



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 18, ISSUE 6

JUNE 2026

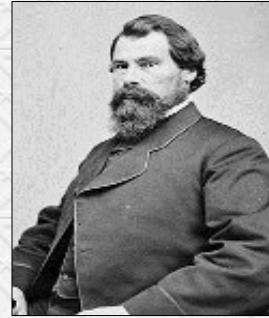
MAY COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



Many believe the War Between the States ended on April 9, 1865, with General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Some will remember Joseph Johnston's surrender a few weeks later in North Carolina and some will even remember the last battle fought late in May in Texas under the command of Colonel John S. RIP Ford at Palmito Ranch. But Confederates were still loose as late as this time of year! On June 23, 1865, at what is now Doakville, Oklahoma, Brigadier General Stand Watie surrendered the last Confederate Army in the field, the First Indian Brigade of the

Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Stand Watie, a native of Georgia, had been removed to Oklahoma by the US government in 1835.

There are complicated aspects of this story but suffice it to say, his people were not allowed to stay in Georgia. It is no surprise then, when war came, Watie chose to side with the Confederate States of America as Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Watie was the only American Indian on either side to rise to the rank of General Officer. The Cherokees fought valiantly throughout the War in many engagements. Today, in June, we remember the last holdout of the Confederate Commanders:

**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

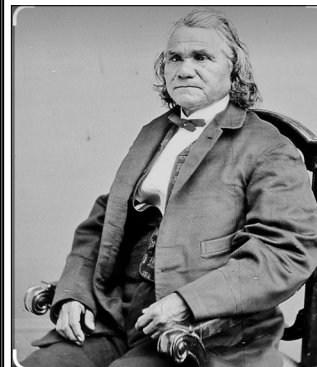
District Judge

Texas State Representative

First Chairman - Railroad

Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

Stand Watie, Confederate General.**David Franklin Camp Commander****CAMP MEETINGS**

4th Tuesday of Each Month

06:30 PM at the First

Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart.

We will have a meal served at each meeting.

Guests are welcome!

Bring the family.

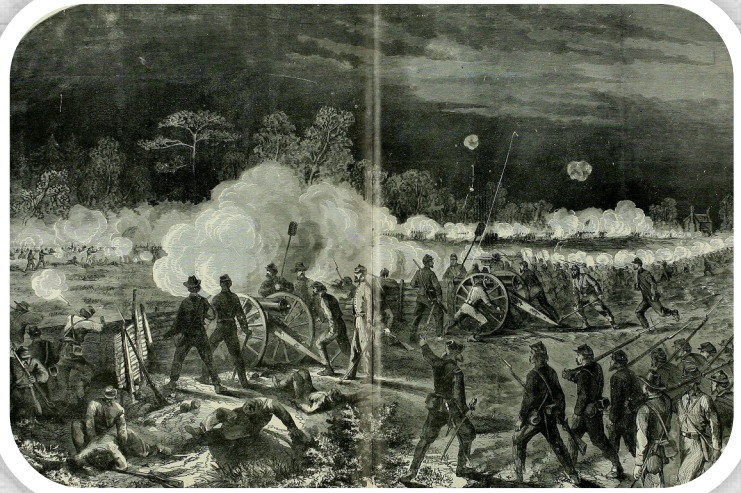
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The John H. Reagan Camp is requesting donations from those who would be willing to contribute financially to help keep the Confederate Heroes Memorial Plaza landscape manicured. **If you would be willing to donate, please contact Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 or email mrobinson1836@yahoo.com**

Prayer List

- Compatriot Forrest Bradberry
- Compatriot Gary Gibson & his wife, Lynn.
- Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray
- Compatriot Gary Gibson (he has been placed on hospice)
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- The Sovereign State of Texas



The Confederates had a decisive victory at the Battle of Cold Harbor in June 1864. You can read the details of this Confederate victory in the article in this newsletter.

Officers for 2026

Cmdr. - David Franklin

Lt. Cmdr. - Randy Huffman

Adjutant/Treasurer - Marc Robinson

Quartermaster - Richard Thornton

Chaplain - Dwight Franklin

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month. Meetings will be held at the First Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart.

