

# Confederate Gazette



## Work Day Set at Belton Cemetery

A work day at the South Belton Cemetery to install new wire has been scheduled for September 19<sup>th</sup>. The main focus of the work day is the installation of wire for the outer cemetery fencing.

The work is needed as the wire was purchased by the Camp under a funding grant given by the Bell County Historical Commission. The grant requires the wire be replaced. All post and rail work has been done in advance of the wire work.

Camp members and friends of the Camp and/or the

South Belton Cemetery are asked to be at the cemetery by 9:00 AM on September 19<sup>th</sup>.

The Camp adopted the South Belton Cemetery as a major project of the Camp last year. Since the Camp began working at the cemetery there has been much activity at the cemetery. The Camp is in a partnership with the City of Belton to help restore the cemetery.

Thus far the City of Belton has curbed and resurfaced the road at the entrance to the cemetery. They have

also constructed a new cemetery gate at the entrance.

A fund raiser for the cemetery restoration project, "History on the Hill" has been set for Saturday October 17<sup>th</sup>. There will also be a living history exhibition, with first person accounts for several notables who are buried in the cemetery. That afternoon will feature a historic Belton homes tour.

Cost for the "History on the Hill" event will be \$10 for adults and \$5 for students.

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## Sabine Pass Park Set To Reopen

To celebrate the grand re-opening of the Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site and to commemorate the 146<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass the Dick Dowling Days Civil War Weekend will be held September 12-13, 2009.

The 57.5 acre park has been closed since Hurricane Ike hit causing much of the park's infrastructure to be washed away.

The site is the location where 25 year old Lt. Dick Dowling and his 47 Confeder-

ate soldiers turned back 4,000 Union soldiers and nearly 20 Union naval ves-



*Lt. Dick Dowling*

sels in 1863.

Visitors to Dick Dowling Days will see history come to life, explore the army camps and

battlefield, and hear the incredible stories of the soldiers and citizens of the time. There will be two battle reenactments each day. The troops will face a perfect storm of smoke, lead, and steel. Visitors will actually feel the cannons' roar and taste the smoke of battle!

Dick Dowling Days is hosted by the Texas Historical Commission. Sponsorship is provided by the Friends of Sabine Pass Battleground and the Jefferson County Historical Commission.

# CONFEDERATE PROFILE

## "Old Reliable"



**William Joseph Hardee**

**Hardee wrote the standard infantry book on battlefield tactics.**

He was best known not as a soldier, but as an author of one of the most popular military books ever written. It was a book that made his name famous in military circles, a name that is still well known even today.

William Joseph Hardee was born on October 12, 1815 in Camden County, Georgia. He was the youngest of seven children of John Hardee and Sarah Ellis Hardee. His father was a state senator and slaveholder with a 1,300-acre plantation. Young Hardee was accepted to the United States Military Academy in 1834. He graduated in 1838 in the middle of his class of 45 cadets.

Two years later found Hardee serving in the Seminole War in Florida as a young second lieutenant and with a new bride. Unfortunately for Hardee, his wife died of tuberculosis in 1853. In 1840, Hardee was sent by the US Army to France to study military tactics.

He served as an officer in the War with Mexico, mainly with honors, although he was captured on April 25, 1846 at Carricitos Ranch, Texas, but then exchanged on May 11<sup>th</sup>. He returned to action in time for the siege of Monterey, and was promoted to major for gallantry on March 25, 1847. At the end of the war he was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel.

Post war he served in frontier Texas serving with the 2<sup>nd</sup> cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel and Robert E. Lee was lieutenant colonel. With his Mexico heroics, he garnered the attention of the Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Davis assigned Hardee the task to prepare a system of tactics for the infantry. The main goal of the manual was to recognize the technological advancements in weaponry that had occurred. Hardee's *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics* was completed in 1855 and became the standard textbook for American military personnel.

Davis appointed Hardee commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy in 1856, where he served until 1860. When his native Georgia left the Union in 1861 Hardee resigned from the US Army. Hardee entered the Confederate service as colonel of cavalry March 16, 1861, being assigned to command at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

From there he was assigned to Arkansas where he was promoted to brigadier-general and he organized a brigade of Arkansas regiments. He remained in Arkansas until ordered east. Hardee was commissioned a major-general and given command of a division under Albert Sidney Johnston. At Shiloh, Hardee commanded the first line of attack, where he was wounded, but still maintained his command. Post Shiloh Hardee was promoted to major-general.

He earned high praise for his leadership at Perryville and at

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## Hardee's Tactics

In 1855 William J. Hardee's *Tactics* was published. The work was actually two volumes. Volume I contained "School of the Soldier" and "School of the Company," while Volume II was, "School of the Battalion," and dealt with larger-scale troop formations.

Hardee's work was the first tactical manual to recognize the advanced weaponry that had come into play in the 1850s and also placed a major importance on the speed of movement.

