



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 14, ISSUE 7

JULY 2022

COMMANDER DYER'S DISPATCH



Compatriots,

The heat and the drought continue here in Anderson County, I trust everyone is staying out of the heat.

Last night was the July meeting of the John H. Reagan Camp. Small crowd but we had some really good food as always. Thanks to all that brought food and dessert. The camp enjoyed the program last night that was presented by Reagan Camp member Andrew Perry. Andrew always brings to light little known facts about the War of Northern Aggression.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans just finished the National Reunion in Cartersville, Georgia. I haven't heard for sure but I would think the attendance was down due to the price of gasoline. I haven't heard of any earth shaking changes to our

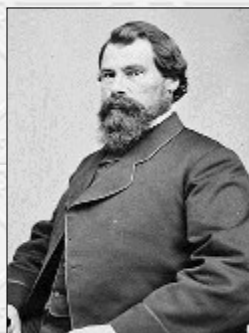
organization since the reunion has ended. If I hear of any I will let you know at the August meeting.

Usually July and August are quite months for any activity for all the camps in the Southern states. I haven't heard of anything going on in East Texas from any camps in the 7th and 8th Brigade.

Former Reagan Camp Commander, Marc Robinson, was involved in an automobile accident on his way to the July meeting. His car was totaled, and he was taken to the hospital. He reported that he is home now and is going to be ok. Please keep him in your prayers.

Let me remind everyone that if you have not sent in your yearly dues please do asap so Adjutant Thornton can get them processed and sent in. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Until next month, Deo Vindice.

Dan Dyer
Reagan Camp
Commander



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

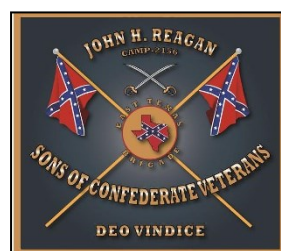
U. S. Rep. from Texas

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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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 danielder497@yahoo.com

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Former Camp Commander Marc Robinson
- 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

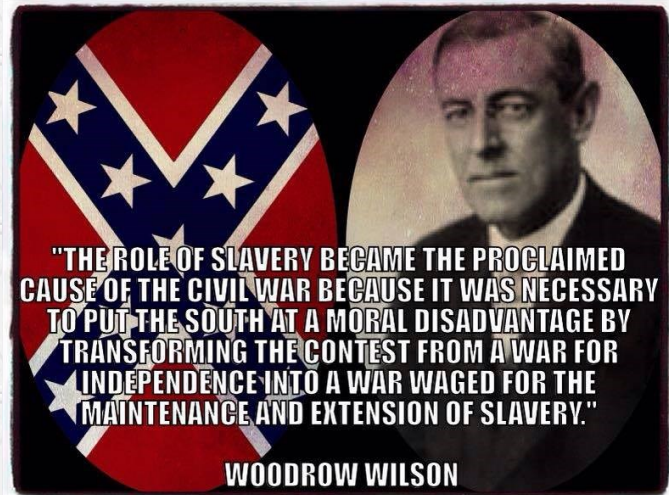
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

August 25, 2022 - August Meeting

September 22, 2022 - September Meeting

October 27, 2022 - October Meeting



Times have certainly changed. Politicians have gotten to where they say what people want to hear instead of saying what is true. Here's a quote from a former president of the United States that, although true, would draw heated criticism in today's world.

Officers for 2022

Commander - Dan Dyer

1st Lt. - David Franklin

Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton

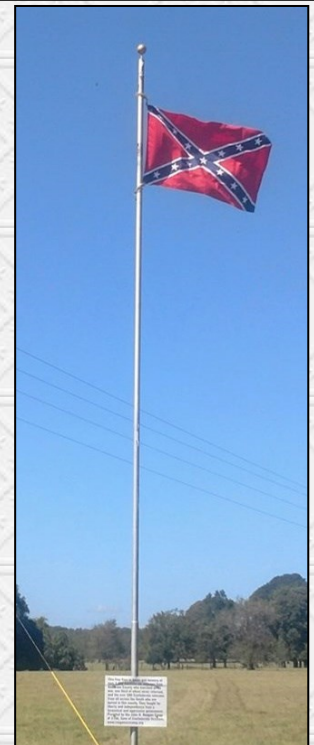
Sgt at Arms - Doug Smith

Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence

Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

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-



JULY REAGAN CAMP SCV MEETING PICS

The John H. Reagan Camp's meeting for the month of July was held on July 28th in the Commercial Bank of Texas Banquet Room. The meeting had a lower attendance then we normally have.

