



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 14, ISSUE 4

APRIL 2022

COMMANDER DYER'S DISPATCH



Compatriots,

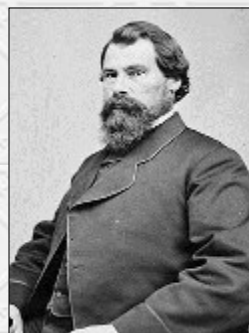
Sorry I couldn't make the April Reagan Camp meeting. This leg injury has taken longer than expected to heal. I truly appreciate Richard Thornton taking over in my absence and a big thank you to Ed for doing the program. Speaking of programs, Andrew Harris was to do the May program but due to a conflict in his schedule he will not be able to. I will get back with him about a future date. I will be doing a program this summer. I would like to encourage camp

members to do a program sometime this year. It's really not hard to do, just find a subject you would be interested in during the War against Northern Aggression.

I had planned to transplant some of the bulbs from the John H. Reagan home site to the Confederate Plaza but that will have to be later this month or early next month. If anyone has any idea's on future activities, programs or anything that promotes our Confederate Veterans, please let me know.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the May meeting.

Dan



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

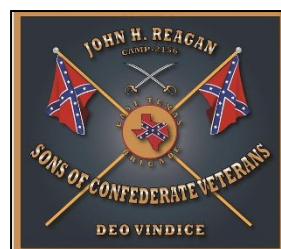
U. S. Rep. from Texas

District Judge

Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad

Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the
Texas State Historical Association

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Thursday of Each Month
06:30 PM

With a meal served
at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the
corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the
Anderson County Courthouse Annex.

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org
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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

| | |
|--|------|
| Commander's Dispatch | 1 |
| Calendar of Events | 2 |
| March Meeting Pics | 3 |
| March Historical Program Sibley's Brigade by Ed Heitmann | 4-16 |
| Remembering Your Ancestor | 17 |
| Robert E. Lee | 18 |
| Calendar for March | |
| Tx Civil War History for March | 19 |
| Confederate Plaza Info | 20 |
| Reagan Camp Contacts | 21 |

The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. If you would be willing to donate, please contact Dan Dyer at danieldyer497@yahoo.com



The beautiful painting above is "The Soldiers Tribute" by Don Troiani.

"The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee, and their leader will undoubtedly rank, without exception, as the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth." Theodore Roosevelt

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas
- The United States of America

Officers for 2022

Commander - Dan Dyer

1st Lt. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

Sgt at Arms - Doug Smith

Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence

Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Thursday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room

May 26, 2022 - May Meeting

June 3-5, 2022 - Texas Division Reunion

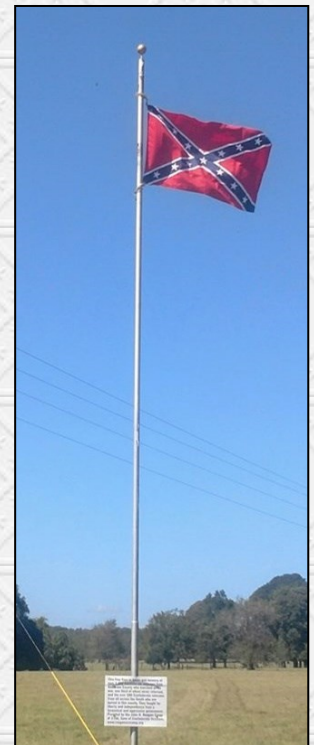
June 23, 2022 - June Meeting

July 19-21, 2022 - National Reunion in Georgia

July 28, 2022 - 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.reaganscvcamp.org



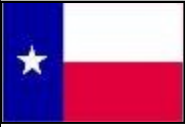
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



APRIL REAGAN CAMP SCV MEETING PICS

APRIL 28, 2022

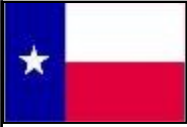


The April meeting for the John H. Reagan Camp SCV was held on April 28, 2022 at the Commercial Bank of Texas. This is a busy time of year, and there were several compatriots who were unable to attend due to conflicting schedules. But those who were in attendance enjoyed a good meeting together. Our next meeting will be held on May 26th at the Commercial Bank of Texas at 6:30 p.m. Hope to see you there.

