

# Confederate Gazette

## Lee-Jackson Dinner Held

By Michael E. Belcher

About 55 people enjoyed a Miller's Smokehouse barbeque dinner, while attending the 27<sup>th</sup> annual Lee-Jackson Dinner in Temple on Saturday, January 17, 2015. Those in attendance heard a talk by author Jeffrey D. Murrrah, the author of "None But Texians, A History of Terry's Texas Rangers."

Murrrah's topic was "Texas Succession," and he began with the admission of Texas to the Union in 1845, then covered the Texas succession during the War Between the States, and finished

with the re-admission of Texas back into the Union after the war. He fully dis-



James "Al" Harris winner of the Ballentine award.

cussed the reasons, politics, related events and views of most of the prominent leaders during that period of time on these issues. He

also covered the general attitudes of the population in general, and he noted that, in the 15 years from admission to succession that the population of Texas had tripled, with immigrants from many countries and other southern states, with conflicting views. His presentation was informative and well received by the membership in attendance.

Past Camp Commander Jimmy Dossey swore in the Camp Officers for 2015. They are Michael E. Belcher as Camp Commander/

(Continued on page 3)

## S.D. Lee Institute in Dallas

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans will hold its 2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in Dallas on February 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>. Title of the event is "The Real Results of 1865."

Speakers for the event include: Jeffery Addicott - "Lincoln's Legacy: Lies, Damn Lies, and Damn Yankee Lies," Marshall DeRosa - "Lincoln's War and the

Warping of the American Mind," Donald Livingston - "Lincoln's War and the Destruction of Jeffersonian America," Scott Bowden - "You Have Only To Blow The Bugle; Robert E. Lee, the War and Its Aftermath," Egon Tausch - "Lincoln's Legacy: Who Needs a Constitution?" and Kathleen Mayes Hines - topic to be announced.

The Institute will be held at the Double Tree Hotel and will be hosted by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The hotel is located near the world famous Galleria shopping center.

For additional information call 1-800-My DIXIE or visit the Stephen Dill Lee website at: [www.stephendleeinstitute.com](http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com).



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

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

Michael E. Belcher  
Camp Commander  
4424 Blue Ridge Dr.  
Belton, TX 76513-4905

John C. Perry  
Newsletter Editor  
P.O. Box 794  
Salado, TX 76571-0794

© 2015 Major Robert M.  
White Camp #1250

### Inside this issue:

Profile: Turner 2  
Ashby, Jr.

Ashby vs. 2  
Jackson

Lee-Jackson 3  
Photos

Camp #1250's 3  
Calendar

# CONFEDERATE PROFILE

## *The Knight of the Valley*



**Turner  
Ashby, Jr.**

**Ashby Commanded  
the 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia  
Cavalry**

In warfare he was always looking for a fight and was known as a fearless warrior, but he was cut down early in the war at age 33.

Turner Ashby, Jr. was born at "Rose Bank Plantation" in Fauquier County, Virginia, to Turner Sr. and Dorothea Green Ashby on October 23, 1828. His father had fought as a colonel in the War of 1812, and his grandfather Jack Ashby served as a captain during the American Revolutionary War. His father died when he was young, and Turner was raised primarily by his mother. Ashby was privately educated and had no formal military training.

As an adult Ashby bought a residence near his childhood home and named it Wolfe's Crag. As an adult Ashby was engaged in business and farming. Ashby helped suppress a riot among Irish laborers on the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1853. Apparently seeing the need for a local militia Ashby

formed the Mountain Rangers, a cavalry unit. Ashby, who was an accomplished horseman, lead his Mountain Rangers to defend Harpers Ferry and the northern Virginia border with Maryland in the aftermath of John Brown's raid in 1859. They also performed guard duty at Charles Town during Brown's trial and execution. Ashby was active in politics and ran for the state legislature, but ran as a member of the Whig party and was not elected.

Although he was opposed to Virginia's secession he urged Virginia Governor John Letcher to order the militia to capture the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Ashby's Mountain Rangers reached Harpers Ferry after Virginia left the Union, but the Federal government had destroyed much of the arsenal prior to Ashby's arrival.

At Harpers Ferry, Ashby was assigned to the Virginia Militia under the command of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson. He helped

guard the fords and bridges around Harpers Ferry. In June of 1861 his brother Richard was killed in a skirmish with Union troops. Rumor had it that his brother was shot while trying to surrender. This apparently created an intense hatred for Union soldiers and he became obsessed with revenge.

During the war Ashby's physical description was described as "He stood about five feet eight inches in height and probably weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. He was muscular and wiry, rather thin than robust or rugged. His hair and beard were as black as a raven's wing; his eyes were soft and mahogany brown; a long, sweeping mustache concealed his mouth, and a heavy and long beard completely covered his breast. His complexion was dark in keeping with his other colorings."

In July of 1861 Ashby was appointed lieutenant colonel of

*(Continued on page 4)*

## Ashby vs. Jackson

They were from two different worlds. Jackson was from the military world, a strict disciplinarian and Turner Ashby had no formal military training, and little regard for his men's discipline, to Ashby that was just for someone else to do.

