



## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

## THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

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APRIL 2016

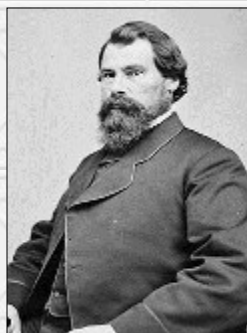
## COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots, I am most appreciative for Martin Lawrence, Marc Robinson, Gary Williams, and Dan Dyer for helping me mow John H. Reagan's home place. Thankfully, Martin preceded us the day before on March 25 by cutting the knee high grass with his tractor. Then on Saturday, the 26<sup>th</sup>, Dan brought his lawnmower while Marc and I ran the push mowers and Gary raked to spruce up Reagan's old front yard. Being able to help on this historic old land was a thrill for me.

April is Confederate History Month and I encourage each of you to proudly fly either one of the National Flags or the Battle Flag. There is a new flag pole soon to be erected in my front yard and the Battle Flag will be hoisted to the top to show that once again, we are having to fight off a tyrannical federal government that wants to

dictate our every right that our fore fathers fought for between 1861 – 1865. History does repeat itself and we are witnessing it right before our eyes today. Religion is under attack, the right to bear and keep arms is under assault and our very right to think and speak of our confederate heritage is eroding every day. But more important, the monuments that we have erected to commemorate the sacrifices of our ancestors is in the crosshairs of those who would deprive us of our history. This we cannot and shall not, allow to succeed.

I continue to be amazed at the quality of our website and monthly newsletter and how professional they look. Thanks Dwight



## 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

for your dedication to the Camp and to the many long hours that you put in to ensuring that our website and newsletter is the, "Best in the State". Thanks are also in order to our Past Commander Marc Robinson who keeps me up to date on those things I need to do as Commander.

- Continued on next page -

## CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month  
06:30 PM

Snacks and drinks served  
at each meeting.

First Christian Church  
113 East Crawford Street  
Palestine, Texas

Turn north on N. Sycamore St. off of Spring St. (Hwy 19, 84, & 287) (across from UP train station) travel three blocks, turn right on Crawford St., go one block Church is on left

Guests are welcome!  
Bring the family.

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## JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP COMMANDER'S DISPATCH CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



Marc is always there for the Camp and I am especially appreciative to his servicing the Plaza and keeping our flags flying there in good order. Thanks also to Frank and others I don't know about who maintain the Plaza.

As I reflect back on my confederate ancestors I thought of a interesting bit of history that I would like to share with my compatriots this month. My great grandfather, John Henry Hayes was born on my birth month and day, October 7, 1851 in Georgia. One hundred years later, on October 7, 1951 I was born! As a young boy, John ran away from home and enlisted in Company G of the 17<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry. There was just one problem! He was only 9 years old. In order to accomplish his goal of to serve his state, John Hayes lied about his age and testified that he had been born on October 7, 1848. This lie he would embrace to the end of his life and on his tombstone at Huffines Cemetery, near McCloud, Texas, that date is etched in stone for all eternity. When I saw the painting of the young boy carrying the confederate battle flag, I immediately thought of how my great grandfather might have looked as he joined the ranks and instead of being a flag, was issued a gun to do his honored duty for the just cause of the South.

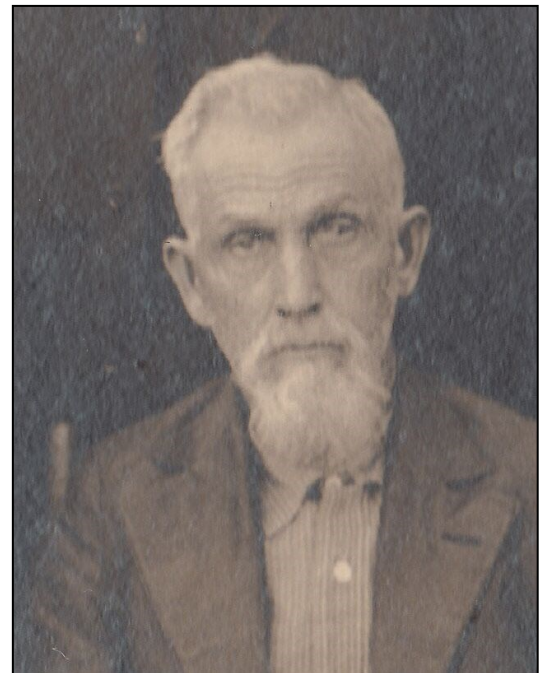


During the year of 1864, John was wounded in battle and after recovering, rejoined the war as a private in Lee's Northern Virginia Army. He had to historic fate to be in attendance at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 when General Lee surrendered his troops. With the war over, John Hayes started the long walk back to Macon, Georgia. Arriving home, his mother was startled to see her son and learn what had become of him. With the death of his father, William Hayes in 1874, John left his mother for the second time and moved to East Texas where he married my great grandmother, Annie Patience Long on March 11, 1880. They raised a large family on a farm in Bivins, Texas

The photograph on the right is the only known photo of John Henry Hayes and was taken in 1919. He enjoyed recalling his war experiences to my mother in the summer of 1928 and especially beamed whenever he mentioned the time he had served with General Lee and of being at Appomattox at the time of the end of the war. My grandfather was never a rich man, just a man who while only a boy, had put his own safety aside, to serve in a just cause. I am extremely proud to be descended from such stock and honor my great grandfather by flying the flag for which he fought! Well done beloved great grandfather!