Ed Heitmann was scheduled to present the conclusion of last month's program on Sibley's Brigade, but there were several who had missed his program last month (and several others who missed this month), so he did what he called a "recap" on last month's program. His program was much more than a "recap" though as you can see from the following pages. He was nice enough to allow me to print his notes in the newsletter for those of us who were not able to attend the meeting.

We really appreciate Ed for the program and for the notes.



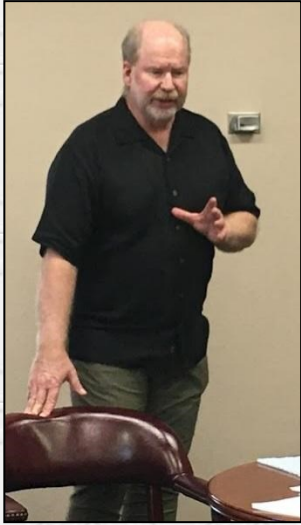


APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde



My preparations for a 2nd Presentation on Sibley's brigade has taken me on a journey through many primary / first-person accounts, written by the Texans who were a part of this 1,900 mile march from San Antonio to the heights of the Sangre de Cristo mountains and back again .. through many perils and events that are too numerous to be contained in this newsletter review.

These brave Texans marched far further than any other Confederate army .. faced far more severe physical hardship than any brigade to their east .. always fighting with sometimes inferior weaponry .. all while on the brink of starvation.

It was suggested to me by Richard Thornton, that since there were to be several known absences from our April 28th-2022 meeting, that I postpone discussing my complete 2nd Sibley Presentation until the June meeting.

In lieu of giving my complete whiz-bang informational journey through early 1862 New Mexico and the continuing struggles of Sibley's men, I provided a

short overview of the timeline between the Battle of Valverde (February 21st) through the three-day battle at Glorieta (Apache Canyon / Pigeon's Ranch – March 26 – 28th-1862).

I will provide a written narrative of these details after the June 23rd meeting. In addition, it is my intention to discuss the remainder of the New Mexico Campaign .. ending with the welcomed arrival of the starved and ragged veterans of New Mexico back in San Antonio in July, 1862.

The following transcript [below] contains just a few of many quotations from some of Sibley's Texican soldiers, which I printed as a handout for April's meeting.

Before getting to the quotes from April's meeting, I would like to include the introduction [in his memoir] made by W. J. Joyce of Palestine, as he wrote about his experiences with the men of the 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles (2nd Texas Cavalry):

"I was a station preacher in Palestine, Texas, when volunteers were called for to defend the rights of the South against the aggressions of the North, and I volunteered. I could not afford to hide behind my profession, when the county called for defenders.

"A company was made up by Capt. Pete Hardeman from four counties: Nacogdoches, Houston, Cherokee, and Anderson. Nearly all of them were very young men

"We marched to San Antonio, and in May, 1861, were received into state service. A few days afterwards, being attached to a regiment, we were mustered into the service of the Confederate States and became Company A, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles. Colonel John S. Ford ("Old Rip") commanding; John R. Baylor, Lieutenant Colonel; and Edwin Waller, Major.

"But little time elapsed before it was reported that several hundred Federals, with a large train, were making their way to the coast to be shipped north. They fell as easy prey to us at Adam's Hill, fifteen miles west of San Antonio. These were among the first prisoners of the war.

"After this the regiment was divided, and part was assigned to duty on the lower Rio Grande under Colonel Ford, and the balance were sent to Fort Bliss, El Paso [Franklin], to take charge of a large amount of military stores left at that point by the force we had just captured.

- continued on the next page -



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

"We began our long march to El Paso, but had not proceeded more than one hundred miles when the news met us that a large detachment of Federals from Fort Fillmore, some distance above El Paso, were preparing to come down and take charge of the stores left there. Colonel Baylor at once selected about 130 of the best mounted men, and pushed on to beat the Federals to the grub."

