



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 16, ISSUE 7

JULY 2024

COMMANDER HEITMAN'S DISPATCH



Fellow Gentlemen of the South,

First .. a little administrative house-keeping.

June .. and July .. are re-enlistment days for ALL SCV members.

SCV National considers July 31<sup>st</sup> to be the final due date for all member dues to be paid in full.

You may expect a telephone call if your 'check' has yet to be received by the Camp Adjutant.

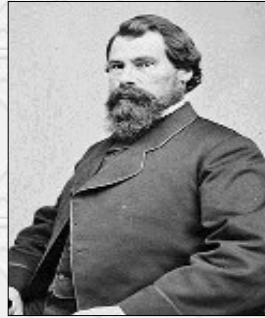
The Camp must have monies in the hands of SCV National by no later than August 31<sup>st</sup> .. or face late fees.

Please be aware that the 2024 SCV Membership Renewal Statements listed the WRONG P.O. BOX #.

The CORRECT P.O. BOX # is 913.

This month's historical tidbit comes from the book **BUST HELL WIDE OPEN – The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest** [Samuel W. Mitchum, Jr.]. I quote directly from Chapter 20 of the book:

*[General] Forrest's war horse, King Philip, came home with the general after the war and Forrest ordered that no saddle ever touch his back again. Like his owner, he never really lost his martial ardor [fighting enthusiasm]. In August 1866, a troop of yankee cavalry passed by General Forrest's plantation. They had been out on an unrelated errand and rode a little out of their way to the see the home of the fearsome Rebel general. They intended no harm and were more tourists than anything else. Unfortunately, King Philip was grazing in the front yard, eating tender young grass, and he did not know the war was over. He did what he always did when he saw blue-coats: he attacked them. The startled yankees tried to*



**John H. Reagan**

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

*keep out of his way, but he stood up on his hind legs, snorting and trying to kick them ...*

King Philip is well documented for hating anything dressed in [yankee] blue .. including an incident involving the indignity of the warhorse being a carriage-horse amongst blue-clad Memphis police. King Philip could not discriminate the enemy-in-blue from peace-keepers-in-blue, having never suspended 'blue' combat until his passing in 1867.

Continued on next page

CAMP MEETINGS

4th Tuesday of Each Month  
 06:30 PM  
 With a meal served at each meeting.

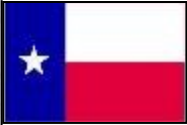
Guests are welcome!  
 Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org



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COMMANDER'S DISPATCH  
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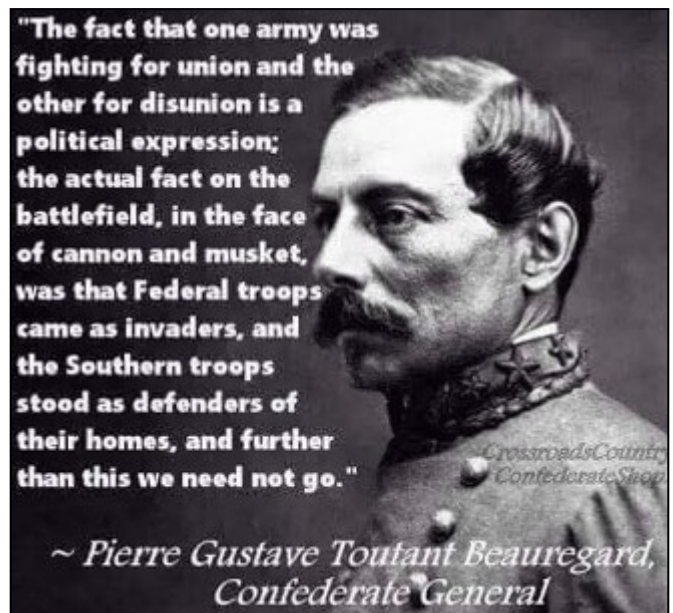
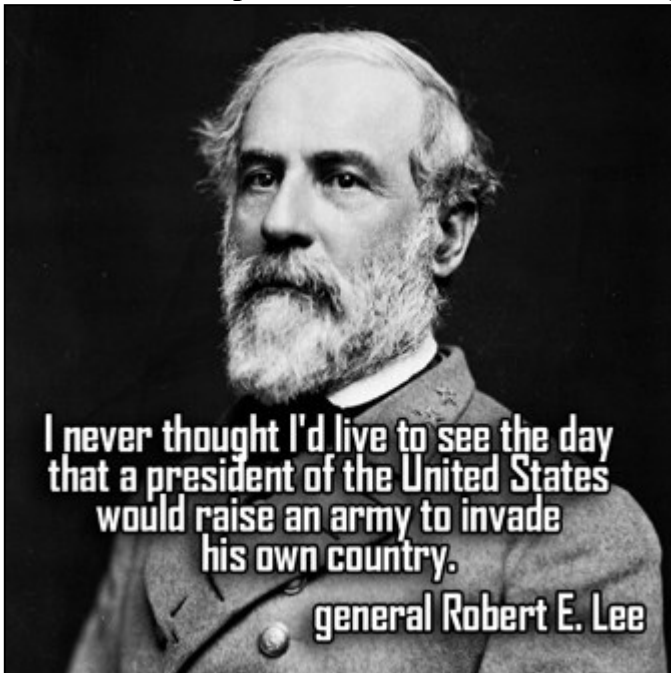
Reading this passage about King Philip a few years ago, I was instantly reminded of a story my Grandmother told me more than once [she always thought it was the first telling of the story each time], about how her father [Private W. A. Ferguson – Co A - 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry] proudly informed her mother, after she returned home with some recently purchased “blue” household décor ... “I will have nothing blue in my house, except the color of my grand-children’s eyes ..”