Stay the course compatriots. Our ancestors deserve that we do our part and preserve our heritage.

By the way, John Hayes never told his family his true date of birth! Deo Vindice!





### Prayer List

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

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**May 7 - Millville Cemetery Ceremony**

**May 17 - May Reagan Camp Meeting**

**June 3-5 - 2016 State SCV Reunion**

**June 21 - June Reagan Camp Meeting**

**July 13-17 - SCV National Reunion** Richardson, Tx  
more info at [scv2016.org](http://scv2016.org)

**July 19 - July Reagan Camp Meeting**

**Aug 16 - August Reagan Camp Meeting**

**Sept 20 - Sept Reagan Camp 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](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

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

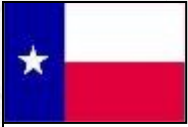
"NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL  
ROBERT E. LEE-





## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP APRIL MEETING



We had 18 in attendance at the April meeting. Everyone had a great time visiting and enjoying a meal together. This month, Stuart Whitaker and Richard Thornton each brought gumbo, and it was wonderful! If you missed this meeting, you missed some of the best gumbo that you could possibly eat. It was really great. Doug Smith brought Blue Bell Ice Cream for everyone, and it really hit the spot.

Guest Speaker, Pat Baughman, had a large selection of Confederate flags, caps, knives and other items for sale at the meeting. To the right is a picture of just part of the items that he had for sale.







## APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM “THE SCOTTISH MIGRATION TO THE SOUTH” BY PAT BAUGHMAN



The guest speaker for the April meeting was Pat Baughman. At right is Pat and his wife who attended the meeting with him. Pat gave a presentation entitled **“The Scottish Migration to the South”**.

As Pat presented his lesson to the Reagan Camp, he told us that the Scots were starving due to socialism. They farmed, but they were just slaves to their clan leaders. The clan



leaders were also sending the slaves to fight wars for people who would compensate the clan leaders with money. After the battle on April 16, 1746, orders were given for the systematic extirpation of all ‘rebels’ who were found concealed in the Scottish Highlands. All houses where they could find shelter were to be burnt and all cattle driven off. What ended up happening was that you had clan set against clan, church against church, community against community, and country against country. After this, they banned people from carrying weapons, wearing tartans and Highland dress or even play bagpipes. Whole communities were pillaged and sent into the hills for no crime other than an inability to speak English. It is no wonder that they were willing to leave their homeland to go to America.

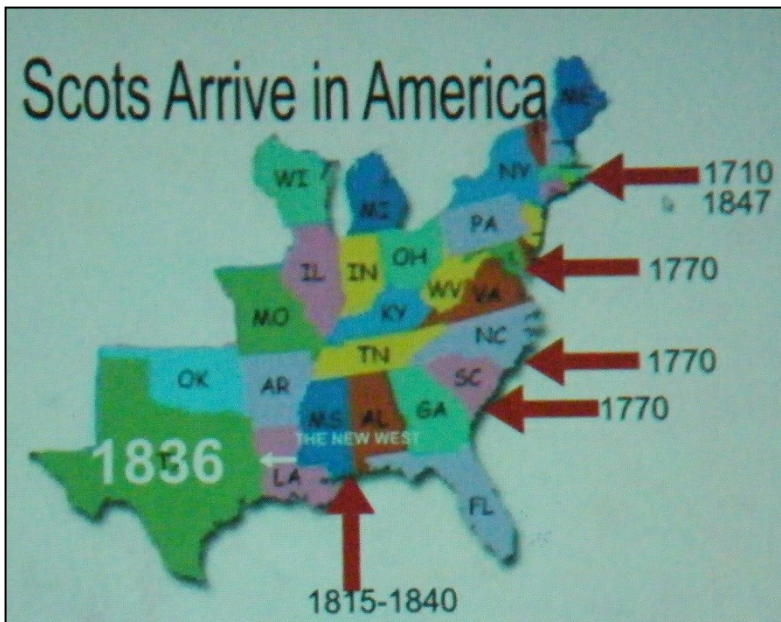


Diagram above shows the various dates that Scots arrived in America. (The picture above was taken from the powerpoint presentation of Pat Baughman)

Have you ever wondered why there are so many Scots in Canada? When the Revolutionary War was fought in the United States, about 1/2 of the Scottish immigrants fought on each side. After Great Britain was defeated by the 13 colonies, those Scots that fought for Great Britain were chased to Canada by those who were loyal to the 13 colonies. Those Scots who were left in America scattered and went to different states for different reasons. They made their impact each place they settled. In the state of Texas, Scots made a huge impact as can be seen by the 116 counties in Texas that were named after them.

