

# Confederate Gazette

## 30<sup>th</sup> Lee-Jackson on Jan 13<sup>th</sup>

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 of Temple will hold its 30<sup>th</sup> annual Lee-Jackson Dinner on Saturday night, January 13, 2018.

The event will be held at the Gober Party House located in Temple at 1516 West Avenue H Street, which is at the corner of Avenue H and South 31<sup>st</sup> Street.

The festivities will begin with a social time at 6:30 PM followed by a barbeque dinner, catered by Miller's Barbeque in Belton. The cost of the meal will be \$15.00 per person or \$5.00 for children under the age of 10. A silent auction will also be held in conjunction with the annual dinner.

Our guest speaker for the evening will be renowned author Philip McBride, author of such books as



*Lee-Jackson speaker and author Philip McBride*

"Texans at Antietam", "Whittled Away", and his Honor series, a three-book historical fiction following

Captain John McBee and the soldiers of the 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry of Hood's Texas Brigade.

McBride is also an avid Civil War historian and reenactor, and he will have some of his books available for purchase the night of the Lee-Jackson Banquet. McBride's topic for the evening will be his family's personal Civil War history in the 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry, one of the contributing factors in his new book series.

The dress for the Lee-Jackson dinner is period, formal wear, cocktail, or "Sunday best" attire. This annual event honors Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

## Memphis Removes Confederate Statues

Just before Christmas, the City of Memphis sold two blocks of public land to a private organization. One parcel of land contained the statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest and the other was home to a statue of Jefferson Davis. Within hours of the transfer of property the new owner, Memphis Greenspace, removed both statues.

The move was made to circumvent state law which



*Statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest in Memphis before its removal*

forbids a governmental unit to remove a historical statue.

The law does not prevent a private organization from doing so. The tracts of land were sold to Memphis Greenspace for \$1,000 each.

The Forrest statue was dedicated in 1906. Both Forrest and his wife are buried on the same plot of land now owned by Memphis Greenspace. The Davis statue was erected in 1964.



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

[www.scvtemple.com](http://www.scvtemple.com)



© 2018 Major Robert M. White Camp #1250

### Inside this issue:

Profile:	2
Albert Sidney Johnston	
Johnston Duel	2
Hail and Farewell	3
Camp #1250's Calendar	3

# CONFEDERATE PROFILE

## *Served Texas & the Confederacy*



**Albert Sidney  
Johnston**

**Johnston was  
Commander of the  
Republic of Texas  
Army**

**N**one other than the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, lamented on his death, saying, "It may safely be asserted that our loss is irreparable and that among the shining hosts of the great and good who now cluster about the banner of our country, there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man whose death I join you in lamenting."

Albert Sidney Johnston was born at Washington, Mason, County, Kentucky on February 2, 1803; he was the youngest son of Dr. John and Abigail Johnston. His grandfather, Archibald Johnston of Salisbury, Connecticut, was a captain in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary War. Johnston studied under private tutors, and attended school in western Virginia and at Transylvania University, excelling in mathematics and Latin. His half-brother, Josiah, had him appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1822. There

he was universally liked. He won mathematical honors, and, at the beginning of his senior year, he was made adjutant, the most coveted position in the Corps of Cadets.

Upon graduation Johnston was brevetted second lieutenant, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry; and during 1826 he served at Sackett's Harbor, New York. He was later commissioned second lieutenant and joined the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, June 1, 1827. As a regimental adjutant he participated in the Black Hawk Indian War.

On January 20, 1829, he married Henrietta Preston. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy. Because of his wife became ill, Johnston resigned his commission, April 22, 1834. After his wife's death on August 12, 1835, he tried farming near St. Louis, but soon gave it up, went to Texas, and enlisted as a private in the Texas Army. Johnston stood over six feet tall, straight as an arrow, and was

broad shouldered with a massive chest, square jaws, and piercing eyes that bespoke his determination.

Johnston quickly advanced in the Texas Army becoming adjutant general in August of 1836, then Senior Brigadier General in command of the entire army in 1837. In 1838, he was appointed as Secretary of War for the Republic of Texas. He helped free the Texas border from Indian raids, but his vigor against the Cherokee incurred Sam Houston's displeasure. He resigned on March 1, 1840, returned for a time to Kentucky, and in October of 1843, married Eliza Griffin, his first wife's cousin. They had two children that lived to maturity.

After his marriage he returned to Texas and purchased a plantation, "China Grove" in Brazoria County. When the Mexican War started Johnston volunteered for service and was commis-

*(Continued on page 4)*

## Johnston Fights A Duel

In 1836 when Sam Houston appointed Albert Sidney Johnston as the commander of the Republic of Texas' Army, he passed over General Felix Huston, who was next in line. Huston challenged Johnston to a duel. Since Johnston was the party challenged, he had the privilege of selecting the weapons to be used.

To the surprise of all, he chose pistols. Huston's skill with dueling pistols was renowned; Johnston was reputed to be skilled with rifle and sword, but unsure with the pistol. Johnston's son later speculated that his father elected to fight at such a disadvantage and risk to gain a greater moral ascendancy over the troops, if he should come out alive.

At 7:00 on the morning of February 5, 1837 Johnston and Huston faced each other. Both men fired and missed on the first exchange; they reload and fired again and again.

On the fifth exchange Johnston fell with a ball through his right hip. It took several weeks for Johnston to recover.