June 30th - June Meeting 6:30 p.m.

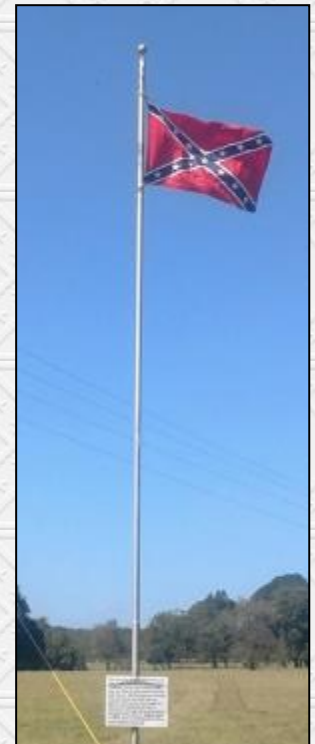
July 28th - July Meeting 6:30 p.m.

August 25th - August Meeting 6:30 p.m.

Sept 22nd - September Meeting 6:30 p.m.

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

Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans.
www.reaganscvcamp.org 



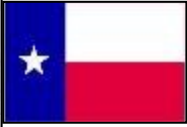
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

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

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

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

-GENERAL
ROBERT E. LEE-



JUNE 2026 MEETING PICTURES



The June 2026 Reagan Camp meeting was held on June 23rd at the First Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart at 6:30 p.m. We had 7 in attendance at this month's meeting, and everyone had a good time visiting and eating together.

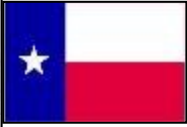
We started with a delicious meal of pizza, pulled pork, pinto beans and cornbread, watermelon, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, Blue Bell ice cream, Reese's Peanut Butter Ice Cream, brownies, carrot cake and fresh grown peppers.



Following the meal, Camp Commander David Franklin presented the historical program with a presentation about General Samuel Cooper. You can read his program notes on the following pages.

Our next meeting will be held on July 28th at the First Congregational Methodist Church of Elkhart.





JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM

CONFEDERATE GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER

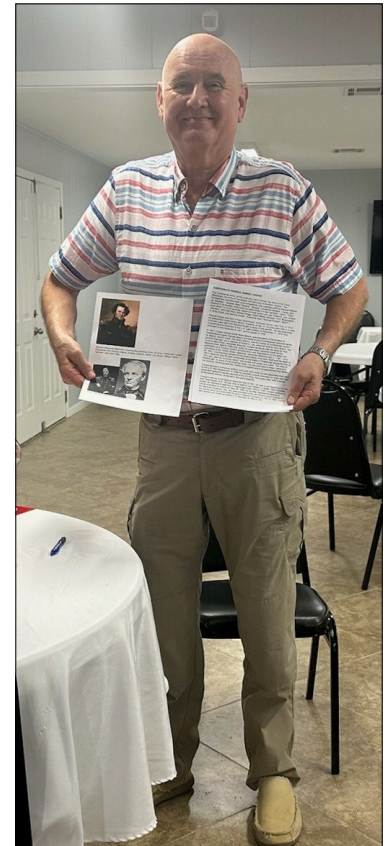


At the June 23 meeting of the Reagan Camp, Commander David Franklin presented the Camp's monthly historical program, giving an informative address on Confederate General Samuel Cooper. He has kindly permitted the publication of his notes so that members and friends who were unable to attend may also benefit from this study of an important Confederate leader.

Confederate General Samuel Cooper

The Confederate Army, for the most part, had 3 Armies: the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, the Army of Tennessee, and the Army of Northern Virginia. The Confederate command (with some exceptions) was organized with its General Officers as: Brigadier – Brigade, Major General – Division, Lieutenant General – Corps, and General (Full General, what would be called today a 4-star General) – Army. There were either 7 or 8 full generals, based on what source you use: Robert E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, John Bell Hood, Braxton Bragg, Albert Sidney Johnston, PGT Beauregard, E. Kirby-Smith, and Samuel Cooper. Everyone says, “Samuel Cooper? Who?”