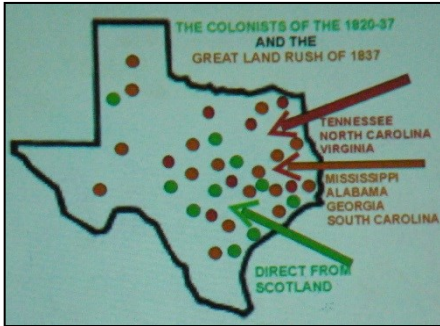




## APRIL HISTORICAL PROGRAM

### “THE SCOTTISH MIGRATION TO THE SOUTH”

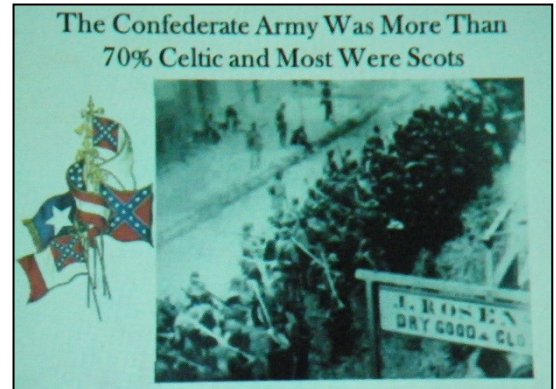
**BY PAT BAUGHMAN (PG 2)**



There were many Scots who were very influential in Texas. One Scottish family that few know about is the King family which owned the world famous “King Ranch” in southern Texas. The King Ranch is one of the largest ranches in the world.

John McGregor was another Scotsman who lived in Texas. He joined the volunteer rebel army as an artilleryman when the Texas Revolution began. He went on to give his life for his country in the battle of the Alamo.

Pat told us that the photo at right is a copy of an actual photo of Robert E. Lee’s army. He said that the Confederate Army was more than 70 percent Celtic & that most were Scots.



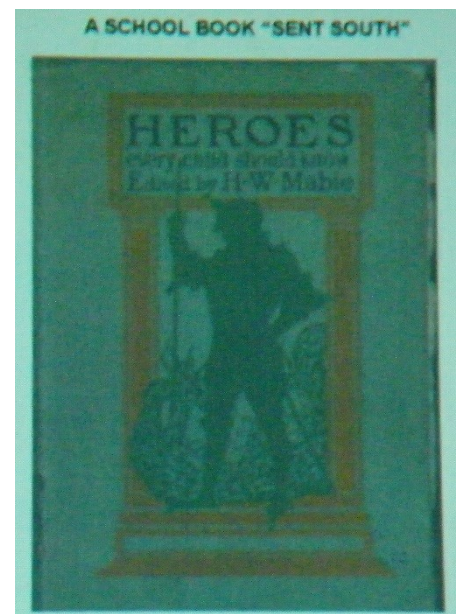
- Most of the leaders who battled for Texas’ independence were of Scottish ancestry, i.e., Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, James Bowie, David Crockett, Peter J. Bailey, Henry P. Brewster, J.A. Brooks, David Burnet, Mathew Caldwell, Capt. Ewen Cameron, S.P. Carson, Robert Cochran.
- Famous early Texas names of Scottish origin: Bigfoot Wallace, John B. Denton, Cecil Lyon, Burke Burnett, John Simpson Chisum (Chisholm), Albert S. Johnston, Stephen Crosby, Capt. R.A. Gillespie, Anthony Lucas, William C. Crane.

To the left is a picture of a slide that Pat presented during his presentation which names some of the Scottish men who are famous in Texas history.

Below is a picture of the book “Heroes Every Child Should Know”.

He said the book was used in the late 1800s and early 1900s. It was sent down to the southern states (from New York) and taught to children in our school system. It is political propaganda. The only color picture in the book is one of Abraham Lincoln, and the book has all sorts of untruths about him. Some of the untruthful quotes about Lincoln state that “He never cheated, never lied, never took an unfair advantage of anyone.” All anyone has to do is study history, and they will quickly see that these statements are far from the truth.

We appreciate Pat for his lesson and for coming to our meeting.







## “THANK YOU” TO THOSE WHO CLEANED THE JOHN H. REAGAN HOME SIGHT ON MARCH 26



The Reagan Camp had a work day on March 26th to clean up the John H. Reagan Home sight. Pictured above are: (left to right) Commander Charles Steen, Adjutant Dan Dyer, 1st Lieutenant Gary Williams, & 2nd Lt. Cmdr 8th Texas Brigade Marc Robinson.

These men mowed, weed eaten, raked, picked up trash, & took their Saturday to ensure that the historical marker and Reagan home sight would look nice for visitors.



Not pictured above, but pictured at left is John H. Reagan Camp 2nd Lieutenant Martin Lawrence. Martin took his tractor and shredder to the John H. Reagan Home sight and mowed all the high weeds and grass. Without Martin and his tractor, it would have been much more difficult to clean up the lot and make it look nice. The home sight is several acres, and he was able to use his tractor to mow weeds and tall grass that were much too high for a lawn mower.