Our Camp Adjutant, Richard Thornton, will present the Historical Program at our August meeting.

I plan to present a program giving an *introductory review* on *The Battle of Mansfield*, at our September meeting. This sometimes seldom remembered battle is where General Taylor saved Texas from invasion in April of 1864.

Hope to see you at the August meeting.

Ed Heitman – Camp Commander & Newsletter Bugler





The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. **If you would be willing to donate, please contact Richard Thornton at 903-731-1557 or email [tx\\_tsar@hotmail.com](mailto:tx_tsar@hotmail.com).**



The Confederates won the First Battle of Bull Run, also known as the Battle of Manassas, on July 21, 1861 in Virginia. This was the first major battle of the Civil War, and the Confederates won with an estimated 1,982 casualties compared to the Union's 2,894.

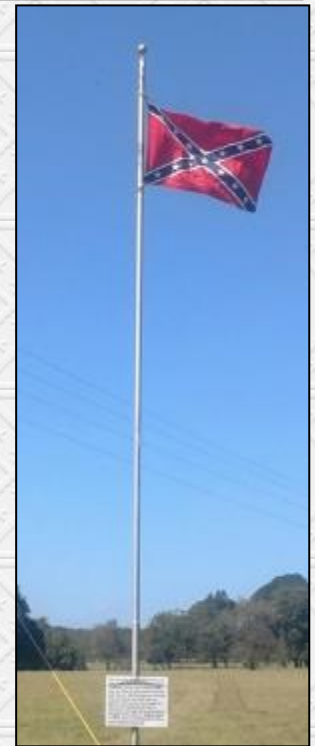
Picture above is from the National Park Service website.

**Prayer List**

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn
- Compatriot J.B. Mason
- Compatriot Doug Smith ( complications from several hip surgeries)
- Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas

**Officers for 2024**

- Commander - Ed Heitman
- 1st Lt. - David Franklin
- Adjutant/Treasurer - Richard Thornton
- Sgt at Arms - Marc Robinson
- Judge Advocate - Martin Lawrence
- Chaplain - Dwight Franklin



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government.

Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. [www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

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

July 23, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm

August 27, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm

Sept 24, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm

October 22, 2024 - Camp Meeting 6:30 pm

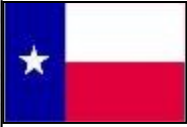
“NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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.

“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-



## Stonewall Jackson and the Bottisham Four

Norman Dasinger, Jr., July 28, 2024 (originally published July 12, 2021)



P-51 Mustangs in flight on July 26, 1944  
| U.S. Army Air Forces

This iconic World War II photo depicting the flight of four P-51 Mustang fighters was taken on July 26, 1944, from a camera posted on a B-17 Flying Fortress.

All four pilots served in the 361st Fighter Group, nicknamed the "Yellow Jackets," and the commanding officer and flying lead plane in this photo was Col. Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr. The photo clearly shows the name on his plane to be Lou IV. Col. "Jack" Christian was Confederate Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's great-grandson.

Seventeen days after the photo below was taken, Colonel Christian was killed and his Mustang destroyed in a dive-bombing attack against the Arras Railroad yard in Boisieux-au-Mont, France.

Born on November 19, 1915, in San Francisco, California, his father was an officer at the Presidio's field artillery training school. Christian Sr.'s mother was Julia Jackson, Stonewall Jackson's daughter.

Christian Jr., who was called Jack, graduated 45 out of 456 at the United States Academy at West Point in 1939. He first joined the field artillery, following his father's service, but soon changed to the Army Air Corps. Between 1939 and 1941, he studied in the Texas Flying School at Love Field, Dallas, and then became an instructor at Randolph Field near San Antonio. In March 1941, he transferred to the 19th Bombardment Group at Clark Field in the Philippines. By May 1942, he was in the 67th Pursuit Squadron; he was the very first U.S. Army pilot to land on Guadalcanal on August 15, 1942. He returned to the United States to marry Marjorie Ashcroft, whom he met while training in Dallas. While at home, he formed and trained the 361st Fighter Group in Richmond, Virginia. He was their leader and now promoted to colonel when the "Yellow Jackets"



arrived in England as part of the 8th Air Corps in November 1943. In January 1944, his wife gave birth to their daughter, Lou Ellen. That is why Jack had "Lou IV" painted on his Mustang. He would never meet his daughter.