Samuel Cooper was born in New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York. In 1813, he entered the United States Military Academy at age 15.



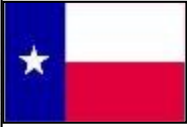
He graduated 36th in a class of 40 two years later (the standard length of study in that period). He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the U.S. Light Artillery on December 11, 1815, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1821, and to captain in 1836.



Gen. Alexander Macomb

In 1827, Cooper married Sarah Maria Mason, granddaughter of Declaration of Independence signer George Mason and sister of future Confederate diplomat James M. Mason. Sarah's sister, Ann Maria Mason, was the mother of Confederate cavalry general Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of Robert E. Lee, while her brother John Mason, was a son-in-law of Gen. Alexander Macomb. Cooper served as aide-de-camp for Gen. Macomb from 1828 to 1836 and, under his supervision, received credit for the publication of *A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States*. (Macomb: Alexander Macomb April 3, 1782 – June 25, 1841, Commanding General of the United States Army from 1828 until his death in 1841). Macomb was the field commander at the Battle of Plattsburgh during the War of 1812 and, after the stunning victory, was lauded with praise and styled "The Hero of

Plattsburgh" by some of the American press. He was promoted to Major General for his conduct, receiving both the Thanks of Congress and a Congressional Gold Medal. -Continued on next page-



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM

CONFEDERATE GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER



Cooper served in numerous artillery units until 1837 when he was appointed chief clerk of the U.S. War Department. In 1838 he received a brevet promotion to major and was appointed assistant adjutant general of the US Army. Nine years later, with a brevet as lieutenant colonel, he served in the same capacity.

Cooper's service in the Second Seminole War of 1841–42 was a rare departure for him from Washington, D.C. He was chief of staff for Col. William J. Worth. After hostilities ended, he returned to staff duty in Washington from 1842 to 1845. Cooper received a brevet promotion to colonel on May 30, 1848, for his War Department service in the Mexican–American War, and was promoted to the permanent rank of colonel in the regular army and appointed the army's Adjutant General on July 15, 1852. Cooper also served very briefly as acting U.S. Secretary of War in 1857.

On February 5, 1857, his daughter Sarah Maria Mason Cooper married Frank Wheaton, who became a Union Army general during the American Civil War. They had one child, Sarah Maria Cooper Wheaton, in 1858.

American Civil War service

Cooper joined the Confederacy at the beginning of the War Between the States. His wife's family was from Virginia, and he had a close friendship with Jefferson Davis. One of his last official acts as Adjutant General of the U.S. Army was to sign an order dismissing Brig. Gen. David E. Twiggs from the army. Twiggs had surrendered his command and supplies in Texas to the Confederacy (and was shortly after that made a Confederate major general.) This order was dated March 1, 1861, and Cooper resigned six days later.

On reaching Montgomery, Cooper was immediately given a commission as a brigadier general on March 16, 1861. He served as both Adjutant General and Inspector General of the Confederate Army, a post he held until the end of the war.

On May 16, 1861, Cooper was promoted to full general in the Confederate Army. He was one of five men promoted to the grade at that time and one of only seven during the war, but with the earliest date of rank. Thus, despite his relative obscurity today, he outranked the better-known confederates Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and P. G. T. Beauregard. Cooper reported directly to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. At the war's end in 1865, Cooper surrendered and was paroled on May 3 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

While building defenses near Washington, D.C., Union forces demolished his home and used its bricks to build a fort dubbed "Traitor's Hill" in dishonor of Cooper.

-continued on the next page-



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM

CONFEDERATE GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER



Postbellum life

Cooper's last official act for the Confederacy was to preserve the official records of the Confederate Army and turn them over intact to the United States government, where they form a part of the *Official Records, The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, published starting in 1880. Military historians have highly regarded Cooper for this action. Historian Ezra J. Warner believed that in doing so Cooper was "thereby making a priceless contribution to the history of the period."



