



THE REBEL ROUSER

Newsletter for the DCV – Dallas Chapter

January 2007

Edited by Ralph Green and Ed Smith

Happy New Year!

Our chapter's new year will start with the focus on two aspects of our organization: its purpose and its administration.

The purpose will be addressed by **Daryl Coleman** speaking on a charge given by General Stephen D. Lee in 1906. General Lee placed a duty on descendants of Confederate veterans regarding the cause for which their ancestors fought. He told them that their responsibilities include defending the Confederate soldier's good name and history, emulating his virtues, and perpetuating his principles. In short, he outlined a duty to see the true history of the South presented to future generations. For our January program Daryl will discuss the charge, centering on the **CAUSE**, what it was, and what it was not,

Daryl is a 1987 graduate of Stephen F. Austin University, with a Bachelor's in History/Political Science/Sociology. He also studied at Dallas Theological Seminary. He has almost twenty years experience in Information Technology and Management. He, his wife Janie, and their two daughters are residents of Forney, Texas.

The second aspect, our chapter's organization will be addressed with the nomination, election, and installation of Chapter Officers for 2007.

Our meeting will be called to order at 7PM on Friday, January 19, 2007, in the Casa Linda Cafeteria in Casa Linda Cafeteria, located at the intersection of Garland Road and Buckner Blvd. Visitors are welcome. Come and bring some!

DCV CONVENTION

The 2007 convention of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans will meet February 09-11 in the Courtyard Austin Central Hotel, 5660 N. IH-35 in Austin. (All business is scheduled for Saturday the 10th.) The hotel states they are filling up so we recommend that you make your reservation early. The special DCV rate is \$95/night. Their toll free telephone number is 888/758-0889. Registration will start in the hotel at 8AM on the 10th, with the business session beginning at 9AM. Business to be transacted includes voting on several amendments to correct minor problems with the initial DCV Constitution and election of new officers. There are no fees connected with attendance. We urge all members who can do so to attend this convention. We need good member participation! As well as being necessary for Association business purposes, this is a great opportunity to meet with fellow members.

Tentative plans for outside activities include a visit to the Texas Military Forces Museum at Camp Mabry, with its impressive Confederate displays, and a walking tour of the Confederate statues on the South Mall of the University of Texas.

2007 DUES

Dues are payable January 1 for the year 2007. Dues including the DCV Association and the Dallas Chapter are a total of **\$30** and should be mailed to:

**DCV
c/o Ed Smith
1741 Medina Drive
Mesquite, TX 75150**

Your prompt submission of dues will be appreciated. Any member whose dues are not paid to the DCV by March 1 must pay a \$5 penalty.

ROUGHING IT

A volunteer Federal Brigadier General, James S. Wadsworth was one of the richest men in America. While in the field, Wadsworth often had his meals cooked by James Sanderson, famous chef who presided over the kitchens of some of the most notable hotels in New York and Philadelphia.

CAREFUL WHAT YOU ASK FOR

Thaddeus Stevens, Radical Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, was hardnosed about nearly everything, particularly about corruption. He held Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, in very low esteem due to Cameron's reputation for dishonesty. When the subject of Cameron's honesty arose during a conversation between Stevens and Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln asked Stevens, "You don't mean to say you think Cameron would steal?" Steven's quick reply was "No, I don't think he'd steal a red-hot stove!" Amused by the remark, Lincoln repeated it to Cameron who demanded that Stevens publicly retract the statement. Stevens scolded Lincoln for repeating a private conversation and refused any retraction. Pressed by Lincoln to withdraw the remark to preserve peace in the government, Stevens finally assented, saying, "I believe I told you he would not steal a red-hot stove. I will now take that back."

HOW APPETIZING!

The Civil War was the first American conflict that saw soldiers issued canned rations. "Embalmed beef" was the Union soldier's term for canned beef. "Panada" was a hot gruel made of corn meal and army crackers mashed in boiling water, ginger or "bully" soup. "Salt horse" was the name given army issued beef, so heavily salted it had to be soaked for days before it could be eaten.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA

by Alexis de Tocqueville, 1805-1859

The Union was formed by the voluntary agreement of the States; and these, in uniting together, have not forfeited their Nationality, nor have they been reduced to the condition of one and the same people. If one of the States chose to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be difficult to disprove its right of doing so...

WHY THE NORTH FOUGHT

from "When In the Course of Human Events"

"In August of 1861, (the US) Congress passed (nearly unanimously) the Crittenden-Johnson resolution declaring that the war was not fought for the purpose of "overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States," but only to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union." The Republican controlled Congress passed the first 13th Amendment in the spring of 1861. This amendment is the only one in the history of our nation to be signed by a President, Abe Lincoln.

This amendment prohibited any action by the federal government to restrict or end slavery in the states, and specifically stated that slavery was a right of the state. The Republicans passed this as a last ditch measure to avoid war! Therefore, slavery was not the issue, but rather the right of a state to secede from the Union! The pretense that the North was really fighting to end slavery had made a few converts in Europe, but when General Fremont emancipated the slaves in his military district in Missouri, Lincoln promptly dismissed Fremont, rescinded his emancipation order, and sent slaves back to their masters....".

NO BEAU BRUMMEL

Confederate General William E. (Grumble) Jones was known as the worst dressed general in the War. He normally wore jeans, hickory shirt and homespun coat.

ROBERT E. LEE ON WHY WE FOUGHT

from pages 433 and 434 of *"Reminiscences of the Civil War"*,
by Gen. John B. Gordon

General Pendleton related that the general (R.E.Lee) referred to the beginning of the Southern struggle for independence, and said, in substance, that he had never believed that with the vast power against us, we could win our independence unless we were aided by foreign powers. "But," added General Lee, "such considerations really made no difference with me." And then he added those memorable words: "We had, I was satisfied, sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend, for which we were duty bound to do our best, even if we perished in the endeavor."

