



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

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JUNE 2016

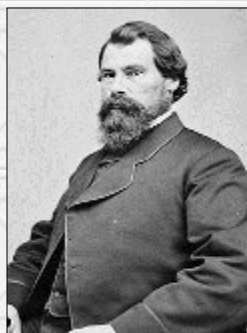
COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

Compatriots, Tonight's meeting was a special time for me. One of the more pleasurable aspects of being Commander is recognizing and presenting awards to some of our members. Receiving his second Gold Cross was Marc Robinson who has done much for the betterment of our Camp. While we missed seeing Gary Williams, who is recovering from a stroke, he will be presented with a Gold Cross also. We also honored Dwight Franklin with a Silver Cross as well as being instrumental in the Camp receiving a 3rd Place for Best Newsletter. Our Camp was also honored as one of only 4 Outstanding Best Camps in the Division. Congratulations to all those members who were responsible for making this award possible.

I was most humbled and surprised to also find in the envelope that was mailed to me with the awards, a Bronze Cross certificate with pin that had my name on it. I would like to thank Marc and Dan for their nomination for this award. I will try to be worthy of it. There are many of our members who might not receive an award but still,

they devote much of their time and talents to working behind the scenes for the Camp. When I think of such compatriots, Dan Dyer readily comes to mind. Also, Frank Moore who mows and cleans up our plaza and recently removed some large shrubbery hiding one of the red brick columns at the John H. Reagan home place. Thanks guys for all that you do!

Presenting tonight's program on Robert E. Lee and the Post War Years, was compatriot Frank Crisp of W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042 in Marshall, Texas. We learned many interesting things on Lee's life from April 9, 1865 up to his death on October 12, 1870. I was especially surprised that in 1870 a 13 year old boy named Woodrow Wilson found himself standing next to General Lee shortly before Lee's death that year. We have had some very interesting programs this year and you won't want to miss next month's program. Speaking of next month, we will meet at the First



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

Congregational Methodist Church in Elkhart. This is the first church on the left as you come into Elkhart from the north. I hope to see everyone there. Till next month,

Deo Vindice!

Charles Steen

John H. Reagan Camp
Commander

CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month
06:30 PMSnacks and drinks served
at each meeting.First Christian Church
113 East Crawford Street
Palestine, Texas

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

Guests are welcome!
Bring the family.

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Prayer List

- Adjutant Dan Dyer
- 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

July 13-17 - SCV National Reunion Richardson, Tx
more into at scv2016.org

July 19 - July Reagan Camp Meeting will be held at the Elkhart Congregational Methodist Church on Hwy 287 North in Elkhart.

Aug 16 - August Reagan Camp Meeting

Sept 20 - Sept Reagan Camp Meeting

Oct 17 - October Reagan Camp Meeting

Nov 15 - November Reagan Camp Meeting

Dec 20 - December 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.reaganascvcamp.org

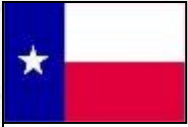
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

"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 JUNE MEETING PICTURES



The June meeting had 18 in attendance, and we had a great meal. We had home made chicken & dumplings, pinto beans with ham and cornbread, 5 different pizzas, fresh garden tomatoes, fresh cucumbers, cheesecake and blue bell ice cream. We would like to thank Stuart Whitaker, Sam Hanks, David Franklin, Doug Smith, and Dwight Franklin for supplying the food for the meeting. It was very good.

At right: Guest speaker Frank Crisp visits with Marc Robinson before giving his historical presentation on "Lee, & the Post War Years".

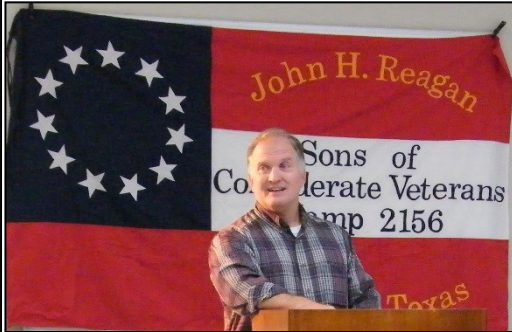


At left: David Franklin's grandsons, Callyn and Cameron, attended the June meeting with him. They are being brought up with a good education of the true history of the Confederacy.





JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM “ROBERT E. LEE & THE POST WAR YEARS”



Frank Crisp, of the W.W. Heartsill Camp #2042 in Marshall, Texas, was the guest speaker at the June monthly meeting. His program was from the book, “Lee: The Last Years” by Charles Bracelen Flood. Frank gave many accounts from the book that told of just how great a man Robert E. Lee was and how much he was respected from both his troops as well as civilians in the north and south. A few of these accounts are listed below.

On April 12th, just 3 days after the surrender at Appomattox, Lee began riding back to his family in Richmond. This was not a normal

ride with normal scenery. You must remember that Lee was riding through an area that was destroyed by war. There were dead horses, dead bodies, burned fields, burned homes and devastation everywhere. This was the same area that had gone through years of war, and it looked like the war zone that it had been. Lee had three unmarried daughters and three sons who were unemployed who were needing his assistance. The ride from Appomattox to Richmond was about 100 miles, but he arrived in Richmond on April 15th, just three days after he had left Appomattox. Lee was later asked to take the oath to the United States. He said that he would have to see their intention before he would be able to sign it. This showed that Lee was not a man who would just go along to get along. He was a man of high morals and high values.

On May 29, 1865, Robert E. Lee was indicted for treason. He had a confederate veteran come to his house who said he had heard of the indictment. He offered to take Robert E. Lee to the Blue Ridge Mountains and hide him out where no one would ever be able to find him. Lee refused to run and hide. Just another story that tells of the character of Robert E. Lee. When General Grant heard about the indictment, he informed the President that he would resign if Lee was arrested and if the indictments against Lee were not dropped. They were dropped. This showed how much respect General Grant had for General Robert E. Lee.

