

Confederate Gazette

25th Lee-Jackson Set

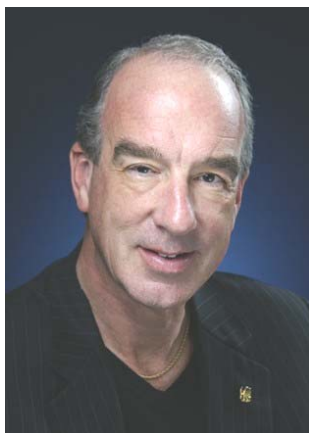
The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold its 25th Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner on Saturday night, January 12, 2013.

The event will be held at the Gober Party House located at 1516 West Ave H Street in Temple. The festivities will begin with a social hour at 6:00 PM followed by a dinner at 7:00 PM. The cost of the meal will be \$20 per person.

A silent auction will also be held in connection with the annual dinner.

The featured speaker for the

event will be author Scott Bowden. Bowden is the au-



Scott Bowden, Lee-Jackson speaker

thor of *Robert E. Lee At War: The Mind and Method of a Great American Soldier, Volume One*, which was just

recently published. He is also the author of *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign*.

The dress for the event is period, formal wear, cocktail, or "Sunday best" attire.

For more information and reservations contact Steve Wooley at 254-986-2264 or via email at wool44@em-barqmail.com.

This annual event honors Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson who both have January birthdays. *(Continued on page 4)*

Camp Holds Annual Christmas Party

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 held its annual Christmas Party at the Cotton Patch Café on December 1st.

At the meeting new officers were elected. They include: Jimmy Dossey, Camp Commander; James Allan Harris 1st Lt. Commander; Nicholas Edward Teague, 2nd Lt. Commander; and Michael Edward Belcher as the Camp Adju-

tant. The new officers will be installed at the Camp's Lee-



Dimitri Kelton Anglin is installed as a Camp Member (photo by Linda Wolley)

Jackson meeting on January 12, 2013.

At the meeting Dimitri Kelton Anglin, from Fossil, Oregon, was installed as a new Camp member. Dimitri is the son of Brian Hugh Anglin and Grandson of Charles Anglin.

Anglin joins under 2nd Lt. Thomas Jackson Mc-Caughan, of Company G, 37th Regiment of the Mississippi Volunteers.



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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

They Called Him Stovepipe



Adam "Stovepipe" Johnson

Johnson served under Nathan Bedford Forrest

He wasn't born in Texas, but he got to the Lone Star state as quick as he could. When his adopted state left the Union he served in the Confederate Army and returned to the state post war, founding the town of Marble Falls.

Adam Rankin Johnson was born on February 8, 1834, in Henderson, Kentucky. He was the son of a physician, Thomas J. Johnson and his wife Juliet (Rankin). He was educated in local schools, but at age 12 went to work in a local drugstore and all but managed the store in short order. At 16 he went to work in a factory and managed eighty men.

In 1854 he immigrated to Texas where he worked first as a surveyor on the Indian frontier in what now is Burnet County. He even suggested that the Colorado River, through Burnet County be dammed up, and marked both sides of the river where the dam should be con-

structed. In the twentieth century such a dam was built.

As the surveying party moved further and further west he eventually tangled with Indian, mainly the Comanche. Johnson was known as an excellent shot and became a well know Indian fighter. To cap off his wild-west experience he also did a stint as a stagecoach driver for the Butterfield line.

On the first day of 1861 he married a Texas girl, Maria Josephine Eastland, from Austin, and they made their home just off Hamilton Creek in Burnet. Their life together didn't last long, for as soon as Texas left the Union Johnson returned to his native Kentucky to enlist in the Confederate Army. He started his military career as a scout for then Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest. With Forrest Johnson was able to avoid capture by not surrendering at Fort Donelson in February of 1862.

He earned the nickname "Stovepipe" when in July of 1862 Johnson captured the first town north of the Mason-Dixon Line, Newburgh, Indiana. He was able to capture the town and confiscated supplies and ammunition without a shot being fired. Johnson feigned an artillery bombard if the town put up a fight, pointing to wagons across the Ohio River with what looked like cannon barrels. All Johnson actually had were a handful of men and an assemblage of stove pipes and charred logs made to look like cannon barrels.

Johnson rose rapidly in rank, becoming a colonel of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry Partisan Rangers on June 1, 1864 and a brigadier general on September 6, 1864. On August 21, 1864, Johnson attacked a federal encampment at Grubbs Crossroads, near Canton, Kentucky. After he had captured about 50

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"Stovepipe" Takes A Town

Adam Rankin Johnson perhaps pulled off the ultimate bluff in July of 1862 when he captured the town of Newburgh, Indiana.

