

Confederate Gazette

Reenactment Held

The fifth annual Battle of Temple Junction was held May 17-19 at the Bend of the River Ranch off I-35 in Temple.

Friday was a special day reserved for school aged kids. Tom Hughes who coordinated Education Day said about 520 kids attended from at least 7 school districts or other educational units. The kids were able to visit 15 different stations that depicted life in the 1860s. They were also able to view a skirmish on Friday afternoon. The education stations were similar to what we tried last year, with

a few added extras. Tom wanted to compliment



John Larson, Jr takes on a Yankee cavalryman (Photo by John C. Perry)

Joyce Jones who did a period school house. "She re-scheduled a non emergency surgery in order to partici-

pate. Now that's dedication to the cause," Tom said.

John Larson, Jr. coordinated the reenactors and the battles each day. There were over 100 reenactors and included three artillery pieces along with infantry and cavalry units.

The City of Temple was a cosponsor of the event. Holly Leiferman, from the City of Temple, coordinated the overall event. She estimated that just shy of 1,000 people attended the reenactment on Saturday and Sunday. She said, "I was really

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Camp Member Takes on Ft. Hood

By: Nick Teague

I was flying my Confederate battle flags on my truck on post at Fort Hood, when I was stopped by my Battalion Command Sergeant Major, who told me it wasn't wise to do that because of what it is associated with. I told him I was a member of the SCV, and that it stood for my Confederate heritage. He told me then to research it and find out if I had legal rights to fly it on post.

I then scheduled an appoint-



Nick .Teague's pick-up truck with Battleflags

ment with an attorney at the III Corps JAG office to discuss the matter. I explained

to him what had transpired, and he began looking into Army and Department of Defense regulations and policy letters. He discovered that only a Commander may tell someone to remove an item such as the Confederate Flag if it causes a disruption in good order and discipline to the "majority" of the unit.

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

"Beast" Hawes



**James Morrison
Hawes**

**Hawes graduated
from West Point in
1841**

When the Confederacy was formed few had the experience, credentials, and know how as this man, it was predicted he would have a bright future. Unfortunately for the South he never lived up to those lofty expectations.

James Morrison Hawes was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 7, 1824, the oldest son of Richard Hawes and Hettie Nicholas Hawes. Hawes father and several other relatives served in the U.S. House of Representatives. His father would later serve as the Confederate Governor of Kentucky.

Educated locally Hawes, with his father's political connections, was able to enroll in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in the summer of 1841. Hawes graduated from West Point, 29th out of 41, in 1845. Commissioned a 2nd lieutenant he was sent to Texas attached to a cavalry unit where he remained until the war with

Mexico began in 1846.

He did well in Mexico and saw quite a bit of action. He was brevetted a 1st lieutenant for his gallantry at the Battle of San Juan de los Llanos. With a solid military record, post war he was assigned to teach infantry tactics at West Point and later taught the first course at the Point in cavalry tactics. He then travelled to France to study European cavalry tactics.

When he returned he was again assigned to Texas for frontier duty. He took time out to marry Maria Southgate in 1857 in Ohio. The couple would eventually have ten children.

Hawes served in the Utah expedition in 1857-58 under Albert Sidney Johnston. Prior to the Civil War he was stationed in Kansas trying to deal with the ongoing hostilities there. On May 9, 1861 he resigned his commission and offered his services to his native state of Kentucky. He spent his initial

service to the South training Kentucky troops.

He was reunited with his former commander Johnston in October of 1862 an appointed a major. Johnston nominated him as a brigadier general, but Jefferson Davis only nominated him as a captain in November. He was finally approved as a brigadier general in March of 1862. He was given command of Johnston's cavalry.

At the Battle of Shiloh Hawes was criticized for holding his cavalry and infantry units in reserve during the fight. He resigned his position after Shiloh and was assigned to command an infantry brigade under John C. Breckinridge. In September of 1862 he was given command of a cavalry brigade under Theophilus Holmes in Arkansas.

In June of 1863 he was given command of an infantry bri-

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Galveston Under the "Beast"

Although it was a Southern city, many in Galveston in 1864 felt like it was an occupied city once James M. Hawes took control of Confederate forces there.

Hawes issued Special Orders #4. It required all its residents subject to a military registration and a night time

curfew. Local government condemned the order where-upon Hawes threatened to arrest city officials and expel them until his superiors over-ruled him. Some called him a "Beast" similar to Union general Ben Butler in New Orleans.

In May of 1864 Galveston ladies demonstrated outside his HQ in

what was called a "bread riot." Hawes arrested some of the leaders, put them on trains to Houston and ordered them never to return.

The next month a runaway slave was in the city jail. Hawes ordered him to be released to his owner, but city officials

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Galveston and the "Beast"

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balked. Hawes ordered his troops to forcibly remove him from city custody. Local officials appealed to the courts, which ruled in the city's favor, but Hawes refused to return him, saying military matters superseded civilian matters.