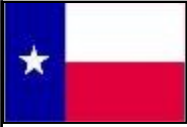
We had a great meal for those who attended. Richard Thornton brought sweet tea and a pork loin that had been cooked with potatoes and gravy. He also brought a pound cake that his wife prepared. Both dishes were delicious as always. David Franklin brought his "cast iron skillet" cornbread. He cooks as good a pan of cornbread as you will find anywhere. David's daughter, Deborah, made a homemade pear cobbler that was a pleasant surprise. I don't usually care much for pears, but her cobbler was delicious! I'm sure that she could tell, because there wasn't a bite of it left in the dish! Dwight Franklin brought a big pot of pinto beans and ham. We had enough food to feed 20, but there were only nine in attendance this month. One thing about the Reagan Camp meetings, you won't leave hungry. We always have enough food to feed an army!



It was good to have Andrew Petty back with us. Andrew was a regular attender/member for several years before. He moved to the Huntsville area last year after receiving a promotion at work.

Andrew presented the historical program with a program that he titled "When Early Was Late". As always, Andrew gave an entertaining and interesting program. We really appreciate him for making the trip to Palestine and presenting us the program.

Andrew has allowed us to print his notes for those who were not able to attend the meeting. You can read about it on the following pages.



JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

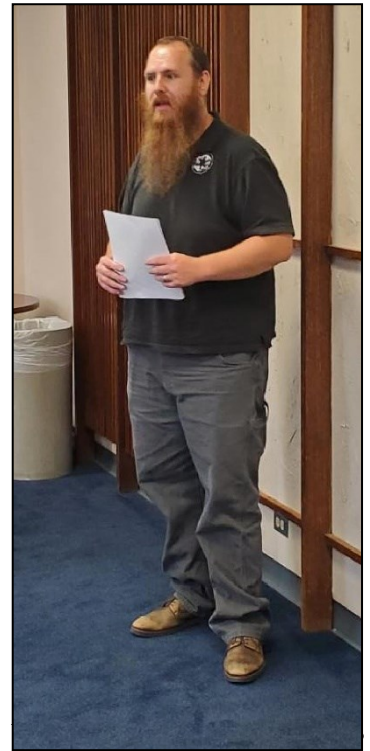
“WHEN EARLY WAS LATE”

BY ANDREW PETTY



By 1864, the tide of the war had turned against the Confederacy, after simultaneous defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the previous summer. However, it was still a year filled with great uncertainty; with Union victory hardly assured and President Lincoln facing re-election in November- a contest even The Great Emancipator himself doubted he could win. There were still many prizes left to be fought for, but perhaps none were richer than the capital itself- Washington D.C., a valuable bargaining chip should the city fall into the clutches of the Confederacy.

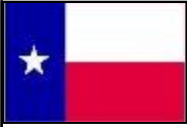
In July 1864, Jubal Early attempted to capitalize upon the opportunity. If his forces could seize Washington, it would wreak havoc upon the future course of events. Capturing the seat of government would provide a much needed morale boost to the Southern cause, not to mention the rich bounty contained in the national treasury. Lincoln himself might be taken as a prisoner of war; and even if he himself escaped, the embarrassment of the Confederate flag hoisted above the White House would certainly compromise his chances of a second term as President. At the prospects for a brokered peace agreement would be greatly enhanced. The only thing preventing a hostile takeover was a ragtag army of inexperienced and largely volunteer soldiers, commanded by a disgraced Union general who, after the war, later became a best selling author.



The previous month marked the beginning of a protracted duel between Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant around the city of Petersburg, an important railroad hub and critical supply depot for southern troops. Both sides dug in their heels, leading to a stalemate which lasted the next nine and a half months. With most of Grant's army otherwise engaged, Washington D.C. was left in a perilous position and only lightly defended, despite persistent rumors that Washington D.C. was under threat of an imminent attack. If Early succeeded in the overthrow of the capital, it would also alleviate the pressure on Lee's Army of Virginia further south, allowing the Confederate forces to maintain possession of Petersburg and continue to be resupplied.

On June 17, Early began his march east toward Washington. He first came to Lynchburg, where he took the city without much resistance from Union soldiers under the direction of Major General David Hunter. After amassing 15,000 men, Early next pillaged the city of Martinsburg before proceeding to ransack Harper's Ferry.

