

Confederate Gazette

Battle of Temple Junction

The third annual Battle of Temple Junction reenactment was held on May 20-22 at a site in Temple's Industrial Park.

Approximately 100 reenactors participated in the event and it drew about 300 spectators each day on both Saturday and Sunday.

In addition to the two battles on Saturday and Sunday,



Above: Confederate artillery fires on Union troops; Middle: Confederate Infantry advance on Union lines; Bottom: Hospital tent set up to treat the wounded.. (Photos by John C. Perry)

special events included a Ghost Walk on Friday night, a Ladies Tea on Saturday afternoon, and a ball on Saturday night.

The Camp, under a City of Temple grant, advertised the event in Austin, Waco, Temple, and Killeen-Ft. Hood. The

(Continued on page 3)

Sam Davis Youth Camp

The ninth annual Sam Davis Youth Camps will be held in Texas and in Virginia this summer. The Virginia Camp will be held in Thaxton, Virginia June 19th- 25th.

The Texas Sam Davis Youth Camp will again be held at the Three Mountain Retreat just outside of Clifton. The event is scheduled from Sunday August 7th to Saturday, August 13th. Applications for the Camp must be

submitted no later than July 31st and are available at the



Scene from prior Sam Davis Youth Camp

Sam Davis Youth Camp web site at: <http://samdavis.scv.org>.

The Camp is open to both boys and girls from ages 12 to 20. According to the Camp's web site, "the camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) combines fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War Between the States, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, and examples of great men of the Faith."



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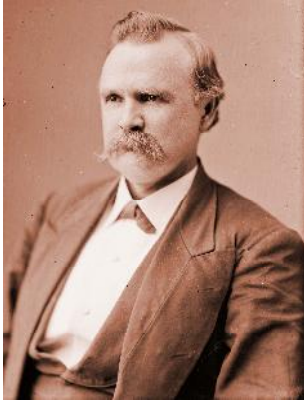
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Inside this issue:

Profile on: Roger Quarles Mills	2
The Battle of Arkansas Post	2
New Members Join Camp	3
Camp Calendar	3
The Davis Catafalque	4

CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas Confederate Colonel



**Roger Quarles
Mills**

**Mills was the
co-founder of the
10th Texas
Infantry**

He married well and had a large tract of land with slaves prior to the war. In letters home from the war he often sent his regards to his slaves, saying in 1862 in a letter to his wife, "tell all the darkies howdy." Post war he would become a distinguished politician and late in life an oil baron.

Roger Quarles Mills was born on March 30, 1832, in Todd County, Kentucky, to Charles Henley and Tabitha Buckner Daniel. As a youngster he attended rural schools in Kentucky. When he was only 17 years old he journeyed to the frontier of Texas, arriving by steamboat in Jefferson.

He worked briefly in Jefferson as a store clerk before moving to Palestine, where he had a sister married to a local judge. Mills clerked and studied law at his brother-in-law's firm until he passed the Texas bar three years later.

Mills moved to Corsicana in

1852 to practice law and he began to dabble in local politics. In 1855 he married a wealthy planter's daughter, Caroline Jones. They would eventually have one son and four daughters.

In 1859 Mills was elected as a state representative from Navarro County to the Texas Legislature. His service was short lived when Texas left the Union in 1861 and Mills offered his services to the newly formed Confederacy. He enlisted as a private in the 3rd Texas Cavalry and saw action at Wilson's Creek in Missouri.

He returned to Texas to help form the 10th Texas Infantry and was elected Lt. Colonel of the unit. The unit was sent to Arkansas Post and Mills was promoted to colonel and given command of the regiment.

At the Battle of Arkansas Post, also known as Ft. Hindman, Mills and his men were captured when the garrison, de-

spite the Texans objections, surrendered in early 1863.

After several months at the Camp Chase Ohio POW camp Mills was paroled for exchange on April 10, 1863 then sent to Ft. Delaware, where he was held until April 29th, when he was exchanged at City Point, Virginia. According to his parole certificate, Mills stood 5' 9" tall with "dark eyes, brown hair and a dark complexion."

When he returned he and the 10th Texas became a part of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. He saw action at the Battle of Chickamauga in September of 1863. Mills performed well with one observer writing, "There he sat on his horse, to the right of his leading regiment, a little advanced, firm and unchanged as though he and his horse were cast of iron."

He was slightly wounded at the

(Continued on page 3)

Battle of Arkansas Post

The Battle of Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman) was fought on January 9-11, 1863. To help protect Little Rock and the Arkansas River, Confederate forces constructed an earthen fort on high ground at a horseshoe bend in the river. The Confederates called it the Post of

Arkansas and the Federals called it Ft. Hindman.

