

Confederate Gazette

Division Reunion in Ft. Worth

The Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold its 120th annual reunion in Fort Worth on June 2nd-4th. The reunion is sponsored by the Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp #586 in Weatherford and will be held at the Radisson Fort Worth North Fossil Creek Hotel.

Registration will be from noon to 9:00 in the Radisson Hotel lobby. The reunion will kick off on Friday evening at the Texas Civil War Museum in Ft. Worth with a social beginning at 6:00 PM. Cost for the social is \$35 per person.

Registration will continue from 7:00 AM to Noon in the hotel lobby. The Reunion will formally kick off at 8:30 AM at the Radisson with the opening ceremonies. The

first business session will be held from 9:30 AM to Noon.

The Awards Luncheon will be



Medal for the 2017 Reunion

held from Noon to 1:30 PM and will feature Dr. Al Arnold, author of "Orderly for Lee." His great great grandfather was Robert E. Lee's orderly. Cost for the luncheon is \$40 per person.

The afternoon is reserved for any needed business sessions. A pre-ball social hour will begin at 5:00 PM with the Southern Ball beginning at 6:00 pm. Featured speaker at the ball will be H. K. Edgerton. There will also be a brass band performing at the ball. Uniforms and period dress encouraged, but not required. For the ball. Cost for the ball is \$75 per person.

On Sunday morning a Division Executive Council meeting will held from 9:00 AM to Noon.

A discounted room rate at the Radisson, \$102+13% taxes for a standard room is available until May 4, 2017 and includes complimentary parking, complimentary wireless internet



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

www.scvtemple.com

Terry Tyler
Camp Commander
3103 North 60th Street
Killeen, TX 76543

John C. Perry
Newsletter Editor
P.O. Box 794
Salado, TX 76571

© 2017 Major Robert M. White Camp #1250

Inside this issue:

Profile: Middleton Tate Johnson 2

Establishment of Ft. Worth 2

Camp #1250's Calendar 3

Work Done at Hillcrest 4

Camp Observes History Month

Confederate History Month is celebrated each April and the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 observed the month with ceremonies at the South Belton Cemetery and at the Bell County Courthouse on April 8th.

The annual event includes marking the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in



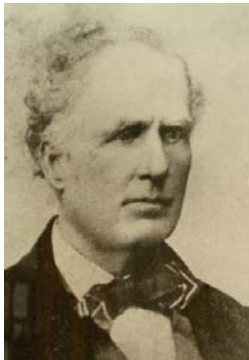
the South Belton Cemetery where Steve Wooley spoke. Due to the small crowd the events at the courthouse were cancelled.

Texas is one of seven states which provides for Confederate History Month.

Left: Terry Tyler and Steve Wooley at South Belton Cemetery. Photo by Judy Tyler

CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas Pioneer



Middleton Tate Johnson

Johnson helped determine location of Fort Worth

He accomplished in one life time an astonishing array of military and political achievements, including helping determine the location of Fort Worth.

Middleton Tate Johnson was born near Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1809 to Claiborne Johnson and Rhoda Hawkins Johnson. Very little is known about his early life other than at rather early age Johnson moved to Georgia. At the young age of 23 he was elected to the Alabama state legislature where he served four successive terms. Around 1830 Johnson married Vienna Parker, who was also originally from South Carolina. Together they would have eight children.

By 1839 Johnson was in Texas, first in east Texas. There Johnson participated in the Regulator-Moderator War, as a Regulator captain, which occurred in Shelby and Harrison Counties in far east Texas. It was a series of skirmishes and

crimes which occurred in the early 1840s over land and control, and was ended by Republic of Texas President Sam Houston when he sent the state militia into the area in 1844. Johnson also served in both the Republic of Texas' House and Senate as a representative of Shelby County.

When war broke out with Mexico, Johnson raised a company of volunteers, mainly men he had served with the Regulators. He served in the 2nd Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, and fought at Monterrey.

After his arrival in Texas he acquired a headright of 640 acres in what is now Tarrant County. In north Texas, he raised a mounted company serving under future Texas governor Peter Hansborough Bell's Ranger company serving to protect the frontier from Indian attacks.

In 1849 he helped the US Army select a site for a fort at the confluence of two forks of the

Trinity River. The fort was later named, Fort Worth, which was named for William Worth, a hero in the Mexican War.

Johnson would eventually settle at Morrow Springs, the present site of Arlington. He purchased a trading post and he established a cotton plantation. The area eventually became known as Johnson's Station.

Johnson was very successful and by the time of the Civil War had one of the largest plantations in the area and was the area's largest slave owner. He had a number of failed political runs, including a 1849 run as Lieutenant Governor and then four unsuccessful runs for governor in 1851, 1853, 1855, and 1857. In 1860, he returned to the Texas Rangers and participated in movements against the Comanches after they raided settlers near Fort Worth. After his wife passed away, Johnson left his Ranger com-

(Continued on page 3)

Establishment of Fort Worth

In early 1849 US General William J. Worth, a Mexican War hero, proposed a line of ten forts to be built on the Texas frontier from Eagle Pass to the Trinity River in north Texas.

Worth died from cholera, later that year, and General William S. Harney replaced him. Haney ordered Major Ripley A. Arnold

to locate a suitable location for a fort at the confluence of the Clear Fork and West Fork of the Trinity River.