Although Jackson never doubted Ashby's bravery in April of

1862 Jackson decided that he needed to remove Ashby from his command. He did so by splitting Ashby's large regiment in half and assigning his men to other brigades. Ashley resigned and vaguely threatened Jackson..

When Jackson realized that Ashby's men might well revolt

over Ashby's demotion, Jackson remarkably revoked his order and Ashby rescinded his resignation.

Ashby later said he didn't try to force a duel with Jackson as he "believed him (Jackson) essential to the cause of the South." After Ashby's death Jackson said, I never knew his superior.

# Lee-Jackson Meeting

*(Continued from page 1)*  
Adjutant: James "Al" Harris as First Lieutenant Commander; Terry Michael Tyler as Second Lieutenant Commander; and Mason DuBose as Camp Color

presented to Judy Tyler. The George Ballantine Camp Service Award Trophy was presented to our Camp 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Commander, James

ans, Major Robert M. White, Camp No. 1250. He is James Edwin Bozeman of Temple, Texas, who joined on his 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather ancestor; James Francis Bozeman, a



Private in Company H, 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. Commander Jimmy Dossey conducted the ceremony.

Confederate Ricky Gene Copp of Gatesville received certificates for two supplemental Confederate ancestors. They are his 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandfather ancestor;

Sergeant; and the Rev. Buddy Wheat as Camp Chaplain.

Camp awards for 2014 were presented. The Albert Sidney Johnston Award was presented to Camp Commander Jimmy Dossey. The John Bell Hood Award was presented to Michael E. Belcher and Ralph Snyder. Recipients of the Lawrence "Sul" Ross Award were Mason DuBose, James Harris, Michael Harris, Kelton Haney, Thomas Hughes, Michael Moore, John L. Larson, Jr., John C. Perry, Earl Soudelier, Terry Tyler, Gary Vann, Joe Walker, Rev. Buddy Wheat and Steve Wooley. The Southern Belle Award was

*Photos: Left: Commander Jimmy Dossey swears in new Camp officers; Above: Speaker Jeffrey Murrab; Right: Commander Jimmy Dossey receives the Past Commanders medal from new Commander Michael E. Belcher. (Photos by John C. Perry)*



"Al" Harris for his outstanding service and devotion to our Camp during the last year.

A new member was sworn into the Sons of Confederate Veter-

Lorenzo D. Moss, a Private in Company E, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Mississippi Infantry; and his

*(Continued on page 4)*

**Lee-Jackson  
celebrated in  
Temple**

## Camp Schedule

### February 10 2015

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 6:00 PM Social and 7:00 PM. Camp meeting. Speaker John C. Perry

### March 10 2015

Regular Camp meeting at Cot-

ton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 6:00 PM Social and 7:00 PM. Camp meeting. Speaker to be determined

### April 11 2015

Quarterly Dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 6:00 PM Social and 7:00



PM. Camp meeting. Speaker to be determined .

### May 12 2015

Regular Camp meeting.

**Next Camp Meeting:  
February 10<sup>th</sup>  
Cotton Patch Café  
6:00 PM Social  
7:00 PM Meeting**

# Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

Next Meeting:  
February 10th  
Cotton Patch Cafe  
6:00 PM-Social  
7:00 PM-Meeting

▶ Page 4

## The Knight of the Valley

*(Continued from page 2)*

the 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and in March of 1862 he assumed command of the regiment. Ashby and his men did not participate directly in the First Battle of Manassas, but Ashby helped the Confederate effort by performing a screening movement.

Ashby's reputation began to grow as he seemed to thrive in combat situations. Some called him brutal, but to pro-Confederates along the Virginia-Maryland border he became a hero. He was known as the "Knight of the Valley." Men flocked to serve under him and the 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia grew dramatically in size.

Ashby was not known for strong

discipline among his men nor was he much of a military strategist. He seemed to have the philosophy of there is the enemy let's go fight them. His lack of military training showed a serious mistake in reconnaissance preceding the Confederate defeat at Kernstown in March 1862 by underestimating the size of the Union force and at the First Battle of Winchester, as Union forces were retreating, he failed to cut off the Union retreat.

Stonewall Jackson removed Ashby from command, but Ashby in a rage resigned and talked about challenging Jackson to a duel. Ashby's men however were loyal to Ashby and the event ended when Ashby's cavalry would fol-

low no one else causing Jackson to restore him to command and, according to one observer, "backing square down."

On June 6, 1862, Union cavalry attacked Ashby's position at Good's Farm. Although Ashby turned back the cavalry attack, a subsequent Union infantry attack resulted in his horse being shot and Ashby charging ahead on foot. His last words were "Charge, men! For God's sake. Charge!" waving his sword, when a bullet pierced him in the breast and he fell dead."

About two weeks prior to his death Ashby was promoted to brigadier general although the Confederate Congress never

acted on the appointment due to his death. Ashby was buried in the University of Virginia Cemetery, but was moved to Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester in October 1866 where he is buried with his brother.

### Lee-Jackson

*(Continued from page 3)*

3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather; Gregory Glasscock Register, a Private in Company G, 62<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Rowan's Regiment, 80<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry).

A silent auction, which raised \$376.00, was held at the event.