On October 2, 1865, Lee was elected president of Washington College without him having any knowledge about them meeting to even consider it. The pay was \$1,500 per year. He accepted the position. His first request was that the college build a chapel, and they did. Lee was a very devout Christian man, and it was very important to him that there be a chapel for those on the college campus to be able to worship. As classes got under way in October, Lee made a point of meeting every student in the college. Only fifty had been on hand when he was inaugurated; drawn by the knowledge that he was in Lexington, a few more arrived each day from different parts of the South, until a hundred and forty were enrolled.

Lee was not one to just try to live off of his name. He was offered \$10,000 dollars by a salesman if he would just give them permission to use his name. He refused and said that he could not take money for services that he had not rendered.

In one meeting with Lee in his office, confederate veterans did not always know whether they were talking to the college president or the general. Speaking freely to Lee of his plans, one of them said, “I am so impatient to make up for the time I lost in the army —” He got no further, because Lee turned red and his deep voice said loudly, “Mister Humphreys! However long you live and whatever you accomplish, you will find that the time you spent in the Confederate army was the most profitably spent portion of your life. Never again speak of having lost time in the army.”

It would be nice if the historians would tell the true history when they tell of the history of Robert E. Lee. If they would do so, then people would understand that he was loved by not just southerners, but by many northerners too.



TEXAS STATE DIVISION AWARDS



At left: Commander Charles Steen presents Marc Robinson with the "Gold Cross" Medal & Award for meritorious service from the Texas Division. This is the sixth year in a row for Marc to receive the Gold Cross. Marc is currently serving as 2nd Lt. Commander of the Texas Division's 8th Brigade (East Texas).



At Left: Commander Steen presents Dwight Franklin with an award for 3rd Place "Best Newsletter" in Texas.

At right: Commander Steen presents Dwight Franklin with a "Silver Cross" Medal and Award for meritorious service from the Texas Division.



The John H. Reagan Camp was one of only four camps in the Texas Division to be Awarded the Four Star Camp Award.

At right: Dan Dyer presents Commander Charles Steen with the Texas Division "Bronze Cross" medal & award for meritorious service.





JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

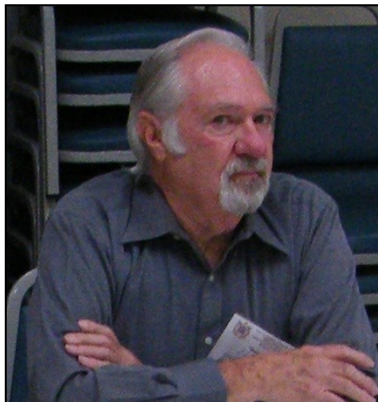


ELDON TEDDER & RICHARD THORNTON JR.

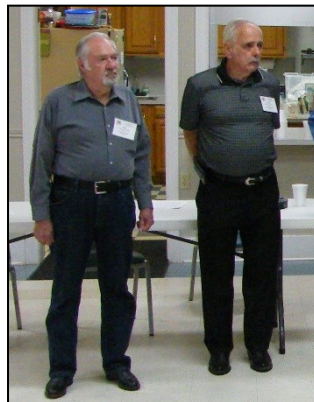
The John H. Reagan Camp was very happy to be able to swear two new members into the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the May meeting. Eldon Tedder and Richard Thornton Jr. took the oath from Chaplain Dwight Franklin as Adjutant Dan Dyer presented them with their certificates.



From left: Eldon Tedder, Richard Thornton Jr. Adjutant Dan Dyer, Chaplain Dwight Franklin and John H. Reagan Camp Commander Charles Steen.



Eldon Tedder



Eldon & Richard

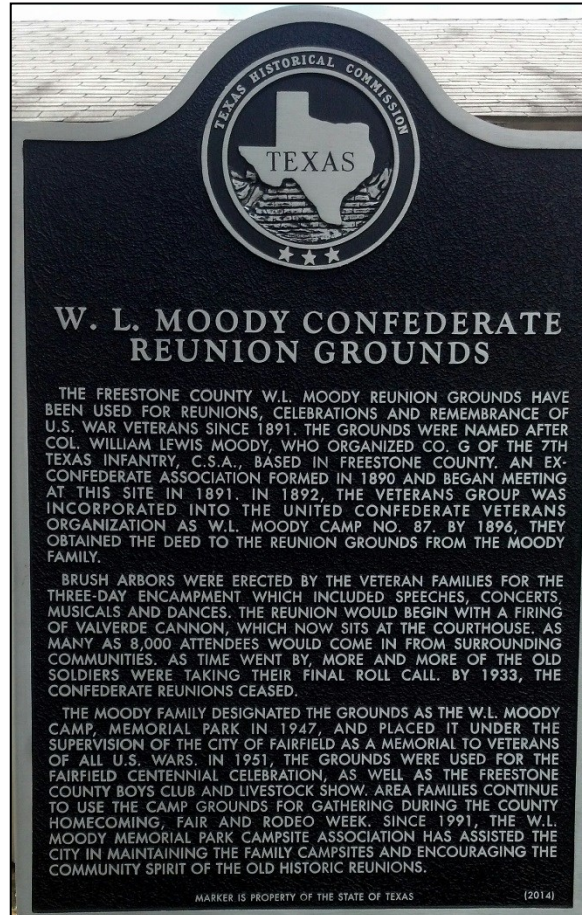


Richard Thornton Jr.

