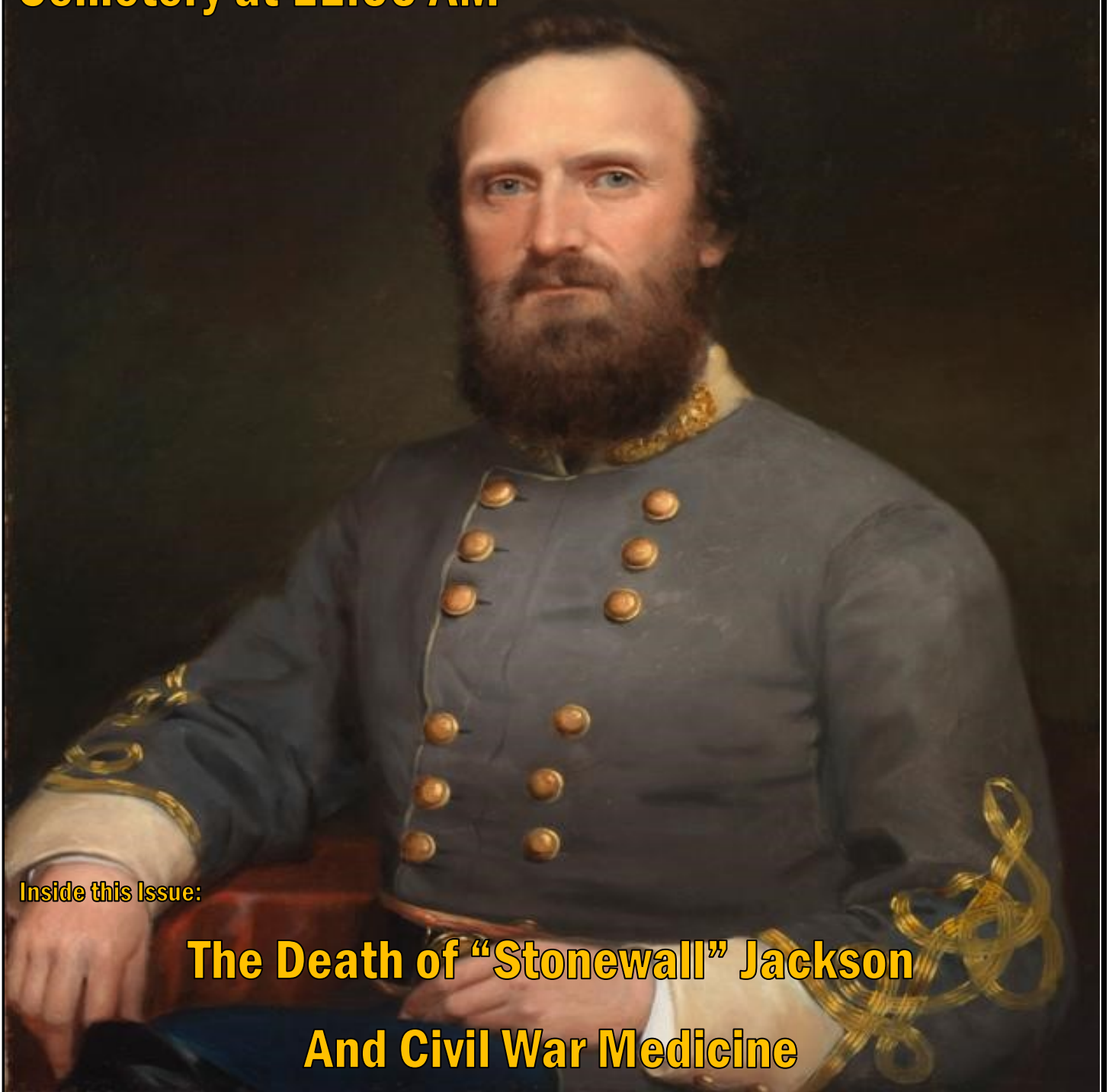


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

**Camp Memorial Service May 4, at Greenville
Cemetery at 11:00 AM**



Inside this Issue:

**The Death of "Stonewall" Jackson
And Civil War Medicine**

May - 2019, Volume 22, Issue 4

Dedicated to the memory of Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

Commander's Report:

Larry McCluney

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well and enjoying this lovely Spring weather we are having. April has come and gone, and so has Confederate Heritage Month, but the observance of Confederate Heritage should not be just one month out of a year, but everyday of the year. As many of you know, the Camp voted last March that our Camp Confederate memorial service will be Saturday, May 4 at 11:00 AM. Following the observance, there will be a Picnic on the grounds at the Greenville Cemetery and we will have our Camp meeting afterwards as well on the grounds. Bring your yard chairs and plenty of food to share with everyone. This is an all out effort to not only remember our ancestors, but to enjoy each other's fellowship and increase our attendance at Camp meetings.