We appreciate these men for all they do for the Reagan Camp and the SCV. They are dedicated, dependable, and are doing things that would surely make their ancestors proud!



## Echoes of Glory: Local Civil War Soldier Re-Discovered after 150 Years

*Contributed by Reagan Camp Historian Andrew Harris*



On the hot, humid afternoon of July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1863, at about 4:00 pm, just south of the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the men of Hood's Texas Brigade stepped off a rise of high ground known as Warfield Ridge and into the valley below. The Texans were among the lead elements in a series of coordinated attacks that were planned this day to crush the Union Army of the Potomac in a decisive engagement on northern soil, which Confederate General Robert E. Lee hoped would break the will of the Yankee war effort and bring the long, bloody war to a resounding end. The Rebel soldiers' objective here, on the southern end of the battlefield, was the vulnerable left flank of the Union Army, which was in the process of anchoring a defensive position among an outcropping of large boulders known as "Devil's Den" and a rocky point of high elevation called "Little Round Top".

Among the ranks of the Texas Brigade that day was a young officer from Palestine, Texas, named Benjamin A. Campbell. Campbell was serving as 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant in Company "G" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Texas Infantry regiment. The 1<sup>st</sup> Texas was one of only three



regiments from the Lone Star State that participated in the eastern theater of the war, as part of Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Campbell's Company "G", known as the "Reagan Guards", and also Company "H", the "Texas Guards", were both composed primarily of men from Anderson County. By the time they reached Gettysburg, these hometown boys from Texas had already secured their reputation as perhaps the finest fighting unit in Lee's Army. The 1<sup>st</sup> Texas regiment's battle honors included a staggering 82.3 percent casualty rate – the highest of any unit in the American Civil War - which they suffered during a determined charge through the stalks of a bloody cornfield at the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), in September 1862.

Lt. Ben Campbell's service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Texas Infantry, along with those of numerous other faceless names, have long been enshrined in historical texts; but as is so often the case, no surviving visual record of these soldiers has ever been found, or perhaps has never existed. So it was with Campbell, until very recently. In December 2015, a stunningly rare photograph of Campbell (pictured here) turned up, in a most unexpected place. A Moorpark, California resident listed the original photograph for sale on the popular auction website, eBay. The starting bid: a dizzying \$45,000.

That price may seem outrageous, but in an "Antiques Roadshow"/"American Pickers" age where rare historical items are known to fetch incredible prices, the Ben Campbell photograph has a number of very valuable elements going for it. First of all, it is a near pristine example of an "ambrotype"; a one-of-a-kind image made on the surface of a glass plate, using the wet-plate process that dates to the dawn of photographic technology. It is also a relatively large-format, "half-plate" image, measuring approximately 5 x 6 inches in size, which makes it much more fragile and less likely to have survived the rigors of time. The second notable element is obviously the subject of the photo itself.

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## Echoes of Glory: Local Civil War Soldier Re-Discovered after 150 Years

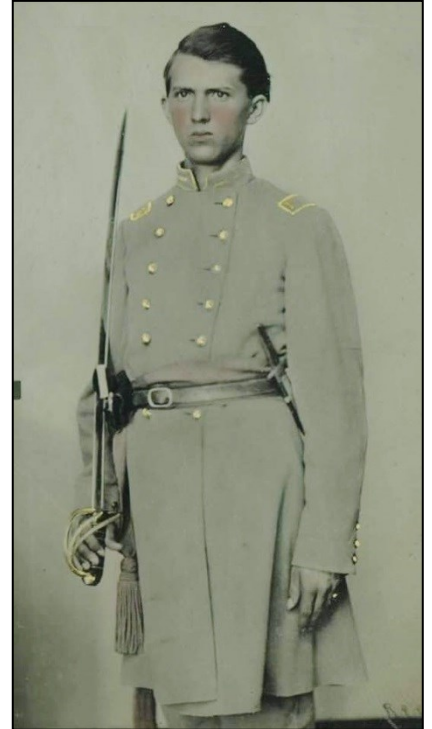
*Contributed by Reagan Camp Historian Andrew Harris*



Original photographs of Civil War soldiers in uniform are very collectible antiques, with images of Confederate soldiers being multiple times rarer than those of Union soldiers. In either case, extra details, such as the type and number of weapons a soldier displays, make for a more desirable and valuable photograph. Here we see the young Lieutenant posed for the camera in a newly issued Confederate-gray uniform, standing at attention and holding his sword alongside a holstered Colt revolver, with a sheathed bowie knife tucked into the opposite side of his belt – all the trappings of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century warrior.

The vast majority of surviving photographs of Civil War soldiers are, sadly, unidentified. Identified images with known history are exceptionally unique and an artifact connected with the legacy of a man like Benjamin Campbell, a member of the renowned 1<sup>st</sup> Texas Infantry, is seldom found even among the finest historical antique collections. In this instance, the identification comes from a period pencil inscription, written inside the back of the tattered case that houses the photographic plate; it reads, "*Likeness of B.A. Campbell taken in Richmond, Virginia 1861 and presented to his wife Eppie Campbell.*"

Indeed, the 1<sup>st</sup> Texas regiment assembled at the Confederate capitol of Richmond, Virginia, in August 1861; presumably when Lt. Campbell had this picture made and sent home to his wife, Eppolina ("Eppie") Michaeux Campbell.