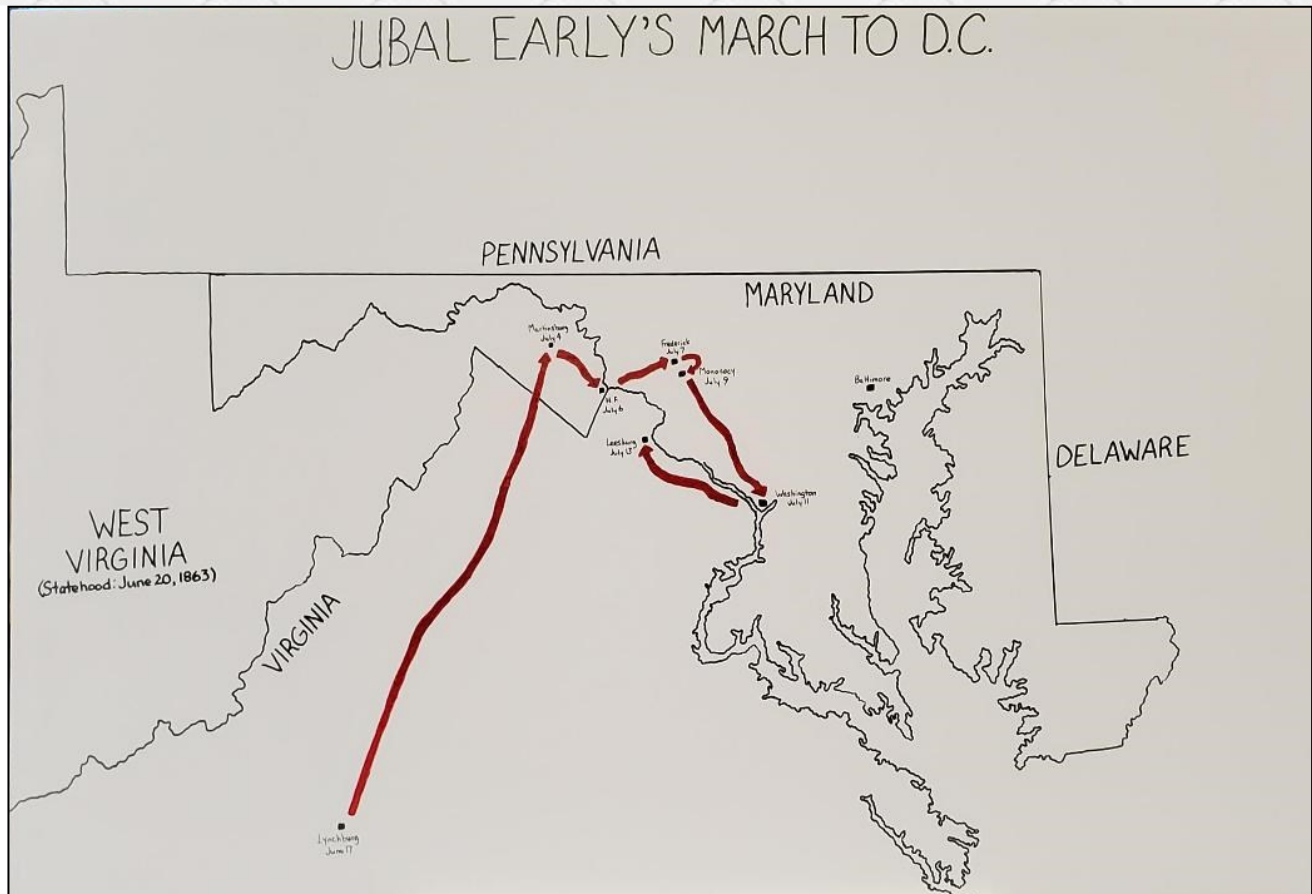
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JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“WHEN EARLY WAS LATE”

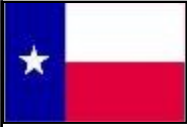
BY ANDREW PETTY



From there, Early steadily advanced toward Frederick, a strategic location containing approximately a million and a half dollars worth of federal facilities, including warehouses, a freight house, and numerous manufacturing shops. When he arrived on July 7, Early levied a \$200,000 ransom and gave the citizens a dire ultimatum- either pay in full or the city would be put to the torch. Borrowing money from local banks, the townspeople were able to raise the bounty and spare the Union cache from a fiery fate.