I want to thank 1st Lt. Commander Zack Kiker in running the April meeting in my place, I have been on the road 4 weekends in a row the last of march and early April as Lt. Commander-in-Chief speaking at various places. This will happen from time to time and I will surely miss being with you but duty calls.

We miss all of our brothers and sisters of the Camp so please try to make an effort to renew old friendships with us and bring a friend to the memorial service and Camp meeting..

Live the Charge,

Larry McCluney, Commander

Adjutant's Report — From Meeting — Dan McCaskill

6:00 pm: The Meeting was called to order by 1st Commander Zack Kiker at 6:00 pm. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown was called upon to open the Meeting with a word of prayer and blessing. This was followed by Color Sergeant Earl Allen leading everyone in the Pledge and salutes to our Flags followed by the reading of "The Charge" given to us by L/G Stephen D. Lee. Zack welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Program: There was no program this evening.

Officer Reports: 1st Lt. Commander: Zack Kiker, No report; 2nd Lt. Commander: Jimmy Alford was absent; Adjutant: Dan McCaskill reported the three Confederate Headstones had been ordered and expects delivery in July. The call to raise the \$ 370 needed to cover the final expenses was met by seven (7) members out of forty-two (42) members. This is one Camp activity that should have produced 100% participation instead of 17%. We are to honor our Ancestors instead of forgetting them. The account balance stands at \$ 991.56; there were no other reports.

Camp Business: The only Camp Business coming before the members was the final details for our Confederate Memorial Service on Saturday, May 4th at the Greenville Cemetery starting at 11:00 am. The Stillmans volunteered to bring chairs and tables. There will be a picnic on the grounds after the service so we are asking those who plan to attend the service to bring a dish that you would take to a picnic. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown will be our speaker. We need men for the Color Guard and Honor Guard. Dress will be 30th Mississippi Infantry. Please be at the Cemetery by 10:00 am. If the weather is inclement, Darrel Hailley offered the use of his church's Fellowship Hall which is located across the street from Gino's on Reed Road. With no other business to consider, the business was closed.

Traveling grace was given by Earl McCown and the Meeting was closed with the singing of Dixie. Attendance for the evening was 10.



Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, SCV

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Camp Commander

Larry McCluney

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Editor

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The Delta General is published 12 times a year by the Brig/Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, SCV, as a service to its members. The articles, photographs, or content of The Delta General may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily the views of the Brig/Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, SCV. The Delta General reserves the right to accept or reject content.

From the Chaplain's pen... Earl McCown

DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND STONEWALL JACKSON

Of the many Generals who relied on Providence, none was more single-minded in their reliance on this vision of the future than Stonewall Jackson. While other Generals mentioned Providence occasionally, such references saturated Jackson's writings and conversation.

For Jackson, the Christian life meant serving and furthering Providence by one's every thought, word and deed. Jackson trusted in Providence, believing that all events occurred as a result of God's will, and that they were designed by God to benefit His people.

In Jackson's mind, the secession of the Southern states occurred as a result of God's providence. He believed that 'an ever kind Providence' would enable him to be with his wife and baby daughter in the winter of 1862-1863.

Even when Jackson's arm was amputated on May 3, 1863, he was convinced that it was God's Will that it was gone. If given the power to restore it, Jackson informed his Chaplain, he "...would not dare do it, unless I could know it was the will of my Heavenly Father." It is said, that Jackson could not conceive of the possibility that he had been wounded by a mere accident, that the bullets which had torn through his body were fired mistakenly by his own troops, and that God would have preferred events to have taken a different course. Jackson knew that it was his own troops who had shot him, but believed that they acted according to Divine Decree.

Whatever happened, whatever did not happen, whatever existed, whatever did not exist, was because of God's Will. Jackson's ability to see the workings of Providence in every even of life and in the world around him, inspired him to achieve what others considered impossible. This is what guided him!

Jackson believed that all of his actions were divinely inspired. Even when he sinned, his sins were permitted by God for his own good, to teach him to behave properly in the future and that he was not perfect, and needed to strive for perfection with greater diligence.

Jackson's officers and men, came to recognize that all orders given by the General was based on the inspiration of the Divine Providence!

....Some of this information was taken from: Jackson, Memoirs of Stonewall Jackson and: Cooke, The Life of Stonewall Jackson.

