

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



Confederate Gazette

*Is a monthly publication
of the*

Major Robert M. White
Camp #1250
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
Temple, Texas

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Camp #1250
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Ogletree Gap Festival

CAMP MEMBERS DO LIVING HISTORY EVENT

Several members of the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 participated in a Living History exhibit designed to teach school children and others about the War Between the States. The event was held the day before the annual reenactment at Ogletree Gap near Copperas Cove.

The Living History event, organized by camp member, John Larson, was held on Friday, October 19th. The reenactment



occurred the following Saturday and Sunday, October 20th and 21st.

Various schools were invited to send their students to view a typical Confederate camp. Students and others were able to see how the Confederate soldier lived in the field. The displays were complete with Confederate battle flags.

*Left Photograph: John Larson and "Mariah" after 10/21/01 battle.
(Photo by George Ballentine)*

FORREST EVENT: NOV. 17TH

The 8th annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar is "The Wizard of the Saddle: Nathan Bedford Forrest." The event will be held Saturday, November 17th, at Hill College in Hillsboro.

The event's first speaker is Brian Steel Wills of the University of Virginia College of War. Dr. Wills is the author of A Battle From the Start, a biography on the life of Forrest. He will speak on, "Forrest the Man, a Battle from the Start." The next speaker, Thomas Cartwright, will

speak on, "Lost Opportunities, If They Had Only Listened to Old Bedford." Cartwright is the Director of the Carter House and Museum in Franklin, Tennessee, and a well regarded expert on the raids of Forest.

In the afternoon session Parker Hills, a retired Army Colonel from Mississippi will speak. Hills is an author and conductor of military staff rides. His topic is "The Battle of Brice's Crossroads: A Study in War Fighting." Ed Bearss, former chief historian of the National Park

Service, author, and well know War Between the States tour guide, is the next speaker. Bearss will speak on "The South's Premier Cavalryman, Forrest or Stuart?" A panel discussion on "The Fort Pillow Event, the Klan, and Other Controversies" and will involve each of the previously listed speakers.

Tickets are available from the History Complex, at P.O. Box 619, Hillsboro, TX 76645. For more information contact the History Complex at 254-582-2555, extension 258.



CONFEDERATE PROFILE



JOSEPH HOGG



Texan who
fathered a
Texas Governor

This Texan was a Confederate General that not only never saw any combat action, but according to tradition was perhaps the only Confederate general to never even don a Confederate uniform. He died before his uniform was completed.

Joseph Lewis Hogg was born on September 13, 1806, in Morgan County, Georgia. At age twelve his parents moved to Tuscaloosa County Alabama, where his parents ran a very successful plantation. At adulthood Hogg continued in his parent's footsteps as a successful planter. He also studied law and served as a colonel in the militia.

At the age of thirty-three, Hogg, his wife, Lucanda McMath Hogg, and two daughters moved to Texas. They settled outside of Nacogdoches and Hogg opened a law office in town. He had dabbled in politics prior to leaving Alabama and the political bug must have bit him again in Texas. Hogg was elected to the Republic of Texas' House of Representatives serving from 1843 to 1845. In Austin, Hogg was a strong supporter of Sam Houston.

Hogg was a supporter of annexation to the United States and was a delegate at the Convention of 1845. After Texas was annexed, Hogg served as a state senator in the first state

legislative session in 1846, but soon resigned his position to fight in the Mexican War.

He ran for the position of colonel of the Second Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, but was de-



Joseph Lewis Hogg

feated. Instead, he served in the regiment as a private and participated in the capture of Monterrey.

After the war, Hogg returned to East Texas and worked in the railroad business. According to the 1860 United States census, Hogg owned twenty-six slaves, \$9,000 in real estate, and \$22,000 in personal property, a considerable estate at the time, some of which he inherited upon his parent's

deaths.

Hogg was elected to attend the 1860 state convention to consider secession, and he cast his vote in favor of Texas leaving the Union. He ran for a seat in the Confederate Congress but lost. He volunteered his services to the Confederate war effort and was elected captain of the Lone Star Defenders, which eventually became Company C of the Third Texas Cavalry. One of Hogg's sons, Thomas E. Hogg, also served in the same company, as a private. Sergeant Samuel B. Barron described Joseph Hogg as "a fine specimen of the best type of Southern manhood-tall, slender, straight as an Indian, and exceedingly dignified in his manner."

Hogg, almost immediately resigned the command of the company in order to accept a commission from Governor Edward Clark as a colonel. His task was to immediately begin organizing troops in East Texas for the Confederacy.

