



**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**

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Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

It's that time of year again, Spring Onion Sales.....

As a fundraiser our camp will be selling 10 lb bags of Vidalia sweet onions. Proceeds from the onion sales go toward educational & historical programs sponsored by the Micah Jenkins Camp. Please contact PIC Jim Floyd who is our fundraiser coordinator if you are interested in purchasing onions again this year. Jim can be reached either by phone at 803-324-3532 or by email at jwfloyd@comporium.net. All orders need to be in to Jim by April 6th.

Also I am pleased to announce that the B.G. Micah Jenkins Camp again will be participating in the H.L. Hunley JROTC Awards Program sponsored by the S.C. Division next month. We have steadily grown from one high school beginning in 2010 to three for 2012. This year we will be presenting awards at Fort Mill High School, Nations Ford High School, and Northwestern High School in Rock Hill. As information becomes available I will share the details with the camp during our April meeting.

*Your Humble & Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*

Camp Meeting Tuesday, April 10th 2012

Regularly scheduled meeting will be at 7:00 PM at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant at 2124 Celanese Rd, Rock Hill, SC
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Our speaker this month is: Rex Hovey

I have a slide presentation on my great Uncle Bleecker Hovey, Surgeon of 136th NY, and his medical treatment of Gen Lewis Armistead at the George Spangler Farm. The farm was recently purchased by the Gettysburg Foundation and will be restored for the 150th Anniversary of Gettysburg.

I am a retired Charlotte Firefighter, Civil War reenactor and historian of the 13th NC Troops. I was successful in spearheading the NC Monument at the South Mountain Battlefield in Maryland and the continue upgrading of the site. Last summer a trail was established to make visitation more accessible. I am Surgeon of the 13th NC and the 136th NY State Volunteers. I have practiced at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, Museum of the Confederacy, Bentonville, Monocacy, Ft Fisher, Reed Gold Mine, Cheraw, SC, Endview Plantation, Appomattox, Queens College and many other sites with my stories and demonstrations. I am also President of The Living History Association of Mecklenburg, Inc and Deacon at Mint Hill Presbyterian Church. married to Bonnie for 40 yrs and have 2 grandchildren.

Rex Hovey

1st Lt Commander's Comments

A Clear View

I am a pack packer and avid reader of the Appalachian Trail Conservancy magazine "Journeys". There is an article in the January-February issue related to Angels Rest, an Appalachian Trail overlook. Angels Rest provides a clear view of Pearisburg and the surrounding valley. Since I have hiked along the Pearisburg, Virginia, section several times, I was quite interested in the story of how the Confederacy ousted Union soldiers including two future U. S. Presidents, no less.

It seems that Lt. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, later to become the 19th President, sent a scouting party from West Virginia to capture a food stores at Giles Court House, Virginia, known today as Pearisburg. They captured the stores along with Confederate prisoners and foraged additional corn from the local farmers. Commissary Sergeant William McKinley, later to become the 25th President, held on tightly to the stores, but to no avail. Hayes and McKinley held on from May 6, 1862, to the pre-dawn hours of May 10. A Confederate counter-attack sent them in retreat and all the way back to Princeton, West Virginia.

In retreat, the Yankees burned the church that held the supplies, though women of the town are said to have put out the fire. The goods seized by the Union four days earlier remained in the town, as did their prisoners. In a biography of McKinley, it was reported that loss of supplies had a detrimental impact on the Union troops following their retreat. Within days, McKinley didn't have bread to issue to the troops.

*Bucky Sutton
1st Lt Commander*

Honoring the Gray

Needs your input each month.

Do you have an article you would like to see in the the newsletter?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscv@yahoo.com or call Jerry at 803-327-2834. Articles may be funny or serious as long as it reflects the ideals and purpose of the SCV. Please limit the size of articles for mailing purposes.

**The Micah Jenkins Camp Handbook has been updated and can be found on the Camp's website:
bgmicahjenkins.org**

The Members Section is password protected. Micah Jenkins Camp and OCR Chapter members only can obtain the password by contacting one of the Camp officers.



