



# THE REBEL ROUSER

Newsletter for the DCV – Dallas Chapter

May 2007

## OUR MAY MEETING

20 APRIL 2007

Our program this month will be an overview of “*Texas in the War Between the States*.” This will be a discussion of the Texas background for the War, the organization of a widely scattered population, the raising of troops and their assignment to duty, and a general outline of how the state was affected by, and reacted to, the War. Our speaker will be our chapter Secretary, **Ralph Green**.

Ralph has a long history in defense of our Southern heritage. He was a founding member of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans, the first President of our Dallas Chapter of the DCV, and is currently President of the Board of Advisers for the Hill College History Complex,

Our meeting will be called to order at **7PM** on **Friday, 18 May 2007**, in **Raymond’s Bar-B-Q** at **10920 Garland Road**. Visitors are always welcome. Come and bring some.

## RAY SATTERFIELD

We ask our readers to join your editor in prayers for Ray Satterfield, one of the earliest members of the DCV. Ray is suffering the severe ravages of diabetes, has had at least a couple of operations, and is currently recovering slowly at home. Ray and Elizabeth hope to be able to resume attending meetings soon. Meantime your prayers will help.

## FOR YOUR READING PLEASURE

Shortly to be released by White Mane Publishing is *Sidelights and Lighter Sides of the War Between the States*, subtitled *a Feast of History in Small Bites*. This is a compilation by your editor, Ralph Green, of anecdotes similar to the ones you read monthly in the Rebel Rouser. More details when the publisher provides details.

Our meeting opened with an invocation by Chaplain Gary Snowden. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the US Flag, Pledge to the Texas Flag, and Salute to the Confederate Flag. Due to the number of visitors present, President Larry Johnson called for everyone to introduce himself.

Tony Sinclair gave an excellent program on the Battle of Sabine Pass, starting with the background for the Yankee invasion. He distributed handouts with pictures of the terrain and monuments. He explained how the Texans were able to devastate the incoming fleet by their practice before the battle. It was a great tale of forty-some-odd men in a mud fort defeating an invasion force of 100 times their number.

Bobby Rutherford announced that the ceremonies honoring the re-laying of the grave marker of William Hawkins would take place in Greenwood Cemetery on June 10.

Secretary Ralph Green read a brief statement on the state of health of member Ray Satterfield.

The chapter adopted a long-range project of encouraging members and friends to write to the media, institutions, and businesses impugning Confederate history and heritage.

Door prizes were awarded.

Chaplain Snowden gave a benediction to close the meeting.

## SHOWING SUPPORT FOR DAD

As he stood reviewed troops, Abraham Lincoln once noticed strange looks on the faces of some spectators. He turned to discover his young son Tad mischievously waving a Confederate flag.

## WRITE OR WRONG

President Larry Jones has proposed that members and friends of the DCV make it a standard practice to write the offending party whenever one of the media or any business publishes, broadcasts, or otherwise presents an insult or falsehood about our ancestry and heritage. This also includes contacting your state and national legislators when a vote is imminent that needs our input. If we do not convey the facts to the offending party or legislator, only the views of our foes will be heeded. To obtain the name and address of your legislators go to [www.capitol.state.tx.us](http://www.capitol.state.tx.us). In a block headed "Who represents me?" you may enter your address and you'll get a display of the State and Federal legislators elected for that address. (I started to say "who represent you" but that may not be the case.) As an example of what can be accomplished, after the Dallas Morning News published a very biased editorial attacking our Confederate heritage, it had to recognize its error by publishing many of the letters it received "setting facts straight." When you write, short polite letters accomplish the most good.

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## SO MUCH FOR COMING AS RESCUERS

At the end of January, 1862, sixteen slaves returned through the Confederate lines after escaping from the Federals who had held them at Fort Monroe. They reported that the Yankees treated slave prisoners badly and that US General Wool issued orders to his troops to shoot all slaves attempting to escape from his lines, and not to approach them.

## DIFFERENT SUPPORT

A Chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment was conversing with one of the wounded of the 3d New York artillery after heavy fighting in North Carolina. "Were you supported by Divine inspiration?" "No," was the reply; "we were supported by the 9th New Jersey."

