops under General N. P. Banks began operations along the lower Gulf Coast. They established a camp on the southern tip of Matagorda Peninsula. Protected by gunboats, Confederate forces could do little to dislodge them. Expecting the Yankee invasion to use the peninsula as a highway so their gunboats could provide cover, the Rebels built a fort on the northern end of the peninsula where it connected to the mainland at the mouth of Caney Creek. In December 1863, the 35th along with several other regiments were ordered south where they could respond to the expected invasion in that theater. This regiment's first winter was bitter cold and all the troops and their horses suffered from lack of food, forage, camp equipment, clothes, and medical supplies. The 35th was brigaded with other units and patrolled along the coast along from the Brazos River to Matagorda Bay as Federal feints and probes were attempted in several locations. The Federal gunboats would move in close to shore and shell the Confederates in their small earthen forts and rifle pits. The men made periodic scouts down the peninsula, always wary of the gunboats. The weather and constant movement of the regiment began to take its toll not in battle casualties, but sickness and disease. Most of the men had been farmers and not accustomed to communal type living. Few had been exposed to childhood sicknesses such as measles or mumps. They did not understand the diseases caused by unsanitary conditions created by so many men living in close proximity or the poor drinking water found in the stagnant, muddy bayous of the Texas Gulf Coast. Once started, sickness would spread through a regiment causing many to be disabled and too often resulted in death. R. J. Davis of Company G was one of these casualties. In January 1864, the 35th was ordered to support Colonel Duff's Regiment at Victoria. They were ordered to picket a section of the coast near the old town of Texana. By early 1864, the Federals had set their sights on Shreveport, Louisiana and possibly east Texas via the Red River. The six regiments of General Hamilton P. Bee's Division, including the 35th, were ordered to report to General Richard Taylor's army in Louisiana to defend against the impending invasion. Since the senior officers of the 35th were on leave, Major William A. Wortham was in command of the 35th on the Lavaca River when he received marching orders on March 18th to proceed immediately to Louisiana with all haste. Major Wortham left the Lavaca River and made a grueling forced march of over 370 miles to Mansfield, Louisiana. There are no official records to confirm the presence of Likens' Regiment at the battle of April 8th.

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“THE HISTORY OF JAMES B. LIKENS’ 35TH TEXAS CAVALRY”
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Most of the regiment and baggage train would not, but a mixture of facts and statements by six veterans of the regiment indicate a contingent of the better mounted troopers may have arrived in time for the battles at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Blair’s Landing.

After the battle of Pleasant Hill on April 9th, most of General Taylor’s infantry was transferred to Arkansas to repel another Union army moving south from Little Rock. Taylor’s remaining small army of 5,000 mostly Texans were in daily contact with the enemy for six weeks. They made every effort to



impede and force into submission an army of over 20,000 before they could reach the safety of the Mississippi River. Not only did the Texans oppose the army, but also attacked Admiral David Porter’s fleet of 26 gunboats, troopships, and support craft on the Red River. In one action near Montgomery which included the 35th, the Federal navy was forced to blow up their largest gunboat, Eastport, which had run aground. Likens’ Regiment was assigned to Bagby’s Brigade

and for six weeks they attacked and impeded the head of the Union column almost every day. A general engagement took place at Monet’s Ferry where the Confederates tried to block Bank’s army before he could reach Alexandria, but were overwhelmed by numbers. Although unsuccessful in capturing Banks’ entire army, they did inflict heavy casualties and sank several gunboats and transports.

By May 18th, the Red River Valley was finally cleared of the invaders. Confederate troops, including Likens’ Regiment, made reconnaissance and skirmished against Federal operations while holding the line along the Atchafalaya River until early 1865. In February, the 35th was ordered back to Texas and dismounted. On May 2, the remaining 232 men and officers of the 35th Regiment, now commanded by Lt. Colonel Wortham, arrived in Galveston. On May 21, Company G boarded a train taking them to Navasota where they received honorable discharges on the 25th from the Confederate Army and went home. Information concerning Likens’ Regiment and/or Captain Warren’s Company G is very scarce.

The Reagan Camp really appreciates Mr. Stevens for presenting the camp with this historical program. The information in this article was taken from what he wrote and is provided online at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txupshur/Military/Likens35Cav.html. It varies somewhat from the actual program that Mr. Stevens gave at our meeting. But it is very similar and was printed in this newsletter to allow those who missed the meeting to have a narrative of the 35th Texas Cavalry. We appreciate Stuart Whitaker for taking photographs at the meeting and allowing us to use them.



