

Confederate Gazette

Battle of Temple Junction Set

The Battle of Temple Junction will be held again this year on May 18th-20th, after the City of Temple awarded the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 another grant.

This will be the Camp's fourth annual reenactment. The event will be held in the same location as the last three years on industrial site property owned

by the Temple Economic Development Corporation,

May 18th with an educational day.



Battery crew at last year's Battle of Temple Junction

Associate member Tom Hughes is leading an effort to invite area school districts to send students to the reenactment grounds. Once there the students can get a first hand look at what life was like

just off the NW Loop. The event will start on Friday,

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Robertson Plantation Event May 5th

Camp #1250 member Steve Wooley and wife Linda Wooley will do a first person impression of Colonel Robertson and his second wife Mary Elizabeth (Dickey) Robertson on Saturday May 5th at 9:30 AM.

This event is the May meeting of the Bell County Chapter #101 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Chapter President is Marge Croninger. The event

started in 1856 and was finished in early 1860.



The Robertson Plantation Home in Salado

will start with a group picture in front of the plantation home that started con-

struction in 1856 and was finished in early 1860. There will be a tour of the plantation home. After the program attendees are invited to have lunch with all guests attending at the Stagecoach Inn in Salado (all meals are to be paid by each individual). All Camp #1250 members are urged to

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

The Gray Ghost



**John Singleton
Mosby**

**Mosby enlisted
as a private**

He was likely the most feared and hated Confederate by Union forces, but the "Gray Ghost" was never captured.

John Singleton Mosby was born on December 6, 1833 in Powhatan County, Virginia, the son of Alfred Daniel Mosby and Virginia McLaurine Mosby. In about 1840 the Mosby family moved to Albemarle County, near Charlottesville and within viewing distance of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello.

Mosby was of small stature, even as an adult he was only 5 foot 7 inches and likely never weighed more than 130 pounds. Growing up he was frequently bullied, but he never backed down resulting in many fights. He claimed he never won a fight, but still he never shied away from one.

By 1849 he was attending the University of Virginia, but found himself on the wrong side of

the law. In a dispute with a town bully, who was physically a much larger man, Mosby shot the man when he charged him. The bully was seriously wounded and Mosby was found guilty of "malicious shooting" and sentenced to the maximum sentence of one year in jail. While in jail he began to study law, but was pardoned by the Virginia governor after serving seven months.

He continued his law studies as a free man and was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1854. He met a young lady, Pauline Clarke, and they married in 1857 and settled in Bristol which was close to Clarke's home town. Together the couple would have three daughters who would survive infancy, two sons died at early ages.

As regional issues flared between the North and the South, Mosby was initially opposed to secession, but when Virginia left the Union, Mosby offered his services to the Confedera-

cy. He enlisted as a private in the Washington Mounted Rifles, part of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. He saw action at 1st Manassas and by February of 1862 had been promoted to Lieutenant and was serving under J.E.B. Stuart. He helped plan Stuart's "Ride Around McClellan" in 1862. He was captured by Union cavalry and briefly imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, DC before being exchanged.

In 1862, Stuart gave Mosby permission to organize and to command what would become the 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. For the rest of the war Mosby would rule over several Virginia counties, an area that would be called "Mosby's Confederacy." They would attack Union patrols and supply trains using what would now be described as guerrilla tactics. After his daring raids breaking Union communica-

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Partisan Rangers

Look up the word "Partisan" and you will find the first meaning to be "a believer of a cause," with the second definition meaning, "a member of a body of detached light troops making forays and harassing an enemy."

John S. Mosby had likely more

to do with the second definition than anyone, in fact many say he created the concept with his 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, a partisan ranger unit.

The Confederate Congress, in 1863, passed the "Partisan Ranger Act" into law. The law allowed the men be part of the

Confederate military and paid the same as any other man.

But the law also allowed for any supplies or stores captured by a partisan ranger to be turned into a Confederate quartermaster and the partisan ranger be compensated for the goods.

Museum Flap

A flag flap has arisen over the opening of the Museum of the Confederacy's newest location in Appomattox, Virginia.