A report by 2nd Lt. Robert Bain, a pilot in Colonel Christian's flight on August 12, 1944, observed, "We circled the target receiving instruction from Colonel Christian to make the bomb run from south to north. ... I observed a very good hit in the center of the railway yard ... and assumed it was the Colonel's bombs. I repeatedly called our leader over the radio but never received an answer."

The daily report from the 361st Flight Group noted, "Our Group paid the price when the Group and Station Commander, Colonel Thomas J.J. Christian, Jr. was reported Missing in Action. ... Christian molded a small and weak entity into a strong and hard hitting unit. ... His loss is noted in reverent tribute by all who had the pleasure to know or serve under him."

In the Faubourg-d'Amiens, France, cemetery, he is commemorated by a special memorial inscribed with the words "believed to be buried in this cemetery." He is the only American casualty believed to be there. He is also memorialized on the Tablets of the Missing at Ardennes American Cemetery in Belgium. He has a cenotaph memorial in the Texas State Cemetery, Austin, and another one in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia.

The exact location of his body is unknown.

We would like to thank the Blue and Gray Education Society for this article.  
You can see their website at [www.blueandgrayeducation.org](http://www.blueandgrayeducation.org)





## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JULY MEETING PICTURES



The John H. Reagan SCV Camp had the July meeting on July 24th at 6:30 p.m. We had 9 compatriots in attendance at this month's meeting. Reagan Camp 1st Lt. David Franklin was working border security for the United States Air Force Reserves and was unable to attend this month's meeting.

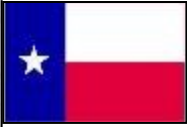
The night started off with a meal of fried chicken, pinto beans and ham, cucumber & onion salad, stewed squash, homemade casserole, rolls, buttermilk cornbread, and sweet tea. We had cookies and a homemade apple cobbler for dessert. We would like to thank Richard Thornton, Marc Robinson, Ed Heitman, Mac McGuyre, and Dwight Franklin for bringing the food.

Following the meal, Marc Robinson presented the camp with the second part of his historical program that he started last month. Notes and pictures from his program can be seen on the following pages.

Next month's meeting will be held on August 27th at 6:30 p.m.







**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
 "ON TO BRAZIL" PART 2  
 BY MARC ROBINSON**



Marc Robinson provided the historical program for July with Part Two of "On To Brazil". The program was about his G-G-Great Grandfather and Grandmother, and he has allowed us to include the slides from his PowerPoint presentation for those who were unable to attend. Both parts of his program were very interesting. We appreciate his willingness to provide us with the program this month.



Marc did a quick review of last month's program for those who had missed last month's meeting. The picture on the left shows the newspaper article where his Great Great Grandfather was interviewed by the Houston Chronicle.

You can see the newspaper article at

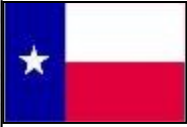
[www.reaganscvcamp.org/History/Brazil\\_after\\_the\\_War\\_Nettle\\_Family.pdf](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org/History/Brazil_after_the_War_Nettle_Family.pdf)

Marc said that although some people have claimed that the Southerners migrated to Brazil in order to perpetuate slavery, that was not the case. Out of over 5,000 people who immigrated to Brazil, only four families owned slaves. The real reason that they migrated was to get away from the brutal treatment that the Southerners were receiving from those who had gained control.

When the Southerners migrated to Brazil, they found that there were no Baptist Churches there. The first Baptist Church that was established in Brazil was established by Confederate immigrants. The Baptist Church can still be found in Americana, Brazil.



By some estimates, approximately one-half of those who immigrated to Brazil returned to the United States in later years. Marc's ancestors were some of those who returned. The people who remained were taken into Brazilian society. Very few of the people who live today in Americana trace their ancestry to the Southern immigrants.



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
"ON TO BRAZIL"  
BY MARC ROBINSON**



**The Campo Cemetery**

- The inscription found on the tombstone of Confederate Veteran, Napoleon Bonaparte McAlpine, who rests together with a number of other Confederate Veterans and Confederados leaders in the Campo Cemetery:

*"Soldier rest! Thy warfare o'er  
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking  
Days of toil or nights of waking"*

41

**The Campo Cemetery**

- ▣ There are many more *Confederados* with military history and there are those who have no military history who immigrated to Brazil and now rest in the Campo Cemetery.

42

**The Campo Cemetery**

- ▣ The Campo Cemetery, later to become the spiritual center of the Confederate colony in Brazil.
- ▣ The Campo Cemetery was the unofficial cemetery of the community.

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**The Campo Cemetery**

- ▣ In 1955, the Fraternity of American Descendants was founded, in part to maintain the cemetery.
- ▣ After many years, a Mr. Sonny Pyles donated the plot legally to the Fraternity.
- ▣ Many say that Campo Cemetery feels more like a garden than a graveyard and that there is as much life as death there.
- ▣ Campo Cemetery has many different species of trees, from banana, pine, copaiba, coconut, caryota palms, and many others.

