

Confederate Gazette

SCV Wins Fight on Plates

According to the *Dallas Morning News* the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in July that the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has the right to have the state issue license plates adorned with the Confederate battle flag.

In April of 2013, U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks ruled against the SCV, declaring that the state was allowed to pick and choose which messages and symbols appear on state-issued plates.

At issue in the Circuit Court was whether the state Department of Motor Vehicles Board had engaged in

by the 1st Amendment. The court also ruled that the Board's rejection of the plate "favored one speaker over another."

Supporters of the plate argued that the flag honored Confederate soldiers and Southern heritage, while those opposed said the flag symbolized a racially-charged message and that distributing such a plate would be tantamount to the state memorializing slavery. Texas could choose to appeal

(Continued on page 4)



"viewpoint discrimination" and violated the group's 1st Amendment right when it denied an application for a specialty plate.

The judges ruled that license plates are a form of "private speech," and thus protected

Camp Marches in 4th of July Parade

By Jimmy Dossey

The Major Robert M White Camp #1250 participated in the Belton 4th of July parade again this year for the 19th straight year.

Marching in front carrying the First National flag was Gordon Mobley, a member of the Gatesville

Camp, and the US Flag was carried by Al Harris.

They were accompanied by

Warren Mobely, along with Mrs Joyce Jones and her four year old grandson Wyatt Mullen.

We were well received through-out the parade with applause, cheers and even a few

rebel yells. Thank you to all who participated and helped make this a big success!



John Larson and Terry Tyler. Riding on the float were Jessie Larson, Gloria Harris,



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

www.scvtemple.com

Jimmy D. Dossey
Camp Commander
115 Lakewood Dr.
Gatesville, TX 76528

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

© 2014 Major Robert M.
White Camp #1250

Inside this issue:

Profile: William Dorsey Pender	2
Pender the Indian Fighter	2
July Camp Meeting	3
Camp #1250's Calendar	3
Flag Removal at Washington & Lee	4

CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Tarheel General



William Dorsey Pender

Pender graduated from West Point in 1854

By the time of the Battle of Gettysburg this man, at age 29, was the youngest and the fastest-rising major general in the Army of Northern Virginia. His life was cut short at Gettysburg when he was hit by a two-inch piece of Union shrapnel.

William Dorsey Pender was born February 6, 1834 on his family's plantation at Pender's Crossroads in Edgecombe County, North Carolina to James and Sally Routh Pender. Pender, who preferred to be called by his middle name, attended local schools. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy where he graduated 19th out of 46 in 1854. Fellow classmates included John Pegram, JEB Stuart and Stephen Dill Lee. Post-graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and was initially assigned to an artillery unit, later serving with the 1st Dragoons. He distin-

guished himself fighting Indians in the Washington Territory.

Pender married Fanny Shepard, the sister of a classmate at West Point and the daughter of a Congressman, in 1859. That union would produce three sons, Samuel Turner Pender in 1859, William Dorsey Pender, Jr. in 1861, and Stephen Lee Pender, who was born four months after Pender's death.

Prior to his home state leaving the Union, Pender resigned from the US Army in March of 1861. After initial service in recruitment and training Pender was elected colonel of the 3rd North Carolina Regiment on May 16, 1861, and in August he was transferred to the 6th North Carolina. Pender performed extremely well during the 1862 Seven Days campaign. He did so well at Fair Oaks that he drew the attention of President Jefferson Davis, who said, "General Pender, I salute you," and Davis had him promoted on the battlefield to a brigadier

general.

Pender was assigned a North Carolina brigade in a newly formed division under A.P. Hill. Pender and his men were transferred to Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's command fighting at Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas and Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville Pender was part of the famous flank march with Jackson on May 2, climaxing with the attack that crushed the Union Eleventh Corps. When Hill was wounded in the evening of that attack, Pender took command of the division on the field. On May 3, attacking headlong into the Federal lines, Pender at one point grabbed a regimental flag and carried it himself on horseback, at the head of his men, straight into the Yankee trenches.

After the death of Jackson at Chancellorsville, Hill was promoted to Lieutenant General and commander of the Third

(Continued on page 3)

Pender the Indian Fighter

William Dorsey Pender was a lead from the front type of commander. He was wounded five times during the War Between the States while at the front lines.

He was also well known as an excellent Indian fighter while

serving with the U.S. Army in the northwest territory.

He was known as fearless against the Indians. Once he was riding alone when he found himself face-to-face with an Indian chief at the Battle of Spokane Plains. With no time to draw his sword, he grabbed his

attacker's arm as it was raised to strike him, then grabbed the man's neck. Thus holding the Indian powerless, he held on with both hands, then spurred his horse and galloped toward his men. When he reached his men he threw the Indian down among them.

