

Confederate Gazette

Court Decision Appealed

The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has appealed a ruling against the Division on the matter of its request for a customized license plate. In November a three judge panel for the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans heard arguments in the case.

The Division originally sued members of the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles Board in 2011 after they denied the SCV's application for a specialty plate. The Division said that the design honors the memory of Confederate soldiers and repre-

sents Southern heritage, but the TDMV board concluded it would offend many residents who believe the flag is a



Proposed Texas SCV Plate

racially charged symbol.

The Division's attorney argued that to the Appeals Court deny the Texas Division a specialty plate would violate the 1st Amendment's right to freedom of expression.

The Division also argued that other divisions in the SCV have specialty license plates featuring the Confederate

flag. SCV plates are in nine other Southern states. Denying Texas SCV members the right to have a plate would put Texas out of step with other Southern

states. It was also pointed out that over 300 different groups in Texas have specialty plates.

The design of the proposed SCV Texas license plate was donated to the Texas Division by Camp member John Perry's company, Cententus Media Group.

Christmas Party in December

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold its annual Christmas Party at the Cotton Patch Café in the Temple Mall on Saturday December 7th at 6:00 PM.

In addition to good food and merriment Camp Officers for 2014 will be elected. The Nominating Committee has put forth a

slate of officers, Jimmy Dossey, of Gatesville for



Commander, James "Al" Harris of Harker Heights for

1st Lieutenant Commander, Terry M. Tyler of Killeen for 2nd Lieutenant Commander and Michael Belcher of Belton for Adjutant. Nominations from the floor will also be allowed.

Camp members are encouraged to bring a toy to contribute to the annual effort to give toys to needy kids.



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White Camp #1250

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

South Carolina Hero



Maxcy Gregg

Gregg lead a South Carolina brigade

The fighting at Second Manassas was desperate for the Confederates. He and his men were part of Stonewall Jackson's line. They had to hold against wave after wave of Federal assaults. "Stonewall" Jackson, through A. P. Hill, implored the Confederate general to hold his position. The general responded, "Tell General Hill that my ammunition is exhausted, but that I will hold my position with the bayonet." At one point during an assault, he pulled out his grandfather's Revolutionary War sword and, exposing himself to enemy fire, implored his men to hold on by saying, "Let us die here, my men, let us die here." After Second Manassas was won, he was praised for his gallantry under fire.

Maxcy Gregg was born in Columbia, South Carolina in 1814. He was the son of a prominent Columbia attorney, James Gregg. The younger Gregg would follow in father's foot-

steps. He attended South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), where he graduated first in his class. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1839, and then began practicing law with his father.

In 1846, he volunteered for military service, during the Mexican War. He was made a major and journeyed to Mexico with his men, but arrived too late to see any action. He returned home to resume his practice of law.

Gregg was active in politics, both on a local and on a state level. In 1858, he authored a pamphlet, "An Appeal to the State Rights Party of South Carolina," which in part blamed the North-South sectional differences on the tariff. He was an ardent supporter of states rights and in 1860, Gregg attended the South Carolina secession convention, that voted to leave the Union. The convention ordered six month enlist-

ment in the state militia. Gregg volunteered and was appointed a colonel. He served during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and briefly in Virginia, until his enlistment term ran out.

When his initial enlistment expired, he returned to South Carolina, where he joined the 1st South Carolina Infantry. The 1st South Carolina was sent to Virginia, and in late 1861, Gregg was appointed a brigadier general. He was given command of the 1st, 12th, 13th, and 14th South Carolina regiments. He led his brigade through out the Seven Days Campaign, under A. P. Hill. During the campaign near Cold Harbor in 1862, Hill described a Gregg led assault, "the handsomest charge in line I have seen during the war."

At Second Manassas, Gregg was recognized for his fearlessness. Gregg and his men fought valiantly to hold the Confederate line against numerous Federal assaults. Hill

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Death at Fredericksburg

Maxcy Gregg was mortally wounded in action during the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1863.

General Gregg and his men were being held in reserve when Union forces under George Meade, south of the town and on the Confederate right, found a gap in the Confederate lines.

As Union troops moved in the gap they eventually stumbled upon Gregg and his South Carolina troops whose guns were stacked at the time. Initially thinking they were friendly troops, Gregg told his men not to fire. Gregg was shot in the eventual fire fight.

He was carried behind the lines to a field hospital at Belvoir

plantation. Doctors told him he wouldn't survive. He was visited by A.P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson. He sent a message to the South Carolina governor saying, "I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."

He died early in the morning of December 15, 1863 after having suffered with excruciating pain.