*"The Federal commander at Fort Fillmore had no idea of our coming so soon and made no haste to secure the supplies at Fort Bliss, and so delayed. **"*

"I, having a good horse, was in this detail. I shall never forget that forced march of five hundred miles. Grass and water were scarce. Our horses got weak; our provisions gave out. We were forced to walk and lead our horses. I know I lead mine one hundred miles. I never got so hungry in my life ..."

** This is an important distinction between the secrecy employed by Baylor's command, that resulted in many initial successes in New Mexico / Arizona Territory ... versus the "Seventy-Six Trombone" foretelling of Sibley's arrival into El Paso and points north, six months later, which resulted in much less success and far greater difficulties for the second group of Texans.

A Few Quotes from Sibley's Texans

These Quotes are in Chronological Order ... generally

We knew we had to contend against the flower of the Federal army, well drilled, well equipped, well clothed and well fed. We were on half-rations of bread and beef and in rags [and shoeless in the snow].

As it was .. we had won the fight but lost the train .. which was a great disaster to us .. and was one of the principal causes of our having to abandon the country.

Philip Fulcrod – 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers (MV)

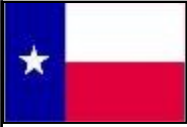
The causes that led to the failure of our expedition to New Mexico were many, diversified and numerous. In the first place, the recruitment was one that required great secrecy and dispatch, for the reason that the object was to appear there and capture those forts and take those arms before the enemy found out our intentions.

Of course it stood to reason that if the enemy found out our intention, they would throw reinforcements in there to oppose us

But our side seemed to act as if they thought our enemies had neither courage or discretion, for the papers were full of flaming posters for months before we started, detailing particularly what our object was and our destination.

The consequence was, when after months of delay we did appear in New Mexico, we found an army twice as large as ours. THIS MAY BE SET DOWN AS CAUSE No. 1 [as to why the campaign failed to succeed].

- Continued on next page -



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

We were ordered to rendezvous at San Antonio. By reference to the map of Texas we found that those troops who left Fort Worth, when they got to San Antonio, were further from El Paso than when they left home, and yet had traveled two-thirds of the necessary distance to take them to El Paso

They seemed to forget that one-half of the brigade had to come nearly as far as El Paso to get to San Antonio and they seemed to forget, too, that the brigade was composed of Texans inbred from their earliest boyhood to hardships, used to camping out and who would of thought nothing of taking their blankets, arms and provisions, and making the trip to El Paso THIS MAY BE SET DOWN AS CAUSE No. 2.

The first of August, 1861, found us encamped on the Salado [Creek - northeast of San Antonio]. Here we were put to drilling and kept in idleness through August, September, October and part of November, all the while the Confederacy was needing our services. This was under the plea of procuring transportation, but I have a distinct recollection that we had to come back [from New Mexico] without transportation, so we might as well have started without it .. and when winter had set in and it had become perfectly plain to all sensible men that our horses and teams could not make a trip of that sort on grass in mid-winter .. we were ordered to take up the line of march for El Paso. THIS MAY BE SET DOWN AS CAUSE No. 3.

.... The consequence was to arrive in front of Fort Craig on the 15th of February 1862 with no horses fit for service and our teams scarcely able to travel.

General Sibley, who was placed in command of the expedition, was an old Union army officer and we heard that he had the reputation in that army of being a brave and gallant officer, but no matter what he might have been in the old army, when he came to us he was the very last man on earth who ought to have been placed in command of that expedition.

General Sibley had formed too intimate an acquaintance with "John Barley Corn" [whiskey] and much of his time spent in organizing and starting his expedition was taken up in communion with that very potent individual.

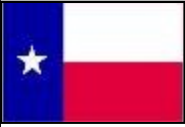
It is true we fought some desperate battles, won every fight, and killed many of the enemy, but we never reaped the fruits of a single victory and for this somebody is heavy to blame .. and it could not be the men for they responded nobly to every call upon them and never failed to do what they were ordered.

