

Confederate Gazette

Camp Celebrates 20 Years

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 celebrated its twentieth anniversary at the Stagecoach Inn in Salado on Saturday October 17th.

About 54 people attended the event which featured Dr. James Pohl from Texas State University as the speaker. Dr. Pohl spoke to the Charter Dinner of the Camp at the Stagecoach Inn in 1989.

The Camp began with fifteen Charter Members and several of the original charter members of the Camp were on hand for the celebration. Charter Members attending included Dr. George



Dr. James Pohl speaks to the 20th Anniversary Dinner at the Stagecoach Inn in Salado.

Brashear, Herb Cowan, John C. Perry, and Joe Walker.

Camp members and guests were treated to a wonderful Stagecoach Inn meal and a most interesting talk from Dr. Pohl.

Texas Division Commander and Camp member Greg Manning also attended the special event.

The Camp held its Charter Dinner in April of 1989 after the Camp formed in the summer of 1988. The original Charter Dinner was attended by 44 people, including all but one of the Camp's Charter Members.

Flag Received From Iraq

Camp Member Brandon Baker, currently stationed with the U.S. Army in Iraq, has sent the Camp a Confederate First National Flag that he flew in Iraq.

With the flag Brandon wrote, "I have missed ya'll so very much since I've been away in Iraq. I cannot express and utter the words that explain the appreciation and joy that you have all so kindly given me."



The flag was not without controversy while it was in Iraq. As Brandon explained, "This flag was forced off my Barrack's wall. This flag that we love was called racist and unjust. The cause of our Beautiful Southland has been fought against; it has remained and always will remain a

Camp and OCR members with flag from Brandon Baker at parade in Hamilton.

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White Camp #1250

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas Survivor



James D. Shaw

**Shaw was a POW
at Camp Douglas,
Illinois**

This native Texan was a POW, was shot in the stomach, and survived some of the bloodiest fighting of the war, but was a defrocked Methodist minister. James Dickson Shaw was born in Walker County on December 27, 1841. He was the son of Granville C. and Mary A. (Manning) Shaw. At the age of 19 he answered the Confederacy's call for volunteers by enlisting, as a private, in Neal's Company, Parsons Cavalry Regiment, which would later become the 12th Texas Cavalry. Before he was mustered in, Shaw made an exchange, with a man in the 10th Texas Infantry. In effect they traded regimental units.

Until 1862 Shaw and the 10th Texas were assigned to Galveston. From there the unit was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas. In the summer of 1862 Shaw was promoted to corporal. They saw action at the Battle of Arkansas Post in January of 1863, where his entire brigade

was captured. He and his unit were sent to a prisoner of war camp at Camp Douglas in Chicago. Shaw was there until he was exchanged in April of 1863.

After his return to the Confederate Army, Shaw and the 10th Texas served in the Army of Tennessee in Pat Cleburne's division. He saw action at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, where he suffered a stomach wound which caused him to recuperate away from the army in the winter months of 1864. He returned to active duty in time to participate in the Atlanta Campaign in 1864 and then the debacle at Franklin, Tennessee in November of 1864. The 10th Texas was so decimated following Franklin that it was consolidated with other regiments becoming the 1st Texas Consolidated Regiment.

By the time the war ended Shaw had been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and surrendered with the rest of his regiment near Greensboro, North Caro-

lina, on April 28, 1865. Shaw later said, regarding the 10th Texas, "True recollection is that only six of us were present at the surrender, many having been killed, wounded or taken prisoner."

Shaw returned to Texas where initially he helped on his father's farm and dabbled in the cattle business.

He became a Methodist pastor in 1870 and served churches in Mexia, and in 1878 the Fifth Street Methodist Church in Waco. Shaw also served on the editorial staff of *The Christian Advocate*. His tenure at the Methodist Church in Waco was short lived as in 1880 he was accused of being an agnostic. In 1882 at a Methodist Church Charge Conference in Cleburne, Texas charges of heresy were brought against him. Shaw fought the charges, but he was asked to surrender his credentials because his views were "detrimental to religion and injurious to the church."