The news of the Early's raids certainly irked Grant enough to dispatch reinforcements north toward Maryland and West Virginia. However, confusion reigned as to who was actually in charge of deploying them. Grant ordered Major General E. O. C. Ord to send troops in Early's direction, but Army Chief of Staff Henry Halleck insisted on sending Major General Quincy Gillmore or handle the affairs. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton jumped in the conversation, claiming he had authority in the matter and that Major General Alexander McCook should oversee the orders. When yet another general, who was on vacation in New York, offered his services, an infuriated Chief of Staff Halleck exasperatedly replied, "We have five times as many generals here as we want, but are greatly in need of privates. Anyone volunteering in *that* capacity will be thankfully received."

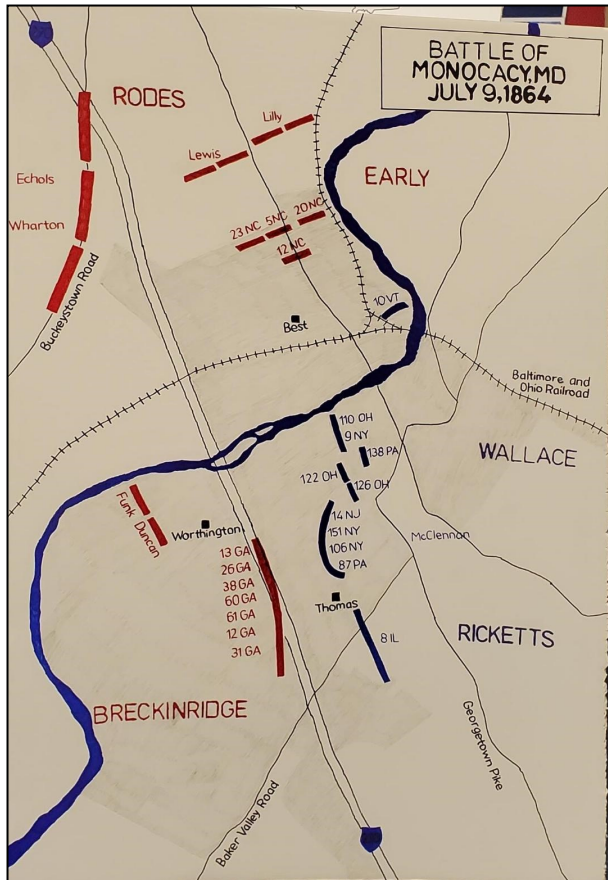
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JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“WHEN EARLY WAS LATE”

BY ANDREW PETTY



Meanwhile, Jubal Early kept progressing toward Washington, D.C. The only Union forces which could contest an otherwise unimpeded passage to the capital city were a contingent of 5,800 men under the leadership of General Lew Wallace. Wallace's career had been tarnished as a result of his tardiness at the Battle of Shiloh, which very nearly cost the Union a critical victory in the early stages of the war. A mixup over the most effective route to take to the battle had led to Wallace and his brigade arriving on the first day just as the sun was setting, with the final engagements just taking place. Despite his better showing at the front the next day, both Grant and Halleck attributed the high number of casualties to Wallace's delay; and he would not be given another active command for almost two years.

Yet, Wallace realized in this moment that, if the Union were to have any chance of hindering Early's momentum, he would have to manufacture a roadblock. Without even waiting for official orders, Wallace gathered together 5,800 men, most of them hundred day volunteers who were badly inexperienced- and hurriedly assembled at Monocacy, just south of Frederick. Wallace was unsure whether Washington D.C. or Baltimore was Early's intended target. Therefore, he positioned himself at Monocacy to protect either city from an invasion if need be. Now all

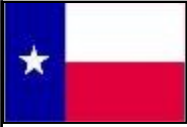
Wallace could do was watch- and wait. It didn't take long for Early's forces to arrive. At 8:00 a.m. on July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy commenced.

Wallace was certainly not optimistic about his chances of victory. His outfit wasn't nearly as battle hardened as the Confederates, and he was outnumbered almost 3-to-1. Though surprised to encounter some resistance, Early figured to quickly defeat the Union and then continue his rapid advance toward Washington. With Early's forces taking up nearly the entire west bank of the Monocacy River and Wallace encamped in a bend to the east, the Confederates hoped to cross the river and outflank the left side of the Union line, comprised of the 8th Illinois Calvary under the command of General James Ricketts.