Prayer Closet

- Please continue to pray for those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please keep Wayne Conner's granddaughter to your prayer list also. She was born premature 6 months ago weighting only 1 pound. She is really growing and doing well.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having problems from back surgery.
- Please keep Fran Meade's family, Chapter Historian - Ann White UDC Chapter, in your prayers. Fran recently passed away.
- Please add Rita Cater, Ann White UDC member, to your prayers. She recently fell and suffered a broken hip. She was able to go home Sunday morning after having her hip pinned.
- Also, add Virginia Palmer of the Ann White Chapter to your prayers. She fell and crushed her wrist.
- Please keep Joshua Bannister in your prayers. It has now been seven months since his accident and he is still going to physical therapy.
- Please keep Leland Summers in your prayers as well. I spoke to Leland recently, and he is doing much better.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Larry Gregory*

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Larry Gregory. Larry can be contacted by phone (803-324-7438) or by email (poppyg@comporium.net).

Time Line April 1862

April 4th, From Fort Monroe federal troops begin movement towards Richmond.

April 5th, The Siege of Yorktown begins.

April 6th, Battle of Battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing – Federal), On the first day of the battle, General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the Department of the West is killed while leading an advance against a Union position in a peach orchard. Ulysses S. Grant defeats the Confederate Forces and P. G. T. Beauregard assumed command following Johnston's death

April 7th, Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River downstream from New Madrid, Missouri is captured. More than 5,000 Confederates are taken prisoner (editor's note: my Great-Great Grandfather is one of those captured).

April 8th, following a disastrous second day at Shiloh, the Confederates withdraw to Corinth, Mississippi.

April 10th, The Battle of Fort Pulaski. Federal Gen Quincy Gillmore uses rifled cannon to effectively render stone fortifications obsolete.

April 11th, General Fitz-John Porter decides to ride in an observation balloon alone when inventor Thaddeus Lowe takes a sick-day. In flight, the balloon tether breaks, and Porter nearly crosses into enemy territory. A last minute change in wind direction returned him to Union lines.

April 12th, Combining the Confederate Army of the Potomac with John Magruder's Army of the Peninsula and a large garrison at Norfolk, President Jefferson Davis creates the Army of Northern Virginia. The Great Locomotive Chase or Andrew's Raid in northern Georgia. Federal volunteers commandeered a train, the General, and took it northwards toward Chattanooga doing as much damage as possible to the vital Western and Atlantic Railroad.

April 15th, Union naval forces enter the mouth of the Mississippi and sail up the river to Fort Jackson.

April 16th, Battle of Dam No. 1 or Battle of Lee's Mill or Burnt Chimneys, Virginia. Attempting to break the Yorktown Line, forces under General Winfield Scott Hancock engage General John Magruder. Confederate Congress passes a conscription law. President Lincoln signs legislation freeing the estimated 3,500 slaves in Washington, D. C.

April 18th, Federal fleet begins a 5-day bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana.

April 19th, The Joint Committee on Flag and Seal backs the flag proposed earlier by Barnwell Rhett. The Confederate House eventually tables the design.

April 24th, Early in the morning Commodore Farragut ships begin sailing up the Mississippi River past Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip. After half the fleet sails past the fort the Confederates discover the movement and open fire. All major federal ships make it past the forts.

April 25th, After a duel with Confederate ships at English Turn, Commodore Farragut's fleet weighs anchor at New Orleans and demands the surrender of the largest city and most important port in the South. By the time Farragut arrives the city was partially on fire. Federal Gen George Thomas promoted to major general. General John C. Parke bombards Fort Macon, near Beaufort, North Carolina. Following a month-long siege of the fort, Colonel Moses White had no choice but to surrender.

April 28th, City of New Orleans surrenders

April 29th, The Battle of Bridgeport, Alabama. Under the command of Henry Halleck, the Army of the Tennessee begins to advance on Corinth, Mississippi

Border States In The Civil War

The Lincoln administration regarded Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri as border states, critical because of their geographical positions and questionable in loyalty because of their strong ties to both South and North. Slavery existed in all 4 states, though its importance had diminished in Delaware and Maryland as their prewar economies became increasingly interwoven with the North's.

Delaware rejected an invitation to join the Confederacy early in 1861, and through the war remained loyal to the North, mobilizing its industries to provide supplies for the Union Army; despite some Southern sentiments, it never seriously threatened to leave the Union.