By the time of the War Between the States even more advanced

weapons were being used so Hardee revised his work. In 1861 his *Revised Tactics* was published. Because the North didn't want to use a manual written by a Southern general, they published their own, *Infantry Tactics*, by Silas Casey, nothing more than a copy of Hardee's revised manual.

## Stephen Dill Lee Institute Set

The 2010 Stephen Dill Lee Institute will be held at the Music City Sheraton Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee on February 26-27, 2010.

The kickoff speaker Friday night will be Thomas Cartwright, former Director of the Carter House Historic Site on the Franklin Battlefield. Mr. Cartwright will discuss The Battle of Franklin, one of the bloodiest Confederate defeats of the War Between the States. The theme for the upcoming event is The American System of Liberty: Nullification, Secession and States' Rights. Hosting and speaking at the event is

famed Lincoln scholar and economist Thomas DiLorenzo. Other speakers include Kent Masterson Brown, Brian McClanahan, Don Livingston, W. Kirk Wood and Marshall DeRosa.

Hotel reservations at a discounted rate of \$119 can be made either online or by calling 1-888-627-7060. Registration for the Institute is \$150 per person. We offer a discounted rate of \$125 for SCV members and spouses plus students and teachers. Registration to the Institute will include all lectures, plus breakfast, lunch and Banquet on February 27<sup>th</sup>.

## Texas Monument Dedicated in Kentucky

The state of Texas has erected a monument to Texas soldiers who played a key role in the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky.



Texas Monument at Richmond, KY.

The 8-foot sunset-red granite monument features the Texas state seal and lists the Texas units involved in the August 29-30, 1862 battle.

About 1,800 Texans, under E. Kirby Smith helped route the Union troops and secure a Confederate victory.

The monument was placed by the Texas Historical Commission and was paid for by private donations. A ceremony was held at the end of May to dedicate the monument.

## Old Reliable

(Continued from page 2) the First Battle of Murfreesboro in 1862. Hardee also earned the nickname that probably best described him, "Old Reliable." After service in Mississippi and Alabama in 1863 he returned in time to



Hardee's 2 volume Tactics book

command a corp at Chattanooga, commanding the right wing at Missionary Ridge. His Union opponent, General George H. Thomas declared Hardee was "the most efficient general the Confederacy had on the field."

Hardee took time out from the war to marry an Alabama plantation owner, Mary F. Lewis, in January of 1864. During the Atlanta Campaign Hardee commanded a corp under Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee and commanded he the Confederate center at Resaca. When Johnston was replaced by John Bell Hood, Hardee, as the

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"... the most efficient general in the Confederacy"

## Camp Schedule

### September 8, 2009

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

### September 19, 2009

Work day at South Belton Cemetery. Work will begin at 9:00 AM to replace the wire on the Cemetery fence.

### October 10, 2009

Quarterly Camp Dinner meeting TBD, Social at 6:00 PM with the Dinner at 7:00 PM.

### October 17, 2009

"History On The Hill," Fund raiser for the South Belton Cemetery. Includes ceremonies, living history, and historic



home tour.

### November 10, 2009

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall.

Next Meeting:  
September 8th at  
7:00 PM  
Cotton Patch Cafe

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September 8th  
Cotton Patch Cafe  
Temple Mall  
7:00 PM Meeting

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## Rhode Island's Name Change?

The smallest state in the Union has the longest name of any state, but that may soon change. The official name of Rhode Island is "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." A bill to have a 2010 popular vote on changing the name, dropping the plantation reference, is currently in the Rhode Island state legislature.

Rhode Island is a former slave state, but slavery began to be abolished in the state beginning in 1784 when a program of gradual emancipation went into effect. The original name goes all the way

back to 1663 when the English colony was called, "The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." The name stuck when Rhode Island became one of the original 13 U.S. states, with the word "state" replacing the word "colony." Black slaves first entered the state in 1652 and the total slave population in the state hit nearly 12% of the total

population in 1755. Rhode Island was also home to many slave traders. An estimated 106,544 African slaves were imported to America on boats originating from Rhode Island.



Rhode Island's official seal

## >>>>>> Old Reliable <<<<<<<

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senior officer, was passed over and he considered resigning but didn't.

Following the fall of Atlanta, Hardee was given an independent command of about 10,000 men as Hood moved north. Hardee moved south to Savannah, but was greatly outmanned by the Federal forces under William T. Sherman.

Hardee moved into the Carolinas as the Confederacy reorganized the army under the command of Johnston, with Hardee again a corp commander. Hardee's last

battle was at Bentonville in March of 1865 where his son, who had just joined the army, was killed in action. Hardee surrendered to Federal forces when Johnston surrendered on April 26, 1865.



Hardee's grave in Selma, AL

Post war Hardee first lived on his wife's plantation Demopolis, Alabama. He later lived in Selma, Alabama where he became the president of the Selma and Meridian

Railroad

Hardee died in Wytheville, Virginia on November 6, 1873 while on a vacation. His remains were transported back to Selma where he was buried.