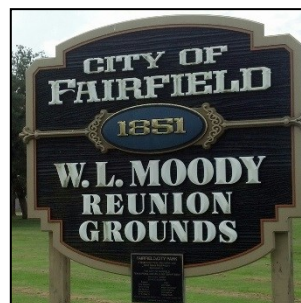


W. L. MOODY CONFEDERATE REUNION GROUND HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION JUNE 11, 2016

PHOTOS BY LINDA MULLEN



The dedication of the historical marker for the W.L. Moody Confederate Reunion Grounds of the UCV Camp 87 (1891-1933) was held in Fairfield, Texas on June 11, 2016 at 10:00 am. Speakers were: Ralph Billings, Lisa Tate, Brad Pullin, and Frank Huckaby Parker. Vocalist was Jessica Jones. Camp President presided over the meetings: Leslie Freeman. Willie Ward led the invocation. Frank Huckaby Parker led the invocation.





W. L. MOODY CONFEDERATE REUNION GROUND HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION JUNE 11, 2016

PHOTOS BY LINDA MULLEN



Pictured at left: On the left of the marker are Hammond and Jeremy Sessions of the 12th TX INF Re-enactors Group and on the right of the marker are Marc Robinson, J.B. Mason, and Eldon Tedder of the John H. Reagan SCV Camp 2156. They flew a replica flag of the 12th TX CAV. Co B of the 12th were from Freestone County. Marc Robinson's ggg-grandfather D. P. Bennett was a member of this unit, as well as a founder of the UCV Camp 87 that met on these grounds.

At right: Hammond and Jeremy Sessions of the 12 TX INF Re-enactors Group and Marc Robinson of the John H. Reagan SCV Camp fire a volley at the W.L. Moody Confederate Reunion Ground Historical Marker Dedication.



Kathryn Davis,
age 98,
attended the
marker
dedication and
was an attender
of the original
reunions in the
1920-30s.





EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK “FIGHTING FOR THE CONFEDERACY”

PERSONAL WRITING BY E. PORTER ALEXANDER—CHIEF OF ARTILLERY



On Friday, April 22nd, we marched down to a locality called Mechanicsville (though I never saw any ville about there) five miles S.W. of Gordonsville & encamped in some light open woods. I shall have a criticism to make presently upon the selection of our campground. We were now at last reunited early upon the selection of our campground. We were now at last reunited with the beloved old Army of Northern Virginia, for Gen. Lee's headquarters were only 14 miles away — two miles beyond Orange C.H., & Ewell's corps & Hill's were in their winter quarters holding the line of the Rapidan. We had been absent seven months, but it seemed a year & every one, officers and men, felt a keen personal delight in the re-union with our old comrades, & in the command of Gen. Lee. We all knew of the tremendous preparations of the enemy, & of the enormous odds we would have to face, under their new general, who had beaten all our people in the West, & we knew that rivers of blood must be poured out in the struggle. But we were only anxious for it to begin. We wanted to see Grant introduced to Gen. Lee & the Army of Northern Virginia, & to let him have a smell of our powder. For we knew that we simply could never be driven off a battle field, & that whatever force Grant brought, his luck would have to accommodate itself to that fact.



While we had been away there had been no battle, but there had been an interesting little campaign called the Mine Run campaign & I will suspend my personal narrative here to outline its principal features.

Lee honored our return to his command with a review. It was the first review held since the Shenandoah Valley after Sharpsburg in '62. Gen. Lee was not given to parades merely for show. Now, I am sure, he felt & reciprocated the stirrings of that deep affection in the hearts of his men inseparable from our return upon the eve of what all felt must be the struggle to a finish. It was the last review he ever held, and no one who was present could ever forget the occasion. It took place in a cleared valley, with extensive pastures, in which our two divisions of infantry, & our guns, could be massed.

It is over 40 years but I can see now the large square gate posts, without gate or fence, marking where a broad country road led out of a tall oak wood upon an open knoll, in front of the centre of our long grey lines. And at the well-remembered figure of Lee upon Traveller— at the head of his staff, rides between the posts, & comes out upon the knoll, my bugle sounds a signal, & my old battalion thunders out a salute, & the general reins up his horse, & bares his good gray head, & looks at us & we shout & cry & wave our battle flags & look at him again.

- Continued on next page-



EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK “FIGHTING FOR THE CONFEDERACY”

PERSONAL WRITING BY E. PORTER ALEXANDER—CHIEF OF ARTILLERY

PG 2 OF 2



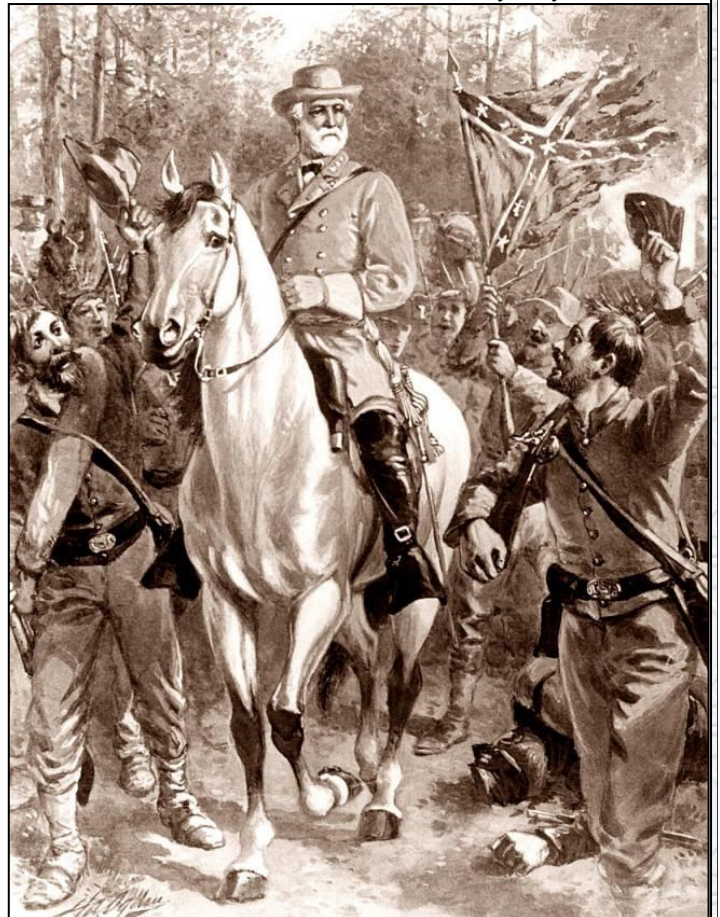
For sudden as a wind, a wave of sentiment, such as can only come to large crowds in full sympathy, something alike came a year later at Appomattox, seemed to sweep over the field. Each man seemed to feel the bond which held us all to Lee. There was no speaking, but the effect was that of a military sacrament, in which we pledged anew our lives. Dr. Boggs, a chaplain in Jenkins's brigade, said to Col. Venable, Lee['s] aid, "Does it not make the general proud to see how these men love him?" Venable answered, "Not proud, it awes him." He rode along our lines, close enough to look in our faces. And then we marched in review & went back to our camps.