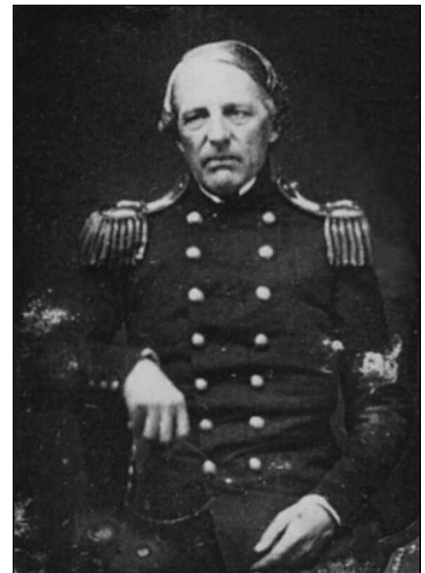
After the war, Cooper was a farmer at his home, Cameron, near Alexandria, Virginia. His house had been taken over by the U.S. government during the war and turned into a fort, but he was able to move into what had been an overseer's house. Due to his age, Cooper earned a meager living. On August 4, 1870, Robert E. Lee, on behalf of other former Confederates, sent Cooper \$300. Lee wrote to him saying, "To this sum I have only been able to add \$100, but I hope it may enable you to supply some immediate want and prevent you from taxing your strength too much."

Samuel Cooper died at his home in 1876 and is buried in Alexandria's Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery.

In the picture on the left, you can see his headstone and foot marker.

We appreciate David for the program and for allowing us to use his notes for publishing.

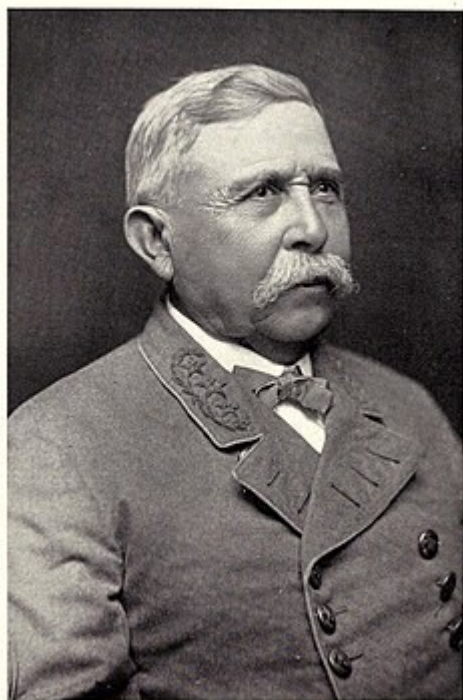
Pictured to the right is
Confederate General Samuel
Cooper.





FELIX HUSTON ROBERTSON (1839–1928)

The only Texas born Confederate General

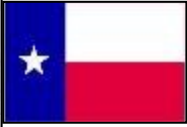


BRIGADIER-GENERAL FELIX H. ROBERTSON
Commanding Cavalry Brigade in Wheeler's Corps, C. S. Army of Tennessee

Felix Huston Robertson, the only Texas-born general officer to serve the Confederacy, was born on March 9, 1839, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, the son of Mary (Cummins) and Jerome Bonaparts Robertson. He attended Baylor University and was appointed to West Point in 1857, but he resigned shortly before graduation in order to offer his services to the Confederacy. Robertson rose rapidly in the army. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery and participated in the reduction of Fort Sumter before joining the staff of Gen. A. H. Gladden at Pensacola, Florida. Considered by many of his superiors to be "an able and accomplished artillery officer," Robertson, who had been named captain in charge of an Alabama battery, fought with workmanlike efficiency at Shiloh. At Murfreesboro his controversial but nonetheless courageous performance under fire was noticed by Gen. Braxton Bragg, then commanding the Army of Tennessee. As a reward for his services and because of his personal loyalty to Bragg, Robertson was promoted to the rank of major and given command of the artillery reserves. After leading a battalion at Chickamauga, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and given charge of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry-corps artillery, which he led during the 1864 Atlanta campaign. On July 26, 1864, Robertson was