The couple had married just a year prior, on May 23, 1860, in Palestine.

The location where the picture was taken also hints at another unique element that makes this photograph even more extraordinary. While many will notice the clarity and quality of the image due to the skill and artistry of the photographer, the casual observer will overlook the tiny signature in the lower right corner, which bears the script letters "REES". This small signature, as well as the backdrop and architectural column seen in the left side of the photo, are hallmarks of the photographer Charles R. Rees. Rees was one of a few photographers who operated a studio in Richmond, Virginia during the tumultuous years of the War Between the States. He has since become very well known for his fine portraits of many notable Southern and Confederate figures, and his expertise with the camera is evident in the remarkable pictures he left behind. C.R. Rees photographs, both military and civilian alike, are extremely rare and highly sought by collectors today.

In many respects, the Campbell photo is without comparison. Yet despite its outstanding rarity, the eBay offering expired with no bids. The image reportedly sold subsequently by private agreement to an unidentified collector, for a negotiated price at roughly half the amount of the original starting bid. The price paid is considered more in line with its actual market value, in the mid-\$20,000 range. Aside from its monetary value, the discovery of the Campbell photograph is a rare treat for those of us who love and appreciate history; particularly American Civil War history, Texas history and the history of Palestine and Anderson County. It is a small window to the past, across a span of 150 years. Here we see the face of a man previously known only to those of the local East Texas community who were personally acquainted with him, well over a century ago; including those of Company "G", 1<sup>st</sup> Texas Infantry with whom Campbell stood shoulder-to-shoulder that fateful day at Gettysburg, nearly 1,500 miles from home.

However, Benjamin Campbell was not among the survivors; he was killed in action that afternoon and fell dead upon the rocky western slopes in the vicinity of Devil's Den.

-article continued on the next page -



## Echoes of Glory: Local Civil War Soldier Re-Discovered after 150 Years

*Contributed by Reagan Camp Historian Andrew Harris*



Amid the 51,000 who perished at Gettysburg, his body was never recovered. As W. D. Small of Anderson County later stated in his reflections on Lt. Campbell, "How well do we remember this handsome, gallant soldier, what a graceful figure he was in his brilliant uniform and long curls that gracefully hung over his shoulders. There were but a few of his old company that returned, but many lie in the unknown graves from Manassas through the valley of the Shenandoah and along the meanderings of the historic Potomac to Gettysburg, and their fame on many a battlefield will live in history until time has run its course."

As the shadows grew longer and the sun set over Gettysburg, the gray tones of this old half-plate ambrotype from C.R. Rees's Richmond studio became the last remaining visual testament to the soldier from Palestine, Texas, who died in defense of his native state. No doubt this poignant image of the brave Lieutenant was a treasured reminder to his young widow, Eppie, until such time as the old photo was tucked away in some quiet place for safekeeping and then disappeared into obscurity for the last 100 years. Eppie Campbell never remarried though she lived to old age. In the years after the Civil War, she resided in the house at 324 E. Angelina Street, in Palestine; built in 1910 and which still stands today.

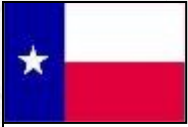


The month of April is Confederate History Month. Today we remember Lt. Benjamin A. Campbell and thousands of other Southerners; brave and gallant men as ever bore arms, who fought and died for love of home and the ruling principles of liberty, patriotism and honor that stirred the Confederate soldier's heart.

*Andrew Harris is a local history buff and Civil War antique collector; he currently serves as Historian for the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Palestine, TX.*







## UPCOMING HISTORICAL PROGRAMS



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

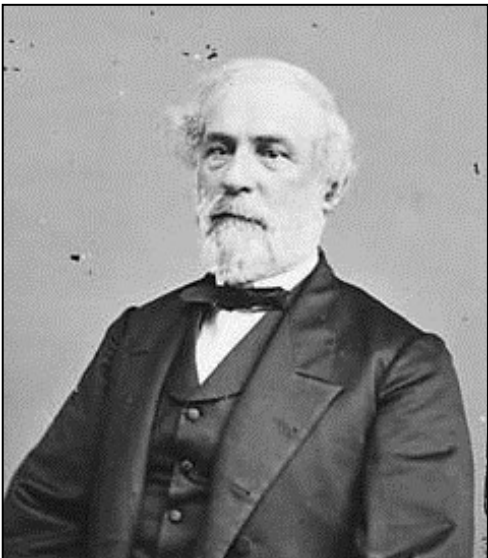
### **May 17th - The Great Beefsteak Raid in 1864**

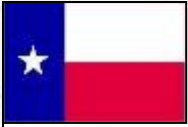
Presented by Jerry Don Watt



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

Presented by Frank Crisp





## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN APRIL

From the Texas State Historical Association



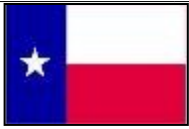
**April 8th, 1864:** On this day, Confederate forces under Richard Taylor defeated a much larger Union force at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Union general Nathaniel Banks had gathered an army of some 17,000 Federal troops to advance up the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, hoping to cut 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, 1864, 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.





