



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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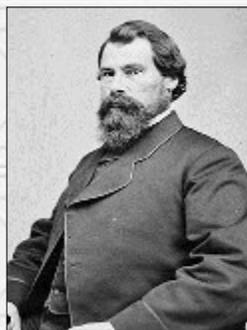
COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots, well we started off the New Year with an excellent program presented by Gary Williams! Gary gave us a most informative review of a book, "Cotton and Race in The Making of America," by Gene Dattel, that his wife had located in an antique store in Gladewater. This book is one that promises to hold your attention and delves into the question of the importance of cotton to both the South and North and how it related to slavery before, during and even after the last shot had been fired in 1865 ending the conflict.



CALVIN COLUMBUS CASTLE

Next month Calvin Nicholson will be presenting a history of Calvin Columbus Castle. Castle was born in Cobb County, Georgia on June 10, 1830 in a family composed of twenty six brothers and sisters and by 1898 was living in Palestine, Texas where he followed the trade of a shoemaker. During the War of Northern Aggression he was a confederate spy under the command of General Stonewall Jackson. After the war he wrote a book published in 1912, "Reminiscences of An Old Confederate" that sold for fifty cents. It is extremely rare and there are only 4 known copies held in 4 libraries in the world. I encourage everyone to come hear this program which promises to be quite interesting. And Calvin will also tell you where you can visit the burial plot of this confederate hero!



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

History is all around us and to the diligent searcher, many stories can be uncovered. I am always delighted to find a lost burial plot and one of my past-times is the exploring of old cemeteries. Yes, Palestine is richly steeped in Confederate history. Many of Palestine's leading citizens served the South during the war and each had a story to tell. Come hear Calvin Castle's. Till next month, Deo Vindice!

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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Prayer List

- 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
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America
- The Sons of Confederate Veterans



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza is open 365 days per year. It is located at the intersection of North Jackson and West Main Streets.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Feb 21 - February meeting

Feb 25 - Army of Trans-Mississippi symposium. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Myrtle Springs Baptist Church, Hooks, Texas Full details at www.5thbrigade.org/Army_of_Trans-Mississippi_Symposium.pdf

Mar 21 - March meeting

Apr 18 - April Meeting

May 16 - May meeting

June 20 - June meeting

July 18 - July meeting



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

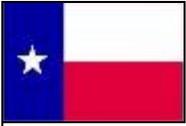
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

“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-



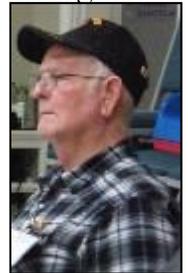
JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156 JANUARY MEETING



We had the 19 in attendance at the January 2017 meeting. The camp stepped back in time and ate as our confederate ancestors did as we had a meal of pinto beans and cornbread. I am sure that our ancestors have eaten the same thing as they defended the confederacy. We also had Blue Bell ice cream with cookies and cake. Following the meal, we enjoyed a great historical lesson by Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams. His program explained the impact that cotton had on not only the south and the north, but on the entire world. Cotton was much more important than anyone had ever imagined, and it was a commodity that everyone wanted. Cotton was to that day what oil and gasoline



are today. Gary has brought several lessons to the Reagan Camp through the years, and they are always crammed full of interesting information. We really appreciate Gary and everyone else who has taken the time and effort to prepare lessons for the camp meetings. It helps us all learn a lot about the war of northern aggression and the hardships our ancestors went through.





**JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
PRESENTED BY CAMP HISTORIAN, GARY WILLIAMS
"COTTON AND RACE IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA"
FROM THE BOOK BY GENE DATTEL PG 1 OF 3**



Reagan Camp Historian, Gary Williams, presented the camp with a informative program with thought from the book, "Cotton and Race in the Making of America" by Gene Dattel. Gary said that this book was an underappreciate story on America which told of "many unspoken truths about the American experience". For those who missed the meeting, Gary has provided us with excerpts from his program.



As Gary started the program, he said, "I would like to introduce you to a book that I have learned and benefited greatly from. I recommend this book to be included in your library as a resource and reference. In order to understand American history, it is necessary to understand the role of cotton." As Gary explained how cotton and slaves had a tremendous impact on the United States economy, he reminded us of how the north bears a share of racial responsibility. Below are a few excerpts from the book.

The story of cotton in America is a dramatic economic tale whose fundamental importance in the nation's history has been largely ignored. David Cohn wrote, "It is the melancholy distinction of cotton to be the stuff of high dreams and tragedy, of bloody civil war and the unutterable woe of human slavery ... [Cotton was] a 'map-maker, trouble-maker, and history-maker.'" To put it less poetically, slave-produced cotton was shockingly important to the destiny of the United States; it almost destroyed the nation. In many ways this book is also about America's overwhelming attachment to material progress at whatever the human cost. Once we begin following the money trail, we realize that it leads us to the heart and soul of America. It was much like gold, oil, and gas are today.

