



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

Volume IX Number X

October 2010



Honoring the Gray

Camp Officers

Commander
Jim Floyd
803-324-3532

1st Lt. Commander
Brad Blackmon
803-325-2472

2nd Lt. Commander
Davis Timmerman
803-547-5797

Camp Adjutant
Chris Sims
803-981-7560

Chaplain
Dan Sipe
803-684-9446

Color Sergeant
Ray Baker
803-329-2257

Camp Historian
Lindsay Waldrop
803-329-5921

Commander's Comments

As I welcome the month of October, I realized September 22nd was the first day of fall and it was 92 degrees. I have read in the bible there will come a time when you can't tell the time of year but by the budding of the trees. We all can see this for ourselves.

Continue to pray for Laddie Parrish's mother and Chris Sims (his recent surgery). Vic Adkins seems to be walking around much better. Be sure to pray for all our military folks and our leaders of this great country.

Hope to see all of you at the next meeting, October 12th. I have invited some members of the UDC to hear our guest speaker Rev. Creighton Lovelace.

*May God continue to bless Dixie.
Jim Floyd, Commander*

*Jim is having the Micah Jenkins SCV Camp Logo embroidered on a jacket.
If anyone would like some embroiding done, contact Southpaw Screen
Printing & Embroidery at (803) 324-5225*

Proposal for a Change of the Camp Bylaws

Article 8 – Officer's Duties, Paragraph 7 (Color Sergeant) reads in part: "He shall be responsible for the operation of the Camp Store, maintaining adequate stocks and other items necessary for efficient operation unless this responsibility is assigned to an appointed *Quartermaster* under the provisions of *Article 12*, entitled "Official Appointments".

(1) It is proposed to change the Camp Bylaws to combine the duties of the Color Sergeant and the Quartermaster under the office of Color Sergeant and eliminate the appointed office of Quartermaster by removing "unless this responsibility is assigned to an appointed Quartermaster under the provisions of Article 12, entitled "Official Appointments". And removing "Quartermaster" from Article 12, paragraph 2a.

The office of Editor is appointed. It is NOT listed in Article 7, paragraph 1 as being "elected". To clarify that Editor is an appointed office.

(2) It is proposed to add Editor to Article 12, paragraph 2a.

The proposed changes will be voted on during the December 14th regular monthly meeting of the Micah Jenkins Camp #1569.

Honoring the Gray
Editor

Jerry Brown
803-327-2834
jenkinsscv@yahoo.com

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, October 12th 2010

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

The guest speaker for October will be Creighton Lovelace
will have a presentation titled "Yankee Yarns & Confederate Corrections"

The Need for True Gentlemen

A “gentleman” is a genteel man. In other words he is noble in the Christian sense of the word. He is a man of character. Character is actually what a man is and not what a man is perceived to be or perceives himself to be, which is reputation. Douglas Southall Freeman distilled Robert E. Lee’s visible life into one word, “Character!”

General R.E. Lee was considered the consummate Southern Christian gentleman. He exemplified the best in Southern manhood. Freeman remarked, “In Lee the South sees character... Success could not dim it. Public adulation could not tarnish it. Defeat could only test it. For character is invincible.”

How can Southern men lead the South back to the culture of their forefathers? Certainly not by aping men such as the drunken Grant, the pyromaniac Sherman, or the agnostic Lincoln. The South must have men such as Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Davis, Stevens, Pelham and the myriad of others who were Christian gentlemen. These Christian gentlemen practiced their faith in a manly way. Christian gentlemen are not effeminate! Southern men of Confederate ancestry must seek to become such gentlemen. Unless this is true of us no amount of flag waving, monument preservation, moralizing about our Confederate dead, promotion of Southern literature or any such will make a lasting impact on our generation. We must be men whose lives demand respect and thus have credibility.

First, one needs to be a Christian to be such a gentleman. In creation “God hath made man upright” but in the fall man “sought out many inventions.” Man has tried to evade God’s mandates for his life. Man outside Christianity has “many inventions” or many fallen speculations of heart that are foreign to God. A Christian is a person who has had a regenerating work of the Holy Spirit., has been convicted of his sins against God and has embraced Christ as his only Lord and Savior. He is given a new nature whereby old things have passed away and all things have become new. He then has the Christian graces of love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, meekness, temperance, and many more such attributes, which are the true traits of character. Lee reflected, “I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation.” Lee’s life exemplified the presence of those Christian graces.