**THE CONFEDERATE CITIZEN SOLDIER**  
**BY GEORGIA DIVISION HISTORIAN—MARK POLLARD**  
**EDITED BY RUDY RAY**



Research shows us that Henry County's brothers in arms were much like the rest of the Southern soldiers who served in the Confederate Army. Their average height was 5'8" tall & weighed 145 pounds and all abled bodied men between 16 & 55 years of age would serve in the Southern ranks.

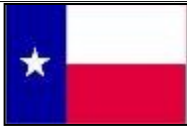
Thus imperfectly sketched, standing in his ragged butternut uniform – was the model southern soldier, (the military hero of the nineteenth century). There was none of the tinsel or trappings of the professional soldier about him. He looked more like the citizen/soldier than the northern men, who were fully clad in uniforms of blue, decorated with gold buttons...

In general, over 90% of Confederate soldiers were farmers; they were underfed, poorly clothed, and seldom paid. For almost five years, they fought against the most powerful military army in the world. They also fought against superior numbers, the best weaponry, equipment, horses, and medical supplies in the world, while their own ports were closed to all of the world. They walked thousands of miles, fought tremendous battles with horrifying casualties, and resisted heart-rending pleas to come home. During the war, fifty-two Confederate regiments suffered more than 50% killed and wounded in a single battle....General Robert E. Lee once told an English observer: "I am ashamed for strangers to see my barefooted and ragged boys in camp," "but I would be glad for all the world to see them on the field of battle."

When they were in battle, they gave their utmost, when at last their flag was furled and their arms were grounded in defeat, the noble cause for independence in which they had struggled for was lost, but they had won the faceless victory of soldiership. After the last battle of the war was fought on April 26, 1865, the Athens Southern Banner newspaper printed this statement. "If our cause has gone down in gloom, it is not the soldiers fault; for they have done all that men can do."

In 1866, a year after the ending of the War Between the States, veterans from the North began to form their own veteran organization and to keep up communication with each other.

— Continued on next page —They were united into an



**THE CONFEDERATE CITIZEN SOLDIER**  
**BY GEORGIA DIVISION HISTORIAN—MARK POLLARD**  
**EDITED BY RUDY RAY (PG 2)**



They were united into an association called the G.A.R., (Grand Army of the Republic), which was composed of different northern states. It wasn't until 1889 and after the harsh reconstruction had ended that the Confederate Veterans were finally reunited into a veteran alliance called the U.C.V. (United Confederate Veterans), which was composed of different groups or camps in each southern state. They began to immediately organize their own veteran reunions and fraternal gatherings.

The primary function of the United Confederate Veterans organization was to provide for widows and orphans of former Confederate soldiers, preserve relics and mementos, and care for former soldiers that were disabled. The Veterans would also conduct their business, elect new officers, and spend hours reminiscing about the triumphs and tragedies of their soldier youth. Although partisan hatred faded with the passage of time, sectional pride remained strong, and until the turn of the century, joint blue and gray reunions were rare.

The veterans of both armies insured by their separate Memorial Day observances that their fallen soldiers would be remembered. The United Confederate Veterans, declared the day of April 26th as their official holiday memorial observance (the surrender of the last Confederate forces serving under General Joseph E. Johnston's Army). The G.A.R., (Grand Army of the Republic) selected May 30th as their annual observance....

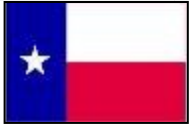
The stalwart boys in gray, now aging, but vigorous grandfathers, treasured the heartfelt legacy of the "WBTS," and found joy in the celebration of that never to be forgotten time. While their determination never faded and their burning patriotism remained undimmed, as with the passing of time, the veterans steps grew halting. Their body's frail, many were too infirm to participate in the parade and watched sadly from the sidewalk benches. Then it was over. The last of the thin gray line had disappeared; and the power of their vision passed with their souls...and touched the hearts of many.

The only way we can forget about our own history is to stop talking about it. General Robert E. Lee once stated: "Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less."

Today is the right time to do your duty as these men did; to re-claim, re-dedicate and re-take ownership of your history & your heritage. Let that duty begin today.

( This article was taken from a facebook post by SCV Member Rudy Ray. )





## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

### CSA GENERAL HAMILTON PRIOLEAU BEE



FROM [HTTP://WWW.B17.COM/MOSB/GENERALS/BEE.HTM](http://www.b17.com/mosb/generals/bee.htm)



Hamilton Prioleau Bee was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822 to Ann Wragg (Fayssoux) and Barnard Elliott Bee, Sr in a political family. His younger brother was Barnard Elliott Bee, Jr. Bee's family moved to Texas in 1836 when Hamilton was 14. Their father Barnard Bee, Sr. was a leader in the Texas Revolution and served as Secretary of State and Secretary of War in the Republic of Texas. Bee Country, Texas and the town of Beeville were named for him.