Our arms consisted mostly of double-barrel shotguns. They were not considered as army guns, but the truth is, just place plenty of courage behind a double-barrel shotgun and it will whip any one on earth.

There is one peculiar feature about the battle [about this brigade] that had not occurred during this war, and that is the Confederate side is represented by and composed alone of Texans.

Colonel Green took command Green knew nothing about military science, but he knew how to fight and win battles.

- Continued on the next page -



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

When Colonel Green saw the enemy weaken his center [late that afternoon at Valverde], he sent orders along the entire line to charge. When he gave the order in the center he instructed the men to fall at the flash of the enemy's cannon and after the shot passed over, to rise and go on.

When in about forty yards of the enemy lines, the shotguns opened, and the fire of the enemy's lines seemed to melt away. The boys did not stop to re-load but drew their pistols and pressed right on over the cannon, where a terrific hand-to-hand struggle took place

..... when our men started on the charge, their falling at the flash of the enemy's cannon deceived the enemy, as they thought they were mowing us down by the hundreds at every discharge when in truth and in fact they were shooting over us

The boys all say now [after the fighting at Valverde] that they have no desire to become officers.

For nine long hours we fought for that fort against four times our numbers, and now, when we have their army routed and panic stricken, we only to march in and take possession. To construct the real meaning of the [Yankee] request [for a flag of truce], it was this: "Now, Mr. Confederate, while it is true you have battered down our walls, routed our forces, and have nothing to do but to take possession of our fort and army, but please don't do it now, but wait until we can reorganize our demoralized army, obtain same reinforcements and put ourselves again on a war footing."

This is what it meant, but the truth is that white flag was sent up to propose terms of surrender of the fort and army, but when they [Colonel Canby] found their request for a truce so readily granted they did not make their real purpose know.

[As observed by Davidson .. when Colonel Green ordered a halt and agreed to a flag of truce .. but Colonel Scurry insisted upon a pursuit of the routed Federal army into the late evening]

He [a Yankee soldier] then told us that it was our "bird guns" that had won the flight.

Suff Clapp, lying upon the ground [undiscovered in the dark having been] shot through both thighs ... waited until he learned from our conversation [as] we attended to all the other wounded, did he ever call us for aid. This is the kind of heroism that composed this brigade. Suff Clapp was a hero.

When the battle ceased, hundreds of their wounded were floundering in the river and would of drowned without assistance. Our boys went to their assistance and brought them out of the river and when they were taken to the bank, they were wet, cold and freezing, and our weary boys built big fires along the bank to keep them warm. These are the facts that the Federal troops who fought us there will swear to.

- as published in the Overton Sharp-Shooter, 8th March 1888

William Lott Davidson (23) - Private Co. A - becoming Quartermaster Sergeant, 5th Regiment Texas MV ... 23 years old in 1861 - as written twenty-six years later (1884)



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

As we were marching along with some glee at the prospect of getting a square drink of water [after doing without water for more than 24 hours] .. of which the cottonwood trees near at hand gave promise, we spied some tents in the timber on the east bank of the [Rio Grande] river [at Val Verde].

If there was anything we wanted worse than a brush with the enemy it was water.

The fact was, if one of us coughed you could see dust fly.

Before we could seize the coveted prize the bluecoats began to show up thick as fleas in a Mexican jacal.

The "Yanks" seemed to be going through some rapid evolutions, while an officer on a white horse was evolving worse than anybody else.

[As it were] .. I was doing some fancy dodging about that time, when I wasn't sticking to the ground flat as a flounder.

They turned every gun on us and how they did hustle us out of there. I was behind a big boulder about 30 feet above the level, and a cannon ball from a 24-pounder knocked enough rock off it to [surface] about four miles of road, and grit and dust enough to fill [it] in.

I passed a little mountain howitzer, about the size of a pocket derringer, that was deserted and upside down, the horse dead beside it. If I would have had any use for it, I would of carried it away [in my pocket], but time pressed.