Second, when a man is a Christian he will be on his way to being a gentleman. Thomas Nelson Page, the great Southern writer wrote, of his father, “To be a ... gentleman was his first duty; it embraced being a Christian and all the virtues.” Dabney Carr Harrison heard Lee say, “The virtue and fidelity which should characterize a soldier, can be learned from the holy pages of the Bible alone.” Lee as president of Washington College, explained the code of honor - “be a gentleman”. That was succinct and implied what the culture of the day expected, which included a man who was a practicing Christian. Really there is no other kind of Christian. Lee answered an inquiring student, “Young gentlemen, we have no printed rules. We have but one rule here, and that is that every student must be a gentleman.”

Sadly the Southern culture of today is not producing such men. The cause seems to be ignoring or despising of Biblical Christianity, which leaves men pagans. Paul the apostle warned against “*having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof,*” and he said, “*from such turn away*”.

Lee composed a test for a true gentleman during the war for Southern independence. “The forbearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is a test of a *true gentleman*. The power which the strong have over the weak, the magistrate over the citizen, the employer over the employed, the educated over the unlettered, the experienced over the confiding, even the clever over the silly - the forbearing or inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it when the case admits it, will show the gentleman in plain light. The gentleman does not needlessly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He can not only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of self and mildness of character which imparts sufficient strength to let the past be but the past. A true man of honor feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others.” The need of the hour is Southern men of quality, which is another way of reiterating the point of this article. Lee certainly had a grasp of it and exemplified it. Even so the sons of the Confederate soldiers, as well as other men, should be men of quality. It is written, “*Honor your father.*”

What is required of such Southern men? And what is not meant by it? The men needed are those who not only respect Christianity, but who are Christians in the true sense of the Word. Such men who are needed do not just acknowledge the Bible to be God’s Word, but they practice the principles of that Word in every facet of life. The kind of men needed not only favor honor, but they are honorable. They not only desire respect, but they are respectful and respectable. Needed are men who do not just want to be treated honestly, but are men of integrity. Gentlemen respect the Lord, the home, the family, womanhood, neighbors and the church for which the savior died.

The Old South could not conceive of a Christian who was not a gentleman or a gentleman who was not a Christian. The sons of such illustrious ancestors must return to the old ways if they would experience the old days.

- *Deo Vindice*

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“Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less.” - R.E. Lee

Submitted by: Rex Miller
Crossroads Country Store
Shenandoah Heritage Market
4309 S. Valley Pike (US Rt. 11)
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
(540) 433-2084



Prayer Closet

- Continue to pray for our those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please add the following members of the Palmetto Battalion to your prayers: Leo Lozano, Curtis Sauls (Moose), Leland Summers, Wayne Dukes & Steve Wilson. Each has been an accident or has a serious illness.
- Please keep Chris Sims in prayer, he is recovering from surgery on August 17th on his rotor cup.
- Lets all keep in prayer Bob Jackson, he has a broken leg. Also, Jack Morton's wife Connie, she is healing from a broken arm.
- Our Commander, Jim Floyd is almost recovered from the surgery on his shoulder. Let's keep Jim in our prayers for a quick recovery.
- Please add Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- 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.

**The NEW address for the
Micah Jenkins web site is:
bgmicahjenkins.org**

Do you have an article for Honoring the Gray?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscvc@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.

John Singleton Mosby (December 6, 1833 – May 30, 1916)

John Singleton Mosby, also known as the “Gray Ghost,” was a Confederate cavalry battalion commander in the War. His command, the 43rd Battalion, 1st Virginia Cavalry, known as Mosby’s Raiders, was noted for its lightning quick raids, partisan or ranger-like tactics and his ability to successfully elude his Union Army pursuers and disappear with his men, blending in with local farmers and townspeople.

Mosby was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, to Virginny McLaurine and Alfred Daniel Mosby. Mosby was named after his paternal grandfather, John Singleton. Mosby began his education at a school called Murrell’s Shop. When his family moved to Albemarle County, Virginia (near Charlottesville) in about 1840, John attended school in Fry’s Woods before transferring to a Charlottesville school at the age of ten. Because of his small stature and frail health, Mosby was the victim of bullies throughout his school career. Instead of becoming withdrawn and lacking in self-confidence, he responded by fighting back.