appointed brigadier general. After serving as General Wheeler's chief of staff, he commanded a brigade and then a small division. A severe wound inflicted on November 29, 1864, at Buckhead Creek near Augusta, Georgia, ended Robertson's active service. His military career, despite his rapid advancement, was not without controversy. He was often an unwilling subordinate, and his loyalty to General Bragg sometimes caused friction with other officers. Robertson was also a harsh disciplinarian whose savage punishments and Indian-like features earned him the sobriquet "Comanche Robertson." The most controversial incident of his military tenure occurred in the southwestern Virginia hamlet of Saltville. There, on October 3, 1864, troops under Robertson's command killed well over 100 wounded, mostly black, survivors of a Union attack that had occurred the previous day. Though Robertson was never charged with any crime, one of his subordinate officers was hanged for murder. After the war Robertson returned to Texas and made his permanent residence in Waco. He read law and soon became a member of the State Bar of Texas. With his father he invested in railroads and real estate. Robertson was an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans and served as the commander of the Texas Division in 1911. He was married twice; his first wife was Sarah Davis, whom he wed in 1864. After she died, he married Elizabeth Dwyer, in 1892. At the time of his death in Waco on April 20, 1928, Robertson was the last surviving general of the Confederacy. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Waco.





JUNE CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR



Hanover County, VA | May 31 - Jun 12, 1864

As Union forces advanced toward Richmond in the spring of 1864, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate army repulsed and outmaneuvered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's troops at Cold Harbor in a devastating two-week action that resulted in more than 17,000 casualties.

How it ended

Confederate victory. The Union failed to penetrate Confederate defenses in a fierce fight. Despite the staggering losses at Cold Harbor, Grant managed to withdraw his troops and then deceive the Confederates for days as his army stealthily crossed the James River and marched towards Petersburg.

Before the Battle

After two days of inconclusive fighting from May 28 to May 30 at Totopotomoy, Lee and Grant order their troops to move toward Cold Harbor. The roads emanating through this critical junction lead to Richmond and to supply and reinforcement sources for the Union army. Philip Sheridan's Union cavalry is instructed to capture the strategic crossroads.

During the Battle

Forces engaged: Union 108,000

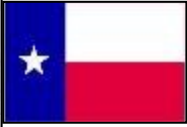
Confederate 62,000

Union General: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate General: Robert E. Lee

May 31. After a sharp contest with Confederate cavalry under Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Sheridan's troops seize the intersection. The Confederate cavalry are soon joined by the infantry of Maj. Gen. Robert Hoke's division. After a short battle, Union cavalry drive the Confederates beyond the crossroads where they begin to build defensive trenches. Hearing reports that Lee is extending his line to the James River, Grant is determined to extend his left flank, overpower Lee, and come between the Confederates and Richmond, all while keeping access to the James River open.

June 1. That morning, Sheridan beats back a half-hearted attack by Hoke's and Maj. Gen. Joseph Kershaw's divisions. Encouraged by this success, Grant orders Maj. Gen. William "Baldy" Smith's Eighteenth Corps and Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright's Sixth Corps to relieve Sheridan and strike the Confederate defenses that same day. However, confused orders and bad roads slow the movement of the two Federal corps; Grant's impromptu attack is delayed until 5:00 p.m. A brigade from Wright's corps briefly breaks through the Confederate line, only to be pushed back by a counterattack. Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade orders Maj. Gen. Windfield S. Hancock's Second Corps to march 12 miles overnight to provide support for another assault.



JUNE CONFEDERATE VICTORY THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR



June 2. Meade orders an early morning attack, but Smith objects, citing the “absence of any military plan.” Hancock’s Second Corps, which got lost during the night march, does not arrive until about 6:30 a.m., persuading Meade to postpone the attack until 5:00 p.m. that day. Grant, concerned that Hancock’s men will be too tired for action, advises Meade to wait until June 3. Lee takes advantage of this delay and orders his troops to construct an impressive and intricate series of entrenchments, which reinforces his position in the heavily wooded and uneven terrain.