# Hail and Farewell

By John C. Perry

My how time flies when you are having fun. It is hard to believe that for the past thirty years I have been the editor of the *Confederate Gazette*. I never knew when I did the first edition of the *Gazette*, that it would be something I would do for the next thirty years. Over that time period I have produced over 300 issues.

It all started when I decided to attempt to re-establish a SCV camp in Temple in 1988. I was a member of the SCV's Hillsboro Camp, but it was just too far to drive, so I decided to test the waters in Temple. The first *Gazette* was really nothing more than an invite to attend an organizational meeting at my home, which at that time was in Temple. That invite was labeled Volume I, Number 1 and this edition is Volume 30, Number 7

The *Gazette* was first composed on an Apple Macintosh. The Macintosh was, a relatively new computer back then. It had a whopping 512K RAM and didn't even have a hard drive."

I had to switch back and forth with various floppy disks. A program that came with the Macintosh, McDraw, was used to layout the publication and to draw the graphics. I used the Macintosh computer from 1988 until April of 1990.

The *Gazette* then moved to an IBM compatible personal computer. The layout was done on software,

now long gone, called Finesse. Finesse was a software package designed for putting together publications, and it was quite good, and I think way ahead of its time. For the first time we had spell check and that was a great relief. In the second issue using the new software the first scanned graphics appeared. I borrowed a scanner at work and was able to scan graphics and photographs into the *Gazette*.

The *Gazette's* format changed again in October of 1993 when I switched to software by Microsoft called Publisher. I have experimented with other software packages like Adobe PageMaker and others, but Publisher is still the software I use today.

One hallmark of the *Gazette* has been its Confederate Profile, traditionally found on page two. The first profile appeared in 1988 in the *Gazette's* ninth issue, it was on James Longstreet. Since

then there have been 274 more. I have written all of them except for a handful. I try to find interesting Confederate characters to write about.

Although I quit entering our Camp's newsletter in award competition a number of years ago, the *Gazette* has won a number of awards. We were the top newsletter in the SCV winning the Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award in 1991 and finished second in 1997. We have also won the Best Newsletter award at the Texas Division five times.

(Continued on page 4)



The *Gazette* has had five different formats

## Camp Schedule

### January 13, 2018

30th Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, Gober Party House in Temple. Dinner at 6:30 PM immediately followed by our program and meeting. To be catered by Miller's Barbeque. Speaker: Philip McBride

### February 13, 2018

Camp's Regular Monthly Meeting, Cotton Patch Café, Temple. 6:00 PM Social / 7:00 PM meeting. Speaker: TBD

### March 13, 2018

Camp's Regular Monthly Meeting, Cotton Patch Café, Temple. 6:00 PM Social / 7:00 PM meeting. Speaker: TBD



Next Camp Meeting:  
January 13<sup>th</sup>  
Gober Party House  
Ave H & South 31<sup>st</sup> St  
Temple  
6:30 PM

# Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

## Lee-Jackson Dinner January 13th Gober Party House Temple, Texas 6:30 PM

► Page 4

### Hail and Farewell

*(Continued from page 3)*

Technology has really changed over the thirty years. Computers have come a very long way from the little 512k Mac I started out on. Today, I use a two-year-old HP i7 laptop running Windows 10. It has a terabyte of storage and 8 gigs of memory (RAM).

So, this is my swan song, there has been some frustration at times, but all in all it was an enjoyable experience. I have learned a lot and have appreciated the occasional "atta boy" I have received. Thank you for the opportunity and like you I look forward to what Jonathan Bozeman will do with it when he takes over the reins next month. Thank you, Jonathan, for stepping up to the plate. I bid you all a fond adieu!

*(Continued from page 2)*

sioned as a colonel with the First Texas Rifle Volunteers. He served at Monterey under General Butler as Inspector General. Post war, he returned to China Grove.

In 1849 Johnston rejoined the U.S. Army, and was commissioned as a paymaster. He was detailed along the Texas-Indian frontier and made stops at Fort Gates in neighboring Coryell County. He was later promoted to colonel of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry, which was considered the best mounted regiment that ever rode in the American West. He assumed command of the Department of Texas in 1856. Between 1858 and 1859, as a brevet brigadier general, he served in Utah, quelling a threatened Mormon uprising.

When Texas left the Union in 1861 Johnston was in command of the

Army's Department of the Pacific, but resigned choosing to follow Texas and serve the Confederacy. When he arrived in Richmond, Jefferson Davis appointed him as a



*Grave of Johnston in Austin*

general in the Confederate Army, and assigned him to command the Western Department.

After Confederate losses in Kentucky and Tennessee, Johnston massed an army at Corinth, Mississippi and planned to strike U.S.

Grant's Army in Tennessee before it merged with Don Carlos Buell's Union army. On April 6, 1862 Johnston struck Grants army in a surprise attack at Pittsburg Landing. As the battle progressed, Johnston realized that his attack on the right flank was waning. Hoping to maintain the momentum Johnston decided to lead the next charge himself. Johnston was struck in the back of his right leg during the fight. Staff members attended to Johnston, but failed to realize the severity of the wound. Johnston slowly bled to death. He was initially buried in New Orleans, but in 1867 Texas claimed him. His body was taken to the Texas capitol, where it lay in state for a day, and on February 2, 1867 Johnston was buried in the Texas State Cemetery, to take his place among the honored dead of Texas.



### Served Texas and the Confederacy