However, these last minute reinforcements (sent at the behest of Wallace) contained the most seasoned soldiers, and much to Early's dismay, continued to repulse three separate attacks from the Confederate army, forcing them to retreat back across the river to the Worthington Farm. Incensed that he was unable to make any headway in the early stages of the battle, Early decided to launch his entire force at Rockets. By 10:30 a.m., the Confederates finally managed to penetrate across the river again and turn the left flank back toward the Best House near the railroad which runs through Monocacy.

Wallace was slowly losing ground, but continued to hold out as long as he possibly could- each hour he could purchase would give Grant precious time to send extra troops in the defense of Washington.

Continued on the next page



JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

“WHEN EARLY WAS LATE”

BY ANDREW PETTY



Wallace counted down the hours, “Not once, but many times, much as I fancy a miser counts his gold pieces.” One, two, three in the afternoon- Wallace’s men were holding out, burning bridges in hopes of stalling Jubal Early even further. Finally, running low on ammunition and with casualties mounting, Wallace ordered a retreat toward Baltimore, permitting the Confederates to capture the Best House and occupy the battlefield unchallenged.

Still, Wallace had accomplished his objective to the fullest- a skirmish that was supposed to have lasted nary an hour or two had stretched into an all day affair, with Early not prevailing until almost 5:00 that evening.



It was now a race against time to beat Grant to the capital. With Early’s path to the city now completely unobstructed, his troops covered the 35 mile trip to Washington under a blistering summer sun in a day and a half, arriving at Ft. Stevens on the outskirts of Washington D.C. at around noon on July 11.

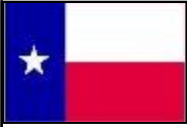
While Early wanted to immediately assault the fortifications, his men were fatigued from the arduous march the day before, so much so that Early’s force had dwindled by a third, to around 10,000 men. Recognizing they were in no shape to fight, the general acquiesced and decided to wait until the next morning to launch an offensive, giving his weary army time to rest and regroup.

Still, there was some action taking place- and one very noteworthy spectator decided to not so casually observe the goings-on. Emerging from the Soldiers’ Home, none other than President Lincoln himself opted for a front row seat- and so became the first (and only) sitting President to come under enemy fire. Getting a little too overeager, Lincoln leaned over the parapet to gain a better vantage point. He was immediately greeted with sharpshooter bullets flying directly over his head. Future Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes chastised the President for putting himself in harm’s way, telling him, “Get down you damn fool, before you get shot!” However, Lincoln continued to be dismissive of the danger until General Horacio Wright threatened to order a team of soldiers to forcefully remove Lincoln from the parapet. Letting caution prevail, Lincoln reluctantly agreed to watch the remainder of the battle from a safer (and much farther back) position.

As dawn broke on the morning of July 12, Early began his preparations to enter into the heart of D.C. As he awoke, he peered out over the opposing army and noticed that the defenders of the city were not wearing the bright blue uniforms of newly enlisted soldiers; but rather the faded, tattered, well-worn blue of combat veterans. Their numbers had also seemed to have multiplied overnight. When Early saw the Greek cross of the VI Corps flying from the fortifications, he knew his fears had been confirmed- Grant’s reinforcements, totaling 10,000 troops, had arrived on the scene. Now at a numerical disadvantage of 2-to-1 himself, Early wisely retreated across the Potomac to Leesburg, Virginia, rueing the fact that he had come so agonizingly close to having Washington D.C. in his clutches only to be denied at the eleventh hour.

Though Monocacy was in name a Confederate triumph- in fact, the only Confederate victory on northern soil- the consequences of being delayed cost Early dearly. Though lamenting the lost opportunity, Early quipped to one of his majors afterward, “We didn’t take Washington but we scared Abe Lincoln like hell!”

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JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM

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Historians have rightly heralded it as “The Battle that Saved Washington”, and perhaps Lincoln’s political career. So too, the battle proved redemptive for Wallace, and Grant himself commended the general for his bravery, stating, “General Wallace contributed on this occasion by the defeat of the troops under him, a greater benefit to the cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of an equal force to render by means of a victory.” Grant would also vindicate Wallace for the fallout of Shiloh in a letter many years later. (Note: two members of the 10th Vermont Infantry Regiment would receive Medals of Honor.). Wallace himself would later write the novel *Ben-Hur*, one of the most seminal works of nineteenth century American literature.