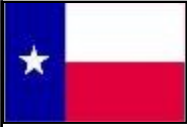
... about this time [as the battle ended] we saw a troop of cavalry coming down on us in a gallop, which we supposed were Yankees, and we determined to run a bluff on them. We wheeled a cannon to bear on them and seizing a blasting brand from the fire ... I held it over the touch hole and shouted "Halt.!" Every horse set down on his tail as promptly as if he had been trained in Barnum's big show, and every voice shouted, "We are friends."

**We heeded not their great reknown,
We charged 'em with a yell,
We turned their tactics upside down,
And gave the regulars hell.**

W. P. Laughter (21) - Private – Co. D, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles - Lavaca County, Texas

The enemy were making a bayonet charge, but found a bayonet was not worth a cent against a double-barrel shotgun. "Now give them hell, boys" and immediately the men rose [from behind their protective sand berm] and turned loose their shotguns.

Unnamed Private - Sibley's Brigade



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

I think we lost upwards of 1,000 horses and the question was where could we get more to supply their places Colonel Scurry and his men were thrown upon the sacrificial alter and they turned their horses over to the brigade and to my surprise, there was not a dissenting voice against it, and I must say that is one of the most generous, noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing acts I have ever known men to do, giving their horses to their comrades of other regiments. Such courtesy is known in no military history in the world.

[The 4th Regiment was dismounted [for the remainder of the campaign] and their horses turned over to the balance of the brigade. Their horses were to have been paid for but never were, the Confederacy died owing for them]

I thought it rather unwise to leave so strong a place as Fort Craig in our rear, but I suppose it could not be avoided ... [our] the greatest mistake that was made was in not sending a force to Albuquerque as soon as Valverde was won and not to have delayed a day.

We lost much time after the battle which was suicidal to our success. We might have saved the great quantity of quartermaster commissary stores that were at that place and would have had sufficient supplies to have passed the command through the winter, but we lost them and our rations were scant.

There was a pool of grease three to four feet deep [from the fire] just in front of their commissary building when we got to Albuquerque.

Philip Fulcrod

Once the fighting had subsided [in Apache Canyon] .. a "Mr. Yank" Lieutenant captured two of our men and asked the Texans if they thought there was a lot of geese to be killed with those kind of guns [shotguns].

He took one of the guns and struck it across a rock to break off the stock [holding the shotgun by the barrel] ... the gun went off and killed him dead [quote is slightly mended for better clarity].

[After the Battle of Glorieta] ... we beat two armies, one double our size and another four times our number, 1000 miles from home, not a wagon or dust of flour, not a pound of meat, and yet our men minister to their [Federal] sick and wounded and collected their dead as if nothing was the matter

... In the night a severe snow storm arose and snow fell to the depth of a foot and several of our wounded froze to death [that night].

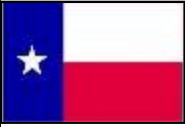
William Lott Davidson

Most of the Rebels in Santa Fe agreed on their hatred of New Mexico ... "This country is verry [sic] disagreeable. I do not see [what] the inhabitants have ever done to live here so long. If the Lord will spare me to get out of this country I will never come [back] ... I am completely disgusted with church bells and Mexicans generally .."

[On the retreat through the mountains west of Fort Craig .. the spectacle of Mexican civilians riding in the relative comfort of wagons and buggies while many of the soldiers struggled along on foot infuriated many of the men (several Mexican families loyal to the Confederates are retreating with the Texans)]

.... "My health is very bad, yet I am compelled to walk while mean Mexican women ride".

William Randolph Howell (20) - Private – Co. C, 5th Regiment Texas MV - Grimes County, Texas



APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

BY ED HEITMANN



Sibley's Brigade - Continuing the Story in the Mountains Beyond Valverde

[On the retreat through the mountains] We headed southwest across a vast plain [between the mountains], the way picked by our pilot [Captain Bethel Coopwood]. Four or five miles from where we left the salt creek canyon, three Antelopes started up from the grass and ran at full speed up the line of the command to get past to [then] strike further west.

A hundred guns were discharged at them [Antelope] and they were all killed. One got ahead of the column but was shot down just when about to make his escape.

.... A bear was killed near here by some of the men, that would weigh 400 lbs.