Marylanders were much more divided in their sympathies, being distinctly Southern in character

and attached to the South by strong blood ties. They resented radical secessionists and abolitionists alike as the cause of hostilities, urging recognition of the Confederacy. The first blood was spilled during the Baltimore Riots in March 1861, and though the state contributed substantially to the war effort with men and materiel, the Federal government garrisoned troops in the state as a precautionary measure.

Believing Kentucky to be a buffer zone, Governor Beriah Magoffin refused the call for troops and formally declared the states neutrality. But the attempt proved futile: both Union and Confederate recruiters operated in the state, with Kentuckians serving on both sides. When Confederate troops moved into

continued on page 7

A Study in Modern Liberal Revisionism and Political Correctness

By Roy H. Norris

The book, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, by John McPherson, billed as a one volume history of the Civil War, is simply not that at all. It would have been better titled as, "A Civil War History as Northern Liberals Wish it had Been and Want Others to Believe it Was".

This is the same old, and now very tired, re-statement of "The Great Myth", offered as history, but assembled and supported from distorted and cherry picked facts, fabrications, and an analysis of motives that is simply fanciful. The purpose, like many American myths such as the reason for the genocide of the Native Americans, was to cover the often dishonorable and violent expansionism and subjugation of people by those in control of political power and their surrogates in Washington during the mid 1800's. You might look at it as something similar to what Adolph Hitler would have written in his memoirs if Germany had won the Second World War.

Anyone who believes this absurd recreation of a nonexistent past is foolish and not willing to do the work to learn what really happened. As victors write the histories to justify and glorify their actions, one has to also look at what those conquered had to say themselves to get a balanced picture.

It has always amused me that northern liberal scholars and historians alike, feel their insights into the minds of the Southern people are more accurate than what those very people knew themselves and shared openly among themselves, as well as with outsiders, concerning their reasons for secession from the Union. If you want to know the truth, take the time to read what Southern leaders really said by reading their original works, not some fabrication by someone with a vested interest in "the Great Myth" (belief in which is mandatory to be accepted as a "serious" scholar or academician in today's left leaning university system). For an even more revealing view, read what 3rd party foreign observers said of the motives of both sides in the Civil War. I believe you will be astonished.

We Americans are very quick to point out the propaganda of others; what a shame we are totally oblivious to our own. We would be a better nation and a more worthy people if we were willing to honestly face the realities of our past. Only then can we do a better job in the future.

The American Civil War was, at its heart, a cultural war and an attempt at cultural Genocide. It was a continuance of a 1,000 year war between the Celtic cultures of the Scott's, Irish, and Welsh as a group against the Anglo-Saxon/Norman cultured English and Puritans with their then insatiable appetite for dominion and control over other peoples (i.e. India, South Africa, Rhodesia, and Arabia). It continued with these same players when they migrated from Great Britain to the American conti-

nent. This Cultural War reached a peak in the guise of the Civil War. It continues today under the name of the "Culture War" of secular progressives vs. conservatives. It was and is a battle of deep seated values and beliefs and the right of a significant population to be free to live their lives in accordance with those values and beliefs.

In essence, following the end of the Civil War, the vast majority of what we have been taught, from our schoolbooks, literature, and even most motion pictures concerning that period has been a current day equivalent of "Group Think". George Orwell's, "Nineteen Eighty-four" could have been better titled, "Eighteen Eighty-four", for it is a blueprint of how to dominate a people. First, conquer them in war and then demonize them and destroy their history, their symbols (the Confederate Flag, the song "Dixie", etc.), and their spirit. Finally, control the education of their young to "own" their minds.

This is precisely what has been done to the Southern people. We have been the subjects of brainwashing and Cultural Genocide and most of us didn't even know it. (One of the defining characteristics of brainwashing is that you don't even know it is happening to you.) In school we were all taught the "Official Yankee Story" as if it were true history. Finally as we now see the ultimate outcome of that depraved peoples' idea of government are some Southerners finally waking up and realizing what has been done to them. They have been subdued, their heritage, their culture and their history stolen from them and their ancestors disgraced.

Now that you know, what will YOU do about it? Opportunities are coming. Let us not be found unready.