The story begins at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and ends in the 1930s, when technology finally broke the link between cotton and race with the first successful trials for a mechanical cotton picker. In 1787, cotton production was virtually nonexistent as the delegates met in Philadelphia. The Founding Fathers were truly blindsided by cotton. Thus the Constitution protected race based slavery, cotton's eventual labor pool, because slavery was thought to be already receding.

But slavery in America survived and expanded to satiate the international commercial interest in one crop, cotton. Its primary social by-product, the subordination of black men and women to the cotton economy, shaped the plight of African Americans throughout U.S. history. And as cotton shaped the nation's economic landscape, racial oppression shaped its social landscape. A people and a crop became bonded.

Only a commercial hurricane could have created the fundamental paradox of the American nation: the simultaneous story of dynamic economic growth and the prolonged devastations of the African American experience. Cotton was that force and thus the chief cause of commerce's most destructive creation, slavery in its nineteenth century iteration. Slavery, however, is only the first chapter of the tale.

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**JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
PRESENTED BY CAMP HISTORIAN, GARY WILLIAMS
"COTTON AND RACE IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA"
FROM THE BOOK BY GENE DATTEL PG 2 OF 3**



Beginning in 1800, slaves cultivated cotton for sixty years; but free blacks were cotton laborers for nearly a hundred years after emancipation. Only the African American migration to Northern cities during World War I and the mid twentieth century technological revolution in cotton production ultimately separated cotton from race.

Cotton stimulated economic growth in antebellum America more decisively than any other single industry or crop. From 1803 to 1937, it was America's leading export, a reign that will likely never be surpassed. On the eve of the American Civil War, cotton comprised fully 60 percent of all American exports. These stunning statistics were wrought primarily from the hands of slaves and later of free blacks—generations of men, women, and children who "chopped" the weeds that surrounded the young stalks, guided the mules through the endless rows of cotton, and stooped to pick the ever-valued crop for market.

Cotton was also the foundation of the Industrial Revolution and thus transformed the economic world. Its significance was not lost upon the twenty-two year old political economist Karl Marx, who wrote in 1846 that "without cotton you have no modern industry." He also wrote, "without slavery, you have no cotton." Cotton brought wealth, power, and prosperity to both America and Europe. Affordable textile garments woven from American cotton improved the quality



of life for people throughout the world. But this material progress came with a human cost, for cotton production played the leading role in a tragedy of epic racial proportions.

I view the saga of cotton and race from a racially tinted economic and financial perspective, rather than through a moral lens. I also explore this story from a national and international perspective seeing cotton for the "history-maker" it was, rather than just a Southern regional phenomenon. Not surprisingly, the cotton epic unfolded in what Europeans viewed as the most commercial of nations, the United States. The quest for money determines what people do and why they do it, and the American pecuniary obsession has remained constant throughout the nation's history. Cotton production in the pursuit of riches swept through the physical, social and economic terrain of nineteenth-century America with the force of a tornado. The slaveholder and the slave before the Civil War, and the plantation owner and the sharecropper afterward, were all - each in his own way - pawns in the hands of finance.

While one may dwell on the moral and social aspect of slavery and its aftermath, it is important to remember that slavery's existence was based on racially influenced economic facts.



**JANUARY HISTORICAL PROGRAM
PRESENTED BY CAMP HISTORIAN, GARY WILLIAMS
"COTTON AND RACE IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA"
FROM THE BOOK BY GENE DATTEL PG 3 OF 3**



Simple concepts such as labor shortages, profit or the expectation of profit, the ability to finance supply and demand imbalances, monopoly, and the price of cotton combined to form a commercial juggernaut. Cotton offered potential wealth; black slavery solved the labor problem. In the first half of the nineteenth century, cotton was primarily responsible for the enslavement of four million African Americans. Slave-produced cotton connected the country's regions, provided the export surplus the young nation desperately needed to gain its financial "sea legs," brought commercial ascendancy to New York City, was the driving force for territorial expansion in the Old Southwest, and fostered trade between Europe and the United States. No other American commodity achieved such regal status. The moral justification and the political and legal defense of slavery followed in the wake of cotton's march across America.



Northerners played a leading role in the cotton economy of the South and its accompanying racial disaster. Racial animosity and hypocrisy have been an underappreciated but fundamental aspect of the white North both before and after the Civil War. This racial hatred severely slowed black mobility—physically, economically, and intellectually. To examine racial attitudes in the white North from 1800 to 1930s will remove any wishful thinking about the possibility of black equality after

the Civil War. The actions of white Northerners provide a near perfect guide for the dismal future of the freedman. By creating an inhospitable and exclusionary environment, the North helped entrap blacks in the cotton South. Had the North been otherwise, 90 percent of black Americans would not have lived in the South on the eve of World War I.

In 1930 cotton production bore a striking resemblance to the methods of the antebellum era. Within a few years, successful development of the mechanical cotton picker would render black farm labor useless by the 1950s. The cotton price collapse of the Great Depression toppled King Cotton, which forever after would depend on government subsidies.