He received, on February 14, 1861, an appointment as brigadier general in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States and was ordered to report to Gen. Benjamin McCulloch's Army of the West near Fayetteville, Arkansas. By the time he arrived, McCulloch had been killed and the Confederate forces had been

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Confederate Profile

(Continued from page 2)

badly beaten at the Battle of Elk Horn Tavern in March. He was given command of a brigade, mainly made up of Texas and Arkansas troops, and Hogg was ordered to report to Corinth, Mississippi.

Hogg arrived after the Battle of Shiloh and formally took command of the brigade under General P. G. T. Beauregard.

Hogg, almost immediately got in hot water with Beauregard. Beauregard ordered Hogg arrested for recklessly endangering a trainload of supplies that Hogg thought imperiled by the enemy. The only problem was that there were no enemy troops.

One of Beauregard's staff members found Hogg to be, "rather an irritable man," and claimed that Hogg's "suspicions were easily aroused."

Hogg became very ill, before anything could be done about the charges. He suffered from dysentery, that at the time was ravaging Beauregard's

men.

Hogg was moved to a private home several miles from the camp. There he was nursed by his body servant, Bob, but died on May 16, 1862. Tradition has it that Hogg never donned a Confederate uniform. Hogg's wife, Lucanda, died the next year,

Ima Hogg

Ima Hogg was the granddaughter of Joseph Lewis Hogg. Many in Texas history had wondered about her unique name, and a Texas legend has developed that Ima had a twin sister named, Ura.

Ima was one of four children of General Hogg's son, James, who was a Texas governor. She had only three brothers, so twin sister Ura is a myth.

Ima was named for the heroine of a War Between the States poem that was written by her uncle, Thomas Elisha. Ima was affectionately known as "Miss Ima" for most of her long life.

After oil was discovered on family property, she became quite wealthy. She became a philanthropist, supporting many different causes, including many historical endeavors. She restored the Hogg family home at Varner Plantation near West Columbia. In 1958, she presented it to the state of Texas as the Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historical Park.

She died at age 93 in 1975 of complications from a traffic accident, while she was vacationing in London.

her death leaving four sons and two daughters.

Hogg was initially buried in the area, near the Mount Holy School House. In 1918, his remains were removed to the Confederate Cemetery at Corinth. His son, James Stephen Hogg, served as the governor of Texas from 1892 to 1896. James was the first native governor of Texas.

The photo on page two stands in contrast to the description of Hogg never donning a Confederate uniform. Those that maintain that position claim that the photograph is a composite picture of Hogg's head on someone's else's body. Others claim the photo is actually of Hogg in a uniform.

Camp Schedule

November, 2001

November 10th: Veterans Day Parades in Austin, Universal City, and Dallas.

November 13th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

November 16-18th: Liendo Plantation Reenactment, Hempstead, TX.

November 17th: 8th Annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar, Hill College, Hillsboro, TX, 9:00 AM

December, 2001

December 1st Budafest Parade, Buda, TX.

December 7-9th: Annual Christmas at Old Fort Concho, San Angelo, TX.

December 10th: 10th Annual UDC District IV Confederate Christmas Gala, 5:30-11:00 P.M.

December 11th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

January, 2002

January 13th: Annual Robert E. Lee-Stonewall Jackson Dinner Meeting, time and place to be determined.

November Camp Meeting
Topic: Raphael Semmes,
 Commerce Raider
Speaker: Wayne Wilson

Division Newsletter Now Digital

The Texas Division Dispatch, the official publication

com, just click on the "Get Acrobat Reader" box.

of the Texas Division-SCV, has gone digital. The newsletter will be produced in an Adobe Acrobat format, PDF, and will be e-mailed to all the subscribers on the Division's e-mail list. Subscriptions to the Division's e-mail list can be made by contacting gary1408@home.com. It is also available for downloading on the Texas Division's website at www.texas-scv.org.

The electronic newsletter can be read by utilizing the Adobe Reader software. The Reader software is available for free and can be downloaded at www.adobe.com.



Division newsletter editor, John Perry, explained that due to the high cost of printing and mailing, the Dispatch will be published digitally two times a year, with a paper copy published only once a year. The paper copy will be mailed, in the spring, prior to the Division convention.

The camp wants to be sure that each member is able to secure a copy. If you are not able to get an electronic copy contact either the camp commander or Gazette newsletter editor and we will get one to you.



Ogletree Gap Pictures

Above left, Mac Amsler after Sunday's final battle, above right, Confederate flag flies above camp, right one of two signs made by George Ballentine, below, view of the Confederate camp. (Photos by George Ballentine)



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**Next Meeting:
November 13th
King's Daughters
7:00 PM**