A reading list for those who want to know the truth concerning the causes of the Civil War (all available on Amazon).

- (1) *When in the Course of Human Events* - by Charles Adams, 2000
- (2) *The Real Lincoln* - by Thomas J. DiLorenzo, 2002
- (3) *Slavery, Secession, and Civil War: Views from the UK and Europe, 1856-1865* - by Charles Adams, 2007
- (4) *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* - by Jefferson Davis, 1881
- (5) *War Between the States* - by Alexander H. Stevens, 1867
- (6) *A Constitutional History of Secession* - by John E. Graham, 2002
- (7) *Cracker Culture - Celtic Ways of the Old South* - by Grady McWhiney, 1988
- (8) *Plain Folk of the Old South* - by Frank L. Owsley, 1949

Article from Confederate American Pride website

Flags of the Confederate States of America (Eastern Theatre) Department of South Carolina, Georgia & Florida - Brad Blackmon

The Charleston Depot assumed responsibility for the making of these flags, which would strongly resemble the 13 star ANV flags. Probably outsourcing their manufacture along the lines of the Richmond Depot, these flags, by the nature of their construction, took longer to reach units of Beauregard's new command.

The first known issue of this new pattern took place in spring 1863, and Beauregard replicated his presentation of ANV flags in Virginia with elaborate ceremonies to units in the Charleston area. On April 20, 1863 he presented flags from the Charleston Depot to the brigades of Generals States Rights Gist and Thomas L. Clingman. The troops cheered their new flags and vowed to defend them as had troops back in 1861.

The Charleston Depot flags came in three overall sizes; 48 inches square for infantry and coastal artillery and 36 inches square for cavalry and field artillery, as well as some 30 inch square flags also for artillery units. Instead of having eyelets for attachment to flagpoles, these flags used colored pole sleeves.

These flags first saw service outside of the department when two brigades that had received them were transferred to Mississippi to help relieve Vicksburg. Other examples saw service at Chickamauga and the Atlanta Campaign, and in Virginia as units from the department were transferred there to reinforce Lee's army.



**Red pole sleeves issued to
Cavalry and Light Artillery Units**



**Blue pole sleeves issued to
Infantry and Coastal Artillery Units**

Just When I Thought It Couldn't Get Worse

The last two months I wrote articles on how the times are changing. Sometimes change is good – sometimes it's not! What I was referring to is the change in attitude from the general public regarding the Confederacy and Confederate history. Over the last 50 years there has been a steady decline in the public's support in our history. We now come to present day, with a change in people and organizations that should be promoting (actively) our Confederate history.

Two months ago, Bucky wrote about the Confederate flag issue in Lexington, Virginia – where Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are buried and the home of VMI where cadets fought and died for the Confederacy at the Battle of New Market. Now the Museum of the Confederacy refuses to fly the Confederate flag outside the new Appomattox Extension. The SCV, UDC and other organizations dedicated to our Confederate heritage continue an uphill battle to keep our ancestors memories alive. The Battle flag

represents much more than a symbol of our heritage. It represents everything we hope to keep alive – those that fought and died, their honor, the South's fight for independence, the plight of the South after the War and much, much more. Now because it's controversial, the MOC refuses to fly the flag.

Even within our organization, the SCV, there have been suggestions to replace the Battle flag with the Stars and Bars or something else. We members of the SCV deeply respect the Stars and Bars, but the Battle flag has been and should continue to be our symbol of what our ancestors fought for. If we give up on our flag, we might as well give up on our heritage. The really, really scary thing about this is – how can we keep the memory of our ancestors (and their honor) alive, if we give in?

The general public doesn't seem to care and why should they? It seems as if we don't care.

*Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*

Albert Sidney Johnston (February 2, 1803 – April 6, 1862)

Johnston served as a general in three different armies: the Texas Army, the United States Army, and the Confederate States Army. He saw extensive combat during his military career, fighting actions in the Texas War of Independence, the Mexican-American War, the Utah War, and the War Between the States.