Cotton has long since vanished as an economic powerhouse, but the relics of cotton - a black underclass in the North and South, with its destructive behavioral characteristics - remain long after slavery, sharecropping, and legal segregation have disappeared. This is the story of how cotton shaped America, defined the South, and in so doing prepared the ground of our racial quagmire.



PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT

Rare and Original Images from the War Between the States (Part 2)

CONTRIBUTED BY REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN ANDREW HARRIS



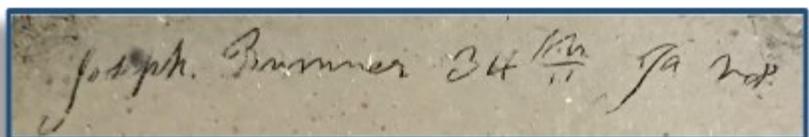
The historical program presented at the October 2016 meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp featured eleven original photographs from Andrew Harris' Civil War artifact collection. This month we will continue with Part 2 of a series of articles highlighting each of the photographs in detail.

Veteran of Vicksburg: The next photograph is another young Confederate soldier. It is a 1/6th plate tintype, measuring about 3 inches by 4 inches. This photograph is unique for the way in which the soldier is identified. Rather than simply writing his name in the back of the case, the photographer actually scratched the soldier's name into the chemical emulsion on the front of the photograph. It is very uncommon to see the identification done this way. The ID is seen across the left side of the image, over his right shoulder. The extremely tiny handwriting; reads "Joseph Brawner, 34th Georgia Volunteers".

Brawner was from Franklin County Georgia, which is in the far northeastern part of the state, near the South Carolina border. He has a mid-1800's Georgia farm boy look. But the photo depicts a young man, now off the farm and ready to defend his homeland against the Yankee invader. He wears a short 9-button military shell jacket, (one button is missing up there near the top) and a broad brimmed hat.

Brawner enlisted on May 12, 1862 into Company G of the 34th Georgia Infantry. The 34th Georgia is probably best remembered for its role in the fighting around Vicksburg Mississippi in the summer of 1863. On May 16th, 1863, they held the crest of a point of high elevation known as "Champion Hill".

The Battle of Champion Hill was one of the bloodiest, and is considered the pivotal battle of the Vicksburg Campaign. There, Brawner and the rest put up a stubborn resistance against an overwhelming Federal force. They were heavily outnumbered and eventually forced to yield their ground—many of his regime were killed in the retreat and whole companies were captured by the Federals. Soldiers on both sides remembered it as the Hill of Death.



- continued on next page -

*1/6th Plate Tintype and detail of identifying description;
"Joseph Brawner 34th Ga Vol"*



PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT (PG 2)

Rare and Original Images from the War Between the States (Part 2)

CONTRIBUTED BY REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN ANDREW HARRIS



But Brawner was one of the more fortunate ones; although captured and taken prisoner, he survived.

Like many of the Confederates who were captured at Vicksburg, Brawner was paroled and exchanged, and would live to fight again another day. The records are scant as to where he ended up after that, but it is presumable that he - along with the rest of the 34th Georgia - would have an active part in many other engagements of the Army of Tennessee.

Baptism of Fire: The next photograph in the series is also a 1/6th plate tintype of a Federal soldier. This is Corporal (later Sergeant) Charles P. Sloan. The two-striped chevrons on his sleeves denote his rank as a corporal which suggests that this photo was probably taken about the time he enlisted for service. Sloan enlisted into Company E of the 132nd Pennsylvania Infantry on August 13, 1862. The 132nd PA was a new regiment formed in late summer of '62. By that time the war had been raging for well over a year; longer than anyone would have imagined it would. The Rebels were really putting up a good fight in those early days, and the Yankees needed fresh recruits to keep up the war effort. Such raw, green recruits filled the ranks of the 132nd; men like Sloan here, who enlisted for a 9-month term.

Just four weeks after his enlistment, the 132nd Pennsylvania would receive its "baptism of fire" at a little place along Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Maryland. Corporal Sloan was brought up to speed on the horrors of war very quickly on the bloodiest day in our nation's history. The Battle of Sharpsburg saw 23,000 casualties in a single day.

The 132nd was called onto the field that day in the 2nd phase of the Battle as part of the Union attack on what would become known as the "Bloody Lane". There they faced off against hardened and much more experienced Southern veterans from North Carolina and Alabama. That sector of the battlefield was one of the deadliest of the war. His regiment lost 29 killed, 60 wounded and 1 captured that day, but Sloan survived the ordeal and he wrote about his experiences in a little pocket diary that he carried.