CONFEDERATE GRAVE REGISTRY INFORMATION

PROVIDED BY FRANK BUSSEY; 1ST LT. CMDR, 7TH BRIGADE

PG 1 OF 2



Gentlemen, These may be of some help to you but they are no where near complete. Just more sources of information to help us locate our Confederate Ancestors.

The following are listings of some of our Honored Confederate Dead an their resting places. This is for research Only, you will have to verify the information.

Alabama Confederate Grave Database

http://www.fightingjoewheeler.org/order_of_service/cdm_CSA_graves_page.htm

Georgia Confederate Grave Database

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

Louisiana Confederate Grave Database

<http://www.lascv.com/burial.html>

Louisiana Confederate Burials

<http://csburials.homestead.com/>

Maryland Confederate Graves Registry

<http://www.mdscv.org/graves/>

Mississippi Confederate Graves Registry

<http://mscgr.homestead.com/>

Missouri Confederate Graves Master List

<http://missouridivision-scv.org/MasterGraves-v2.php/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans Confederate Graves Registry

<http://cgr.scv.org/>

*This project is dedicated to the memory of George Ballentine, who was one of the first men to recognize the need for a comprehensive searchable database of Confederate Veteran gravesites. George started the first data collection in the **Texas Division**, and inspired others to join the team, but crossed over the river before he could finish his work. Others have picked up the colors, and the work continues.*

Texas Confederate Graves Registry

My link to this site is no longer working see SCV above

Resources

Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861 - 1865

Grady Howell's: For Dixie Land I'll Take My Stand

"Confederate Roll of Honor" by Gary W. Webster

Beauvoir Soldier's List

My link to this site is no longer working

Mississippi Genealogical Resources Website

<http://www.msgw.org/>

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CONFEDERATE GRAVE REGISTRY INFORMATION

PROVIDED BY FRANK BUSSEY; 1ST LT. CMDR, 7TH BRIGADE

PG 2 OF 2



The following are listings of some of our Honored Confederate Dead an their resting places. This is for research Only, you will have to verify the information.

USGS - Domestic Names Search

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/>

Ancestry.com

<http://home.ancestry.com/>

Find a Grave

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>

Google Earth <https://www.google.com/earth/> Google Earth lets you fly anywhere on Earth to view satellite imagery, maps, terrain, 3D buildings

Fold3 (Formerly Footnote.com) has digitized millions of original documents never seen on the web before

<https://go.fold3.com/genealogyrecords/>

Our thanks to the Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, Indianola, MS for their help.

"It is my philosophy that though the South lost all but honor to save that honor, it was better to have fought and lost than not to fight at all." ----- Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys

<http://humphreys1625.homestead.com/Index.html>

Frank Bussey

1st Lt. Commander

7th Brigade





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR
SEPTEMBER



Sept 1, 1856 to wife. We are all in the hands of a kind God, who will do for us what is best, & more than we deserve & we have only to endeavor to deserve more & to do our duty to him.

Sept 2, 1864 to Jeff Davis. Our ranks are constantly diminishing by battle & disease, & few recruits are received.

Sept 3, 1861 to Custis. Know that wherever you may be placed you will do your duty. That is all the pleasure, all the comfort, all the glory we can enjoy in this world.

Sept 4, 1865 to A.M. Keiley. It should be the object of all to avoid controversy.

Sept 5, 1857 to Agnes. It is persuasion and not force...cultivate the powers of pleasing.

Sept 6 undated to A.M. Keiley. Encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all their heart & mind our country will not only be restored but will be advanced in science, virtue, & religion.

Sept 7, 1865 to Capt. Tatnall. I believe it to be the duty of every one to unite in the restoration of the country & the reestablishment of peace & harmony.

Sept 8 undated to J. Gordon. The thorough education of all classes of the people is the most efficacious means, in my opinion, of promoting prosperity.

Sept 9, 1861 to his wife. Everybody is slandered, even the good.

Sept 10, 1863 to Mildred. You have only always to do what is right. It will become easier by practice.

Sept 11 undated I shall, however, endeavor to do my duty and fight to the last.

Sept 12 undated to wife. Feeling lonesome, as the saying is, and out of sorts, I got on a horse & took a ride.

Sept 13 Undated to Capt. Tatnall. I have since the cessation of hostilities advised all with whom come within the terms of the President's proclamation to take the oath of allegiance.

Sept 14, 1869 to Col. Duncan. As individuals prosper, communities will become rich.