Johnson led a small Confederate force of between 32 and 35 men, mainly Kentucky partisan soldiers across the Mason Dixon line. Johnson and his small force crossed the Ohio

River into Newburgh. Defending the town were about 80 Union soldiers convalescing in a make shift military hospital in a Newburgh hotel commanded by a Union major.

Johnson boldly went into the hospital and immediately had multiple guns aimed directly at him. He told the Union soldiers

that they were surrounded and if they didn't surrender the town they would level it. Johnson then lent the major his spyglass where the Yankee major looked across the river to see Confederate "cannons" aimed directly at the town.

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College to Drop Dixie?

Dixie State College of Utah located in St. George, in southern Utah, may be going the road of political correctness and changing their name dropping the word "Dixie." While considering the name change the college recently removed a statue on campus that showed a Con-



Junior College and Dixie College. The State of Utah took over the school and in 2000 it became a four year school known as Dixie State College of Utah. The Utah legislature is considering a bill to allow the school to become a university. Along with the



Statue formerly located on Dixie State College campus (Courtesy Salt Lake Tribune)

federate soldier on horse back aiding a wounded soldier. The school of nearly 10,000 students was formed by the Mormon Church in 1911. It has had several names including Dixie Normal College and Dixie

change to university status the school is soliciting suggestions on possibly renaming the school. The school likely gained its Dixie affiliation due to a large

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Stovepipe

(Continued from page 2)

Union soldiers he led them back to his lines, but when his men saw the blue clad men approaching they fired on them and Johnson was hit. A friendly fire minié ball struck Johnson in his right eye exiting his left temple and taking out his left eye, causing him to permanently lose his sight.

Johnson was subsequently captured by the Federals and imprisoned for much of the rest of the war at the Confederate Officer's prison at Fort Warren, Massachusetts. He wasn't able to return home to Texas and his wife until September of 1865 where one author described him as, "blind, sick, and penniless."

The economy in Burnet County was shattered by the war and Johnson moved his family to Llano County where they farmed and ranched. In 1872 they sold their land and returned to Burnet County where Johnson resumed his surveying business. In 1882 he donated land and was a partner in a new railroad, Austin and Northwestern Railroad, serving Burnet County as well as

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Johnson was permanently blinded due to friendly fire

Camp Schedule

January 12, 2013

25th annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, including Silent Auction at Gober Party House, Ave H and South 31st St., 7:00 PM. Speaker: Scott Bowdin.

February 12, 2013

Regular Camp meeting at Cot-

ton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: To be determined

March 12, 2013

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: To be determined



April 13, 2013

Quarterly dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: To be determined

**Next Meeting:
January 12th
Gober Party House
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Party**

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P.O. Box 794 Salado, Texas 76571

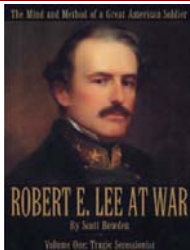
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January 12th
Gober Party House
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7:00 PM Dinner

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Lee-Jackson

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The Camp has held a special January dinner, since the camp was founded in 1988. Until 1998 the event honored just Lee, but Jackson was added beginning in 1999.



Bowden's newest book

Dixie College

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number of Southerners who migrated to Utah after the war. The school's sports nickname was originally the "Rebels" but that

was changed to the "Red Storm" a number of years ago.

School president, Dr. Stephen D. Nadauld, has initiated an effort to seek input on a possible name change in conjunction with the change to university status. Nadauld said, "We have partnered with the local firm of Sorenson Advertising with the goal of establishing a new institutional identity, which will honor and communicate the heritage, history and traditions of our institution; build upon our established brand; and carry the institution into its second century and beyond."

In early December the Confederate soldier's statue was removed by order of Nadauld. Some have said the statue's removal is a harbinger of things to come.

Stovepipe Takes A Town

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The major decided to acquiesce and Johnson and his men were able to secure badly needed medical supplies, commissary items, and arms for about 200 soldiers. With their captured supplies Johnson and his men headed back across the river returning into Kentucky.

What the Union major failed to realize was that he really wasn't looking at Confederate cannons across the river, but rather stovepipes and hollowed out logs mounted on wagon wheels made to look like real artillery pieces.

As a result of this event Johnson would forever earn the nickname of "Stovepipe."

Stovepipe

(Continued from page 3)

forming a land and mining company, Texas Mining and Improvement Company. The new railroad would help move granite quarried locally to Austin to help build the state capitol building in Austin. In 1887 he founded the town of Marble Falls, selling lots and moving his family to the new town. Johnson and his wife would have nine children, three boys and six girls.

Johnson lived to age 88 and passed away on October 20, 1922. His funeral was held in the Senate chambers of the State Capitol building with Texas Governor Pat M. Neff serving as an honorary pallbearer. He is buried in Texas State Cemetery in Austin.