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Battle of Arkansas Post

The Battle of Arkansas Post, also known as the Battle of Fort Hindman, occurred from January 9-11, 1863.

In 1862 Confederate forces at Fort Hindman, at earthen fort built where the Arkansas River

meets the Mississippi River, were able to harass Union shipping. In a two prong attack Union infantry under William T Sherman and Union naval forces under Rear Admiral David Porter attacked the fort from land and from the river.

Despite orders that instructed him to defend the fort, "at all costs," Confederate General Thomas Churchill surrendered his entire force of about 5,000 men, mostly men from Texas and Arkansas, to the Federal forces.

Flag Received From Iraq

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symbol of freedom, a symbol of Justice. I have flown this same flag after the United States Army forced it off my wall."

Brandon has specifically requested that the flag be flown at the Bell County Courthouse during one of the times when Bell County allows the Camp to fly a flag.

He expressed his admiration for the Camp, "You have done so very much for

me and my children, I cannot express and utter the words



Brandon Baker with Steve Wooley at a Camp meeting earlier this year prior to his departure for Iraq.

that explain the appreciation and joy that you have all so

kindly given me. I have reminisced on the good times with you for how I long to be with Ya'll right now. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is more than just an Organization to me, it's a family and being part of yours has enlightened my sense of what is truly important."

Camp Members are asked to remember Brandon and his family in their prayers and wish him a safe return.

Baker's Flag was ordered to be removed from his barracks

20th Anniversary Dinner Photos

Photos: Below: Camp members and guests enjoy a Stagecoach dinner meal; Right: 20th Anniversary Celebration cake; Below Right: Texas Division Commander Greg Manning at the dinner.



Camp Schedule

November 11, 2008
Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. at 7:00 PM. Speaker: Steve Wooley and John C. Perry.

December 13, 2008
Annual Southern Christmas Party at Bliss Hall in Little

River beginning at 6:00 PM. Barbeque dinner will be served.

January 17, 2009
Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner (Tentative date and location. Hilton Hotel, Temple. Speaker: TBD



February 10, 2009
Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. at 7:00 PM. Speaker: TBD.

**Next Camp Meeting:
November 11th
Cotton Patch Café
Social at 6:00 PM
Meeting at 7:00 PM
Speaker: John C. Perry
& Steve Wooley**

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Next Meeting:
November 11th
Cotton Patch Cafe
Temple Mall
7:00 PM

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New Museum in Franklin

A new museum just opened in Franklin, Tennessee, the Lotz House Civil War Museum.

The museum is located in downtown Franklin and is at the epicenter of the 1864 Battle of Franklin, just a stones throw from the well known Carter House. Some of the heaviest hand to hand fighting occurred between the Lotz House and the Carter House. After the battle the Lotz House was used as a military hospital.



Lotz House in Franklin, Tennessee

The new museum is owned by a native Texan, J.T. Thompson and his wife Susan Andrews. The museum features period furniture and two prized Confederate artifacts, a Confederate slouch hat and a Southern bugle.

During the war the house was the home of Johanna Lotz and his family. The house was built by Lotz and was completed in 1858. During the Battle of Franklin he and his family took refuge in the Carter House basement.

Texas Survivor

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He returned to Waco where he was one of the founders of the Religious and Benevolent Association. They published a monthly magazine called the *Independent Pulpit* dedicated to "liberalism, free thought, and ethical culture." Shaw served as the editor of the publication for many years. He was a much sought after speaker across the state and was active in Waco politics. He would help found the Liberal Society of Texas in 1890.

Shaw was also active in the United Confederate Veterans. He was a member of Pat Cleburne's Camp UCV in Waco and held numerous Camp offices over the years.

He was married twice, his first wife dying following child birth in 1881. His second wife died in 1902. At age 68 he moved to Glendale, California to be with a daughter. He died in Glendale on December 3, 1926, just shy of his 85th birthday. In 1927, the *Confederate Veteran* magazine published the following eulogy, "James Dickson Shaw... was a typical representative of the Old South and the courtly Southern Gentleman."

His body was cremated in California, but his ashes were returned to Waco and his remains were buried in Oakwood Cemetery on April 23, 1927 between his first wife and his second wife.