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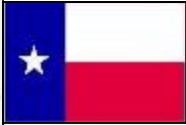
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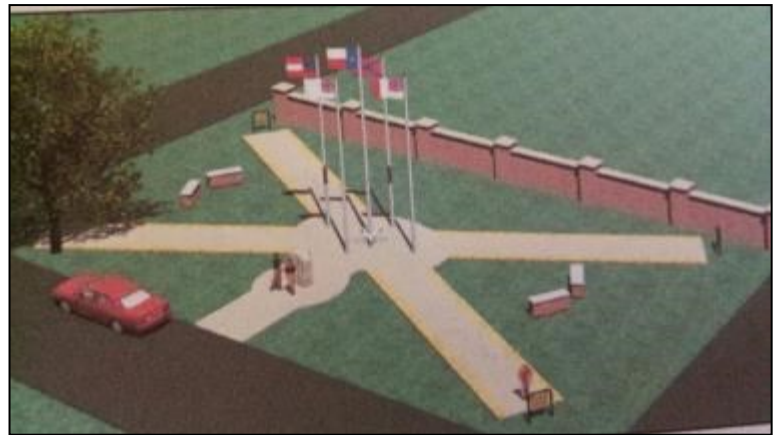




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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.

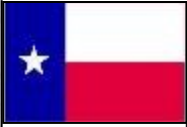


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JULY 2022



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				.	1 July, 1855 - to wife Any one can insist, but the wise alone know how to desist.	2 July - to Fitzhugh You know the interest I take in your prosperity & advancement, which cannot be assured without earnest attention to your business on your
3 July—to wounded Union soldier at Gettysburg. My son, I hope you will soon be	4 July, 1863— on Gettysburg - It is all my fault, I thought my men were invincible	5 July 1864— to Mildred I want to see you all very much. I think of you, long for you, pray for you. It is all I can do. Think sometimes of your devoted father.	6 undated - to Jeff Davis I have no complaints to make of any one but myself	7 July, 1863 - to wife I have heard with great grief Fitzhugh has been captured. We must bear this additional affliction with fortitude & resignation.	8 July, 1849 - to wife. It is so difficult to regulate your conduct. Man's nature is so selfish, so weak, every feeling & every passion urging him to folly, excess & sin.	9 undated - Practice self-denial and self control, as well as the strictest economy in all financial matters.
10 undated - to Rooney Let us all so live that we may be united in that world where there is no more separation, & where sorrow & pain never come. .	11 undated - Above all, [the teacher] must be uniform, consistent, firm & kind in his conduct & teach more by acts than by ends.	12 July, 1863 - to wife. We must expect to endure every injury our enemies can inflict upon us. Their conduct is not dictated by kindness or love. But I do not think we should follow their	13 July, 1863 - to Jeff Davis No one is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire.	14 July, 1863 - to Jeff Davis The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, & in many instances, proper.	15 July 1863 - to wife We must implore the forgiveness of God for our sins, & the continuance of His blessings. There is nothing by His almighty power that can sustain us.	16 undated - to Carter My pay seems to decrease as my children increase.
17 July, 1867 - If it is true as taught by history, that greatness rests upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the fountain & support of virtue	18 July, 1862 - to Jeff Davis The whole division takes tone from its commander	19 undated - The teacher should be the example to the pupil.	20 undated - Should the pupils be trained in obedience, reverence & truthfulness, & be convinced they are noble the main object will have	21 July, 1861 - to wife All my thoughts & strength are given to the cause to which my life, be it long or short, will be devoted.	22 undated - [The teacher] should aim at the highest attainable proficiency & not at pleasing mediocrity.	23 undated - [The teacher] must study the character & disposition of his pupils & adapt his course of discipline to their peculiarities.
24 undated - We have no printed rules. We have buy one rule here [Washington College] & it is that every student must be a gentleman	25 July, 1869 - to wife May God bless us all & preserve us for the time when we too, must part, the one from the other, which is now close at hand.	26 July, 1863 - to wife How I long & pray that God may pardon my many & long standing sins & once more gather around me you & my children before I go hence & be no more seen.	27 July, 1863 - to Mildred May God bless you my daughter, strew your path with happiness, & finally gather you & all of us to His mansions of bliss in heaven, is my daily & hourly prayer!	28 July, 1862 - to Mildred I cannot see what you are proud of & advise you against all such feelings for you know what is said in that good book about a proud spirit.	29 July, 1863 - You must endeavor to enjoy the pleasure of doing good. That is all that makes life valuable.	30 undated - I do not care for display.
31 undated - Its duties [teaching] require love & comprehensive preparation, it should be regarded as among the most honourable & important						



TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JULY



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

July 2, 1863 On this day in 1863, Hood's Texas Brigade became a major participant in the battle of Gettysburg. The brigade had been organized in 1861 in Richmond, Virginia. It was composed of the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Infantry regiments, the only Texas troops to fight in the Eastern Theater. Col. John Bell Hood had been commander of the Fourth. On July 2, 1863, the brigade led the assault at Devil's Den and Little Round Top, the crucial action of the second day of the battle. A soldier of the First Texas called the assault on Devil's Den "one of the wildest, fiercest struggles of the war." After routing the Union forces at the Devil's Den, however, the brigade was unable to capture Little Round Top. A thirty-five-foot monument to the men of Hood's Texas Brigade stands on the south drive of the Capitol in Austin.

July 22, 1861 On this day in 1861, Confederate General Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. died from wounds received at the first battle of Manassas (or Bull Run). Bee's family had been very active in the government of the Republic of Texas. His father, Barnard Bee Sr., moved the family from South Carolina to Texas in 1836. The elder Bee's offices included secretary of state in the administrations of David G. Burnet and Lirabeau B. Lamar and secretary of war under Sam Houston. Hamilton P. Bee, brother to Barnard Jr., served as secretary for the commission that established the boundary between the Republic of Texas and the United States. Hamilton later fought in the Mexican War and served in the Texas legislature before achieving the rank of Confederate brigadier general during the Civil War. Barnard Bee Jr., a West point graduate and Mexican War veteran, was appointed brigadier general in the Confederate Army and assigned to command a brigade in Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard's Army of Virginia at Manassas Junction. It was there on July 21, 1861, where his soldiers suffered the brunt of the federal attack on the Confederate left wing. In an effort to encourage his men, Bee cried, "Rally behind the Virginians! There stands Jackson like a stonewall!" Bee's colleague Thomas Jonathan Jackson was forever known as "Stonewall."

July 24, 1861 On this day, Lt. Col. John Robert Baylor led 300 men of the Confederate Second Texas Mounted Rifles in an assault on Union forces under Maj. Isaac Lynde at Fort Fillmore, Arizona. Baylor was under orders to occupy a chain of forts protecting the overland route between Fort Clark and Fort Bliss. He entered the nearby town of Mesilla that night. The next morning Lynde ordered an artillery attack on Mesilla, but after three of his men were killed and six wounded, he withdrew. Learning that Baylor had requested artillery from Ft Bliss, Lynde abandoned the fort the night of July 26. The next day, Baylor gave chase. The Confederates rode into Lynde's camp in the early afternoon, and Lynde surrendered his force of 492 men. Baylor proclaimed Arizona Territory, C.S.A., and named himself governor. He remained there until the spring of 1862. The victory at Mesilla was one of the Civil War's early and surprising Confederate successes.

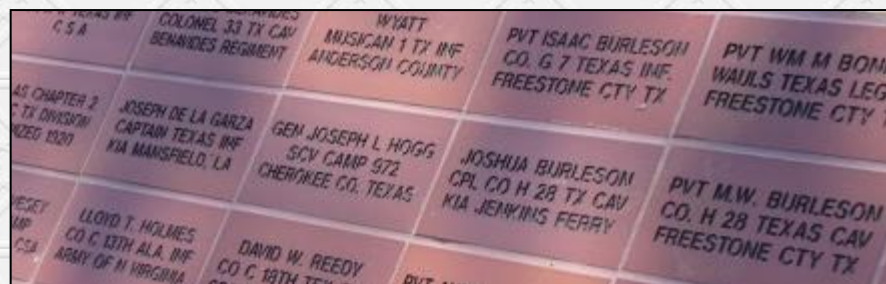
July 30, 1867 On this day, James Webb Throckmorton, first governor of Texas after the Civil War, was removed from office for being an "impediment to Reconstruction" on the grounds that the state of Texas did not support the Fourteenth Amendment, he refused to support it himself. He declined to increase protection for former slaves and to advocate Radical Republican policies. This "Tennessean by birth [and] Texan by Adoption" was a physician and politician who had a long and distinguished record of service to the state, the United States, and the Confederacy. He died at McKinney on April 21, 1894.



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.