PHEW!

On September 10, 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia marched out of Frederick, Maryland, on the road to Antietam. Even the strongest Confederate sympathizers among the local residents were glad to see them go. Their feelings were not motivated by political or regional reasons, but for what was described as a "penetrating ammoniacal smell." Most of the troops had not bathed for a long time.

FLY NOW!

John Pope, Commander of the Federal Army of Virginia in 1862, invented the buttoned fly for trousers. Prior to that trousers featured a flap such as that worn by sailors until recently.

LORD ACTON, TO ROBERT E. LEE

"I saw in States' Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy . . . I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo." -- Lord Acton to General Lee

LEE, ON THE WAR

From *"The Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis"* by J.
William Jones, 1889, Sprinkle Publications, p. 309

"We could have pursued no other course without dishonor. And sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner." --General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

Four men held the position of Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America:

C.G. Memminger

George Trenholm

John Regan, who held the post temporarily while
also Postmaster

Micajah Clark

MAIN SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR CSA

1. An export tariff on cotton and tobacco
2. Produce Loans (cotton used as collateral for loans)
3. Bond issues
4. Treasury Notes

MUST HAVE WORKED ON COMMISSION

Edward C. Stockton may have had the most unusual military career of anyone in the War Between the States. Shortly after graduating from Annapolis in 1850, he was expelled from the US Navy. He engaged in various civilian activities until war broke out. He became a lieutenant in the South Carolina State Navy in early 1861, a second lieutenant in the Confederate States Marines from May through September of 1861, a captain in the 21st South Carolina Infantry from January through April of 1862, and finished the war as a lieutenant in the Confederate States Navy.

CONFEDERATE-BUILT RAILROADS

A 5-mile long road was built by Capt. Thomas Sharp in early 1862 to ease the supply situation of the army in the Manassas area. General Johnston had selected a winter encampment that was almost impossible to supply by wagon during the winter rains. This railroad, running from Manassas, on the Orange & Alexandria RR, to the camp, replaced the reliance on the wagon road. The railroad was poorly and hastily constructed, using too few ties; it remained in operation only about a month before Johnston evacuated the area to pull back toward Richmond.

A short line (approximately 1/2 mile long) connected the Petersburg RR to the Richmond & Petersburg RR inside the Petersburg city limits. It was built early in the war, but the date is unknown. Only in extreme situations were freight trains allowed to use this line. A map prepared by the Confederate Engineer Bureau and the Engineer Officer in charge of the Petersburg defenses in 1863 shows all five of the railroads that entered the city connected at various points near the city center.

The possibility of rolling stock being trapped north of Richmond if the city fell caused the Government to lay a temporary track on the streets of the city to allow the evacuation of rolling stock south. The track was evidently never used for commercial traffic. The 1/2 mile line connected the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac RR with the Richmond & Petersburg RR. Since the track was to be removed, at the city's insistence, at the end of the war, no grading was done to lower the steep hill encountered by the connection. This hill was extremely difficult for locomotives to climb and sometimes required several tries to succeed.

The Railroad Bureau had a short line (about 1 1/2 miles long) built in Montgomery, Alabama, to connect the Montgomery & West Point and Alabama & Florida (of Alabama) Railroads. The Montgomery & Eufaula RR was probably also connected by the same line {Ref: Official Atlas 74/3}. It was constructed in early September 1863. It was improved by the Bureau in February 1864 (lowering the grade), using the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad's workforce under contract.

William Nelson Rector Beall held one of the most unusual jobs in either army during the War Between the States. Beall was an 1848 graduate of West Point and at the outbreak of the war was a captain in the 1st US Cavalry. Volunteering for service with the Confederacy, he was commissioned brigadier general in April 1862. Based at Port Hudson, he was captured when that post was surrendered. Beall was sent first to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and later to Fort Warren in Boston harbor. In November, 1864, Confederate and Union negotiations led to an agreement that the Confederacy could send cotton through the Union lines to be shipped to New York. There it would be sold with the proceeds used to procure clothing and supplies for Southerners held prisoner. The agreement provided for the parole of one or more Confederate general officers to oversee the operation. US Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton turned down other proposed officers he deemed untrustworthy to select Beall for the overseer's job, deeming Beall "unexceptionable." Paroled on December 6, 1864, Beall went to New York to start work. Opening an office two blocks from city hall, he posted a sign reading "Brig. Gen. W.N.R.Beall, C.S.Army, Agent to Supply Prisoners of War." The sign quickly drew unfavorable attention, causing Beall to reword the sign to read: "Brig. Gen. W.N.R.Beall, Confederate Agent to Supply Prisoners of War." With complete freedom of movement in New York City, for a while Beall resided at the posh Saint Nicholas Hotel, described as being a Florentine palazzo with a superb dining room. Uncomfortable (and unwelcome) there, he moved to a less expensive but still plush hotel. Beall overcame many obstacles placed in his way by Union authorities and saw to the procurement and disbursement of many needed supplies. At one point, Beall's parole was revoked and he was returned to prison briefly. Released on August 2, 1865, Beall moved to St.Louis. There his wartime experience served him well in business as a general commission merchant. He died in Tennessee July 26, 1883.

FLYING THE FLAG

The first ship to fly the Confederate Flag was the CSS Huntress, which survived the War only to sink off Japan in 1869.

OUR SOUTHRON SUPPORTERS

The following have donated \$10 or more to assist with the expenses of the Dallas Chapter, including printing and distribution of the newsletter:

Ron Aldis	George Pittard
Dan Coit	Bobby Rutherford
Ralph Green	Ed Smith
Carlos Hedstrom	Vin Vinson
Charles Walker	

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