July Camp Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

Doc James Burleson, a member of the BG John Creed Moore, SCV Camp No. 578, was our guest speaker. He spoke about BG John Creed Moore, the Gatesville camp's namesake, who was born on February 28, 1824 at Red Ridge, Hawkins County, TN. John Moore graduated from West Point in 1849, was commissioned as a 2nd LT and fought in the Seminole War. He served at Santa Fe and Fort Union from 1852 to 1854, resigning in 1855 to teach college.

When the War Between the States began he joined the CSA, and was commissioned a Captain in 1861, and sent to Texas to construct defenses and fortifications at Galveston. While there, he raised the 2nd Texas Infantry Regiment and was elected its Colonel the same year.

In May of 1862 after his exemplary performance at the Battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to Brigadier General. He served at the 2nd Battle of Corinth and the Siege of Vicksburg and was captured at Vicksburg in 1863, and later

was released in a prisoner exchange. He fought under General Hardee at Missionary Ridge during the Chattanooga Campaign, whom he did not get along with. He applied for a transfer, which was denied by Jefferson Davis. He resigned his commission as a Brigadier General in the CSA in February 1864, and received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was put in command of the Savannah, Georgia Arsenal, and later was reassigned to the Selma Arsenal until the end of the war.

From 1869 to 1870 he taught mathematics at the Coronal Institute in San Marcos. He later taught at Galveston, Osage and Coryell City, and died on December 31, 1910 at the age of 86, and is buried in the Osage Cemetery, in Coryell County, Texas.

Dr. Burleson's presentation was quite informative, and well received by the membership and guests in attendance.

Planning and preparations for the 2015 Texas Division Reunion, which will be hosted by our

(Continued on page 4)

Tarheel General

(Continued from page 2)

Corp and Pender was promoted to the rank of Major General commanding a Division under Hill just in time for Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North beginning in June 1863.

Pender's division was coming down Chambersburg Pike, towards the village of Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 when they were met by dismounted Union cavalry under Union General John Buford. Along with help from Henry Heath they were able to eventually sweep through Buford's men and later his reinforcements from John Reynolds infantry.

On the afternoon of July 2nd Pender received orders from Hill to move forward. Pender was riding down his line as it moved forward when he was hit in the leg by a Union shell fragment. For Pender it was his fifth wound. Prior to this Pender had never left the field of battle but this was a severe wound and Pender was badly bleeding. He was taken to the rear and treated, but a decision was made to move him back to Virginia for better treatment. After traveling to

(Continued on page 4)

Pender was wounded on the 2nd day of Gettysburg

Camp Schedule

August 12, 2014

Regular Camp Meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall, 7:00 PM. Speaker: James "Al" Harris who will speak on "Honoring our Confederate Ancestors".

September 9, 2014

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

October 11, 2014

Quarterly Camp Dinner Meet-



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

**Next Camp Meeting:
August 12th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

Next Meeting: August 12th Cotton Patch Cafe 7:00 PM

▶ Page 4

Flag Removal at W&L

Recently Washington & Lee University President Ken Ruscio announced the university would remove the eight regimental Confederate Battleflags surrounding the famed recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee in Lee Chapel. The statue chamber and the Lee family crypt were built onto Lee Chapel as the site chosen for the Robert E. Lee Memorial using private donations raised for the purpose.

Sadly, the once proud Southern school has become infiltrated more and more with radical ideology and the academics running the school no longer share the same values as Robert E. Lee. Instead many overtly and openly proclaim disdain for him. When Lee's character was recently

attacked, the school offered no response and instead has caved to the demands of a small group of students who want Lee and everything he stood for repudiated.

For now they have won their fight to remove these flags, but they or others like them will continue their crusade with revolutionary fever to destroy Lee's image in its entirety. The current president, the successor to Robert E. Lee, has now become the nation's most notorious grave robber.

What can you do? Write, call, and email the university:

President: Dr. Kenneth Ruscio, Washington and Lee University, 204 West Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450. (540) 458-8700

July Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

camp, were discussed. Ms. Rose-Mary Rumbley of Dallas will be the guest speaker at our awards luncheon. The band "Time Was" will provide the music for our evening Banquet and Ball. A committee has been established to design the reunion medal, and work on the reunion booklet.

Miss Jessica Larson was selected to represent our camp at the Sam Davis Youth Camp this year at the Three Mountain Retreat in Clifton, Texas. She received a full scholarship of \$495.00 to attend the camp.

A new member was approved for membership in a unanimous vote. He is Mason Wayne DuBose of Temple, Texas.

Tarheel General

(Continued from page 3)

a Confederate hospital in Stanton on July 18th Pender's wound worsened. An emergency amputation of the leg was made, but Pender died a few hours later, saying quietly, "Tell my wife that I do not fear to die. I can confidently resign my soul to God, trusting in the atonement of Jesus Christ. My only regret is to leave her and our two children. I have always tried to do my duty in every sphere in which Providence has placed me."

His body was taken to North Carolina where he was buried at Calvary Church Cemetery in Tarboro.

License Plates *from page 1*

for a rehearing by the five Circuit judges or to the U.S. Supreme Court.