*1/6th Plate Tintype of Corporal Charles P. Sloan
Taken ca. Fall of 1862*



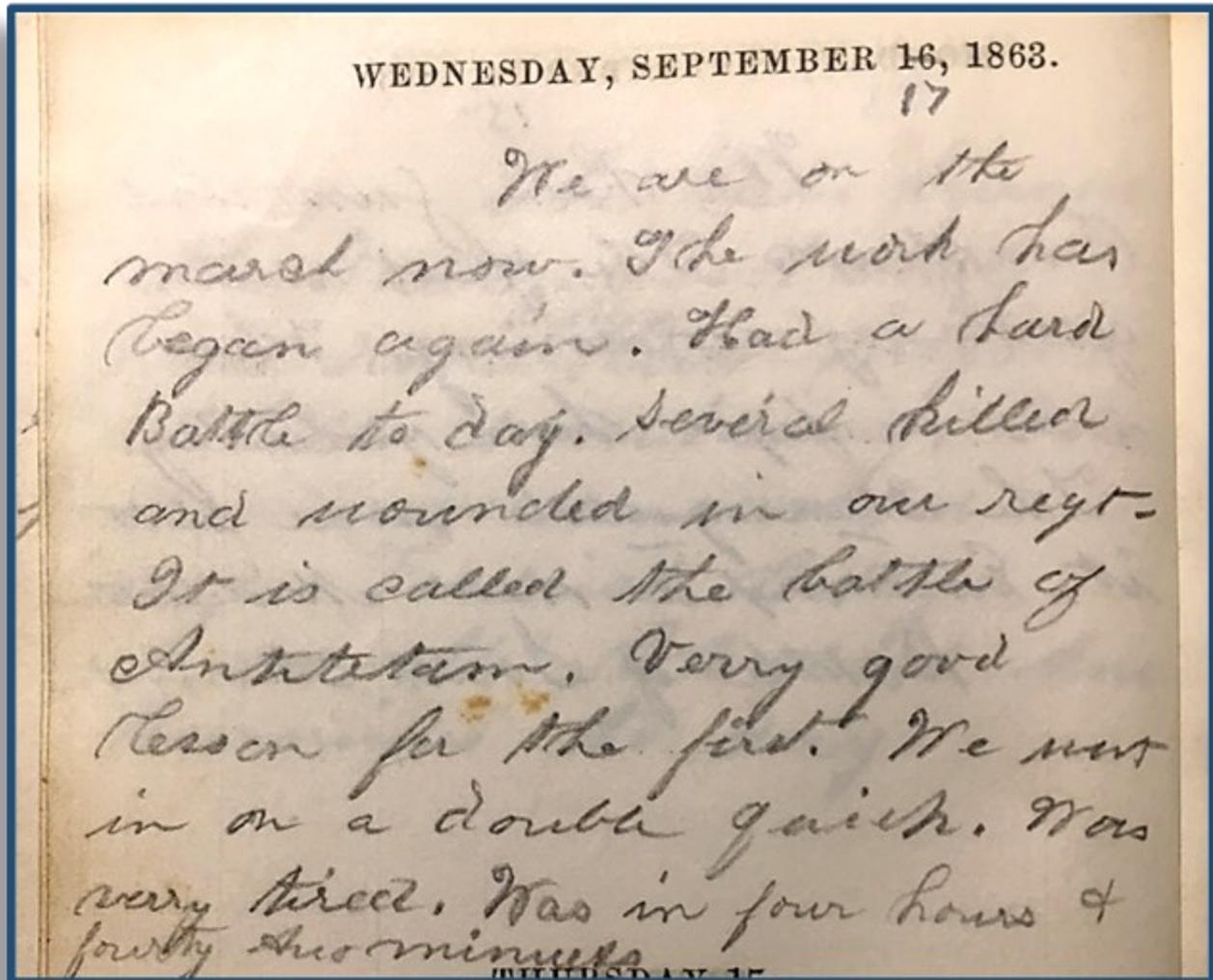
PORTRAITS OF CONFLICT (PG 3)

Rare and Original Images from the War Between the States (Part 2)

CONTRIBUTED BY REAGAN CAMP HISTORIAN ANDREW HARRIS



His diary also survives to the present day and accompanies this photograph. His entry for September 17, 1862, describes a "hard battle", "with "several killed and wounded in our regiment". He stated that it was a "very good lesson" for their first fight and noted that they were in the thick of it for 4 hours and 42 minutes...a span of time that I am sure he never forgot.



Above: Corporal Sloan's diary entry for September 17, 1862; Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam). Note: the diary was kept in an 1863 pocket book with pre-printed dates on each page; as seen above, Sloan modified the dates for 1862 to correspond to the correct day(s) of the week.

He would go on to fight at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but fortunately for Sloan, his 9 month enlistment ran out before his luck. He mustered out just prior to Gettysburg in May 1863.