REMEMBERING

Remembering is the act of becoming aware of a past event, someone from the past or knowledge from the past. As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we were given The Charge by General Stephen D. Lee. Part of that Charge is "the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history...". The first step in defending his good name is to know who he is and one way we know him is by marking his final resting place. Remember the old saying "Out of sight, out of mind"? By marking his grave site, he will never be forgotten.

For the past three years, the Camp has been working toward obtaining four Confederate Markers for Veterans buried in the Old Greenville Cemetery. The Camp raised money for one stone but waited for impending changes to VA rules before purchasing the stone. Our initial attempt to acquire the stones failed and Robert Edwards from Arkansas was able to get one stone. Subsequent attempts for the other three stones were denied by the VA because the exact burial sites were not known (an unknown requirement) and that we qualified only for a "Memorial Stone" which are reserved only for U.S. Veterans and Confederate Veterans were not considered U.S. Veterans by the VA.

This put us back to square one of purchasing the headstones. At the March Camp Meeting, a motion was passed to divert unused funds from the Initiative 62 Fund (which failed) to the Headstone Fund and purchase three upright marble headstones even though we would be \$ 371 short of the purchase price. Dan McCaskill pledged to advance the shortfall so the stones could be ordered and the Camp would commit to raise the needed money. We did this because of the projected 12 - 14 week backlog. At the end of the meeting, a contribution of \$ 100 was made by one member. An email was sent to raise the additional \$ 271 on or about March 4th.

To date, four additional members have made contributions to this cause. That is five (5) out of forty-two (42) members. For those who can't come to the Meetings or don't participate in any Camp events, this is the easiest way that you can meet The Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. How hard is it to write a check, put a stamp on an envelope and drop it into the mail? Why can't you do this little thing to honor three Confederate Veterans? If you feel compelled to make a donation, you can mail it to me at the below address and please make your check payable to "SCV". If you have mailed a donation, thank you.

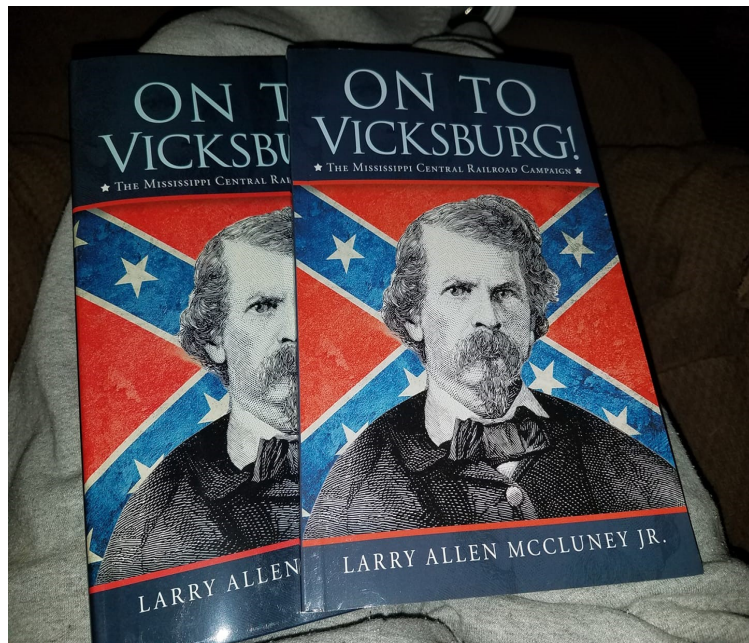
Remember, this organization is about honoring our Confederate Ancestors and the Cause for which they fought. It is not about self-glorification!

God Bless The South,
Dan A. McCaskill
205 Cypress Street
Leland, MS 38756

ON TO VICKSBURG!: THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CAMPAIGN

BY LARRY MCCLUNEY JR.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant became commander of all federal forces in the region of Mississippi and east Louisiana in October 1862. For the next nine months, he fought for control of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Campaign was the first in a series of attempts to capture the Confederate citadel. It would end in failure because of a daring raid at Holly Springs, Mississippi, made by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Larry Allen McCluney Jr. examines the campaign as Grant followed the railroad through the Mississippi towns of Holly Springs, Abbeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Coffeeville, and the outskirts of Grenada where his advance was halted, forcing him to return to Holly Springs after Van Dorn's raid. The book addresses a too-little examined phase of Grant's greater Vicksburg Campaign: His initial intent to take the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi" by going through Jackson, Mississippi, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.