The garrison was commanded by Brigadier General J. Thomas Churchill who had about 5,500 men, many of them Texas troops. Opposing The Confederates was Union Major General John A. McClernand who

had a force of nearly 33,000 men. On January 9th Union troops began to move against the Confederate positions.

On January 10th Union gunboats began to pound the Confederate fortifications from the river and Union artillery fired from

(Continued on page 4)

New Members Installed

Two new Camp members were installed at the May meeting of the Major Robert M. White



Photo by Linda Wooley

Camp #1250 at the Cotton Patch Café in Temple. James Burleson and Mike Belcher were sworn in as the newest members of the Camp by Commander John Larson.

Battle of Temple Junction

(Continued from page 1)
Temple Daily Telegram published articles about the event on Thursday and Saturday and on Sunday the *Telegram* published a front page article about the reenactment.

Texas Confederate Colonel

(Continued from page 2)
Battle of Missionary Ridge in November of 1863. As the Confederate Army fell back to Atlanta, Mills was again wounded on July 22, 1864, while leading a charge upon the rear Federal works at Bald Hill. After four months in the hospital he was released, but the war ended before he had recovered enough to return to active duty.



The Roger Quarles Mills home still stands in Corsicana.

Mills returned home to Corsicana and resumed his practice of law and opposed the Republican Party control of the state. In 1872 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat, taking his seat the following year. He was repeatedly reelected to the House and served as the chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee in Washington, D.C. He narrowly lost a bid to become the Speaker of the House in 1891. His most famous piece of legislation never

passed, the Mills Tariff Act passed the House, but failed to pass the Republican controlled Senate.

Mills served in the House until 1892 when he was appointed by the state legislature to serve the unexpired term of U.S. Senator John H. Reagan, taking

the oath of office on his sixtieth birthday. The following year he was elected to a full six year term. At the end of his elected

term he decided not to run for reelection and he returned to Corsicana.

He lived a comfortable retirement as oil had been discovered on his property. One period newspaper account said that he was making \$15,000 per month from oil production. His wife died in 1907 and Mills lived until 1911, when he died in his home on September 2nd.

Both he and his wife are buried

(Continued on page 4)

Post War Mills served in both Houses of the U.S. Congress

Camp Schedule

June 3-5, 2011

Texas Division Annual Reunion, Best Western Atrea, Bryan, Texas. Go to: www.texas-scv.org/convention.php for additional information.

June 14, 2011

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall.

7:00 PM. Speaker: TBD.

July 9, 2011

Quarterly Camp Dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. 7:00 PM. Speaker: TBD.

July 13-16, 2011

SCV National Reunion, Mont-



gomery, Alabama. Visit: www.2011SCVreunion.com

August 9, 2011

Regular Camp Meeting

Next Meeting:
June 14th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting

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▶ Page 4

The Davis Catafalque

The Civil War News reports that the Louisiana State Museum is looking for a new home for the funeral carriage, called a catafalque, which carried the body of Jefferson Davis through the streets of New Orleans after his death in 1889.

The former Confederate President died while on a trip to New Orleans. His body was carried to his New Orleans grave in the catafalque, as thousands of mourners watched.

In 1893, Davis' body was reinterred in Richmond, Virginia and his remains were placed on the catafalque again and carried from his grave to the railroad station.



The Davis Catafalque

In the late 1980s, the Louisiana State Museum loaned the catafalque to Beauvoir, Davis' final home in Biloxi, Mississippi. The catafalque stayed at Beauvoir until Hurricane Katrina devastated Beauvoir in 2005. The Davis catafalque was seriously damaged in the storm. The catafalque has now been completely restored and is sitting in storage at the Louisiana State Museum. The Museum lacks the space necessary to house the catafalque, as it stands a little over 12 feet tall and almost 7 feet wide, and is attempting to loan it to another museum.

Confederate Colonel

(Continued from page 3)

in Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana and their home still stands on West Second Street.



Mills Grave marker in Corsicana.

Mills was honored by having Roger Mills County in western Oklahoma named for him as well as an elementary school in Dallas. He was also awarded an honorary degree from Washington and Lee University of Lexington degree in 1894.

Battle of Arkansas Post

(Continued from page 2)

across the river. Most of the Confederate guns were silenced as a result of this.

On January 11th Union infantry attacked and a fierce fight occurred. That afternoon as the Union forces prepared for a final assault the Confederate forces surrendered.

Churchill claimed he never ordered the surrender and many of the Texans did not want to acquiesce. Colonel Roger Mills of the 10th Texas was furious over the capitulation. Some Texans fled rather than surrender.

All the surrendered Confederates were sent to POW Camps.