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**The Campo Cemetery**



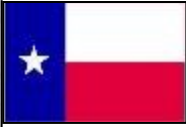
45

**An old Grave marker in the Campo Cemetery**



DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
P. McFEE NEX  
A NATIVE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
U.S.A.  
DIED DECEMBER 3, D. 1865  
AGED 70 YEARS  
HE LIVED A MEMBER OF THE BAPTIST  
CHURCH FOR YEARS AND DIED FIRM  
IN THE FAITH OF THE LORD





## JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM "ON TO BRAZIL" BY MARC ROBINSON



Today the Campo Cemetery is the testament of the most successful Southern colony founded after the War for Southern Independence.



### Campo Cemetery Sir Names

- The following list shows family names in the Campo Cemetery, at Santa Barbara D'Oeste, Brazil:  
Anderson Dozier Knuse Rainey Armstrong Drain Kolger Ralston Ashee Dresback Kolb Ransom Ayers Dumas Kollinger Rast Bagby Dunn Kramer Rean Baird Dyer Landers Rhome Bankston Easton Lane Riker Barnsley Ellis Lang Ritter Barr Emmett LeConte Roussel Baujahn Emerson Linden Rowe Beasley Ezelle Linn Russell Bentley Falwood Lloyd Sampson Berney Fahay McAlpine Sanders Blackford Farley McCann Schofield Bloxom Feagin McDade Scurlock Blue Fenley McDonald Seawright Boeringer Ferguson McEachin Sexton Bookwalter Fielder McFadden Seymour Bowen Fife McIntyre Shares Boyd Fletcher McGee Sharpley Braxton Frelder McKnight Shaw Britt Foster McMullan Shippey Broadnax Fox McNabb Slaughter Brooks Freeleigh Malone Smith Brown Gammon Marchant Sparks Brownlow Gannon Mason Spencer Bruce Garlington Massey Stamply Bryant Garner Mastiff Steagall Buchanan Gaston Maston Steele Budd Gates Mathews Stewart Buford German Maxwell Stiel Buhlrow Gill Mendenhall Stone Bullatin Gilmore Meriwether Stow Bunnel Guillet Miller Strong Burns Glenn Mills Stuk Burrend Godfrey Minchin Swain Burton Gottschalk Moncrief Tanner Byington Grady Moore Tarver Campbell

### Campo Cemetery Sir Names

- Graham Morgan Taylor Capps Green Morrison Terrell Carlton Gunter Morton Thatcher Carson Hall Murphy Thomas Carter Hanny Myers Thompson Cencir Hanson Nathan Tilly Censon Hardeman Nelius Tobin Chaffie Hardis Nettles Tovamjer Chamberlain Hargrove Newman Townsend Cherry Harris Nichols Trigg Clark Harrison Nollens Turner Clayburn Harvey Norris Vaughn Coachman Hastings Northrup Vellaky Cobb Hawthorne Odell Vincent Cogburn Heinsman Oliver Waddell Cole Henderson Owen Wade Colter Henington Paine Wallace Cook Hickman Parcher Ward Combs Hogan Parker Warne Cottingham Holland Parks Warson Coulter Howard Patterson Watson Cowley Howell Peacock Watts Crawley Howes Penn Weaver Croyey Hunter Perkins Webster Crisp Isaacs Peter Weingeutter Cullen Jackson Peterson Weissinger Currie James Pettigrew Wells Daguerre Jennings Phillips Wesson Daniel Johnson Pichowski Wharton Dascomb Joiner Pierce Whitman Darvile Jones Pinkney Whitaker Davis Judkins Pitts White Demaret Keese Platt Whitehead DeYambert Keeps Porter Wright Dickie Keith Prestridge Williamson Dickson Kemper Proston Wingeter Dillard Kennedy Provost Wise Dire Kennerly Pyles Wiggins Dobbins Kernan Quillen Wood Dodson Kerr Quilly Wright Doherty Keyes Radcliff Yancey Domm King Rader Young Dowds Kirk Radig
- 10 Source:  
*The Lost Colony of the Confederacy*, by Eugene Harter

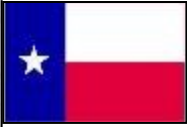
### Early 1900 quarterly reunion at the Campo Cemetery



### Confederates in Brazil

- The most prominent and the real founder of the Confederate colony was:
- Colonel William Hutchinson Norris, a native of Oglethorpe, GA who had moved to Alabama and later served as a State Senator.
- He was a Freemason (past Grand Master in Alabama) a lawyer and is mentioned in the book "Reminiscences of Public Men of Alabama"
- He was a veteran of the Mexican War and was in his sixties when the War Between the States raged.
- His sons, Reece, Frank, Robert and Clay, all served in the Confederate Army.





## JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM "ON TO BRAZIL" BY MARC ROBINSON



Walter J. Klein, a mason from North Carolina wrote the following in a well researched article:

*"Surviving Confederate soldiers returned home to families in misery, their livestock consumed, money worthless, railroads and factories destroyed, boats swept from their waters, clothes and food gone. When some of these who were Masons heard of a "New South" with undeveloped land for 22 cents an acre, its emperor a Brother Master Mason, and better cotton than North America's, they packed up and moved to Brazil.*

...(continued)

(continued from previous slide)

*...[Col.] Norris and his Brethren founded George Washington Lodge in their little village that was soon named Americana by their neighbors...*

*...What began this exodus as a Masonic event in history? Actually, a Mason named Robert W. Lewis of Virginia wrote Robert E. Lee asking his opinion about Confederates leaving the country...*

(continued)

(continued from previous slide)

*...Lewis and other Masons knew Freemasonry was alive and well in Brazil, living hand-in-glove with its Protestant community, especially Presbyterians...*

*...When Confederate Masons communicated their distress, these leaders were ready to help.*



*The entrance to Americana, a Brazilian city founded in 1865 by Confederate emigrants from the South, most of them Freemasons, is marked by a large Square and Compasses monument with descriptive plaque.*

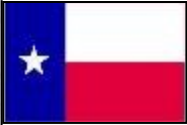
Source: Walter J. Klein, 32°, 5009 Gamton Court, Charlotte, NC

### Some of the Impacts of Confederate Immigration to Brazil

- ▣ The settlers brought with them modern agricultural techniques and new crops such as **watermelon**, and **pecans** that soon spread among the native Brazilian farmers.
- ▣ Some foods of the American South also crossed over and became part of general Brazilian culture such as **chess pie**, **vinegar pie**, and **southern fried chicken**.
- ▣ The original *Confederados* continued many elements of American culture and established the **first Baptist churches** in Brazil.
- ▣ They also established public schools and provided education to their female children, which was unusual in Brazil at the time.



Jasper Newton Bloxom, the white-bearded patriarch in the center of photo. Jasper and his family emigrated from Alabama to Brazil immediately after the war, when they returned to the U.S. by way of Galveston, Texas in 1872, they settled near Corsicana in Navarro County, where this photo was probably taken, sometime around 1890. Pictured to Jasper's right is his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Lee) Bloxom



**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
 "ON TO BRAZIL"  
 BY MARC ROBINSON**



**Confederate Descendants in Brazil**

- ❑ The descendants of the families that stayed in Brazil are scattered throughout the country, many living in large cities.
- ❑ Despite this, the *Confederados* have managed to found and maintain an Immigration Museum in Santa Bárbara D'Oeste and the Fraternity of American Descendants is doing very well.
- ❑ Today, the Confederate descendants consider themselves Brazilians, speak the language and have adopted local customs and manners.  
*(continued)*

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The Confederate Monument located near the Campo Cemetery resembles a small twenty-five foot Washington Monument.

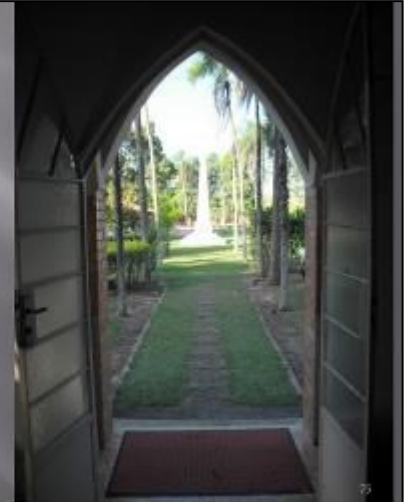
**Vincit Omnia Veritas**  
 (Truth conquers all things)

71



71

**View of monument from the interior of the Baptist Chapel**



72

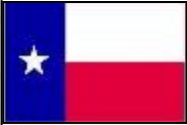
**Then Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and wife, Rosalyn, on a visit to Brazil in 1972. Here he stands with fifth-generation Confederado children at the base of the Confederate monument in Americana.**  
*They were visiting the grave of Rosalyn's great-uncle in Americana.*



Jimmy Carter, on a visit to Brazil in 1972, stands with fifth-generation Confederado children at the base of the Confederate monument in Americana.

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**JULY HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
"ON TO BRAZIL"  
BY MARC ROBINSON**



**SCV Camp "Os Confederados" #1653**

- ❑ "Founded on April 9, 1994, with the long-expected presence of Commander-in-Chief Bob Hawkins and Historian-in-Chief John Wells."
- ❑ Contacts of this group of *Confederados* with the SCV dated back to 1979, thanks to the efforts of Charles Burgess and William D. McCain.
- ❑ Finally the Camp Charter was drafted, and it came into existence.
- ❑ They had several successful years operation and then the camp became inactive.
- ❑ When the *Os Confederados* Camp #1653 was being reformed, Kyle Sims of the Johnson Camp in Arlington was instrumental in assisting that endeavor by bringing them new members and assisting them with developing a good foundation for a successful camp.