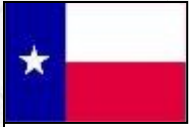
When he next saw those two divisions of infantry, at sunrise on the 6th of May, as I will soon be telling, he was in the most desperate strait he had ever known. And they knew that he was glad to see them coming, & a whirlwind could scarcely have cleaned up & driven back the advancing & victorious enemy more quickly than they did it.

The narrative may now pause while I give a brief account of the forces of the two armies. In all other campaigns there had been, as it were, "intermissions for refreshment," after every great battle. The actual fighting had only lasted on one occasion, the Seven Days, before Richmond, as much as a week. The armies would separate, pause, recruit, & replenish, then, one or the other would initiate new strategy to lead up to another collision. Now, from the 5th of May, when Lee & Grant met in the Wilderness, until the next 9th of April, the two armies were under each other's fire every day. The struggle was without pause for over eleven months. Grant was undoubtedly a great commander. He was the first which the army of the Potomac ever had who had the moral courage to fight his army for what it was worth. He was no intellectual genius, but he understood arithmetic. The blackamoor in Mother Goose says:

What care I how black I be?
Twenty pounds will marry me.
If twenty won't, forty shall;
For I'm my mother's bouncing gal!

Similarly Grant knew that if one hundred thousand men couldn't two hundred thousand might, & that three hundred thousand would make quite sure to do it. That was the game which he deliberately set out to play.



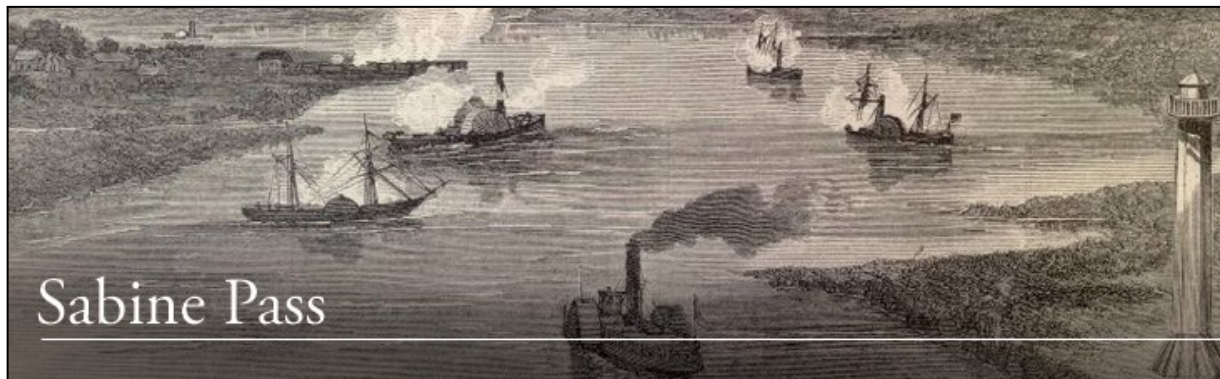


UPCOMING HISTORICAL PROGRAMS



July 18th - The Battle Of Sabine Pass

Presented by David Franklin



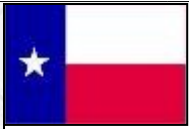
Picture from Civil War Trust Website

Confederate Exodus to South America after the War

By Bonnie Woolverton



Picture from breitbart.com



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JUNE

From the Texas State Historical Association



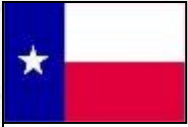
June 1, 1864 On this day, celebrated Confederate partisan Adam Rankin (Stovepipe) Johnson was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Johnson was born in Henderson, Kentucky, and moved to Texas in 1854. There he gained a reputation as the surveyor of much virgin territory in West Texas, as an Indian fighter, and as a stage driver for the Butterfield Overland Mail. With the outbreak of the Civil War Johnson returned to Kentucky and enlisted as a scout under Nathan Bedford Forrest. His subsequent exploits as commander of the Texas Partisan Rangers within the federal lines in Kentucky earned him a colonel's commission in August 1862 and a promotion to brigadier general in 1864. One of his most remarkable feats was the capture of Newburgh, Indiana, from a sizable Union garrison with only twelve men and two joints of stovepipe mounted on the running gear of an abandoned wagon. This episode won him his nickname. Johnson was blinded and captured at a skirmish at Grubb's Crossroads in August 1864. Upon his release he returned to Texas, where he lived for his remaining sixty years and founded the town of Marble Falls, "the blind man's town."