In 1849, Mosby entered the University of Virginia, taking Classical Studies and joining the Washington Literary Society and Debating Union. He was far above average in Latin, Greek, and literature (all of which he enjoyed), but mathematics was a problem for him. In his third year, a quarrel erupted between Mosby and a notorious bully, George R. Turpin, a tavern keeper’s son who was robust and physically impressive. When Mosby heard that Turpin had insulted him from a friend, Mosby sent Turpin a letter asking for an explanation — one of the rituals in the code of honor to which Southern gentlemen adhered. Turpin became enraged and declared that on their next meeting, he would “eat him [Mosby] up raw!” Mosby decided he had to meet Turpin despite the risk; to run away would be dishonorable.

On March 29 the two met, Mosby having brought with him a small pepper-box pistol in the hope of dissuading Turpin from an attack. When the two met and Mosby said, “I hear you have been making

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SCV Dues

If you have not sent in your dues, please do so as soon as you can. The annual dues need to be in by October's meeting at the latest. If you have any questions, please contact Chris Sims at 803-981-7560.

The post-war Jefferson Davis: The famous trial that never was

By Bill Ward

When the War Between the States ended, the victorious Northerners viewed Jefferson Davis, as the former President of the Confederate States of America, much differently than others who had served the Confederacy.

For example, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, the meeting between the two generals was amicable. Lee was received and treated with courtesy as a senior officer. The terms were so apparently lenient, with Grant conceding to Lee's requests on behalf of his soldiers, the surrender was referred to as "a gentleman's agreement."

However, even after signing a loyalty oath, Lee and other former Confederate Army officers and members of the CSA government were later disenfranchised and treated as second-class citizens. But in the eyes of the northern public, Jefferson Davis was set apart for still a different kind of treatment.

On May 10, 1865, about a mile from the town of Irwinville, Georgia, Federal troops captured Davis. With his arrest on that spring morning, his government ceased to exist. His wife, Varina, and their children were sent to Savannah, where she was kept under virtual house arrest and forbidden to leave the city. Because the soldiers, carpetbaggers and Union supporters treated the Davis children so badly, Varina arranged for them to go to Canada along with her mother.

Davis had been taken back to Virginia and imprisoned in Fort Monroe, where he would stay for the next two years. At first, he was bound in leg irons. Guards watched him around the clock but were not permitted to speak to him. He was allowed no visitors; a light burned in his cell day and night; and his only reading material was a Bible. His treatment was a clear violation of the Bill of Rights.

Many Northern Congressmen and newspapers were nothing short of vicious in their public attacks of Davis. They wanted to see him tried for treason and hanged. In one article, and in one very long sentence, the New York Times referred to Davis by every insulting comment and offensive name that was fit to print. Rhetoric far outran legal reasoning.

But if Davis was in an unusual legal predicament, so was the United States government. The dilemma faced by Washington was how to handle the Davis case. The government under Lincoln had created its own major obstacles by spending four years proclaiming that secessionists were "traitors and conspirators." The U.S. military had silenced opposition to the administration by closing down newspapers that dared challenge the party line or to make the slightest suggestion that secession might be legal. Thousands of Northerners had been jailed for exercising their First Amendment rights, and those thousands had friends with long memories in the Northern bar.

Northern lawyers were angry for having their clients locked in prison with no civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution; having civilians tried by military courts for non-existent crimes; having a government that ignored the Supreme Court, setting itself above the constitutional plan of checks and balances. They didn't like having to beg the president for justice for clients convicted by phony courts-martial or locked up for long periods without any trial. Under Lincoln, the U.S. government had become tyrannical, and certainly anything but a free and constitutional society.

The best lawyers of the day were willing to volunteer to defend Jefferson Davis, because they were angry at the way Lincoln's government had trampled the Bill of Rights and the Constitution for four years. Even those who didn't believe in secession were repulsed by the conduct of the Republican administration and the U.S. military.

Charles O'Connor of New York, one of the most famous trial lawyers of the era and a man of great stature in the legal profession, volunteered to be Davis's counsel. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, would be the trial judge.

But interesting things began to happen, and the government's dilemma became even worse. University of Virginia Law Professor, Albert Bledsoe, published a book, "Is Davis a Traitor?" Bledsoe methodically took apart the case against secession, delivering a solid blow to the prosecutors and dampening their zeal to try Davis. Prosecutors actually began to look for a way to avoid trying him without vindicating the South.

Then another method was decided on for prosecution. The attorney general would bring in outside, independent counsel, as we have seen in modern times, such as in Watergate or the Clinton scandals. The government needed someone of great standing in the legal community to be the lead prosecutor. It chose John J. Clifford. But after reviewing the case, Clifford withdrew citing "grave doubts" about the validity of the case. The government could "end up having fought a successful war, only to have it declared unlawful by a Virginia jury," where Davis's "crime" was alleged to have been committed.