Relations between the city and Hawes were strained by a yellow fever epidemic in Galveston, which even hit Hawes. Galveston citizens were delighted when he stepped down from command while he was ill.

Reenactment

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pleased with the turn out and the media coverage the city received. This event has GREAT potential and I am looking forward to working with the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the years to come. We definitely have the room at Bend of the River for future growth and I have already been working on a few ideas for next year!"

Jimmy and Darlene Dassey ran the Camp store which did very well during the three day run.

"Beast" Hawes

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gade in John G. Walker's Texas division. At the Union victory at the Battle of Milliken's Bend in June of 1863 Hawes was again criticized for not aggressively attacking. Confederate commander Richard Taylor was adamant in his criticism of Hawes. The Confederate government in Richmond considered court marshaling or removing him from duty, but decided to let the Trans Mississippi commander Edmund Kirby Smith decide what to do with Hawes. Before a final decision was made, Hawes resigned.

Hawes' final command was in Galveston. He took over the city on April 15, 1864 and promptly issued Special Orders #4. It proclaimed Galveston an "entrenched city" and all its citizens were considered camp followers and subject to registration and a night time curfew. To say the least Hawes was most unpopular with the citizens of Galveston.

His woes with the citizens of Galveston continued with a bread riot, where he arrested the mainly female "rioters"

and expelled some of them from the city. He also dealt with a runaway slave issue where he took over the city jail to give the slave back to its owner. He was so unpopular some called him "The Beast," similar to Ben Butler in New Orleans.

To the relief of most of Galveston's citizens he was removed from his command of the city on April 14, 1865. He joined Kirby Smith and others who travelled to San Antonio and then on to Mexico at the war's end, but within a few months returned to his native Kentucky.

He lived out his remaining days running a hardware store in Covington, Kentucky. He died at his home of a brain disease on November 22, 1889. He is buried in Highland Cemetery in Covington.

Former Camp Commander Passes

W. Glenn Rucker Jr., 88, of Temple died Tuesday, May 21st in a local hospital.

Compatriot Rucker was Camp #1250's Camp Commander in 1993.

Post war Hawes fled to Mexico with other Confederate officers

Camp Schedule

June 7-9, 2013

Texas Division Reunion, Tanglewood Resort near Pottsboro, TX. http://scvtexas.org/State_Convention_6YY5.html

June 11, 2013

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall,

7:00 PM. Speaker: To Be Determined.

July 13, 2013

Regular Camp meeting at Gopher Party House, Ave H & 31st St., 7:00 PM. Speaker: John C. Perry.



August 13 2013

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: To Be Determined.

**Next Meeting:
June 11th
Cotton Patch Cafe
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

Confederate Gazette

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Next Meeting:
June 11th
Cotton Patch Cafe
6:00 PM Meal
7:00 PM Meeting

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May Meeting Recap

By Michael Belcher

Jerry Nelson, the Camp Commander of the General Jerome B. Robertson Camp #992 of Brenham, Texas was the guest speaker, and his presentation topic was "The Maryland Campaign, the Battle of Antietam / Sharpsburg." This was America's single bloodiest day, on September 17, 1862.

A new member was sworn into the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major Robert M. White, Camp # 1250. He is Eric McKinnley Flinchum, whose ancestor was William Conner Flinchum, a Private in Company D, 63rd Regiment, Virginia Infantry. Commander Jimmy Dossey conducted the ceremony.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans War Service Medal was presented to Compatriot Harold Rogers Watkins, for his honorable service to our country during five campaigns, including: the Vietnam Defense Campaign; the Vietnam Counter Offensives Phase I, II and VII; and the Sanctuary Counter Offensive, while serving abroad during the Vietnam War.

Compatriot Steve Wooley received an SCV Commendation Medal from the National organization for his continued work around the state and in support of our camp from last year.

1st Commander Al Harris received his SCV Mechanized Cavalry certificate and patches, and was sworn in by Second Lieutenant Commander Nicholas Teague,

Camp Member Takes On Ft. Hood

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Furthermore, the SCV logo may not be banned as it is federally supported, and the SCV is sponsored and funded by the military through the Combined Federal Campaign. I thanked him for the information and his time. I reported to my BN CSM what the verdict was and gained support for having the Flags.

A few weeks after this my Brigade Command Sergeant Major stopped me in the parking lot in front of the Ironhorse Brigade's Headquarters building and told me that I needed to remove the flags from my vehicle. He could see the frustration in my face and said he understood what they meant, but others might be offended. I then told him that I had spoken to a

military attorney about this issue. He proceeded to ask me what the attorney had said. I filled him in on the information I had received, and he told me he would get back to me on the matter.

He also said he felt an obligation to find the correct answer, because he feared he had done an injustice to the three other soldiers who he had told to remove Confederate decals and stickers from their vehicles. He said one of the soldiers was black and just as proud of the flag as I was. After a quick history about "Black Confederates" he smiled and said he would get back to me. Two weeks later he found me in the Chapel, gave a wink and said "hey, you're good son". I was overwhelmed with a since of pride.