November Meeting Recap

By Michael E. Belcher

Camp Compatriot and Former Texas Division Commander John C. Perry was the guest speaker, and his presentation topic was on "The Battle for Fort Gregg, the Alamo of the Confederacy." John outlined how this little remembered battle was overshadowed by the Fall of Petersburg, Virginia; however, that the bravery exhibited during it was one of the Confederate Armies finest moments.

The Confederate forces were numbered at approximately 214 versus about 5,000 Union army soldiers, and they fought a delaying action from an unfinished earthwork fortification. Outnumbered 10 to 1, the Confederates suffered 90% losses, with only 30 survivors, while Union losses were 122 killed and 592 wounded.

His presentation was very inspiring, informative, and was well received by the Camp

membership and guests in attendance.

Holly Leiferman from the Temple Parks and Leisure Services department gave a presentation on advanced planning for next years "Battle of Temple Junction." It was announced that it will be held again, at the Bend O' the River ranch along I-35 between Belton and Temple. It should be a bigger event than last year with increased support, with schools and volunteers lining up to participate.

It was decided to purchase Christmas Wreaths that will be used to decorate the Confederate Courthouse monument and the three monuments at the South Belton Cemetery during the holidays. Camp members will place the wreaths on all the monuments prior to Christmas Dinner meeting on December 7th. We will also be collecting toys at that meeting for the Toys for Tots program. Please bring a toy for a needy child.



Holly Leiferman receives a Camp honor award from Cmdr. Dassey

South Carolina Hero

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described Gregg, "he is the man for me."

At the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), Gregg, while on horseback, was hit in the right hip by a bullet, which almost knocked him from his saddle. After he was helped down, an examination revealed only a severe bruise. The next day, when he pulled out his handkerchief from his right rear pocket, a flattened bullet fell out.

At Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, Gregg and his men were held in reserve at the famous gap in Stonewall Jackson's line, on the right of Robert E. Lee's position. They had stacked their arms when the Federals swarmed through the unprotected gap. Gregg mounted and attempted to rally his men forward to answer the Federal assault. As he was riding forward, he was hit in the side by a bullet that injured his spine. In the confusion no one helped him.. Confederate officers later noticed Gregg crawling on the ground, but still urging his men forward.

Eventually, Gregg was carried

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Gregg after being hit crawled on the ground urging his men forward.

Camp Schedule

December 7, 2013

Annual Camp Christmas Party at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 6:00 PM.

January 18, 2014

26th Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, Gober Party House 6:30 PM Social with Dinner at 7:00

PM. Speaker: Dr. Charles D. Grear, author of *The Fate of Texas: The Civil War and the Lone Star State*.

February 11, 2014

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



mined.

March 11, 2014

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

Next Meeting:
December 7th
Cotton Patch Cafe
6:00 PM

Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

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December 7th
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6:00 PM Meeting

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War Hero and Camp Member Dies

Jack Jones, a long time Camp #1250 member, died on November 17th. He was born in 1919 in Columbia, South Carolina. He entered Clemson University where he participated in the ROTC and then enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corp as a fighter pilot.

One of the first to arrive in the Pacific at the beginning of WWII with the 39th Fighter Squadron, Jack flew P-39 Aerocobras and P-38 Lightnings out of Port Moresby in New Guinea where his many victories distinguished him as an American Ace. He participated in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea.



Jack Jones during World War II

Post war in was in Europe and had a command in the Berlin Air Lift. He retired in Salado, Texas to help launch the Grace Jones' dress

shop and raise horses Jack initiated the Salado Chamber of Commerce, the Salado Art Fair, the first Republican precinct in Salado, the Holland Chamber of Commerce, and the first Republican precinct in Holland. He was a founding member of the Bell County

Sherriff's Posse, active member of the Salado Lions Club, past president of the Heart of Texas Son's of the American Revolution, and a SCV member.

He is survived by wife, Joyce, a daughter, a stepson, and two grandsons.

South Carolina Hero

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off the field and taken to a field hospital. Jackson was told that Gregg had been wounded and that Gregg wanted to see him. Jackson rushed to the home which was serving as a field hospital. Gregg told Jackson, when he arrived, that he was concerned that he had written something in a report that Jackson may take offense to. Jackson then took Gregg's hand and said, "The doctors tell me that you have not long to live. Let me ask you to dismiss

the matter from your mind and turn your thoughts to God and to the world to which you will go." Some historians feel that Jackson was aware of a negative comment that Gregg had made, but was more concerned about Gregg's peace of mind.

Gregg would spend the next two days in painful agony, dying on December 15th. Lee would write regarding the death of Gregg and Thomas Cobb, who was also killed at Fredericksburg, "In Brigadier Generals Gregg and Cobb the Confederacy has lost two of its noblest citizens and the army two of its bravest and most distinguished officers. The country consents to the loss of such as these, and the gallant soldiers who fell with them, only to secure the inestimable blessing they died to obtain."