Mississippi Division News

FOR 1st BRIGADE COMMANDER—Danny Toma

First Brigade Members, After prayerful consideration I am asking for your support as a candidate for First Brigade Commander. I am a member in good standing of the University Greys and many of you know me from that association. However, my membership in the SCV pre-dates the foundation of Camp #1803, as I was a charter member and first Commander of the Grey's predecessor organization, the Jeremiah Saunders Gage Camp, named for the famous Co. A, 11th Mississippi soldier who penned a letter to his mother after being mortally wounded at Gettysburg. Thus, I have been a member of the SCV since 1984, entering under the record of my g-g-g-grandfather, Henry Jacob Fisher of Co. I, 27th Mississippi Infantry. Private Fisher was killed in 1864, and his final resting place is known but to God. I remember stories my great-great aunt Alma Anthony told me as a boy of his passing. You see, she heard the stories from her father, who was a young boy in Scott County, Mississippi when Private Fisher met his reward. As such, in word, if not in actual relationship, I am but one generation removed from the memory of the boys who fought for our beloved Southland, and I have always tried to do my part to see that their memory is cherished. Between 1992 and 2014, I worked for the U.S. Department of State across Europe and the Middle East, including an extended assignment at our Provincial Reconstruction Team in Basrah, Iraq during the war there. The Gage Camp unfortunately closed up in the meantime, so I transferred my membership down to the Jefferson Davis Camp in Jackson during that time and resumed my membership in Oxford after I retired back to Lafayette County in 2014. Since then, I have been active with the Greys, and have visited a number of other camps in the Division, delivering programs at several of them, as well as not being afraid to speak out in defense of our heritage and our sacred monuments. I have a good relationship with other heritage and lineage organizations as well, being a member in good standing of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of First Families of Mississippi, the Mississippi Society of the War of 1812, and the Descendants of Mexican War Veterans. As the position of First Brigade Commander is now open and Stan Rhoda seeking the office of Division 1st Lt. Commander, it is time for me to seek to serve at the Division level. Stan has been a great example, as was his processor, Donald Wright. I understand the duties and will take them seriously. I promise to faithfully follow the by-laws and work tirelessly for Division cooperation among the camps and members should you see fit to select me as Brigade Commander. If not, I will continue to actively support the activities of the SCV as the camp level and anywhere else I may be of service.

FOR 1st BRIGADE COUNCILMAN—James Johnson

Compatriots,

I am announcing my intention to run and serve as 1st Brigade Councilman. I have been a member of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 4 years as a member of the C. B. Vance Camp in Batesville, as a regular member, and then as a charter and founding member, and 1st Lieutenant Commander of the Tallahatchie Rifles. I sincerely appreciate the time and attention we received from our sister camps including Indianola, Oxford, Batesville, and DeSoto County in the first days of our formation. In particular, the 1st Brigade Councilman, at the time, Stan Rhoda and First Brigade Commander, Donald Wright, who selflessly took from their own time to coach and encourage us. There are many opportunities for new camp growth in North Central and North East Mississippi. I hope to be a part of that and "pay it forward", so to speak. I humbly ask for your support for this endeavor. I sense that the Division is on the cusp of many new faces and members, and leaders, and am excited to be a part of it. It is a great honor and privilege to be called to answer The Charge of Stephen Dill Lee. - jbrett68.jj@gmail.com

FOR DIVISION COMMANDER

Mississippi Division Compatriots,

I humbly ask for your vote and support as I am now announcing my candidacy for Commander of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Lord has continued to bless me in my work for the Mississippi Division and National SCV. I feel it is my duty, to continue to serve you and to work with you as we continue to re-advance the Mississippi Division to our former glory.

At the request of my Camp Commander, my first SCV office was as a Camp Lt Commander at the age of 17. Since then, I have continued to serve in various capacities at the camp level.

In 2011, I became the youngest man (18) ever to be appointed to a Division office. I served the MS Division as Color Sergeant for 3 years. I upheld the duties of the office as explained in the Division Bylaws and made improvements to the Jeff Davis Legion and was recognized by several awards. This is when I first started traveling the Division from the Tennessee line to the Gulf Coast and had the pleasure of meeting so many of you.

In 2013, I became the youngest man (20) in MS Division history to be elected to Division office. It was my honor to serve the 4th Brigade as Executive Councilman. I now serve the SCV Army of Tennessee and its nine separate Divisions as Adjutant and have been for about 5 years. The amount of knowledge and experience I have absorbed in this office has been extraordinary and will certainly benefit the MS Division. It already has.

In 2016 Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain appointed me to his General Staff as National Deputy Chief of Heritage Promotions. Currently I serve as Deputy Chief-of-Staff to Commander in Chief Paul Gramling.