Johnston was born in Washington, Kentucky, the youngest son of Dr. John and Abigail Harris Johnston. His father was a native of Salisbury, Connecticut. Although Albert Johnston was born in Kentucky, he lived much of his life in Texas, which he considered his home. He was first educated at Transylvania University in Lexington, where he met fellow student Jefferson Davis. Both were appointed to the United States Military Academy, Davis two years behind Johnston. In 1826 Johnston graduated eighth of 41 cadets in his class from West Point with a commission as a brevet second lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Infantry.

Johnston was assigned to posts in New York and Missouri and served in the Black Hawk War in 1832 as chief of staff to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson. In 1829 he married Henrietta Preston, sister of Kentucky politician and future civil war general William Preston. He resigned his commission in 1834 to return to Kentucky to care for his dying wife, who succumbed two years later to tuberculosis. They had one son, Col. William Preston Johnston, who would also serve in the Confederate Army.

In April 1834, Johnston took up farming in Texas, but enlisted as a private in the Texas Army during the Texas War of Independence against the Republic of Mexico in 1836. One month later, Johnston was promoted to major and the position of aide-de-camp to General Sam Houston. He was named Adjutant General as a colonel in the Republic of Texas Army on August 5, 1836. On January 31, 1837, he became senior brigadier general in command of the Texas Army.

On February 7, 1837, he fought in a duel with Texas Brig. Gen. Felix Huston, challenging each other for the command of the Texas Army; Johnston refused to fire on Huston and lost the position after he was wounded in the pelvis. The second president of the Republic of Texas, Mirabeau B. Lamar, appointed him Secretary of War on December 22, 1838. Johnston was to provide the defense of the Texas border against Mexican invasion, and in 1839 conducted a campaign against Indians in northern Texas. In February 1840, he resigned and returned to Kentucky, where he married Eliza Griffin in 1843. They settled on a large plantation he named China Grove in Brazoria County, Texas.

Johnston returned to the Texas Army during the Mexican-American War under General Zachary Taylor as a colonel of the 1st Texas Rifle Volunteers. The enlistments of his volunteers ran out just before the Battle of Monterrey. Johnston managed to convince a few volunteers to stay and fight as he himself

served as the inspector general of volunteers and fought at the battles of Monterrey and Buena Vista. Johnston remained on his plantation after the war until he was appointed by President Taylor to the U.S. Army as a major and was made a paymaster in December 1849. He served in that role for more than five years, making six tours, and traveling more than 4,000 miles annually on the Indian frontier of Texas. He served on the Texas frontier at Fort Mason and elsewhere in the West. In 1855 President Franklin Pierce appointed him colonel of the new 2nd U.S. Cavalry. As a key figure in the Utah War, he led U.S. troops who established a non-Mormon government in the formerly Mormon territory. He received a brevet promotion to brigadier general in 1857 for his service in Utah. He spent 1860 in Kentucky until December 21, when he sailed for California to take command of the Department of the Pacific.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Johnston was the commander of the U.S. Army Department of the Pacific in California. Like many regular army officers from the South he was opposed to secession, but resigned his commission soon after he heard of the secession of his adopted state Texas. It was accepted by the War Department on May 6, 1861, effective May 3. On April 28 he moved to Los Angeles where he had family and remained there until May and joined the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles as a private, leaving Warner's Ranch May 27. He participated in their trek across the southwestern deserts to Texas, crossing the Colorado River into the Confederate Territory of Arizona on July 4, 1861. He reached Richmond, Virginia, on or about September 1, 1861. There Johnston was appointed a full general by his friend, Jefferson Davis. On May 30, 1861, Johnston became the second highest ranking Confederate general as commander of the Western Department. He raised the Army of Mississippi to defend Confederate lines from the Mississippi River to Kentucky and the Allegheny Mountains.

Although the Confederate States Army won a morale-boosting victory at First Battle of Bull Run in the East in 1861, matters in the West turned ugly by early 1862. Johnston's subordinate generals lost Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, and Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, to Union Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Johnston has been faulted for poor judgment in selecting Brig. Gens. Lloyd Tilghman and John B. Floyd for those crucial positions and for not supervising adequate construction of the forts. Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell subsequently captured the vital city of Nashville, Tennessee. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was sent west to join Johnston and they organized their forces at Corinth, Mississippi, planning to ambush Grant's forces at Shiloh, Tennessee.