Sept 15 undated Study human nature, more by experience than by precept.

Sept 16, 1853 to his wife. Young men must not expect to escape contact with evil, but must learn not to be contaminated by it.

Sept 17, 1861 to wife. I had taken every precaution to insure success, & counted on it; but the Ruler of the Universe willed otherwise.

Sept 18, 1864 to wife. It is from no desire of exposure or hazard that I live in a tent, but from necessity. I must be where I can speedily attend to the duties of my position.

Sept 19 undated To Markie Action in this World goes farther than Sentiment.

Sept 20 undated To wife. I have been offered rooms in the houses of our citizens, but I could not turn the dwellings of my kind hosts into a barrack.

Sept 21 undated to Capt Maury I look forward to better days, & trust that time & experience, the great teachers of men, under the guidance of an ever merciful God, save us from destruction.

Sept 22 undated to Capt Maury. The thought of abandoning the country is abhorrent to my feelings & I prefer to struggle for its restoration & share its fate, rather than give up all as lost.

Sept 23 undated to Mildred. The more you know, the more you find there is to know in this grand & beautiful world.

Sept 24 undated The more you learn the more you are conscious of your ignorance.

Sept 25 undated to Mildred. You will find all the days of your life that there is much to learn & much to do...learn all you can.

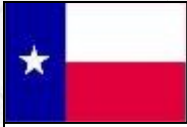
Sept 26, 1861 to wife. It is raining. The men are exposed on the mountain without tents. Today my tent came up & I am in it. Yet I fear I shall not sleep for thinking of the men.

Sept 27 undated to Mildred. The struggle which you describe you experience between doing what you ought & what you desire is common to all.

Sept 28 undated As long as virtue was dominant in the republic, so long was the happiness of the people secure.

Sept 29, 1862 to Mary. If God spares me to the end of the war, I trust to be with you all at least, for the few remnant years of life.

Sept 30 My Beautiful Daughters:.... May good angels guard you & bright visions cheer you.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SEPTEMBER

From the Texas State Historical Association



Sept. 1, 1863 On this day in 1863, Maj. Santos Benavides, the highest-ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederacy, led seventy-nine men of the predominantly Tejano Thirty-third Texas Cavalry across the Rio Grande in pursuit of the bandit Octaviano Zapata. Union agents had recruited Zapata, a former associate of Juan N. Cortina, to lead raids into Texas and thus force Confederate troops to remain in the Rio Grande valley rather than participate in military campaigns in the east. Zapata was also associated with Edmund J. Davis, who was conducting Northern-sponsored military activities in the vicinity of Brownsville and Matamoros. For these reasons, and because his men often flew the American flag during their raids, Zapata's band was often referred to as the "First Regiment of Union Troops." Benavides caught up with Zapata on September 2 near Mier, Tamaulipas. After a brief exchange of gunfire, the Zapatistas dispersed, leaving ten men dead, including Zapata. Benavides later defended Laredo against Davis's First Texas Cavalry, and arranged for the safe passage of Texas cotton to Matamoros during the Union occupation of Brownsville. He died at his Laredo home in 1891.

Sept 3, 1895 On this day in 1895, William Carrol Crawford, the last surviving signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, died while visiting his son in Erath County. Crawford, a native of North Carolina, moved to Texas in 1835 and settled near Shelbyville. He and Sydney O. Penington represented Shelby County at the Convention of 1836, which wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas and established the ad interim government. Crawford, who later lived in Camp, Hill, and Johnson counties, died ten days before his ninety-first birthday.

Sept 7, 1866 On this day in 1866, federal soldiers under Bvt. Maj. George W. Smith reportedly set fire to and looted several stores in Brenham. The incident grew out of a controversy involving newspaper editor D. L. McGary's frequent attacks on the local Freedmen's Bureau in the Brenham Banner. McGary was arrested by federal authorities; after his release, on September 7, three soldiers were shot during an altercation at a dance. Other soldiers returned to the scene, arrested two citizens, and set a fire that burned part of the town. Smith maintained the innocence of his men and refused to turn them over to local officials. The episode helped Brenham gain a reputation for the "unreconstructed" Southern mentality of its white residents. After lengthy hearings by both federal and state officials, the issue of the soldiers' guilt remained unresolved. Smith was transferred to Seguin, where he was later convicted of theft of Freedmen's Bureau funds. Though his conviction was overturned on appeal, he resigned his commission in 1869, the same year that a convention of Democratic editors met in Brenham and denounced, among other things, the idea of black suffrage. Smith died in 1890.