The two brothers both served as generals in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War; Barnard Jr. was killed early in the war. Hamilton followed his father into politics in the Republic of Texas and the later state, serving in elective office for more than a decade in total.

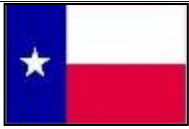
At age 17, Hamilton Bee was appointed as secretary for the commission that determined the border between the United States and the Republic of Texas. Sam Houston sent Joseph C. Eldridge, Thomas S. Torrey and Bee to open negotiations with the Comanche in 1843. They achieved the Treaty of Tehuacana Creek. Bee was elected to the Texas Senate in the First Texas Legislature in 1846 and served as its secretary.

During the Mexican-American War, Bee served under Benjamin McCulloch's Company A of Col. Jack Hays' 1st Regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers for a time. He transferred to Mirabeau B. Lamar's Texas cavalry company as a second lieutenant. Bee signed up for a second term in 1847—this time as first lieutenant—in Lamar's Company, which was by then a component of Col. Peter Hansborough Bell's regiment of Texas volunteers.

Bee moved to Laredo after the war. In 1848 he ran and won a seat in the Texas House of Representatives for the Third Texas Legislature. He was repeatedly re-elected and served from 1849 through the end of the Seventh Legislature, for a total of ten years in the House. In the Sixth Legislature, Bee was decisively elected Speaker of the House with 78 votes, to 1 vote each for N.B. Charlton and Pleasant Williams Kittrell.

After becoming established in the Texas legislature, at the age of 32 Bee married Mildred Tarver on May 21, 1854. Together they had six children, including sons Barnard E. Bee and Carlos Bee, born while they were living in Mexico. He later became a politician and was elected as a US Congressman. His grandson, Carlos Bee, was born in Berkeley, California and also became a politician. He was elected as mayor of Hayward, California and to the California State Assembly.

- Continued on next page -



**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP**  
**CSA GENERAL HAMILTON PRIOLEAU BEE**



FROM [HTTP://WWW.B17.COM/MOSB/GENERALS/BEE.HTM](http://www.b17.com/mosb/generals/bee.htm)

In 1861, Bee was elected brigadier general of the Texas militia and appointed as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army on March 4, 1862. Bee commanded the brigade that consisted of Carl Buchel's First, Nicholas C. Gould's Twenty-third, Xavier Blanchard Debray's Twenty-sixth, James B. Likin's Thirty-fifth, Peter Cavanaugh Woods' Thirty-sixth, and Alexander Watkins Terrell's Texas cavalry regiments.

Bee was headquartered in Brownsville, where he facilitated the trade of cotton for munitions through Mexico. On November 4, 1863, he was forced to abandon Brownsville in the face of a Union expeditionary force under Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. Bee was transferred to a field command in 1864 under Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor in the Red River Campaign.

In the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Bee had two different horses shot out from under him during a cavalry charge, but was only slightly wounded.

One of Bee's brigade commanders at this time was Arthur P. Bagby, Jr., who later replaced him in command. Later, despite intense criticism of his handling of his troops, Bee was given command of Thomas Green's division in Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton's cavalry corps in February 1865. After that time, he commanded an infantry brigade in Gen. Samuel B. Maxey's division.

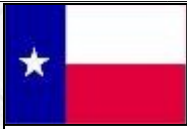
After the war in 1869 during the Reconstruction era, Bee moved his family to Saltillo, Mexico. They lived in a self-imposed exile in Mexico until 1876. By then Democrats were regaining control of the Texas state legislature. They returned to live in San Antonio, where Bee practiced law. He was appointed the Texas Commissioner of the Office of Insurance, Statistics, and History (now the Texas Department of Insurance) for the 1885-1886 legislative term.

After Bee died in 1897, he was buried in the Confederate Cemetery in the San Antonio.



Image above was found online at [http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;\\_ylt=AwrT6VueagXa9YA\\_WNjmolQ;\\_ylu=X3oDMTBsOXB2YTRJBHNIyWzYzYRjb2xvA2dxMQR2dGkAw-?p=HAMILTON+PRIOLEAU+BEE&back=http%3a%2f%2fus.yhs4.search.yahoo.com%2Fyh%2Fsearch%3Fp%3DHAMILTON%2BPRIOLEAU%2BBEE%26fr%3Dgoodsearch-yhsif%26param%3D937498880%26ei%3DUITF-8&w=250&h=374&imgurl=image1.findagrave.com](http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;_ylt=AwrT6VueagXa9YA_WNjmolQ;_ylu=X3oDMTBsOXB2YTRJBHNIyWzYzYRjb2xvA2dxMQR2dGkAw-?p=HAMILTON+PRIOLEAU+BEE&back=http%3a%2f%2fus.yhs4.search.yahoo.com%2Fyh%2Fsearch%3Fp%3DHAMILTON%2BPRIOLEAU%2BBEE%26fr%3Dgoodsearch-yhsif%26param%3D937498880%26ei%3DUITF-8&w=250&h=374&imgurl=image1.findagrave.com%)





## CIVIL WAR CALENDAR APRIL 2016



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	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	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 DIVISION CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE A MESSAGE FROM REV. DON MAJORS "CAUSE AND EFFECT"



"For this cause I was born." - Jesus (John 18:37)

This is a statement of certainty and conviction. Jesus knew who He was. He knew what the purpose of His life was all about. He also knew why He would die. In John 18:37, He was referring to His upcoming death when He said, "But for this cause, I came to this hour." John 12:27. His entire life was encapsulated in that one powerful phrase...."For this cause."