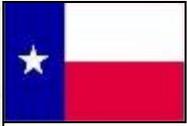


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



JANUARY

						1, 1863 Temps fall below zero as far south as Memphis, Tn
2, 1863 Battle of Stones River resumes with horrific carnage near Murfreesboro, Tn	3, 1864 In two-plus years of war, prices have soared to 28 times higher in the Confederacy	4, 1864 President Davis authorizes Lee to commandeer food stores in Virginia to feed army.	5, 1861 U.S. merchant ship Star of the West leaves New York with supplies for Fort Sumter.	6, 1865 The 13th Amendment abolishing slavery fails to pass 38th Congress.	7, 1863 Confederates speed up efforts to build naval vessels in Europe.	8, 1821 CSA Gen. James Longstreet is born
9, 1861 Mississippi's legislature votes 84-15 to secede.	10, 1864 U.S. Gov floods Confederacy with fake currency to cripple its economy	11, 1862 Simon Cameron, a corrupt Pennsylvania Politician, resigns from Lincoln's cabinet	12, 1865 Pres Davis sends a letter to Pres Lincoln hoping to negotiate a peace	13, 1863 Union officials raise Black troops for infantry units in South Carolina.	14, 1831 CSA Brig. Gen John Bullock Clark, Jr is born	15, 1865 Union forces assault Fort Fisher along outer banks of North Carolina. Lee Jackson Day
16, 1864 Europe is on the brink of war as Prussia threatens Denmark's monarch.	17, 1862 U.S. Gen. Smith leads expedition down the Tennessee River to capture Fort Henry.	18, 1864 Conf. Gov extends conscription to include 17 yr olds	19, 1807 CSA Gen. Robert E. Lee is born.	20, 1862 Demoralized Confederates retreat south after losing at Mills Springs, Ky	21, 1824 CSA Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson is born.	22, 1864 Disgraced U.S. Gen. Rosecrans is appointed to command of Missouri Dept.
23, 1863 Famous "Mud March": ends in total failure for Union forces in Virginia.	24, 1862 U.S. Gen. Halleck declares martial law in St. Louis.	25, 1863 U.S. Gen. Burnside is fired by Lincoln because of Fredericksburg debacle.	26, 1861 Louisiana votes 113-117 to secede from Union.	27, 1862 President Lincoln issues War Order #1 ordering all forces to advance.	28, 1825 CSA Ge. George Pickett is born	29, 1861 Kansas is admitted to the Union as the 34th state.
30, 1861 President Elect Lincoln visits stepmother Sarah Bush before leaving for Washington.	31, 1865 Gen. Robert E. Lee is appointed General in Chief of all Confederate Armies.					



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



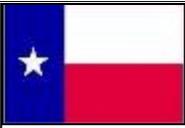
From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>

January 1, 1863: On this day, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, The *Bayou City* and the *Neptune*. He also gathered infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island. The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. The Union ship *Harriet Land* sank the *Neptune*, but the *Bayou City's* crew seized the Federal Vessel. Union commander William B. Renshaw's flagship, the *Westfield*, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow it up rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring confederate surrender demands, while their infantry comrades in town surrendered. Magruder had retaken Galveston with a moderate loss. Although the port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war, only a week elapsed before it was again blockaded.

January 8, 1864: On this day, seventeen-year-old David Dodd was hanged. The Texas native was captured as he tried to cross Federal lines near Little rock, with notes in Morse code hidden in his shoe. After a military court found him guilty, he confessed that he had been sent to gather information about Union troops. Dodd may have been the youngest person hanged as a spy in the Civil War.

January 8, 1865: On this day, about 160 Confederates and 325 state militiamen lost a battle against the Kickapoo Indians about twenty miles southwest of present San Angelo. A month earlier a scouting party had discovered an abandoned Indian camp and, assuming the group was hostile, dispatched forces to pursue them. A militia force under Capt. S. S. Totten and state Confederate troops under Capt. Henry Fossett set out, but the two forces lacked a unified command and full communication. When the troops and militiamen finally rendezvoused near the timbered encampment of the Kickapoos along Dove Creek, the forces concocted a hasty battle plan. The militia waded the creek to launch a frontal attack from the north, while Confederate troops circled southwestward to capture the Indians' horses and prevent a retreat. A well-armed Indian fighting force, possibly several hundred strong, easily defended their higher, heavily-wooded position as the militiamen slogged through the creek. The Confederate force was splintered into three groups caught in a heavy crossfire. Three days later the battered Texans retreated eastward, while the embittered Kickapoos, once peaceful, escaped to the Mexican border. Thus began a violent period of border rains on settlers along the Rio Grande.

January 11, 1863: On this day, the remnants of the Fourth Brigade of Walker's Texas Division were captured intact at Arkansas Post. The division, organized in Arkansas in October 1862, was the only division in Confederate service composed throughout its existence of troops from a single state. It took its name from Major Gen. Henry Eustace McCulloch, on January 1, 1863. During its existence it was commonly called the "Greyhound Division," or "Walker's Greyhounds," in tribute to its special capability to make long, forced marches from one threatened point to another in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Initially, the division was made up of four brigades. The Fourth Brigade, under the command of Col. James Deshler, was detached from the division shortly after its organization and sent to Arkansas Post. Deshler was captured there, then exchanged and promoted to brigadier general in July 1863. He was killed during the battle of Chickamauga later that year.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY



From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>

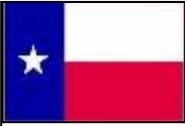
January 11, 1863: On this day, the USS *Hatteras* was sunk by the CSS *Alabama*. The *Hatteras*, a converted merchant ship formerly named the *St. Mary*, was commissioned in October 1861 and first saw duty in the South Atlantic. After assignment to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, she was raiding along the Confederate coast when she was sunk by Confederate captain Raphael Semmes. She lies sixty feet of water twenty miles south of Galveston. The federal government has been able to preserve the wreck for scientific and historical research.