- ❑ From SCV Camp 1653's web page:

*"is dedicated to those who left their homes and their country, moving to a faraway land to rebuild their lives after the War Between the States. Our ancestors will always have our undying reverence and our admiration for their courage, their braveness, and their loyalty to the Confederacy. We pledge to keep their memory, and to pass this reverence to our future generations, and whilst recognizing and abiding to the Brazilian and American Constitutions, we will not accept any distortion of the History of The Confederate States of America by any individual, group, or institution whatsoever."*

- ❑ I greatly appreciate the SCV Camp #1653 "Os Confederados" for doing their outstanding part to fulfill "the Charge" in Brazil and for providing much of the information for this presentation.
- ❑ <http://confederados.com.br/>
- ❑ I also want to thank you for allowing me to present to you this small part of our Confederate History.
- ❑ Questions?

*"THE MEN IN GRAY,  
WHO, WITH MATCHLESS  
COURAGE, FOUGHT TO  
MAINTAIN THE PRINCIPLES  
OF THE CONSTITUTION AND  
PERPETUATE THE  
GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED  
BY THEIR FATHERS, AND  
WHOSE HEROIC DEEDS  
CROWNED THE SOUTH WITH  
DEATHLESS GLORY."*



ROBERT CATLETT CAVE  
CONFEDERATE VETERAN,  
AUTHOR, AND PASTOR  
1843-1924

*Deo Vindice!*

Marc added a lot of information as he went from slide to slide during his presentation. I wish that I could have written it all down so it could have been included in the newsletter, but there was no way that I could do that.

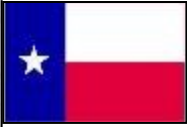
It is amazing that Marc has all of this information on his family and on other Southerners who migrated to Brazil. It is such an interesting story, and it was a very good program.

We appreciate Marc for this program and for all the other things that he does for the Reagan Camp and the SCV. He is an asset to both the camp and the SCV.

We would like to remind everyone that our next monthly meeting will be at 6:30 on August 27th. We always have a delicious meal before the meeting, and then we have a historical program following the meal.







# JOHN H. REAGAN STATUE LOCATED AT REAGAN PARK, PALESTINE, TEXAS



If you haven't seen the statue of John H. Reagan, it is something you need to see. The monument is over 100 years old, and is a unique piece of history. The pictures on the following pages were taken by Marc Robinson and can be found online at [www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=17496](http://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=17496)



The inscription on the right side:

*"The Old Roman's highest ambition was to do his full duty; consciousness of having done it was his ample reward."*

The left side:

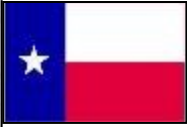
*"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver or gold."*

**"A GOOD NAME IS RATHER TO BE CHOSEN THAN GREAT RICHES, AND LOVING FAVOR RATHER THAN SILVER AND GOLD."**

REAGAN MONUMENT  
UNVEILED JULY 6, 1911  
SPONSORED BY  
JOHN H. REAGAN CHAPTER U. D. C.  
POMPEO COPPINI, SCULPTOR







## JOHN H. REAGAN STATUE LOCATED IN REAGAN PARK

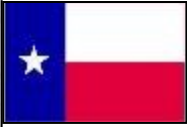


### Regarding the John H. Reagan Monument

"The Old Roman". During the flight of the Confederate government, Reagan accompanied President Davis, the last of the original cabinet appointees. President Davis appointed him Secretary of the Treasury shortly before they were captured in May 1865. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor for a few months and from there wrote the "Fort Warren Letter" in which he encouraged the people of Texas to recognize the war's outcome, emancipation and suffrage of their former slaves and the terms of the federal government. He hoped Texas would avoid conflict and retribution by the occupying forces. The letter made Reagan extremely unpopular in Texas for years until his premonitions were proven right and Texas suffered the ruthlessness and indignities of reconstruction. It was because of his courage to sacrifice his personal popularity for the people of Texas he acquired the honored nick name "The Old Roman."

**Credits.** The website page that these pictures were taken from was last revised on August 27, 2020. It was originally submitted on March 31, 2009, by Charles Marc Robinson of Palestine, Texas. This page has been viewed 5,645 times since then and 254 times as of July 12, 2024. Photos were all submitted by Charles Marc Robinson of the John H. Reagan SCV Camp in Palestine, Texas. • Craig Swain was the editor who published the website page.





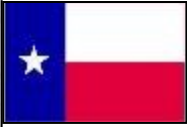
## JOHN H. REAGAN STATUE LOCATED IN REAGAN PARK



The picture below is of the Bronze Plaque that accompanies the John H. Reagan Monument Marker. This plaque lists many of the accomplishments of John H. Reagan from 1846 through 1905.







## JULY CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS



The following article was taken from the History Channel website at [www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/first-battle-of-bull-run](http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/first-battle-of-bull-run).

The Battle of First Manassas, also known as the First Battle of Bull Run, marked the first major land battle of the American Civil War. On July 21, 1861, Union and Confederate armies clashed near Manassas Junction, Virginia. The engagement began when about 35,000 Union troops marched from the federal capital in Washington, D.C. to strike a Confederate force of 20,000 along a small river known as Bull Run. After fighting on the defensive for most of the day, the rebels rallied and were able to break the Union right flank, sending the Federals into a chaotic retreat towards Washington. The Confederate victory gave the South a surge of confidence and shocked many in the North, who realized the war would not be won as easily as they had hoped.