As a believer, the cause of Christ is what I live for. I also believe that describes many of you good Southern folks. The cause of Christ affects our motivation. It affects our behavior and our thinking.

When I wake up every morning, I do not wake up wondering, "What should I do with my life today?" "What am I living for?" The answer is already etched in my mind. First, I was born for His Cause, and nothing can change that. It is what motivates my behavior, my character, my attitude, my thinking, and the way I live.

Other "causes" drive me as well. Again, the Lord number one. My companion of 44 years, Gloria Ramirez Majors is still (after the Lord) my number one cause. She has a wonderful Southern (Texas) heritage as well. Her family came from Spain to Texas in 1799 and her grandfathers fought along side the Texicans, as well as serving in the Confederacy. Her Great-Grandfather was a Texas Ranger. I'm proud of her. Besides, she's a great cook! As long as I have breath, she will be my Cause. Then there's my family, my children, my grandchildren, and then there are my friends and compatriots. I believe our cause (causes) should "burn" within us. Our causes should motivate us. Right up there at the top (for me) is the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I love the SCV. I defend it zealously and with passion. The Cause of our ancestors motivates me to be the best compatriot that I can. It drives me to want to support and defend the SCV with all my heart.

Many folks woke up this morning looking dismally at their life in hopeless despair. Without a cause, their life is futile. Their life is frustrating. But people with a cause see the purpose and the meaning of life. Their cause puts everything into perspective.

I am not ashamed of the Cause of Christ. It was a cause for which I was born. I am not ashamed of the Southern (Confederate) Cause. It is also a cause for which I was born.

Cause and effect.

Every cause will have an effect, just as every symptom has a source. The effect of the cause in your life will have a particular outcome.

- continued on next page -





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



As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we cannot afford to get our eyes off the Cause that was given to us by General Stephen Dill Lee on April 25, 1906. When we get our eyes off our Cause, it weakens the effect. The cause is what establishes our convictions and determines our priorities. It sets our standards and puts everything into perspective. As stated, every cause will have an effect, and every symptom will have a source.

A cause is also "emotive." Emotive is an adjective that is defined as, "Tending to excite emotion. Our Southern Confederate Cause needs to be effective, and it needs to be an emotional cause for us as well. We need to be emotional about what we believe in and what we stand for. Every cause will have an effect and every symptom will have a source.

It's just a fact. No one can be impartial about Jesus Christ. Just the mention of His Name will always stir up some kind of emotion. It makes some folks very uncomfortable, and then there are folks like me that are passionate about His Name. There is no middle ground. It is the same with our Cause. It is the same with our flags and symbols. Our Southern symbols and heritage stirs up emotion in folks. Jesus offends them and so does our heritage. We cannot be impartial about our Southern Cause. It is emotive. It is emotional, and that Cause stirs up our Southern blood.

An elderly woman in a convalescent home was celebrating her 100th birthday. A local news reporter asked, "Do you have any children?" The elderly lady responded, "Not yet."

I love her attitude!

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have been through our lion's dens, and we have been on the battlefields just like our grandfathers. We may not have been fighting a physical battle, but our Cause has fought an emotive battle. Our battle is emotional. We are fighting the good fight of faith. We don't give up. We press on.

This little 100-year-old lady hadn't seen the results, but it didn't dim her passion. "Not yet." Good answer.

Well, we have not seen the victories yet, but it does not diminish our Cause. We believe in our Cause, and we know it will have an effect if we press on! We are not getting out of the fight, nor are we laying down. The cause lives on within us.

Blessings to you my brothers!

Reverend M. Don Majors, Pastor

Texas Division Chaplain

Sons of Confederate Veterans





## CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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

WILLIAM C FRANKLIN CO D 12-BTTN ARK SHARP SHOOTERS	JOHN DANIEL LILES PVT DIED 4/25/1865 POW	WILLIAM J. CHAFFIN CO H 5 TEX CAV CSA 1829 - 1908
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

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

c/o Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer  
Palestine, Texas 75802  
E-mail: danielyer497@yahoo.com  
Phone: (903) 391-2224

Charles Steen, Commander  
Palestine, Texas  
E-mail: clsteen430@yahoo.com  
Phone: 903-948-8275

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter  
Editor: dwightfranklin1@yahoo.com

Please visit our website @

[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://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)