January 12, 1861: On this day, Unionist editor John W. Barrett published the Marshall *Harrison Flag* for the last time. Barrett moved to Texas from Indiana in 1838. He bought the *Star State Patriot* in 1848 and in 1856 renamed it the *Harrison Flag*. The *Flag* supported Sam Houston, the American (Know-Nothing) party, and the Constitutional Union party of 1860. Robert W. Loughery, owner and editor of the Marshall *Texas Republican* and an ardent secessionist, classed Barrett and the *Flag* as oppositionist and submissionist during the secession crisis. In editorial after editorial during November and December 1860, Barrett opposed secession; he declared on December 18, 1860, that breaking up the United States would be “the most momentous political decision that has ever demanded the attention of mankind.” The same winter, ill and confined to his room, he suspended publication of the *Flag* with the issue of January 12, 1861. Five days later, Loughery called off their long political feud and wrote of Barrett: “He has been sick nine months with little chance of improvement. . . . He has a large family depending on him, with children to educate. He needs every dollar coming to him. Those owing him should not be insensible to his condition.” Barrett died of tuberculosis on May 12, 1862.

January 14, 1865: On this day, during the final months of the Civil War, Governor Pendleton Murrah urged Texans to put aside personal ambitions and make sacrifices in defense of their liberty. Murrah, a native of either Alabama or South Carolina, had moved to Texas in 1850. After serving in the state legislature, Murrah was elected governor of Texas in 1863. As governor, he became involved in a series of controversies over control of the state's manpower and economy with Gen. John B. Magruder, the Confederate military commander of the Texas district, and his superior, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In spite of these quarrels, Murrah supported Kirby Smith in his determination to carry on the war in the face of military reversals. Even after Lee's surrender, Murrah continued to urge resistance. When it was obvious that Union forces would occupy the state, he vacated his office, leaving Lieutenant Governor Fletcher Stockdale in charge, and joined other Confederate leaders fleeing to Mexico. The long trip was too much for Murrah, who suffered from tuberculosis. He was confined to bed upon reaching Monterrey and died on August 4, 1865

January 15, 1867: On this day, Bayland Orphans' Home for Boys, a county home for dependent and delinquent boys, was organized in Houston by Texas Confederate veterans. The institution was first located at Bayland on the west side of Galveston Bay near Morgan's Point. The nonsectarian home, planned to care for and educate up to 250 orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, opened in August 1867. Henry F. Gillette was superintendent from 1867 to 1882, and Col. Ashbel Smith served as staff doctor. In 1887, when Houston-Galveston packet travel ceased and Bayland became inaccessible, a decision was made to move the home to Houston. Mrs. Kezia Payne DePelchin, later connected with the DePelchin Faith Home, was elected matron in 1888. The institution moved a number of times around the Harris County area over the years, with its final location near Webster. The orphanage ceased to function strictly as the Bayland Orphans' Home after World War II. Boys attended public school at Webster, and efforts were made to place children in foster homes.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JANUARY

From the Texas State Historical Association— <https://texasdaybyday.com/#feedCarousel>

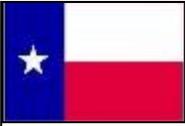


January 23, 1863: On this day in 1863, Confederate soldiers hanged Martin Hart in Fort Smith, Arkansas. This attorney from Hunt County had served in the Texas legislature, where he spoke out against secession. After secession, he resigned his government post and organized the Greenville Guards, pledging the company's services "in defense of Texas" against invasion. Under color of a Confederate commission, however, he spied against the Confederacy. In Arkansas he led a series of rear-guard actions against Confederate forces, and is alleged to have murdered at least two prominent secessionists. He was captured on January 18, 1863, by Confederate forces.

January 29, 1861: On this day in 1861, the Secession Convention of the state of Texas voted overwhelmingly to secede from the United States. South Carolina had seceded in December 1860. The election of Republican Abraham Lincoln precipitated the fall of the Southern dominoes. Fearful of Northern encroachment on traditional freedoms, and acutely aware of the South's economic dependence upon slavery, the Southern states voted one by one to withdraw from the Union. A Texas referendum to settle the legality of the move was held on February 23, 1861. The results for the state as a whole were 46,153 for secession and 14,747 against. The stage was set for Texans to fight and lose a bloody civil war.

January 30, 1862: On this day in 1862, Maine native Leonard Pierce arrived in Matamoros, Mexico, to take up his post as United States consul. As the Civil War raged to the north, Matamoros became a center of Confederate commerce. Texans shipped cotton from the unblockaded port, while Unionist refugees fleeing Texas collected in the town. Pierce's principal responsibilities were the care of refugees from Confederate territory and the military enlistment of Union sympathizers. During his service he relocated about 700 refugees and sent about 300 men to enlist in the Union army. These men served in the First and Second Texas Cavalry regiments, which were eventually merged into the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry. After the war Pierce settled in Brownsville, Texas, where he died in 1872.