Major Arnold solicited the help of several residents who were familiar with the area. One of those men selected was area notable, Middleton Tate Johnson.

The men located what they thought was a defensible position. On June 6, 1849, Arnold established a post on the banks of the Trinity and named it Camp Worth in honor of the late General Worth.

Pioneers quickly settled near the fort and a town was formed.

April Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

Camp Adjutant Michael E. Belcher was our guest speaker, who gave us a presentation on his great great grandfather ancestor: Andrew Jackson Goodson; A Galvanized Yankee." He discussed his ancestor's involvement in War Between the States and the Indian Wars. Andrew enlisted in the Confederate Army on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia. He served as a Private in Company C, 30th Regiment, Georgia Infantry. He participated in the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, at the Battle of Chickamauga, and later the Battle of Adairsville, Kolb's Farm and Kennesaw Mountain.

He was captured on July 5, 1864, by the Union Army, near Marietta, Georgia. He was taken to Camp Douglas POW Camp (Union Army Prison) in Chicago, Illinois, where he was held for about eight months, while enduring some of the most terrible conditions and treatment imaginable.

When he was offered the chance to get out of prison, if

he enlisted in the Union Army, he agreed and swore allegiance to the United States. Andrew enlisted as a Private in Company F, 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Union Army at Camp Douglas on March 24, 1865. He served as the company shoemaker in the 1863-1869, War against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Kansas, and the Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territories.

The missions of his unit included the guarding of the upper section of the Pacific Telegraph Line; protecting the Oregon Trail, escorting wagon trains, and protecting the stagecoach lines; defending the Army Forts and local settlers; and repelling Indian attacks on all of the aforementioned.

Between May 1865 and October 1866, he was stationed and saw duty at Fort Kearney, Nebraska; Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Camp Douglas, Utah; Fort Bridger, Wyoming; South Pass, Wyoming; and finally at Fort Sedgwick, Kansas. He was released from active duty and

(Continued on page 4)

Pioneer

(Continued from page 2)

mand and married a woman from Galveston, Mary Louisa Givens, who was 27 years younger than him. They would have one daughter, who would not survive her childhood.

Although opposing secession, Johnson raised a cavalry regiment for the Confederacy, which would become the 14th Texas Cavalry, also known as "Johnson's Mounted Volunteers." After its organization, the regiment was sent into Arkansas and then to Corinth, Mississippi. It was dismounted in March 1862 and Johnson was replaced as the regimental commander in May of 1862.

Johnson then helped supervise a blockade-running system which attempted to get supplies into the South. Johnson had two sons who served in the Confederate Army, both in the 14th Texas. One died during the war and the other, who reached the rank of captain, survived the war only to die shortly after the war of consumption.

(Continued on page 4)

Both of Johnson's sons served in the 14th Texas Cavalry

Camp Schedule

May 9, 2017

Camp's Regular Meeting, 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. Speaker: Dr. Weldon Cannon

May 19-21, 2017

Civil War Reenactment, Battle of Tomlinson Hill, Tomlinson

Hill, Texas (In Falls County)

June 2-4 2017

Texas Division Reunion, Radisson Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. Visit the reunion web site for additional information:

txdivreunion.com



June 13, 2017

Camp's Regular Meeting, 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall.

**Next Camp Meeting:
May 9th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

Next Meeting:
May 9th
Cotton Patch Cafe
Temple, Texas
7:00 PM

▶ Page 4

April Camp Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

his obligations, after 18 months, and honorably discharged on October 10, 1866.

Other business conducted at the meeting included contacting the gravel company, and the cost for Hillcrest Cemetery project will be \$750. The work should be completed by the next camp meeting.

Commander Tyler discussed the Sam Davis Youth Camp, and called for recommendations of participants from the camp.

Past Commander John L. Larson, Jr. and 1st Lt. Commander James Bozeman gave us an update on the Battle of Temple Junction event. The dates of this event have been set for May 19-20 at

the Old Settlers and Veterans Reunion Grounds in Falls County. Commander Tyler reported that the Belton Chamber of Commerce will have organizational meetings for the Belton 4th of July Parade on June 14th and June 17th.

Adjutant Belcher reported that we received approval to host the 2019 Texas Division SCV Reunion in Temple, Texas from the Texas Division Executive Committee.

Commander Tyler read proposed amendments to be voted on at the 2017 Texas Division SCV Reunion in June.

The camp voted to approve two new camp members. They are John Ziegeler and 1st Lt. Colin Wilson.

Work Done at Hillcrest

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 recently completed work at the Hillcrest Cemetery located in north Temple.

Photo right: Photo of the work done at the Confederate section at Hillcrest Cemetery. Photo by James Bozeman.



The cemetery has a small Confederate section with a Confederate monument, originally placed by the UDC.

The Camp has worked to clean up the Confederate section and spent \$750 to fill the section with pea gravel.

Texas Pioneer

(Continued from page 3)

Post war Johnson again dabbled in politics. He suffered a stroke in 1866, dying on May 15th. He was initially buried in the Texas State Cemetery, but was later reburied at the Johnson Plantation Cemetery in Arlington. Johnson County, Texas was named in his honor.