Sept 9, 1861 On this day in 1861, the Eighth Texas Cavalry, a group of volunteers popularly known as Terry's Texas Rangers, was mustered into Confederate service in Houston. The regiment had been assembled by Benjamin Franklin Terry in August. Terry was elected colonel, Thomas S. Lubbock lieutenant colonel, and Thomas Harrison major; by the fall of 1862, Terry and Lubbock were dead, and Harrison became regimental commander, serving in that post until the end of the Civil War. The Terry Rangers distinguished themselves in a number of battles, including those at Shiloh (1862) and Chickamauga (1863); in the Atlanta campaign (1864); and as raiders in Kentucky and Tennessee under Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. They were also part of the force under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston that attempted in vain to slow Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's "march to the sea" during the final months of the war. Rather than surrender with the rest of Johnston's army in April 1865, 158 of the reported 248 survivors of the regiment slipped through Union lines to join other Confederates yet in the field. With the total collapse of the Southern cause, however, the Terry Rangers drifted home as individuals and in small groups, having never officially surrendered. With the exception of Hood's Texas Brigade, the Eighth Texas Cavalry was probably the best-known Texas unit to serve in the Civil War.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SEPTEMBER

From the Texas State Historical Association

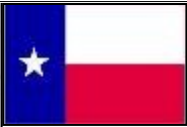


Sept 19 On this day in 1863, the two-day battle of Chickamauga began, ending in one of the last great field victories for the Confederacy. The first day's action, fought in densely wooded terrain, became a classic "soldier's battle" in which generalship counted for little and the outcome was decided by fierce small-unit encounters. Texas units in the Georgia battle included Hood's Texas Brigade, Ector's Brigade, Deshler's Brigade, and Terry's Texas Rangers. As Hood's Brigade went into battle they called to a regiment of exhausted Tennesseans, "Rise up, Tennesseans, and see the Texans go in!" When they in turn came staggering back from the woods after being repulsed by Union cavalry, a Tennessean was waiting to yell, "Rise up, Tennesseans, and see the Texans come out!" Among the Texas casualties in the battle were Gen. James Deshler, who was killed, and John Bell Hood, who lost a leg.

Sept 29 On this day in 1867, Francis McMullan, the leader of a group of Texans who moved to Brazil rather than remain under a Reconstruction government, died at Iguape, Brazil. McMullan was active in politics in Hill County before the Civil War and served as a delegate to the Texas Democratic convention in Galveston in 1860. After serving the Confederacy in Mexico during the Civil War, he joined William Bowen in a plan to take advantage of liberal Brazilian immigration terms and move a colony of 154 from north central Texas to South America. McMullan and Bowen left for Brazil in late 1865 to locate lands and decided on fifty square leagues on the headwaters of the São Lourenço River south of São Paulo. McMullan returned to Texas in June 1866. After a series of delays and misadventures, he guided the emigrants to colony lands before becoming terminally ill with tuberculosis. His colony is credited with introducing the moldboard plow and modern agriculture to Brazil. In addition, colony members established a Baptist church there and made major contributions to Brazil's educational system.

Sept 30 On this day in 1869, Texas governor Elisha Pease resigned in protest against the actions of Reconstruction authorities. Pease, a Unionist during the Civil War, helped organize the Republican party in the state after the war. In 1867 he was appointed governor by Gen. Philip Sheridan. Pease's efforts to reorganize the state government and bring accountability to its actions bred conflict in the Republican ranks and bitterness among former Confederates. He resigned from the governorship in 1869 because of differences with Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds over Reconstruction policies that Pease considered radical and despotic, particularly the army's dismissal of Pease's supporters from state office.





CSA GENERALS FROM TEXAS

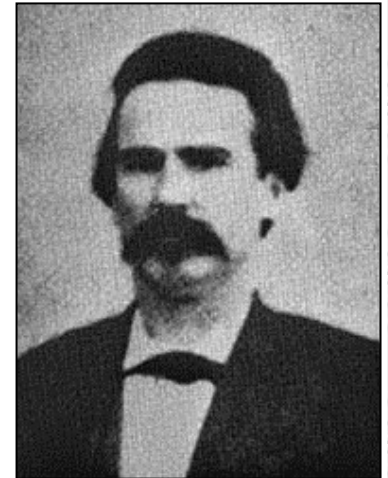
CSA BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM POLK HARDEMAN