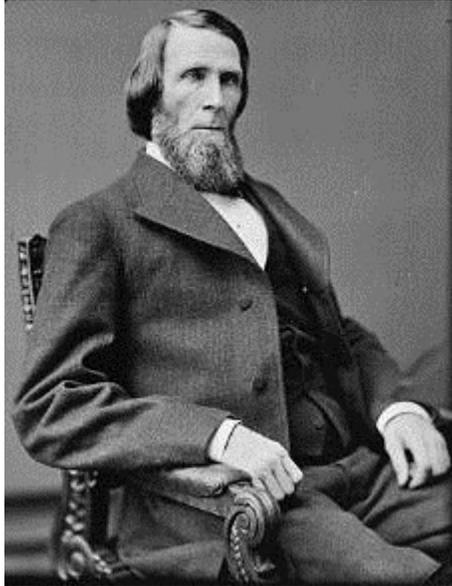




CSA GENERALS FROM TEXAS

SAMUEL BELL MAXEY

[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/SAMUEL_B._MAXEY](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_B._Maxey)



Samuel Bell Maxey (March 30, 1825 – August 16, 1895) was an American soldier, lawyer, and politician from Paris, Texas. He was a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War and later represented Texas in the U.S. Senate.

Early Life Samuel was born in Tomkinsville, Kentucky on March 30, 1825. His parents were Rice and Lucy (Bell) Maxey. His father was a lawyer, and in 1834 he moved the family to Albany, Kentucky to take a position as the County Clerk for Clinton County, Kentucky. In 1842 young Maxey got an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Although he consistently ranked near the bottom of his class, Maxey did graduate in 1846 and was commissioned a Brevet second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 7th Infantry Regiment, which was engaged in the Mexican-American War. Maxey joined the regiment in

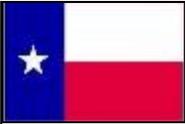
Monterrey, Mexico. Maxey was cited for gallantry and brevetted first lieutenant for his actions in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras in the summer of 1847. He also participated in the battles of Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He received a brevet promotion and was placed in command of a police company in Mexico City.

In June 1848 Maxey was transferred to Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, and the following year he resigned from the army. He returned to Albany, with his father Rice Maxey and they began a joint practice when Samuel was admitted to the Bar in 1851. He married Marilda Cass Denton on June 19, 1853. Then in October 1857 father and son moved their families to a small farm they purchased just south of Paris, Texas. They resumed a joint law practice here as well.

CIVIL WAR Samuel was elected the district attorney for Lamar County, Texas in 1858 and was a delegate to the state's Secession Convention in 1861. That same year he was elected to the state Senate, but never served, preferring military duty. His father, Rice Maxey, was elected to replace him. Samuel had been given authority by the Confederate government in September to raise a regiment as its colonel.

In December, Colonel Maxey led his 1,120-man Ninth Texas Regiment from Bonham, Texas to join General Johnston at Memphis, Tennessee. However he was soon separated from his regiment and set to building bridges near Chattanooga, Tennessee. On March 7, 1862 Maxey was promoted to brigadier general to rank from May 4. The regiment was badly mauled at the Battle of Shiloh, but he was not present. In fact he saw very little action during this period. He did see action at the Siege of Port Hudson in 1863.

In December 1863, General Maxey was assigned as commander of the Indian Territory. His early success in conducting raids and capturing supplies prevented a Union Army invasion of Texas. He was assigned to duty as a major general by General Edmund Kirby Smith, but this appointment was never approved for this rank by Confederate President Jefferson Davis nor confirmed by the Confederate Senate. In 1865 he was ordered to Houston, Texas, to take command of a Division. He turned over command of the Indian Territory



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Maxey's new command was plagued by desertions and his inability to get supplies and equipment. Frustrated and discouraged, he was allowed to resign on May 22, 1865. He returned home to Paris, and formally surrendered in July to Union major General Edward Canby (E.R.S. Canby). Although nominally a prisoner of war, he remained at home on parole.

LATER POLITICAL CAREER

As a senior officer of the Confederacy, Maxey was not eligible to hold political office or even practice law. In October 1865 he began his appeal for a presidential pardon. He was finally successful when President Andrew Johnson pardoned him on July 20, 1867, after a personal appeal from Maxey's former West Point classmate Ulysses S. Grant. He resumed the practice of law in Paris.

In 1872 he ran for the U.S. Congress, but lost in the Democratic Party Primary to William P. McLean. In 1873, Governor Edmund J. Davis offered Maxey an appointment to the Texas District Court, but he declined due to prior involvement as a lawyer with cases before the court.

In January 1875, the Texas Legislature elected him to the United States Senate where he served two terms, from March 4, 1875, until March 4, 1887. He improved postal and rail service in Texas and argued against increased tariffs. He took little interest in larger national or party affairs. The legislature named the more dynamic John H. Reagan to replace him.