### **Prelude to the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas)**

By July 1861, two months after Confederate troops opened fire on Fort Sumter to begin the Civil War, the northern press and public were eager for the Union Army to make an advance on Richmond ahead of the planned meeting of the Confederate Congress there on July 20. Encouraged by early victories by Union troops in western Virginia and by the war fever spreading through the North, President Abraham Lincoln ordered Brigadier General Irvin McDowell to mount an offensive that would hit quickly and decisively at the enemy and open the way to Richmond, thus bringing the war to a mercifully quick end. The offensive would begin with an attack on more than 20,000 Confederate troops under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard camped near Manassas Junction, Virginia (25 miles from Washington, D.C.) along a little river known as Bull Run.

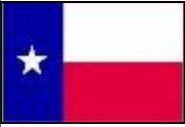
Did you know? After First Manassas, Stonewall Jackson further distinguished himself in the Shenandoah Valley, Second Manassas and Fredericksburg. The man Lee called his "right arm" was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville and died of complications relating to the injury.

The cautious McDowell, then in command of the 35,000 Union volunteer troops gathered in the Federal capital, knew that his men were ill-prepared and pushed for a postponement of the advance to give him time for additional training. But Lincoln ordered him to begin the offensive nonetheless, reasoning (correctly) that the rebel army was made up of similarly amateur soldiers. McDowell's army began moving out of Washington on July 16; its slow movement allowed Beauregard (who also received advance notice of his enemy's movements through a Confederate espionage network in Washington) to call on his fellow Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston for reinforcements. Johnston, in command of some 11,000 rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, was able to outmaneuver a Union force in the region and march his men towards Manassas.

### **Battle Begins at Bull Run**

McDowell's Union force struck on July 21, shelling the enemy across Bull Run while more troops crossed the river at Sudley Ford in an attempt to hit the Confederate left flank. Over two hours, 10,000 Federals gradually pushed back 4,500 rebels across the Warrington turnpike and up Henry House Hill. Reporters, congressmen and other onlookers who had traveled from Washington and were watching the battle from the nearby countryside prematurely celebrated a Union victory, but reinforcements from both Johnston and Beauregard's armies soon arrived on the battlefield to rally the Confederate troops. In the afternoon, both sides traded attacks and counterattacks near Henry House Hill. On Johnston and Beauregard's orders, more and more Confederate reinforcements arrived, even as the Federals struggled with coordinating assaults made by different regiments.

- continued on next page -



## JULY CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS



### **The Rebel Yell at the Battle of First Manassas (First Battle of Bull Run)**

By four o'clock in the afternoon, both sides had an equal number of men on the field of battle (about 18,000 on each side were engaged at Bull Run), and Beauregard ordered a counterattack along the entire line. Screaming as they advanced (the "rebel yell" that would become infamous among Union troops) the Confederates managed to break the Union line. As McDowell's Federals retreated chaotically across Bull Run, they ran headlong into hundreds of Washington civilians who had been watching the battle while picnicking on the fields east of the river, now making their own hasty retreat.

Among the future leaders on both sides who fought at First Manassas were Ambrose E. Burnside and William T. Sherman (for the Union) along with Confederates like Stuart, Wade Hampton, and most famously, Thomas J. Jackson, who earned his enduring nickname, "Stonewall" Jackson, in the battle. Jackson, a former professor at the Virginia Military Institute, led a Virginia brigade from the Shenandoah Valley into the battle at a key moment, helping the Confederates hold an important high-ground position at Henry House Hill. General Barnard Bee (who was later killed in the battle) told his men to take heart, and to look at Jackson standing there "like a stone wall."

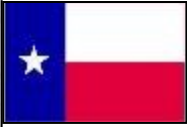
Despite their victory, Confederate troops were far too disorganized to press their advantage and pursue the retreating Yankees, who reached Washington by July 22. The First Battle of Bull Run (called First Manassas in the South) cost some 3,000 Union casualties, compared with 1,750 for the Confederates. Its outcome sent northerners who had expected a quick, decisive victory reeling, and gave rejoicing southerners a false hope that they themselves could pull off a swift victory. In fact, both sides would soon have to face the reality of a long, grueling conflict that would take an unimaginable toll on the country and its people.

On the Confederate side, accusations flew between Johnston, Beauregard and President Jefferson Davis over who was to blame for the failure to pursue and crush the enemy after the battle. For the Union, Lincoln removed McDowell from command and replaced him with George B. McClellan, who would retrain and reorganize Union troops defending Washington into a disciplined fighting force, thereafter known as the Army of the Potomac.



The Battle of Bull run on July 21, 1861, lithograph by Kurz & Allison, 1889



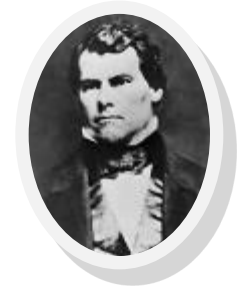


## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

### JULY IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



July 1, 1852--- Circular printed about the need for railroad in Texas; to the people of Texas from John H. Reagan, Wm. Alexander & A.E. McClure, all of Anderson County.