June 3. At 4:30 a.m., the Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth Corps launch the main attack through the darkness and fog. The soldiers soon become caught in the swamps, ravines, and heavy vegetation, losing contact with each other. Angles in the Confederate works allow Lee’s men to easily enfilade the Federal ranks as they advance. An estimated 7,000 men are killed or wounded within the first 30 minutes of the assault and the massacre continues through the morning. In Hancock’s sector, elements of the Second Corps manage to seize a portion of the Rebel works only to be bombarded by Confederate artillery that turns the trenches into a deathtrap. Smith’s corps are funneled into two ravines and subsequently mowed down when they reach the Confederates’ position. Pinned down by the tremendous volume of Confederate fire, the remaining Federals dig trenches of their own, sometimes including bodies of dead comrades as part of their improvised earthworks. At 12:30 p.m., after riding the beleaguered Union lines himself, Grant suspends his attack at the advice of the corps commanders.

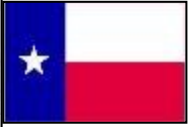
June 4 to June 12. The days are filled with minor attacks, artillery duels, and sniping. On June 7, Lee and Grant agree to a two-hour truce to allow the Federals a chance to retrieve their wounded. But of the thousands who fell under the brutal summer sun during the past five days, few are found alive.

Aftermath

Union	Confederate
12,737	4,595
1,844 killed	83 killed
9,077 wounded	3,380 wounded
1816 missing & captured	1,132 missing & captured

There were 17,332 total estimated casualties with the big majority of these being on the Union side. Union wounded were left on the battlefield for four days after the June 3rd assault.

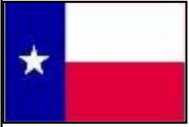
Reflecting later on the battle, Grant wrote, "I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made... No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained."



TEN THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JOHN H. REAGAN



1. Born in Tennessee, he left in 1838 to come to Texas via Natchez, Mississippi.
2. He participated in the Cherokee War in 1839 and then worked as a surveyor.
3. After statehood, he was elected first county judge of Henderson County and in 1847 he became a member of Texas' second legislature.
4. He was reelected as Henderson County judge in 1856 and became a US Congressman from East Texas. In 1859 he won reelection but resigned his seat to become the Confederate Postmaster General in 1861.
5. At the end of the Civil War, John H. Reagan was captured with Jefferson Davis on May 10, 1865 near Abbeville, Georgia.
6. Held in solitary confinement in Boston for nearly six months, Reagan appealed to the people of Texas to recognize that they were back to being a part of the Union, but it didn't win him friends. He returned to Texas in December of 1865.
7. Reagan, who was proven right on how Texas would fare by opposing reunification, became known as "The Old Roman." He was given amnesty, and his citizenship was restored.
8. From 1875 to 1887 Reagan served in Congress before being elected to the U.S. Senate.
9. He became the first Railroad Commissioner of Texas when that body was formed in 1891.
10. Reagan ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1894 and remained chairman of the Railroad Commission until 1903 when he retired and returned to Palestine. He died there two years later of pneumonia.

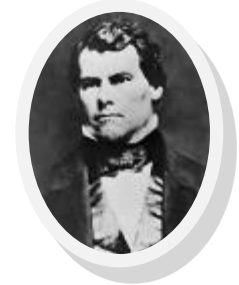


JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

JUNE IN THE LIFE OF JOHN H. REAGAN



June 6, 1857- John H. Reagan made 1st speech in bid for US Rep. at Palestine.



June 10, 1891- John H. Reagan's official appointment by Gov. Hogg as 1st Railroad Commissioner of Texas.

June 19, 1896- John H. Reagan 5th recipient of honorary doctorate at Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.



June 23, 1865- John H. Reagan's letter to Gov. A.J. Hamilton asking for pardon and release from Federal Prison, Boston Harbor.

Other important dates in June

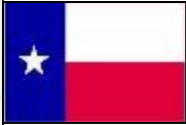
June 23, 1861- Co. G (Reagan Guards) 1st Texas Vol. Regt., Hoods Brigade, org. in Palestine by J.R. Woodward.