CSA BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES EDWARD HARRISON



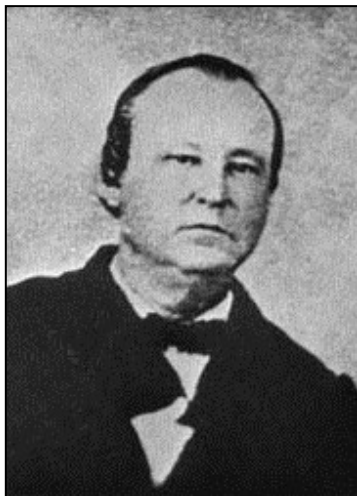
1816—1898 “Gotch” Hardeman was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, Nov 4, 1816, and moved to Texas in 1835. He took part in the War for Texas Independence and later in the Mexican War serving under Ben McCulloch.

His first Confederate service was as a captain of the 4th Texas Cavalry in Gen Sibley’s expedition into New Mexico Territory resulting in being commended by his superior for his performance at Valverde. He was promoted to Lt. Colonel and in 1862 to colonel. He led his command during the Red River campaign of 1864 and the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill and the resulting pursuit of Union Gen. N P Banks. Upon the recommendation of Kirby Smith, he was promoted to brigadier general to rank from March 17, 1865.



After the end of the war and until 1874, Hardeman was planter. He subsequently served as assistant sgt.-at-arms of the Texas house of representatives, a railroad inspector, and during the last years of his life he was superintendent of public building and grounds which was a position that included supervision of the Texas Confederate Soldier’s Home. Hardeman died in Austin, Texas, April 8, 1898. He is buried in the State Cemetery in Austin.

(Info found at [HTTP://WWW.B17.COM/MOSB/GENERALS/HARDEMAN.HTM](http://www.b17.com/mosb/generals/hardeman.htm))



James Edward Harrison, older brother of Thomas, was born in Greenville District, South Carolina, April 24, 1815. His family soon moved to Alabama and then to Mississippi where he eventually served two terms in the state senate. Moving to Texas in 1857, he settled near Waco, and in 1861, was commissioner to treat with the Indians on behalf of the State of Texas. He also became a member of the Texas secession convention.

Harrison entered Confederate service in the 15th Texas Infantry, with which almost his Entire army career was in comparatively minor operation west of the Mississippi River. He participated under the command of Gen Tom Green in the Louisiana campaigns of 1863 and 1864. In both campaigns he received favorable mention by Green and Gen. Richard Taylor. He was appointed brigadier general to rank from December 22, 1864.

After the war he returned to Waco, where he was prominent in local affairs and served as a trustee of Baylor University until his death on February 23, 1875. He is buried in Fort Fisher Cemetery in Waco.

INFO ON GENERAL HARRISON WAS CAN BE FOUND
AT [HTTP://WWW.B17.COM/MOSB/GENERALS/
HARRISONJ.HTM](http://www.b17.com/mosb/generals/harrisonj.htm)





TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE BY DON MAJORS PG 1 OF 3



“In the shadow of Your wings I will rejoice. My soul clings hard to You.

Your right hand upholds me.” – Psalm 63:3-5

A farmer and his 16-year-old son were plowing when a bull-horn sounded from the farm house summoning them with an urgent message. The teenage boy begged, “Dad, please allow me to operate the tractor alone.” Dad relented. But, Dad gave clear instructions to his son. “The key to plowing a straight furrow lies in picking out an object across the field, then steadily driving the tractor in that direction.”

When the father returned 20 minutes later, he was horrified at the squiggly S-shaped furrows. “Son, I told you the key to plowing straight furrows was keeping your eye on a distant object and plowing straight toward it!” Tearfully, the boy answered, “Dad, I did just what you told me, but there was no way I could get that cow to stand still.”

If I could admonish us, the Sons of Confederate Veterans toward two things. First, let us keep our eyes on the author and finisher of our faith. Two, let us keep our eyes on our Cause, which was given to us by General Stephen Dill Lee. We don’t need “squiggly lines.”

Here is an example.

The Holy Bible is full of stories regarding battles and wars. One of my favorite is regarding the conflict that Israel had with two of their distant cousins, the Midianites, and the Amalekites (Judges 6-8).

In Judges chapter six, God found a young man by the name of Gideon who was the son of Joash, of the Abiezrite Clan of the tribe of Manasseh. He would become a judge of the Israelites, and he would win a decisive victory over the Midianite Army even though the Midianite and Amalekite Armies were vastly greater numerically than the Israelites with only their 300 men.