July 4, 1849--Democratic .Convention held in Palestine; John H. Reagan running for State Senate.



July 23, 1878-- John H. Reagan refused Democratic nomination for Texas Governorship in order to continue work on Interstate Commerce Bill in US Congress.

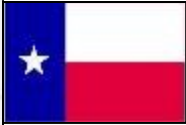
#### Other important Dates

July 6, 1911-- Dedication of John H. Reagan Monument sculpted by Pompeo Coppini.



July 6 1967-- Marker placed by Anderson County Historical Commission and the John Reagan Chapter UDC at base of Reagan Monument in Palestine's Reagan Park.

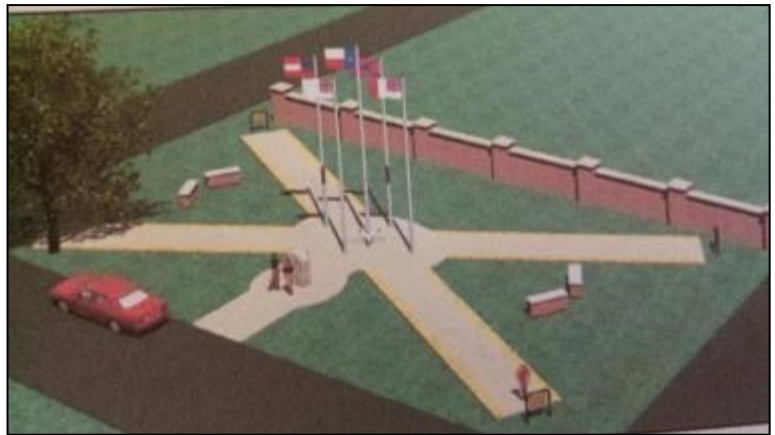




## A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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



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

JOHN H. REAGAN SCV CAMP #2156 PALESTINE TEXAS	PVT WM. H. FOSTER CO. H 1ST TEX INF DIED AS POW OCT 63
GEORGE KNOX GIBSON PVT. CO. B 12TH TEXAS CAVLRY, CSA	WILLIAM H. CRIST COMPANY I 7 TX. CAV C.S.A.

JACOB L. SHERIDAN CAPT CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	JOHN H. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	COL. A.T. RAINEY CO. H 1 TEX. INF. HOOD'S TEX. BRIG
L. E. SHERIDAN PVT. CO I 1ST REGT TEXAS INFANTRY	PVT WM. N SHERIDAN CO C 6 BATTALION TEXAS CALVARY	STEPHEN O. RAINEY CAPTAIN 1ST BATT. TEX CAV

PVT. R. M. LUMMUS 53 GEORGIA INF. COMPANY B C.S.A	PVT ALLEN G TURNER CO A 7TH BATTALION MISS INF. CSA
SGT. AMOS G. HANKS CO F. 1ST TEX INF HOODS BRIGADE CSA	WILLIAM H. DYER PVT CO K MISS INF C.S.A.

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





ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JULY 2024



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



## TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JULY



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

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

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

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

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

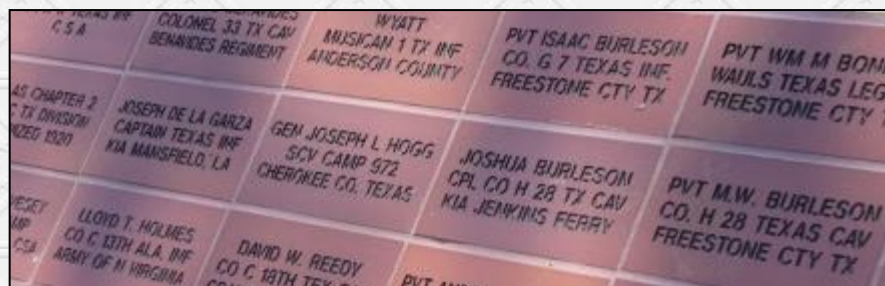




## CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: [danielder497@yahoo.com](mailto:danielder497@yahoo.com) or Phone: (903) 391-2224 or Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer at E-mail: [tx\\_tsar@hotmail.com](mailto:tx_tsar@hotmail.com)



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

**Ed Heitman, Commander**  
E-mail: [edheitman@gmail.com](mailto:edheitman@gmail.com)  
Phone: (903-504-6674)

Richard Thornton, Adjutant/Treasurer  
Palestine, Texas  
E-mail: [tx\\_tsar@hotmail.com](mailto:tx_tsar@hotmail.com)  
Phone: 903-731-1557

Dwight Franklin, Chaplain/Newsletter  
Editor: [dwrightfranklin1@yahoo.com](mailto:dwrightfranklin1@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: 4th Tuesday Each  
Month - 06:30 PM  
Meal served at each meeting.

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

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