## HOW THE WAR AFFECTED A NEWSPAPER

When the war began the *Richmond Dispatch's* annual subscription rate (for mailed copies) was four dollars. By 1863 that rate had risen to twenty-four dollars and by the last weeks of the conflict it reached one hundred dollars. Further, by summer of 1862 the paper's traditional four-page format was dropped, likely because of the increasing costs of paper and other materials, in favor of a two-page publication for Monday through Friday, though the four-page edition was preserved on Saturday. In late December of 1864 the newspaper returned to a daily four-page format, but the page size was reduced by about one-third and the print size was increased substantially. Although the newspaper was physically much easier to read, especially now that it used a six-column format, it contained fewer words than before. Clearly the war-created inflation markedly altered newspaper publication..

### "A BASE AND WILLFUL LIAR"

editorial from the *Dayton Empire*, July 1861

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, under the head of "Increase the army" declared that:

"By an act of Congress and proclamation of the President, eleven new regiments, one of artillery, one of cavalry, nine of infantry of 2,300 men each, have been added to the United States army."

Never was a more false statement put forth than by the declaration that "by an act of Congress" the regular army has been increased, and the editor of the *Journal* knew it to be a lie when he penned it. The increase of the army is one of the President's usurpations — a deliberate and willful violation of his oath to support the Constitution; Congress has passed no such act — in fact, has not been in session since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The increase was made in direct violation of the laws of Congress. This act alone should and would, in other times, cost the President his official head. What can be thought of a paper that will deliberately attempt to pawn upon the public such an unmitigated falsehood as truth.

## HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE

Of approximately 4700 men who served in Hood's Texas Brigade, less than fifteen percent remained at Appomattox.

## GRAVE MARKER DEDICATION

The DCV and UDC and friends will meet in Greenwood Cemetery at 2:00 PM on Sunday, June 10 for ceremonies honoring Private William B. Hawkins of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Arkansas Cavalry. Bobby Rutherford saved the grave marker of Private Hawkins from being destroyed when it was discovered recently. Efforts to find the actual gravesite of Private Hawkins were unsuccessful. Raymond Bosca, manager of Greenwood Cemetery, allowed the DCV to place the grave marker in the Confederate section of the cemetery. A brief program will precede the unveiling of the marker and laying of a wreath. The Heritage Brass band will provide music. The UDC will provide refreshments.

## JACKSON AS SEEN BY YANKEES

The statements of Yankee prisoners and letters captured upon the battle-fields indicate the dread which the mention of Stonewall Jackson's name creates among them. The following is from a letter written by a father to his son in the Federal army, dated Lewisburg, Pa., June 15, 1862:

"It seems that Jackson is too much for McDowell, Sigel, Fremont, Banks, and Shields combined. They have not been able to catch him yet, and, from all accounts, I think they have been hurt pretty near as bad as he was. Samuel wrote that he wished Jackson would come that way, that the reserves would give him fits. Why, boys, if he would come that way, he would eat you up, Sam's horn and all. Jackson is a brave, daring man, and we have few men in our army that are his equals. All I am sorry for is that he is not engaged in a better cause."

## YANKEE NOMENCLATURE

The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* scolded some of its fellow newspapers for calling battlefields by Yankee names, using for instance "Fair Banks," instead of "Seven Pines," and "Fort Darling," instead of "Drury's Bluff." The *Dispatch* decried this habit, saying the Yankees had no right to name Virginia battlefields and hoped no such names would be accepted. As an example, it declared "Fort Darling," to be Yankee all over, fantastic, baseless, and in most cases in abominable taste.

## A MATTER OF TRUST

When officers on duty at western posts in 1861 resigned from the US Army to "Go South", they sometimes left their families behind, trusting in the chivalry of their comrades to see them safely home. In no case was the trust betrayed.

## MASTER TAILORS

The Richmond depot of the Confederacy's Quartermaster Department employed sixty men to cut cloth and about 2,000 women sewing, mostly by hand. During 1862 the depot produced an average of 2,500 uniforms per day.