Stovepipe Johnson

June 11, 1865 On this day, an estimated fifty desperados broke into the state treasury in Austin, one of the boldest crimes in Texas history. The robbery occurred during the chaotic period immediately after the downfall of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865. Gen. Nathan G. Shelley informed George R. Freeman, a Confederate veteran and leader of a small company of volunteer militia, that the robbery was imminent. By the time Freeman and about twenty of his troops arrived at the treasury, the robbers were in the building. A brief gunfight erupted in which one of the robbers was mortally wounded; all the other robbers fled toward Mount Bonnell, west of Austin, carrying with them about \$17,000 in specie, more than half of the gold and silver in the state treasury. None was ever captured. The loot was never recovered, although some of the money was found strewn between the treasury building and Mount Bonnell. Freeman and his company of volunteers were later recognized by the state for their service in defending the public treasury, but the resolution providing a reward for their services never passed the legislature.

June 19, 1865 On this day ("Juneteenth"), Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and issued General Order Number 3, which read in part, "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor." The tidings of freedom reached the approximately 250,000 slaves in Texas gradually as individual plantation owners informed their bondsmen over the months following the end of the war. The news elicited an array of personal celebrations, some of which have been described in *The Slave Narratives of Texas* (1974). The first broader celebrations of Juneteenth were used as political rallies and to teach freed African American about their voting rights. Within a short time, however, Juneteenth was marked by festivities throughout the state, some of which were organized by official Juneteenth committees.

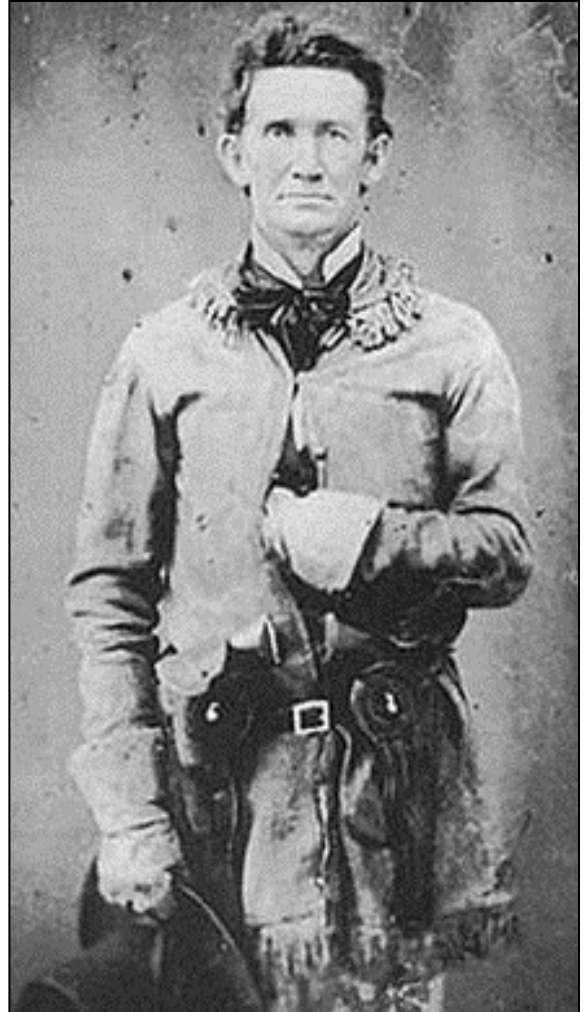


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JUNE

From the Texas State Historical Association



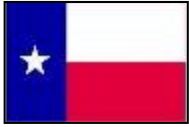
June 25, 1864 - On this day, a skirmish between Confederate and Union forces was fought at Las Rusias, a colonia located one mile north of the Rio Grande in southwest Cameron County. Confederate officer Refugio Benavides of Laredo led a company and joined John Salmon (Rip) Ford to overrun Union forces. Ford, a colonel of the Second Texas Cavalry who engaged in border operations protecting Confederate-Mexican trade, praised Benavides for his gallant conduct during the battle. Las Rusias had also been the site of a skirmish on April 25, 1846, when Mexican troops ambushed an American patrol; the shedding of "American blood upon American soil" sparked the Mexican War.



Colonel John Salmon (Rip) Ford

June 25, 1876 - On this day, George Armstrong Custer and some 265 men of the Seventh U.S. Cavalry were annihilated on the Little Big Horn River. Custer had a Texas history. After a career in the Union Army during the Civil War, he had been assigned to duty in Texas as part of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's effort to prevent Confederate retrenchment in Mexico under emperor

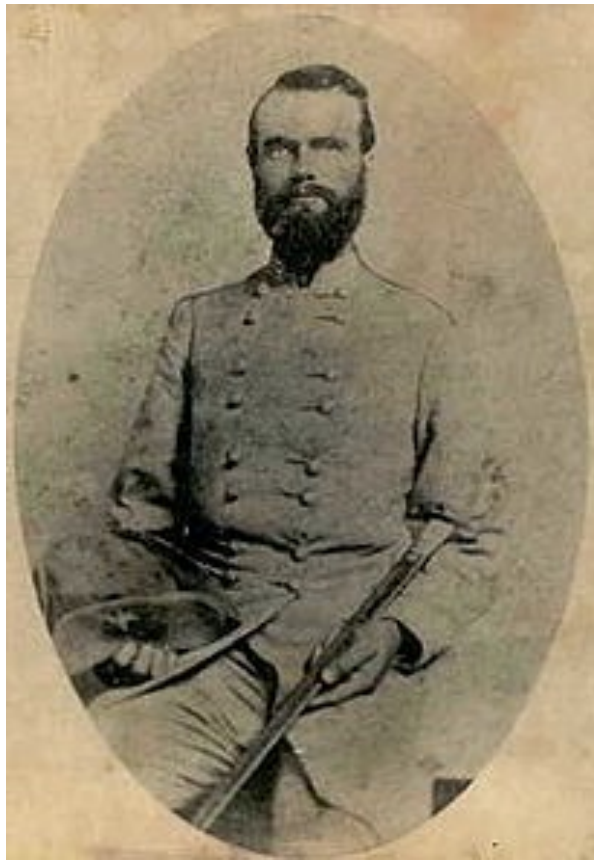
Maximilian. During five months in Hempstead and Austin, he alienated many in his command by strict enforcement of regulations prohibiting foraging and other army predations, while winning the gratitude of many Texans. On the other hand, he also recommended that the army retain control of Texas until the government was "satisfied that a loyal sentiment prevails in at least a majority of the inhabitants." Custer's wife, Elizabeth (Bacon), included in her memoir *Tenting on the Plains* (1887) a charming account of their stay in Texas. Custer's headquarters building in Austin, the Blind Asylum, located on the "Little Campus" of the University of Texas, has been restored.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP
CSA GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY GANO