Gideon lived during troubling times in Israel’s history. It was times of wickedness, times of disobedience, times of unbelief, and times of spiritual deterioration and bondage. It was a dark time in Israel’s history.

“In those days there was no king in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes.” – Judges 21:25

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TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE BY DON MAJORS PG 2 OF 3



Each person was his own king, his own guide, the Law of God was ignored, men went their own way, and without a doubt, it was a dark day spiritually. It was a depressing time in which to live. Sound familiar?

For seven years the Midianites and the Amalekites were constantly raiding Israel's land. They were constantly destroying their crops, stealing their livestock, and killing their people. The Israelites were forced to hide in the caves and mountains.

God saw something in Gideon that even Gideon did not see in himself. Interestingly, God chooses people on the basis of His grace. God sees something in a person that no one else can see. He simply did not see himself as a leader or warrior. In his eyes he was a nobody. That's not the way God saw Gideon. God saw him for who he really was, a mighty "man of valor" who would bring deliverance to Israel and would be listed in the Hall of Faith (Hebrews 11).

What was true of Gideon is true for us. God wants us to discover who we really are. We can call this a **"Gideon Moment."**

Unless we have our heads stuck in a hole somewhere, we all realize that we are living in a crucial moment in history. The challenge standing before us today is urgent, and it is time for us to rise up as men of faith and men of valor.

As descendants of Confederate Veterans and men of Southern heritage, are we not tired of the "Midianites?" Are we not tired and weary of the "Amalekites?" I'm also tired of the secular-progressives raiding our land, changing the names of our streets and schools. I'm tired of them destroying our ancestors' Confederate markers and our Confederate monuments. We have hid in the "caves and mountains" way too long.

Many of my wife's brothers and sisters graduated from Reagan High School in Houston, Texas. They just sent word to us that the progressives in Houston, Texas have changed the name of the high school. They will not stop there. They will keep raiding and robbing our heritage from us.

It is time for a **"Gideon Moment."**

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TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE BY DON MAJORS PG 3 OF 3



Unless we have our heads stuck in a hole somewhere, we all realize that we are living in a crucial moment in history. The challenge standing before us today is urgent, and it is time for us to rise up as men of faith and men of valor.

As descendants of Confederate Veterans and men of Southern heritage, are we not tired of the "Midianites?" Are we not tired and weary of the "Amalekites?" I'm also tired of the secular-progressives raiding our land, changing the names of our streets and schools. I'm tired of them destroying our ancestors' Confederate markers and our Confederate monuments. We have hid in the "caves and mountains" way too long.

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It is time for a **"Gideon Moment."**

Against insurmountable odds (300 men against thousands), Gideon approached the Midianite Camp during the night. Each man had a shofar, a jar clay, and a torch hidden inside. The Book of Judges tells us that they gave a battle cry, and the Midianite Army fled. It is time for the "Rebel Cry" again.

Sam and Tex, a couple of unemployed cowboys, finally got a job with the U.S. Calvary as Indian bounty hunters. They would be paid \$10 a head. They headed out for Indian Territory. When they arrived, they pitched their tent. In the middle of the night they heard strange noises. Looking out the tent, Sam saw hundreds and hundreds of Indians surrounding their camp. They had bows, arrows, and war paint. Sam ran to his partner and said, "Tex, wake up, we just struck it rich!"

Like Gideon, our numbers are limited, and our resources are few, but we have a righteous Cause. It is time to stand up and have a "Gideon Moment." It is time to take it to the enemy who wants to destroy everything that is sacred to our Southern culture.

Deo Vindice,

Reverend M. Don Majors, Pastor
Chaplain Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

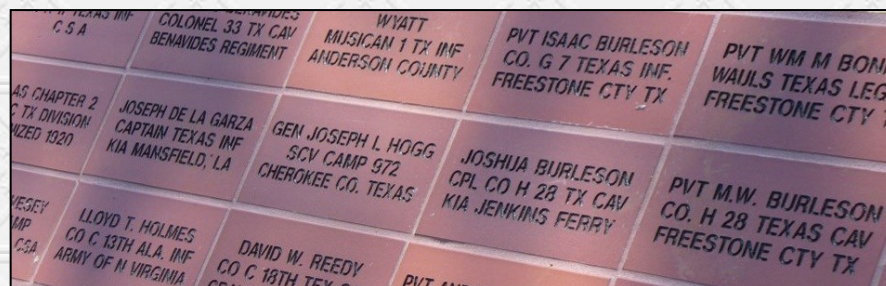




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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



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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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: 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)