The Museum had its Appomattox location's grand opening on Saturday, March 31st. Absent from the museum grounds are any Confederate flags. The museum has decided that they will not fly any Confederate flags at the new location.

Museum President Waite Rawls told the *Richmond News-Dispatch*, that the decision not to fly a flag was based on the reunification that happened at Appomattox. "Appomattox is a metaphor for the reunification of the country," Rawls said. "To put the Confederate flag into that display would be a historical untruth."

SCV Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens indicated in an e-mail that he had talked to

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Robertson Plantation

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attend and continue to cultivate joint ventures with our lady counterparts in the UDC.

Camp Schedule

April 14, 2012
Quarterly Camp Dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. Social at 6:00, meeting at 7:00 PM. Speaker: Past TX Division Commander, John Perry,

May 8, 2012
Regular Camp meeting at Cot-

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tions and supplies, Mosby and his men would slip away into the country side confounding Union troops. Mosby earned the title of the "Gray Ghost."

Mosby quickly moved up in rank and by 1864 was promoted to colonel. Perhaps his most daring raid occurred in March of 1863 when Mosby and his men captured Union general Edwin Stoughton. Mosby found Stoughton in bed and roused him with a "spank on his bare back." After such rude treatment Stoughton indignantly asked what was going on. Mosby responded by asking him if he had ever heard of "Mosby." The general said, "Yes, have you caught him?" Mosby responded with, "I am Mosby." Mosby and his rangers had captured the Union general, two captains, 30 enlisted men, and 58 horses without even firing a shot.

Mosby was wounded three times during the war. In August of 1863 he was hit in the thigh at Annandale. That knocked him out of service for about a month. In September of 1864 while he was taunting

an entire Union regiment, by riding back and forth in front of them he was hit in the groin by a bullet that ricocheted off his revolver's handle. He was out of commission about three weeks.

His most serious wound occurred while he was eating at a home and was shot through the window in December of 1864. The bullet entered his abdomen and he was immediately taken to a bed. A Union major, who didn't recognize Mosby, looked at the wound and said it was a fatal wound, leaving him to die. About two months later Mosby returned to active duty.

After the war was over Mosby simply disbanded his battalion refusing to surrender. He was a wanted man with a \$5,000 bounty on his head. He laid low and was able to avoid being caught. By June of 1865 Ulysses S. Grant intervened directly in Mosby's case and paroled him.

Post war Mosby became a Republican much to the dismay of many Southerners. He

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The Gray Ghost



Park.

June 12, 2012
Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM.

**Post-war Mosby
was a wanted
man with a
\$5,000 bounty**

**Next Meeting:
April 14th
Cotton Patch Café
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

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P.O. Box 794 Salado, Texas 76571

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Museum of the Confederacy's new Appomattox location

Flag Flap

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Rawls for over three hours, but Rawls had not agreed to fly any Confederate flag. Part of his reason not to fly a Confederate flag is the potential flack he would get from local officials.

At the grand opening ceremonies the SCV Mechanized Cavalry carried Confederate flags around the grounds to draw attention to the omission. An airplane was seen overhead pulling a banner with a Confederate battle-flag.

The Gray Ghost

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became a campaign manager in Virginia for Grant's Presidential run. Mosby served as U.S. consul at Hong Kong (1878-1885), was an attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, worked for the Interior Department, and served as assistant attorney in the Justice Department (1904-10). He wrote two books about his war experiences, *Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby* (1887) and *Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign* (1908) and he was an active lecturer on his war time experiences.

He died in Washington, D.C. on May 30, 1916 and is buried in the Warrenton Cemetery in Warrenton,

Battle of Temple Junction

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as a soldier during the War Between the States.

The event will continue on Saturday with it open to the public. There will be various encampments, displays, and vendors and a battle between Union and Confederate forces that afternoon.

On Sunday a similar schedule will be held. The Camp is asking all

members and friends to help with this undertaking.



Confederate troops advance against Union forces in last year's Battle of Temple Junction.

Camp member John Larson will lead the overall reenactment again this year. Please contact John

Larson if you are able to volunteer. John can best be reached on his cell phone at (254) 760-3492 or by e-mail at: saddler@embarqmail.com.