President Johnson, Lincoln's successor, thought the easiest way out would be to pardon Davis, as he had pardoned many other Confederates. But Davis refused, saying, "To ask for a pardon would be a confession of guilt." He wanted a trial to have the issue of secession decided by a court of law — where it should have been decided to begin with — instead of on battlefields. Most Southerners wanted the same.

Northerners either forgot or were unaware of a great secessionist tradition in America. Southerners were not alone in their view that each state had the right to determine its own destiny in the Union. The

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procedure for joining the Union also applied to withdrawing from the Union.

That thought harkens back to an editorial by the Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Inquirer, in the summer of 1861, after the “traitor” label was let loose by the North: “The Republican papers are great on treason. . . It is treason to circulate petitions for a compromise or peaceful readjustment of our national troubles . . . to question the constitutional powers of the President to increase the standing army without authority of law . . . to object to squads of military visiting private houses, and to make search and seizures. . . to question the infallibility of the President, and treason not to concur with him. . . It is treason to talk of hard times; to say that the war might have been avoided. It is treason to be truthful and faithful to the Constitution.”

A year after John Clifford withdrew, the government appointed another special counsel, Richard Dana of Boston, who had written the novel, “Two Years Before the Mast.” But after reviewing the evidence, he agreed with Clifford; the case was a loser. Dana argued that “a conviction will settle nothing in law or national practice not now settled...as a rule of law by war.” Dana observed that the right to secede from the Union had not been settled by civilized means but by military power and the destruction of much life and property in the South. The North should accept its uncivilized victory, however dirty its hands might be, and not expose the fruits of its carnage to scrutiny by a peaceful court of law.

Now, over two years after Davis’s imprisonment and grand jury indictments for treason, the stage was set for the great public trial of the century. Davis had been released from prison on a \$100,000 bond, supported by none other than Horace Greeley, the leading abolitionist writer in the North and a former Lincoln supporter. Greeley and a host of others were outraged at the treatment Davis had received, being locked up in a dungeon for more than two years with no speedy trial.

Since two famous special counsels had told the government its case was a loser, finally, none other than the Chief Justice, in a quirk of Constitutional manipulation, devised an idea to avoid a trial without vindicating the South. His amazing solution was little short of genius.

The Fourteenth Amendment had been adopted, which provided that anyone who had engaged in insurrection against the United States and had at one time taken an oath of allegiance (which Davis had done as a U.S. Senator) could not hold public office. The Bill of Rights prevents double jeopardy, so Davis, who had already been punished once by the Fourteenth Amendment in not being permitted to hold public office, couldn’t be tried and punished again for treason.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase secretly passed along his clever argument to Davis’s counsel, Charles O’Connor, who then made the motion to dismiss. The Court took the motion under consideration, passing the matter on to the Supreme Court for determination.

In late December 1867 while the motion was pending, President Johnson granted amnesty to everyone in the South, including Davis. But the Davis case was still on the docket. In February 1868, at a dinner party attended by the Chief Justice and a government attorney, they agreed that on the following day a motion for non-prosecution would be made that would dismiss the case. A guest overheard the conversation and reported what was on the minds of most Southerners: “I did not consider that he [Davis] was any more guilty of treason than I was, and that a trial should be insisted upon, which could properly only result in a complete vindication of our cause, and of the action of the many thousands who had fought and of the many thousands who had died for what they felt to be right.”

And so, the case of United States versus Jefferson Davis came to its end — a case that was to be the trial of the century, a great state trial, perhaps the most significant trial in the history of the nation — that never was.

Submitted by Brad Brackmon

Brattonsville Re-enactment October 23-24



Camp members are needed to help with spectator parking and manning the Micah Jenkins Exhibit.

Further information is available at:
www.6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm

Elections of Officers for Micah Jenkins Camp 1569

Please start considering possible nominations for officers for 2011. In the next months, nominations and elections will be held for next year’s officers.



John Singleton Mosby (continued from page 3)

assertions ...,” Turpin put his head down and charged. At that point, Mosby pulled out the pistol and shot his adversary in the neck. The distraught 19-year-old Mosby went home to await his fate. He was arrested and arraigned on two charges: unlawful shooting and malicious shooting. After a trial that almost resulted in a hung jury, Mosby was convicted of the lesser offense, but received the maximum sentence — a year in the Charlottesville jail and a fine of five hundred dollars. Mosby later discovered that he had been expelled from the university before he was brought to trial.