Some talk of spiking the artillery and leaving it. Scurry undertakes to take them through and will not consent to leave them behind us ... the only trophies we have been able to keep of our victories. With his command he expects to take them through a wild, broken, mountainous country for 90 miles where never wheel ran before.

B. Peticolas (22) – Private Co C “Victoria Volunteers” 4th Regiment Texas MV

To be continued at our June 2022 meeting

Valuation of horse \$3000; equipments \$1500

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: *1 horse left for fatigue Nov 30 61. 1 killed Feb 21 62*
1 turned over Feb 27 1862.

The 4th Regiment Texas Cavalry was organized about October, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was also known as the 1st Regiment, Sibley's Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers, and as the 4th Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers.

Book mark: _____

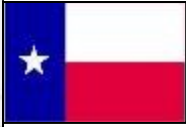
R. H. Fish

(642) Copyist.

Here is the enlarged portion of Albert B. Peticolas' Muster Record that shows the chronology of the "horse issues" suffered by the men in the 4th Texas ... to be included in the newsletter.

It reads:

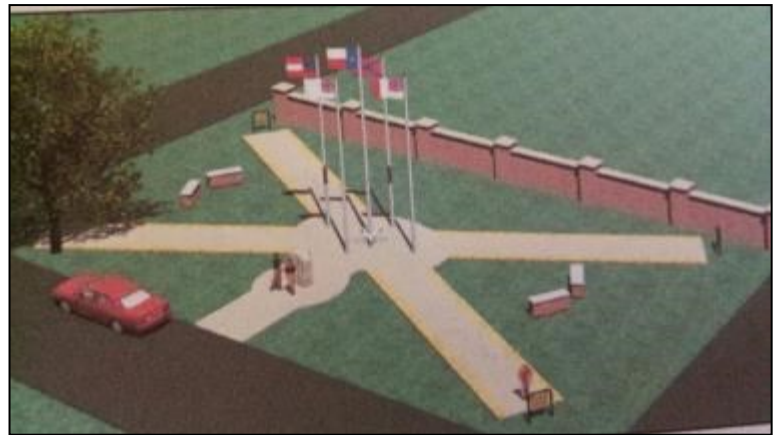
" I horse left for fatigue Nov. 30 '61. 1 killed Feb. 21 '62 [Valverde, Battle of]. 1 turned over [to the brigade] Feb. 27 1862. "



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



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



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

Above are some pictures of some of the pavers in the plaza. If you would like to purchase a paver for your ancestor, you can pick what you want to have inscribed on it. These pictures will give you some ideas to what you might want on your paver.

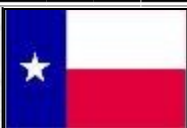


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



APRIL

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1, 1863 Hooker advises war department that he needs 10,000 shovels for assault on Richmond | 2, 1865 Confederates flee Richmond, burning the city before it falls into Union hands. |
| 3, 1865 After years of attempts, Union forces finally occupy Richmond | 4, 1862 From Ft. Monroe, Federal troops begin movement towards Richmond. | 5, 1862 Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, suspends city government of Nashville | 6, 1862 U.S. Grant caught by surprise attack at Shiloh along Tennessee River | 7, 1862 Union bury thousands of dead at Shiloh—some 300 per trench | 8, 1864 Grant issues famous order to Meade: “Wherever Lee goes, you will also | 9, 1865 One year after that order, Lee surrenders his army at Appomattox |
| 10, 1863 President Lincoln reviews Hooker’s army near Falmouth, Va. | 11, 1861 Confederate officials visit Fort Sumter and demand to its surrender | 12, 1861 Confederates open fire on Ft. Sumter and demand its surrender | 13, 1861 After 34 hours of shelling, Ft. Sumter is surrendered to Confederates | 14, 1865 Lincoln spends the evening at Ford’s Theatre on Good Friday | 15, 1865 Lincoln dies at 7:22 am | 16, 1862 Lincoln signs a bill ending slavery in District of Columbia |
| 17, 1861 Virginia votes narrowly to secede from Union | 18, 1861 R.E. Lee is offered command of Union Army and declines the offer | 19, 1865 Washington draped in black for Lincoln’s funeral | 20, 1861 Lee resigns from U.S. Army after Lincoln offers him command | 21, 1861 Stonewall Jackson attends church with VMI cadets then leaves Lexington, never to return alive | 22, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train travels through Pennsylvania | 23, 1865 John Wilkes Booth is cornered in Virginia |
| 24, 1863 Confederate Congress imposes 10 percent tax on all agricultural products | 25, 1865 President Davis arrives in Charlotte, NC, hoping to resume war efforts | 26, 1865 Johnston surrenders to Sherman at Durham Station, NC | 27, 1822 U.S. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is born | 28, 1865 USS Sultana explodes at Memphis, TN, killing more than 1,200 | 29, 1865 Lincoln’s funeral train reaches Cleveland, OH, where 50,000 pay respects | 30, 1864 President Davis’ son falls to his death while playing on a balcony at the Confederate White House |