PAGE 1 OF 3



C.S.A. General Richard Montgomery Gano was born near Springdale in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on June 17, 1830. He was the son of John Allen Gano, who was the son of General Richard M. Gano, veteran of the War of 1812. John Allen Gano was a minister in the Disciples of Christ and later Church of Christ & was active in the Restoration Movement with Alexander Campbell and Barton W. Stone.

The first General Richard Gano was the son of Rev. John Gano and Sarah Stites. (Rev. John Gano was the first pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City and was known as the "Fighting Chaplain" for his Revolutionary War exploits. He is also credited with having baptized George Washington in the Potomac River although this is disputed.)

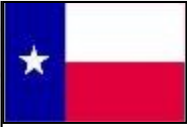
CSA Gen. Richard Gano was baptized into the church at age ten, and at twelve he entered Bacon College in Harrodsburg, Kentucky (Bacon College was the progenitor of the University of Kentucky).

He completed his course of studies at Bethany College (now known as West Virginia) about 1847, and then attended Louisville Medical Institute in Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1849.

Gano practiced medicine first in Kentucky, then in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (including two years as physician to the Louisiana State Prison), until 1858. He married Martha ("Mattie") Jones Welch on March 15, 1853, and they had twelve children, nine of whom lived to adulthood.

In 1859, Gano moved his family to Grapevine Prairie, Texas in northeast Tarrant County (roughly on the present site of the Dallas/Ft Worth International Airport), and began farming and raising cattle, as well as continuing to practice medicine. He was particularly interested in introducing Kentucky race horse breeds to Texas. He was soon involved in community efforts to pursue Comanche raiding parties, and was presented a sword for his efforts by local citizens. In 1860, he was elected to the Texas Legislature from Tarrant County, where he was active in debates on frontier defense and agricultural issues.

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JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP CSA GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY GANO



PAGE 2 OF 3

He resigned his seat early in early 1861 to enter Confederate service & on June 1 was elected captain of the "Grapevine Volunteers", a company of mounted riflemen he had raised. By early March 1862, he had reorganized his unit into a partial cavalry squadron of two companies, which was mustered into direct Confederate service and was assigned to Col. John Hunt Morgan's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry at Chattanooga, Tn. Capt. Gano, commanding Company G, took part in Morgan's first Kentucky raid in July 1862 as well as Morgan's raid on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in August. During the latter campaign, he was promoted to major in command of a full cavalry squadron (his original two companies plus a third company raised in Tennessee), which he led at the Battle of Gallatin.

In September 1862, Gano's squadron became the nucleus of the new 7th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment & he was promoted to colonel in Gen. Morgan's new cavalry brigade. The regiment took part in all the actions of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's invasion of Kentucky in the fall of 1862, culminating in the Battle of Perryville on Oct 8, the Battle of Lexington on Oct 17, and the retreat into east Tennessee. The 7th Kentucky Cavalry subsequently took part in Morgan's second Kentucky raid, Dec 1862 to January 1863, and by February Gano (though still a colonel) was in command of the First Cavalry Brigade of Gen Morgan's cavalry division. On April 3, the brigade was attacked at Snows Hill, Tennessee by some 8,000 Union infantry and cavalry and was forced to withdraw to McMinnville. Shortly after this, Morgan's forces were essentially destroyed during Morgan's Raid, and the remnants rejoined Gano's depleted brigade. On Sept 18, 1863, Col. Gano commanded both his own brigade and Morgan's survivors under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Chickamauga. Gano left service for a period because of illness, then was promoted to brigadier general (though he did not receive his "official" promotion until March 17, 1865) and took the eighty-odd survivors of his original Texas cavalry unit (now called the "Gano Guards") back to Bonham, Texas. There he assumed command, October 10, 1863, of all Texas cavalry operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

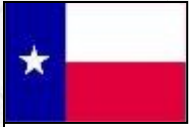


On December 27, Gano's brigade captured and occupied Waldron, Arkansas,

and in April 1864 he suffered an arm wound at a skirmish at Moscow, Ark. Two months later, he commanded the attack on Ft. Smith, Ark, and on July 27, 1864 he led an attack on the 6th Kansas Cavalry at the Battle of Massard Prairie.

A few weeks later, Gano's brigade, with accompanying artillery, moved to Indian Territory and on Sept 19 he commanded both the Fifth Texas Cavalry Brigade (made up of the 29th, 30th, & 31st Texas Cavalry) and the 11th Field Battery (Howell's Company, Light Artillery) and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie's Indian cavalry (consisting of Cherokee, Creek, & Seminole) at the second Battle of Cabin Creek. His commission reportedly predated Stand Watie's by one month, putting him in command by seniority. In this action, the general was wounded again but Confederate forces totaling about 2,000 captured a federal supply train of some 300 wagons and 750 mules, valued at more than two million dollars. In a congratulatory telegram, Gen. Kirby Smith called this "one of the most brilliant raids of the entire war".

In January 1865, as part of a last reorganization of troops west of the Mississippi by Kirby Smith, the brigade was ordered to Nacogdoches, but on May 26, the Army of the Trans-Mississippi surrendered to federal forces. Gano had been recommended for promotion to major general, but the war ended before this could be acted upon. (next page)



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

CSA GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY GANO

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In 1866, Gano returned to Kentucky, where he was ordained a minister in the Disciples of Christ by his father and by Winthrop Hobson of the Old Union Church. By 1870, he had taken up residence in Dallas, where he resumed stock raising and preached regularly. He was active in the prohibition movement of the 1880s.