While serving time, Mosby won the friendship of his prosecutor, attorney William J. Robertson. When Mosby expressed his desire to study law, Robertson offered the use of his law library. Mosby studied law for the rest of his incarceration. Immediately after the sentence had been handed down, nine of the twelve jurors began a petition for his pardon. Two of the jurors were against the young man; one hated students of the university and found Mosby’s trial an opportunity to make a statement to that effect. The other juror hated Mosby’s father Alfred. In addition to this petition and others from the university, Mosby’s parents submitted sworn statements by several physicians noting that given the frail state of Mosby’s health, the twelve-month sentence might risk his life. Mosby was beginning to sicken as the weather grew cold, and he suffered in the small, unhealthful jail. On December 23, 1853, the governor pardoned Mosby, and in early 1854, his fine was rescinded.

After studying for months in Robertson’s law office, Mosby was admitted to the bar and established his own practice in nearby Howardsville. About this time, Mosby met Pauline Clarke, who was visiting from out of town. He was Methodist and she was Catholic, but their courtship ensued. Her father was an active attorney and well-connected politician. They were married in a Nashville hotel on December 30, 1857 and after living for a year with Mosby’s parents, the couple settled in Bristol, Virginia which was close to Clarke’s hometown in Kentucky. They had two children before the War and another was born during it.

Mosby spoke out against secession, but joined the Confederate army as a private at the outbreak of the war. He first served in William “Grumble” Jones’s Washington Mounted Rifles. (Jones became a major and was instructed to form a more collective “Virginia Volunteers,” which he created with two mounted companies and eight companies of infantry and riflemen, including the Washington Mounted Rifles.) Mosby was upset with the Virginia Volunteers’ lack of congeniality, and he wrote to the governor requesting to be transferred. However, his request was not granted. The Virginia Volunteers participated in the First Battle of Manassas.

After impressing J.E.B. Stuart with his ability to gather intelligence, Mosby was promoted to First

Lieutenant and assigned to Stuart’s cavalry scouts. He helped the general develop attack strategies. He was responsible for Stuart’s “Ride around McClellan” during the Peninsula Campaign. Captured by Union cavalry, Mosby was imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C., for ten days before being exchanged. Even as a prisoner, Mosby spied on his enemy. During a brief stopover at Fort Monroe, he detected an unusual buildup of shipping in Hampton Roads. He found they were carrying thousands of troops under Ambrose Burnside from North Carolina on their way to reinforce John Pope in the Northern Virginia Campaign. When he was released, Mosby walked to army headquarters outside Richmond and personally related his findings to Robert E. Lee.

In January 1863, Stuart, with Lee’s concurrence, authorized Mosby to form and take command of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers. This was later expanded into Mosby’s Command, a regimental-sized unit of partisan rangers operating in Northern Virginia. The Confederate government certified special rules to govern the conduct of partisan rangers. These included sharing in the disposition of spoils of war. Having previously been promoted to Captain (March 15, 1863) and Major (March 26, 1863) in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, Mosby was soon promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on January 21, 1864 and to Colonel, December 7, 1864.

Mosby’s group consisted of Fount Beatie, Charles Buchanan, Christopher Gaul, William and Jacob Hemphill, William L. Hunter, Edward S. Hurst, Jasper and William Jones, William Keys, Benjamin Morgan, George Seibert, George M. Slater, Daniel L. Thomas, William Thomas Turner, Charles Wheatley, and John Wild. He and his men carried out the Greenback Raid and attacked Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan’s wagon train at Berryville.

Mosby is famous for carrying out a daring raid far inside Union lines at the Fairfax County courthouse in March 1863, where his men captured three high-ranking Union officers, including Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton. The story is told that Mosby found Stoughton in bed and roused him with a slap to his rear. Upon being so rudely awakened, the general shouted, “Do you know who I am?” Mosby quickly replied, “Do you know Mosby, general?” “Yes! Have you got the rascal?” “No, but he has got you!” His group also captured 30 or more sentries without firing a shot.

Mosby’s successful disruption of supply lines and attrition of Union couriers caused General Ulysses S. Grant to tell General Philip Sheridan, “When any of Mosby’s men are caught, hang them without trial.” On September 22, 1864, Union forces that Mosby believed (not necessarily correctly) to be commanded by, and acting with the knowledge of, Union general

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John Singleton Mosby (continued)

George A. Custer, executed six of Mosby's men in Front Royal, Virginia; a seventh (captured, according to Mosby's subsequent letter to Sheridan, "by a Colonel Powell on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock") was reported by Mosby to have suffered a similar fate. William Thomas Overby was one of the men selected for execution on the hill in Front Royal. His captors offered to spare him if he would reveal Mosby's location, but he refused. According to reports at the time, his last words were, "My last moments are sweetened by the reflection that for every man you murder this day Mosby will take a tenfold vengeance." After the executions, a Union soldier pinned a piece of paper to one of the bodies that read: "This shall be the fate of all Mosby's men."