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN APRIL



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

April 8th, 1964: On this day, Confederate forces under Richard Taylor defeated a much larger Union force at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Union general Nathaniel Banks had gathered an army of some 17,000 Federal troops to advance up the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, hoping to cut off the flow of supplies from Texas and to capture large quantities of cotton. General Taylor, commanding a Confederate force of Texas and Louisiana units, attacked the long, 12,000-man Union column three miles south of Mansfield with an army of 8,800 men. Taylor's force killed or wounded 700 Union soldiers, captured 1,500, and took 20 Union cannons and 200 wagons. About 1,000 Confederates were killed or wounded. It was one of the most humiliating Union defeats of the war. The following day Taylor's army was repulsed when it attacked the Union army at Pleasant Hill. Nevertheless, stung by his defeat on the 8th and convinced that Taylor's army was much larger than it was, Banks gave the order to retire on the night of April 9.

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

April 20th, 1928: On this day, Felix Huston Robertson died in Waco. Robertson, the only Texas-born general officer to serve the Confederacy, was born in 1839 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. His father, Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, also fought in the Civil War, and was for a time commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. Felix Robertson was appointed brigadier general in 1864. He was a harsh disciplinarian whose savage punishments and Indian-like features earned him the sobriquet "Comanche Robertson." The most controversial incident of his military tenure occurred in Saltville, Virginia. There, on October 3, 1964, troops under Robertson's command killed well over 100 wounded, mostly black survivors of a Union attack. Though Robertson was never charged with any crime, one of his subordinate officers was hanged for murder. After the war, Robertson returned to Texas, where he became an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans and served as the commander of the Texas Division in 1911. At the time of his death he was the last surviving general of the Confederacy.

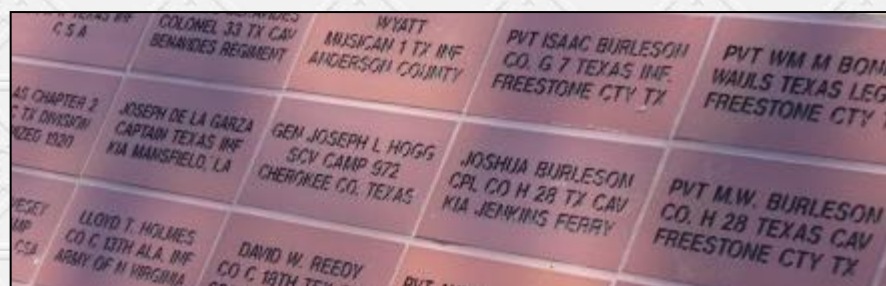
April 25th, 1861: On this day, 500 Federal troops stranded at the port of Saluria in Calhoun County were forced to surrender to Confederate colonel Earl Van Dorn. Saluria, at the eastern end of Matagorda Island, was founded in the 1840s and was a thriving port and ranching center in the 1850s. With the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



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact 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.



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

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

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

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

THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

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

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 4th Thursday Each
Month - 06:30 PM
Meal served at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the
corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the
Anderson County Courthouse
Annex.