## A DIFFERENT WAY TO HUNT

Wade Hampton loomed large in person as well as in the history of South Carolina and the South. A tall and powerfully built man, he loved hunting and was a crack shot. However, once he had cornered a bear, he relished a "mano a mano" combat, going up against the bear with nothing but his hunting knife. He had both witnesses and scars to prove that he killed as many as 80 bears in "hand to claws" combat!

## CHIMBORAZO

The Confederacy's Chimborazo General Hospital was the world's largest hospital at the time. Named after a South American mountain, the hospital consisted of 150 buildings overlooking downtown Richmond, Virginia. It had its own dairy herd (200 head at one time), its own bakery that could produce 10,000 loaves of bread per day, five icehouses, and even its own canal boat to transport wounded in and dead out. Divided into five divisions the hospital could care for 3,000 patients at one time and treated nearly 78,000 during the course of the war.

## NO TERM OF ENDEARMENT

Union General, Hugh Judson "Kill Cavalry" Kilpatrick, did not earn his nickname by his ability to kill cavalry troops. It was given to Kilpatrick by his own men because he was so reckless in the field and they suffered needless casualties.

# *The Rebel Rouser*

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## Dallas Chapter

*Descendants of Confederate Veterans*

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Editor – Ralph Green

### VALIANT LADY

Among the prisoners in Fort McHenry was Miss Susan Archer Tally, of Norfolk, Virginia, who attempted in 1861 to take a coffin full of percussion caps through Federal lines to Richmond, alleging that the dead body of her brother was in it. Suspicion being aroused, the coffin was opened and the lady incarcerated. It was afterwards found that she had acted as spy between the pickets of the two armies. She was closely confined in her room during the day, with the exception of a walk in the balcony before her window, and a stroll around the ramparts, for an hour daily, with the officer of the day. Finally given liberty, she returned to her home near Norfolk

### ANOTHER BRUTAL ORDER

The following is an order issued by the commandant of the post at Fort Delaware to stop the efforts of Southerners to escape. Comment upon such an atrocious order is unnecessary:

*Fort Delaware, Del, July 17, 1862.*

*A guard, patrol, or other party, capturing a prisoner of war in the act of escaping, will shoot him. No attempt must be made to capture him alive. He must be shot or bayoneted.*

*A. A. Greeson, Capt. of 24 Art'y Commanding*

### ANTI-GUN EDITORIAL

In 1862 the New York *World* ran an article denouncing the clamor among the people at the North for arms, from which it was evident that the Government stood in almost as much fear of the people as it did of the Confederates. *The more things change, the more they stay the same!*

### THE REAL REBELS

An editorial in the September 17, 1862, *Richmond Daily Dispatch* stated "it is Lincoln, Seward & Co., who are the real rebels in the present contest — rebels against every principle of the American Constitution, of Liberty, and the rights of men. If there is any set of men guilty of the crime, and deserving all the pains and penalties of treason, they are the men. No King in Europe was ever brought to the block for betraying the rights of his people, who more merited such a doom than Lincoln and Seward. They are the real conspirators and rebels against American liberty....."

### A DISSATISFIED NORTHERNER

Reported by the Albany, New York, *Atlas* in 1862

At a public meeting in New Hampshire, Senator Hale of that State is reported to have said: "I may be ordered to Fort Warren for the expression I am about to make, but I do not hesitate to declare that there is nothing that can parallel the exhibition of ability, vigor and resource shown by the Confederate Government, except the incapacity and imbecility of our own."

### TOOK NO GUFF ABOUT HIS MOTHER

In Jackson, Tennessee, Benny Malone, a ten-year-old boy resented an insult to his mother by a Yankee soldier. Standing by a squad of Yankees, on the sidewalk, he heard one of them use some insulting language about his mother as she passed them. Benny said "Sir, she is my mother." When the Yankee replied "I don't care a damn if she is" the boy threw a rock which hit the man in his head and brought him to the ground. The Yankee was carried away to his quarters. Little Benny was arrested and carried before the military authorities. Upon a hearing of the case, Benny was released.

### A DEDICATED FAMILY

Mrs. Leah McFadden, of Sumter, SC, 90 years old in 1862, had one hundred and sixty descendants in the Confederate army. Mrs. McFadden was recognized for her donations of clothing for soldiers from the Sumter District.