As a stockman in the later 19th century, Gano imported a number of important bloodlines into Texas, including cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. He also was a general businessman, forming a real estate company with two of his sons, and serving as a director of the Bankers and Merchants national Bank in Dallas. These involvements led to his becoming a millionaire.

With his sons, John T. Gano and Clarence M. Gano, he formed the Estado Land and Cattle Company, where he served as vice president. The company established the G4 Ranch in the Big Bend region of Texas in the late 1880s and early 1890s. The G4 was one of the largest in the Trans-Pecos in that period. The G4 Ranch comprised 55,000 acres in survey Block G4 (hence the name of the ranch) and leased other watered sections nearby. Ranch headquarters were at Oak Spring or Ojo de Chisos, just west of the basin in what is now Big Bend National Park. The ranch extended from Agua Fria Mountain on the north to the Rio Grande on the south, and from Terlingua Creek on the west to the Chisos Mountains on the east; it thus covered most of what is now southwestern Brewster County, Texas. The Ganos persuaded James. B. Gillett to resign as marshal of El Paso to manage the ranch. This was land that had never been stocked; at the time, recalled Gillett, "The Ganos had it all to themselves."

The former warrior faithfully served as a minister in Texas for 45 years. He established many churches throughout the state of Texas, preaching at many meetings in Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He personally baptized more than 6,800 people during his lifetime, keeping a record of the names of those he baptized. However, he did not add those who answered the gospel call as a result of his preaching. Church historians estimate he was responsible for more than 16,000 people being led to Christ as a result of his ministry efforts. He served as an elder at the Pearl and Bryan Church of Christ in Dallas for more than 30 years.

"On all occasions I have tried to do my duty, and should all my converts remain faithful when I reach heaven I will meet an army of soldiers of the cross," Gano wrote, as recorded in Mamie Yearly's *Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray, 1861-1865*."

Gano was instrumental in the formation of the united Confederate Veterans in Texas and held the office of Chaplain General in the state organization. Richard Gano died March 27, 1913 at his home at the corner of Cedar Springs and Oaklawn Avenue in Dallas and is buried in Oakland Cemetery next to his wife Mattie.

The small town of Gano, Texas was named in honor of the former Texas general during his lifetime. Gano Street, in Dallas, was also named to honor the Confederate General, rancher, and preacher. The street borders the Old City Park where Gano's dogtrot-style house along by other buildings from Dallas history can be toured by visitors. The house was moved to that location in 1974. The house was originally built of logs and was later covered with white clapboard siding.

General Gano's daughter, Alene, married a young man with the surname of Hughes. Gano's great-grandson, Howard R. Hughes, Jr., would become the world's richest man with his investments from Hughes Tool Company, Hughes Aircraft and motion pictures.



There are many sites online that have some excellent articles on General Gano. The bulk of the information in this article was found online at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Montgomery_Gano and

<http://civilwartalk.com/threads/richard-montgomery-gano.111120/> and

<http://www.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2010/november/rm-gano---a-christian--confederate-general-/?mobile=false>



CIVIL WAR CALENDAR JUNE 2016



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 June 1864 - to Jeff Davis My daily prayer to the great Ruler of the world is that He may shield you from harm, guard you from evil & give you peace the world cannot take away.	2 undated - You cannot be a true man until you learn to obey	3 June, 1863 - to wife I trust that a kind Providence will watch over us, & notwithstanding our weakness & sins will yet give us a name & place among the nations of the earth.	4 June, 1864 - to wife We are all in the hands of our Merciful God, whom I know will order all things for our good & upon Him is my whole faith & reliance.
5 June, 1839 - to his wife Mildness & forbearance, tempered by firmness & judgment, will strengthen their [children] affection for you, while it will maintain your control over them.	6 undated - to Markie I shall therefore have the great pleasure of being at Arlington Saturday where my affections & attachments are more strongly placed than at any other place in the World.	7 undated - No tears at Arlington! No tears!	8 June, 1863 - to wife What a beautiful world god has given us! What a shame that men endowed with reason & knowledge of right should mar His gifts.	9 June, 1861 - to wife I should like to retire to private life, if I could be with you & the children, but if I can be of any service to the state or her cause I must continue.	10 June, 1862 - to wife I cannot help grieving [grandson's death] but when I reflect upon his great gain by his merciful transition from earth to Heaven, I think we ought to rejoice.	11 June, 1863 - to Charlotte Wicham Some good is always mixed with the evil in this world
12 undated - to wife My trust is in our Heavenly Father to whom my supplications continually ascend for you, my children, & my country!	13 June, 1863 - I grieve over the desolation of the country & the distress to innocent women & children occasioned by spiteful excursions of the enemy, unworthy of a civilized nation.	14 June, 1864 - to Jeff Davis We have only to do our whole duty, & everything will be well.	15 June, 1869 - to Robert You will have to get married if you wish to prosper.	16 undated - I have great reluctance to speak on political subjects. I have, however, said I think all who can should register & vote.	17 June, 1865 - to Col. Taylor Tell [our returned soldiers] they must all set to work & if they cannot do what they prefer, do what they can.	18 undated - to College Faculty We must be very careful how we are influenced by hearsay.
19 undated - to wife In this time of great suffering to the state & country, our private distresses we must bear with resignation like Christians.	20 undated - to Robert With the improvement of your farm, proceeds will increase & with experience, judgment, & economy, will augment greatly.	21 undated - to Trustees I need not enlarge upon the importance of a good library to the advancement of the college. A useful literary institution cannot be maintained without it.	22 June, 1851 - to Custis I am opposed to the theory of doing wrong that good may come of it. I hold to the belief that you must act right whatever the consequences.	23 undated - I am fond of independence. It is that feeling that prompts me to come up strictly to the requirements of law & regulations.	24 June, 1861 - No one can say what is in the future, nor is it wise to anticipate evil. But it is well to prepare for what may reasonably happen & be provided for the worst.	25 undated - to Custis In regard to duty do your duty in all things—you cannot do more—you should never wish to do less.
26 undated - to Agnes You know how pleased I am at the presence of strangers, what a cheerful mood their company produces.	27 June, 1863 - to his men It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men & that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered.	28 undated - As a general principle you should not force young men to their duty, but let them do it voluntarily & thereby develop their characters.	29 June, 1854 - to Markie Nor is it possible for us always to do 'the good that we would,' & omit 'the evil we would not.'	30 June, 1864 - to wife Do you recollect what a happy day 31 years ago this was? How many hopes & pleasures it gave birth to! God has been merciful & kind to us.		