June 24, 1861- Co H, 1st Texas Vol. Inf. Regt., Hoods Brigade, org. in Palestine by J.G Deveroux; A.T. Rainey was Capt.

June 21, 1900- Hood's Brigade veterans began 3 day convention in Palestine.

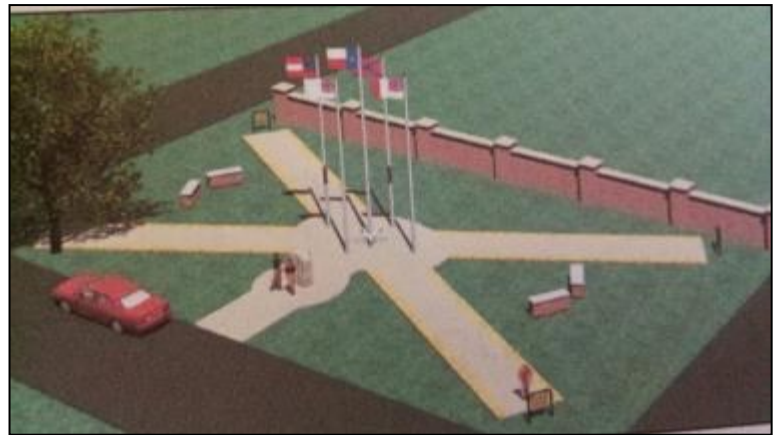




A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



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.

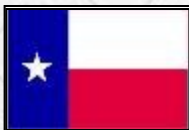


ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR

JUNE 2026



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 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."

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.

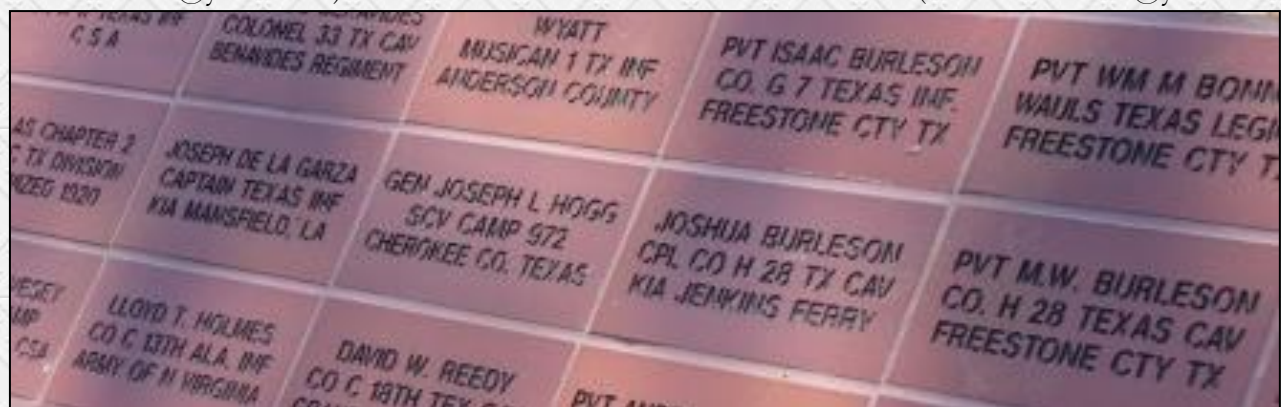
June 25, 1864 - On this day, a skirmish between Confederate and Union forces was fought at Las Rusias, a colonia located one mile north of the Rio Grande in southwest Cameron County. Confederate officer Refugio Benavides of Laredo led a company and joined John Salmon (Rip) Ford to overrun Union forces. 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.



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 Adjutant Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069 (email mrobinson1836@yahoo.com) or Commander David Franklin at 214-957-7086 (email slocumdave@yahoo.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

We meet the 4th Tuesday of Each Month
At 06:30 PM at the First Congregational
Methodist Church of Elkhart
with a meal served
at each meeting.

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Please visit our website
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.

Held at First Congregational
Methodist Church of Elkhart

510 N. US 287, Elkhart, Tx
75839