Johnston concentrated many of his forces from around the theater and launched a massive surprise attack against Grant at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. As the Confederate forces overran the Union

continued on next page

Albert Sidney Johnston (continued)

camps, Johnston seemed to be everywhere, personally leading and rallying troops up and down the line on his horse. At about 2:30 p.m., while leading one of those charges against a Union camp near the "Peach Orchard", he was wounded, taking a bullet behind his right knee. He apparently did not think the wound was serious at the time, and so he sent his personal physician to attend to some wounded captured Union soldiers instead.

It is possible that Johnston's duel in 1837 had caused nerve damage or numbness to his right leg and that he did not feel the wound to his leg as a result. The bullet had in fact clipped a part of his popliteal artery and his boot was filling up with blood. Within a few minutes, Johnston was observed by his staff to be nearly fainting off his horse. A member of his staff Isham Harris asked: "General, are you wounded?" Johnston glanced down at his leg wound, then faced Harris and replied with his last words: "Yes, and I fear seriously." Harris and other staff officers removed Johnston from his horse and carried him to a small ravine near the "Hornets Nest" and desperately tried to aid the general by trying to make a tourniquet for his leg wound, but little could be done by this point since he had already lost so much blood. He soon lost consciousness and bled to death another few minutes later.

Harris and the other officers wrapped General Johnston's body in a blanket so as not to damage the troops' morale with the sight of the dead general. Johnston and his wounded horse, named Fire Eater, were taken to his field headquarters on the Corinth road, where his body remained in his tent until the Confederate Army withdrew to Corinth the next day, April 7, 1862. From there, his body was taken to the home of Colonel William Inge, which had been his headquarters in Corinth. It was covered in the Confederate flag and laid in state for several hours. It is probable that a Confederate soldier fired the fatal round. No Union soldiers were observed to have ever gotten behind Johnston during the fatal charge, while it is known that many Confederates were firing at the Union lines while Johnston charged well in advance of his soldiers.

Johnston was the highest-ranking casualty of the war on either side, and his death was a strong blow to the morale of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis considered him the best general in the country; this was two months before the emergence of Robert E. Lee as the pre-eminent general of the Confederacy. Davis believed the loss of Johnston "was the turning point of our fate".

Johnston was initially buried in New Orleans. In 1866, a joint resolution of the Texas Legislature was passed to have his body reinterred to the Texas State Cemetery in Austin the

re-interment occurred in 1867. Forty years later, the state appointed Elisabet Ney to design a monument and sculpture of him to be erected at his gravesite.

The Texas Historical Commission has erected a historical marker near the entrance of what was once his plantation. An adjacent marker was erected by the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of The Republic of Texas and the Lee, Roberts, and Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederate States of America.

The University of Texas at Austin has also recognized Johnston with a statue on the South Mall.

Border States In The Civil War (cont)

western Kentucky Sept. 1861, and Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant occupied Paducah, the legislature officially endorsed the Union. Pro-South Magoffin established a provisional government at Russellville, ratified the Confederate Constitution, and Kentucky was admitted to the Confederacy in December. The state, like Missouri, suffered the tragedy of a war that pitted father against son, brother against brother.

Missouri attempted neutrality after delegates to a secession convention in February 1861 refused to secede, but Federal invasion in May pushed many Unionists into the Confederate camp. As in Kentucky, pro-Union and pro-Confederate governments were established, the latter run in exile by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. Missouri became a Confederate state November, 1861. Its thriving prewar economy was devastated, its people terrorized by brutal guerrilla warfare.

The border states represented a serious dilemma for President Lincoln. Convinced they were the key to victory, he could not afford to alienate them with his emancipation policies, thus incurred the scorn of Radicals by failing to abolish border-state slavery until the 13th Amendment, passed in 1865. And in the Western border states Federal troops had to be kept from the front to hold the occupied territory from Confederate invaders. Soldiers also policed the polls to protect loyal Unionists during wartime elections. Though the border states remained pro-Union, even severely divided Kentucky and Missouri, the effort to nurture their loyalty in the face of bitter internal struggles weighed heavily on Lincoln's overall plan to win the war.

Source: "Historical Times Encyclopedia Of The Civil War" edited by Patricia L. Faust



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Albert Sidney Johnston (February 2, 1803 – April 6, 1862)