TEXAS STATE SCV CHAPLAIN'S ARTICLE BY DON MAJORS

PG 1 OF 2



The wife called the doctor one morning.

“Doctor, you have to come quickly, it’s my husband!”

“What’s the matter?” asked the doctor.

The wife said, “My husband got up this morning and took his vitamin pill. He then took his appetite suppressant, then his anti-depressant, then his tranquilizer, his antihistamine, and then his Benzedrine. He then lit up a cigarette and there was an explosion!”

Sometimes our circumstances and situations in life are beyond our control. Consequently, we feel like we are about to explode. We get rattled and feel like we are falling apart, all hope is gone, etc., etc. Panic sets in big time.

Acts chapter 12 (A.D. 41-44)

Now about that time Herod the King stretched out his hand to harass some from the church. Then he killed James the brother of John with the sword. And because he saw that it pleased the Jews, he proceeded further to seize Peter also. So when he arrested him, he put him in prison and delivered him to four squads of soldiers (**four soldiers in a squad – four squads would be 16 soldiers**). Verse five says that Peter was kept in prison, but constant prayer was offered to God for him by the Church.

Never rule out prayer in your life.

I am reminded of the **War of 1812 (Dec-Jan 1814) New Orleans**. Col Cochran of the British entered the Gulf coast through New Orleans with 3,000 British troops. It did not look very promising at all, but all the churches (denominations) of the area came together in one of the local churches to have an all-night vigil for Southern General Andrew Jackson and his severely outnumbered troops. Just as God miraculously delivered Peter at the front door of the people who were praying for him, General Andrew Jackson came into the church early in the morning to give thanks and appreciation to the gathered community leaders for their faithful vigil and prayers. He gave a positive report that our soldiers had prevailed against the enemy.

What General Lee and General Jackson were to the South, is what James and Peter were to the fledgling Early Church. Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great was very aware of their positions of leadership in the first Century Church. He knew that if James and Peter were taken out of the way, then fear and discouragement would set in and the movement would be destroyed before it got a good start. James is dead. Peter is in chains in prison being guarded by 16 soldiers. Being a good politician,



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



Peter is in chains in prison being guarded by 16 soldiers. Being a good politician, he was more than willing to give many what he knew they were wanting. Destroy the church while it is in its infancy was his plan. From the outside it did not look very promising, but “prayer was made” by the church.

Mike had stopped off at a small-town tavern and made his way to the bar, when there was a commotion outside. A man at the door shouted, “Run for your lives, Big Jake is coming!” As everyone scattered, an enormous man burst through the door and started throwing tables and chairs around the room, and then he strode up to the bar and said to Mike, “Give me a drink!” Left alone at the bar, Mike nervously handed a bottle of whiskey to the man. The huge man downed the whiskey bottle in one gulp, and then ate the bottle! Paralyzed with fear, Mike nervously asked, “Can I get you another bottle?” “Nope, I gotta get out of here grunted the giant. Haven’t you heard? Big Jake’s coming!”

We press on. Our ancestors did. We will. As Christians, as Southerners and descendants of Confederate soldiers whose blood runs through our veins, we have seen our “Big Jake’s.” As descendants, we have seen and experienced our own lions’ den. We have been on our own battlefield many times, and we’ve faced our own fiery furnace when we were the only ones with enough guts and fortitude to stand and not bow to “Big Jake.” And, yes, we’ve been outnumbered and out financed like our ancestors. But, “prayer was made.”

They thought they had destroyed the church by doing away with James and hopefully, Peter. Outnumbered 16 to 1, in chains and in prison, but it did not stop the church then, and it will not stop the church now. The Christian banner will continue to fly, and so will Saint Andrew’s Cross. The Sons of Confederate Veterans will continue on.

Bring it on “Big Jake.” You ain’t that tough!

“Your history does not dictate your destiny.” – Sheila Walsh

God Bless Dixie!

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

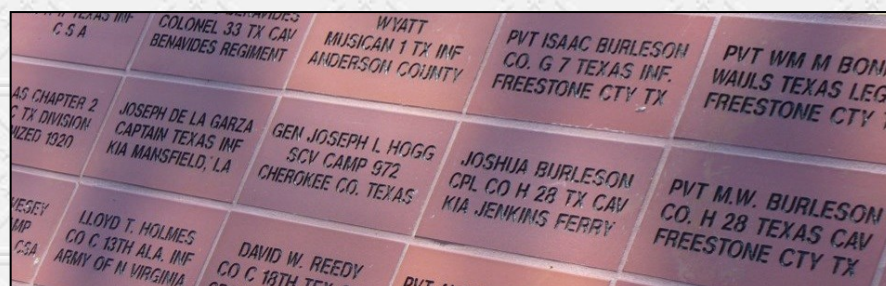




CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



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 or Phone: (903) 391-2224



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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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)