

Confederate Gazette

Division Reunion In Victoria

The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold its annual reunion in Victoria, Texas beginning on June 1st. The event will be held at the Victoria Conference Center at 2905 E. North Street in Victoria.



Victoria Conference Center

The Reunion will kick off Friday afternoon with the 100th anniversary rededication of a Confederate monument located on the Victoria

County courthouse square complex, DeLeon Plaza.

Registration for the Reunion will open at 4:00 pm on the downtown square. At 7:00

pm there will be a reception and dinner located on the 12th floor at 101 West Goodwin, across the street from DeLeon Plaza.

Reunion Registration will resume Saturday morning, June 2nd at the Victoria Conference Center beginning at 7:00 am. The Reunion will

have opening ceremonies at 8:30 am. The first business session will begin at 9:00 am and run until Noon.

An awards luncheon will be held beginning at Noon and the second business session

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Grave Marker Recovered & Restored

Due to cooperative work on the national, division, and brigade level a grave marker for a Confederate soldier was recovered, restored and finally placed on the soldier's grave.

The SCV national organization contacted Texas Division Commander Granvel Block to report that someone was selling a Confederate soldier's headstone at auction in Mesquite on February 11th. Commander Block contacted 4th Brigade Commander Gary

Bray. Bray contacted the auction house, who agreed



to not sell the monument but to turn it over to the SCV.

Bray secured the stone from the auction house and then began to research the soldier. The marker was for Captain John A. McLemore of Co. 1, 28th Texas Cavalry.

Upon further research it was learned that the stone was ordered in Virginia in 1930, but had never been placed on McLemore's grave, which is located in Dallas at Oak Cliff Cemetery. McLemore's grave has been

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas' Other Terry



David Smith Terry

Terry claimed to have killed a Mexican at San Jacinto

Although his brother's name is immortalized with one of the most famous cavalry units in history, this lesser known Terry also served the Confederate cause and had one of the most interesting and violent lives any man could have.

David Smith Terry was born, the son of Joseph Royal Terry (1792-1877) and Sarah David (Smith) Terry (1793-1837), in Christian County, now part of Todd County, Kentucky on March 8, 1823, at his father's cotton farm. The family moved to Mississippi where his parents would separate. Terry along with his brothers and mother moved to Texas around 1834, when Terry was only 10 or 11, settling on a relative's plantation outside of Houston. His father passed away the same year his family moved to Texas and then his mother died in 1837. Terry claimed that the death of his parents caused him to grow up quickly and

helped him to decide to join the Texas army fighting for independence from Mexico. Terry claims to have fought at San Jacinto under Sam Houston, but he would have only been 13 years old. In the fight Terry claims that he was struck in the head by a Mexican officer's sabre and Terry responded by planting a Bowie knife directly in the heart of the Mexican soldier.

Post war Terry studied law in Houston at an uncle's law office and passed the bar in 1845. He opened a law practice, with the help of his uncle, in Galveston. When war broke out between Mexico and the United States Terry enlisted in the First Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen. He participated in the Battle of Monterey, Terry would later write, "where we won the day."

Terry, in a biography, was described as being a man of 220 pounds and being 6 foot 3 inches tall with brown hair and

"steel gray eyes." He was described as being "stern and inflexible in his opinions and unyielding in his purposes."

Apparently gold rush fever struck Terry, coming on the heels of losing a district attorney's race in Galveston. In 1849 Terry headed west to California. He mined for gold in Calaveras County, until he returned to practicing law in nearby Stockton, California. He was defeated for the mayor's post in Stockton, but his law practice was thriving. He returned to Texas in 1852 to marry Cornelia Runnels in Galveston. His new wife was the niece of Hardin Runnels, who would later become the governor of Texas; the couple would have five children, all boys.

Back in California in 1856 he took a seat as a member of the California Supreme Court. In 1856 Terry was involved in an

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To Kill A United States Senator

David Smith Terry, a member of the California Supreme Court, killed United States Senator David Colbreth Broderick on September 13, 1859. The dispute occurred when Terry, who represented Californians aligned with the South and who was pro-slavery clashed with Broderick, who

was pro-Union and anti slavery. The verbal war of words erupted into a gun fight when the two men agreed to a duel. They met just outside the city limits of San Francisco, as dueling was forbidden in the city. The pistols selected were Belgian .58 cal. pistols with hair

triggers. Terry had practiced with the pistols, Broderick hadn't. At the count of three Broderick raised his pistol to fire, but it went off prematurely with the ball hitting the ground. Broderick stood his ground as Terry aimed and fired hitting the U.S. Senator in the chest. He died three days later.

Marker

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unmarked since he died in 1906.

Apparently McLemore's son ordered the monument, but passed away in 1936. Some how the stone ended up in a creek, where it was "rescued" by someone who kept it in his yard. The rescuer passed away and it ended up in a lady's yard who was selling some of her belongings and asked the auction company to sale the marker as well.

Commander Bray took the stone to Richard's Monument Co. in Gainesville, and they restored the monument at no cost.

The restored monument was placed at Captain McLemore's grave on April 5th, 82 years after it was ordered.

Division Reunion

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will run from 1:30 pm to 5:00 pm.

A Southern Ball will be held that evening at the Conference Center. A reception will begin

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Texas' Other Terry

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incident in San Francisco where he stabbed a man a member of what Terry called a vigilante group, flaunting, in Terry's mind, the state law. Terry was arrested but later released when the man survived his wounds.

By 1859 Terry was Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court and again was involved in an incident. Terry was very pro-Southern and pro-slavery. He got involved in a political dispute with, David C. Broderick, one of California's U.S. Senators. Broderick represented a pro-Northern and anti-slavery position and the two men publicly clashed in verbal exchanges. In a public duel just outside of San Francisco, Terry killed the U.S. Senator.

Terry left California in early 1863 and travelled to Texas through Mexico. In Texas, Terry went to his brother Frank's plantation to pay his respects as his brother had been killed leading Terry's Texas Rangers. It was David's goal to join up with his brother's unit, the 8th Texas Cavalry.

Terry eventually reached Rich-

mond and offered his services to the Confederacy's Secretary of War. He hoped to be given the rank of major general, but it wasn't forth coming. He was however given the authority to raise a new cavalry regiment back in Texas. On the way back to Texas he fell in with General Braxton Bragg's army just prior to the Battle of Chickamauga. He was allowed to serve with his brother's old unit, the 8th Texas Cavalry during the battle. He was slightly wounded during the fight.

After the battle Terry resumed his journey to Texas and in Montgomery County he helped raise a cavalry unit usually referred to as D.S. Terry's Texas Cavalry regiment. The unit entered service in July of 1864 with Terry in command as a colonel. Attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department, the unit was ordered to Calcasieu Pass, Louisiana, and then was active in numerous conflicts in Arkansas. Later the regiment returned to Texas and was placed on commissary duty and disbanded in the

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Terry served briefly with his brother's Terry's Texas Rangers

Camp Schedule

May 8, 2012

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: Michelle Herberlin - Singing period music.

May 18-20 2012

Fourth Annual Battle of Temple

Junction, to be held off Loop 363 in the Temple Industrial Park.

June 1-3, 2012

Division Reunion in Victoria, Texas. See article on page 1 for additional Reunion details.



June 12, 2012

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: Central Texas Brigade Commander Charles Oliver .

**Next Meeting:
May 8th
Cotton Patch Café
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