Maxey returned to the practice of law in Paris, this time with his wife's nephew Benjamin Denton and Henry William Lightfoot. The latter of the two later married Maxey's adopted daughter Dora Maxey. When his nephew, Sam Bell Maxey Long, joined the firm in 1892 he finally retired. He died on August 16, 1895 at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone for treatment of an intestinal problem. Samuel and Marilda are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Paris. The townhouse that he built there in 1867 is now a state historical site on South Church Street and is open to visitors.



TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE
BY DON MAJORS
PG 1 OF 2



Gentlemen,

"For this cause I was born, and for this cause I have come into the world." - Jesus (John 18:37)

"For this cause" is a statement of certainty and conviction. It is obvious that Jesus knew who He was, and what the purpose of His life was. He also knew why He would die. He spoke of it in John 12:27, when He said, "for this cause I came to this hour." His entire life was encapsulated in that one powerful phrase, 'for this cause.'

In the 1950's, a young actor by the name of James Dean, became famous in a movie called, **"Rebel Without A Cause."** It was a story centered around delinquent youth.

I love the story of David (I Samuel 17). In verse one, the Scripture says that the Philistines gathered their armies together to battle, and Saul and the men of Israel were gathered together. The big guy a/k/a "Giant Goliath" stood out in the field and talked trash. "I defy the armies of Israel this day." In verse 24, it tells us that all the men of Israel when they saw the big guy, they were dreadfully afraid.

A Jewish teenager by the name of David came by to give his big brothers something to eat. When David saw what was going on, he said, "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" David said to Saul, "Let no man's heart fail because of him; your servant will go and fight with this Philistine." Then this young man said something powerful when he said to his brothers and their fellow Israeli soldiers, **"Is there not a cause?"**

What a sad title for a 1950 movie, **"Rebel Without A Cause."**

What is more important, a vision or a cause?

It is essential for us to have a vision. It is important for us to be people of vision, but a cause is much more powerful. We talk about visions, destiny and dreams, but it is on the foundation of a cause that vision is birthed. Proverbs 29:18 says, that without it the people perish. A vision is much more powerful when it serves a cause. When we are committed to a cause, we don't have to make up a vision, because that cause is the foundation out of which the vision flows.



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



A vision is essential, but the Cause is powerful. A vision is something you possess, but a cause is something that possesses you. You would not die for a vision, but you would die for a cause. Jesus did. He willingly gave His life for the Cause. His disciples gave their life for the Cause as well. Christians down through the history of the Church have given their lives, and are being martyred more today than ever before. The Cause burns within them.

If I was a movie producer, I would dream up a story line of going back into the past. One was popular several years back like "Back To the Future." Hollywood likes to come up with these movies where people go back into the past and they became great heroes.

Have you ever had that dream? I have too. I'd get on the time machine of 2016 and I would travel back to 1860 or 1861, and I'd find a way to meet up with President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee. I would tell them how to correct things that happened to their Southern Army, and what to do different. If we could only go back, we could help them correct many things, and perhaps today we would still be the **Confederate States of America!!** But, I can't do that. You can't do that. We can't go back. Boy, would I ever like to go back just for a day and have a great conversation with those Southern Heroes. I cannot do it. Neither can you.

Time has moved on. I wish I could move back the clock, but I can't. I cannot relive my yesterdays. I will never be eighteen again, and I cannot borrow on tomorrow, because I may not be given another birthday by our Sovereign God. "Now" is upon me. "Now" is upon you. We know that **A.D. 2017** is upon us.

As a believer in Jesus Christ, I have a Cause. As a son of the South, and a son of Confederate Veterans, I have a cause. I will stand and defend both of these Causes with my life. We cannot fight the cause of 1861, but we can fight and defend the Southern Cause that faces us all in 2017. We have a new year. We have a new opportunity. Let us be "Rebels With A Cause," not "Rebels Without A Cause." Fight the good fight of faith.

Eternally Southern,

Rev. M. Don Majors, Pastor

Texas Division Chaplain & ATM Chaplain

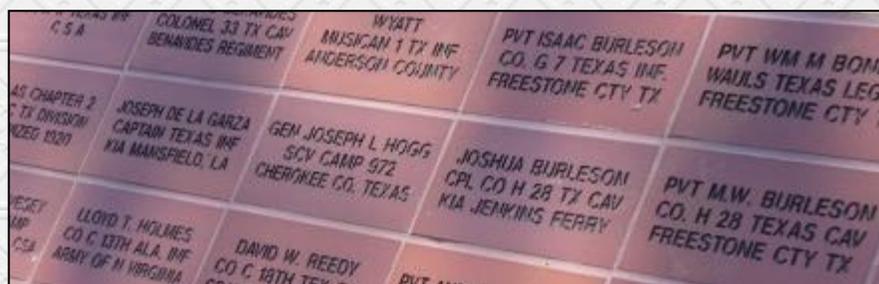




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. It is open for visitors 365 days per year. The sidewalks are lined with pavers that are engraved with information about brave men who fought for the Confederacy. 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: danieldyer497@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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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)