After informing General Robert E. Lee and Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon of his intention to respond in kind, Mosby ordered seven Union prisoners, chosen by lot, to be executed in retaliation on November 6, 1864, at Rectortown, Virginia. Although seven men were chosen in the original "death lottery," three men were actually executed. One numbered lot fell to a drummer boy who was excused because of his age, and Mosby's men held a second drawing for a man to take his place. Then on the way to the place of execution a prisoner recognized Masonic regalia on the uniform of Captain Mountjoy, a recently inducted Freemason then returning from a raid. The condemned captive gave him a secret Masonic distress signal. Captain Mountjoy substituted one of his own prisoners for his fellow Mason (though one source speaks of two Masons being substituted).

Mosby upbraided Mountjoy that his command "is not a Masonic lodge." The soldiers charged with carrying out the executions of the (revised) group of seven men successfully hanged three men. They shot two more in the head and left them for dead (remarkably, both survived). The other two condemned men managed (separately) to escape. On November 11, 1864, Mosby wrote to Sheridan as the commander of Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley, requesting that both sides resume treating prisoners with humanity. He pointed out that he and his men had captured (and returned) far more of Sheridan's men than they had lost. The Union side complied. With both camps treating prisoners as "prisoners of war" for the duration, there were no more executions.

Several weeks after General Robert E. Lee's surrender, Mosby simply disbanded his rangers, as he refused to surrender formally. Mosby's Rangers however were the carriers of the surrender orders and documents to Appomattox Court House.

After the war, Mosby became an active Republican, saying it was the best way to help the South. Mosby went on to become a campaign manager in Virginia for President Ulysses S. Grant. In his autobi-

ography, Grant stated, "Since the close of the war, I have come to know Colonel Mosby personally and somewhat intimately. He is a different man entirely from what I supposed. He is able and thoroughly honest and truthful."

Mosby's friendship with Grant, and his work with those whom many Southerners considered the enemy, made Mosby a highly controversial figure in Virginia. He received death threats, his boyhood home was burned down, and at least one attempt was made to assassinate him. The danger contributed to the President's appointing him as U.S. consul to Hong Kong (1878–1885). Mosby then served as a lawyer in San Francisco with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Later he worked for the Department of the Interior, first enforcing federal fencing laws in Omaha, then evicting trespassers on government-owned land in Alabama. He also worked as assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice (1904–10). He knew a young George S. Patton III and enjoyed making "Battle plans" with Patton in the sand. He died in Washington, D.C., and was buried in Warrenton Cemetery. In a 1907 letter, Mosby explained why he fought on the Confederate side, despite disapproving of slavery. While he believed the South had seceded to protect slavery, he had felt it was his patriotic duty to Virginia. "I am not ashamed of having fought on the side of slavery—a soldier fights for his country — right or wrong — he is not responsible for the political merits of the course he fights in ... The South was my country."

The John Singleton Mosby Museum is located in Warrenton, Virginia, at the historic Brentmoor estate where Mosby lived from 1875 to 1877. There are 35 monuments and markers in Northern Virginia dedicated to actions and events related to Mosby's Rangers. John Mosby Highway, a section of US Route 50 between Dulles Airport and Winchester, Virginia, is named for Mosby. Some sources give Mosby credit for coining the term "the Solid South." He used it in an 1876 letter to the New York Herald, supporting the candidacy of Republican Rutherford B. Hayes for president. Herman Melville's poem "The Scout Toward Aldie" was about the terror a Union brigade felt upon facing Mosby and his men. Virgil Carrington Jones published *Ranger Mosby* (1944), and *Grey Ghosts and Rebel Raiders* (1956). He also wrote the late-1950s television program, *Ranger Mosby*. Mosby Woods Elementary School in the Fairfax County Public Schools system is named in his honor. The post office branch for zip code 22042 (in Northern Virginia's Falls Church area) is referred to by the USPS as the Mosby branch.



BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569
4240 Mt Gallant Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29732



John Singleton Mosby (December 6, 1833 – May 30, 1916)