In 2017, you elected me as your first Lt. Commander of the Division. I have worked diligently to help move our Division forward by revitalizing our recruiting materials and establish a handbook that will get our new members active to retain them.

This past January, I became public affairs officer (Brevet Lt.) of the 1G Mechanized Cavalry.

We are at a pivotal time in our history. During this second period of reconstruction, men all over Mississippi have awakened and are starting to answer the call of our ancestors. Nationally, we are on the eve of a what can be a great push back to reclaim our Southern Heritage. The Mississippi Division should lead that charge and we will with the correct leadership. At every reunion, someone says "the youth is the future of the SCV." I have dedicated most of my life to our Heritage. My experience in this organization speaks for itself. I have a no surrender attitude when it comes to assaults on our noble heritage; Sir Winston Churchill described my view best when he said "Nations that went down fighting rose again, but those who surrendered tamely were finished."

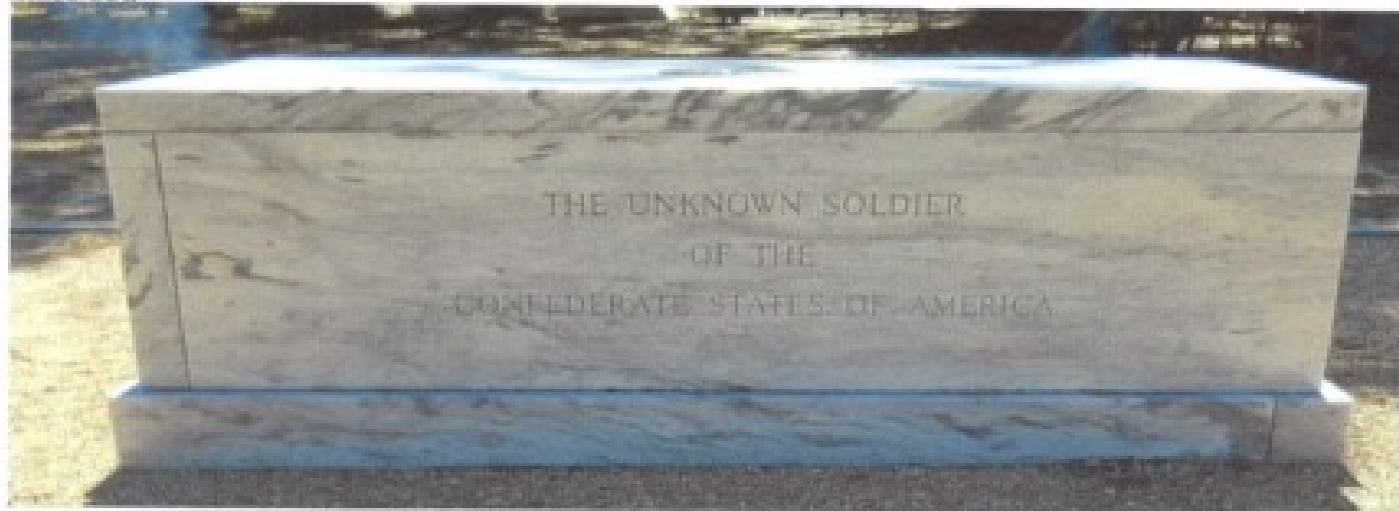
I look forward to seeing you all again over the coming weeks, and I hope to see you all at Brandon for the Division Reunion.

Forward the Colors,
George Conor Bond
1st Lt. Commander Mississippi Division, SCV
(<https://gcbmsdiv2019.webs.com/platform>)



Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

Honor your confederate Ancestors by purchasing an Ancestral Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each in the Memorial sidewalk of the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. The plans for the sidewalk are nearing completion, so if you want a brick put down for your ancestor you need to get your order in soon, so as not to miss out.



Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit and company. Memorial bricks will be laid, memorializing your ancestor, in a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Solider at Beauvoir.

Detach and send in the form below to the address listed to order your bricks.

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out no more than 15 spaces per line..You may use abbreviations when necessary. Please include your name and address, for confirmation letter. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____

(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____

(Rank)

Line 3: _____

(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir
2244 Beach Blvd
Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR Visit our gift shop where you
can pay by cash or credit!

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.
McGluney
6th MS CAV, CO. F

FOR DIVISION 1ST LT. COMMANDER—Stan Rhoda

Members of the Mississippi Division SCV:

I, Stanley Wyatt Rhoda, would like to announce my candidacy for the position of 1st Lt. Commander of the Mississippi Division and ask for your support in this endeavor. Many years ago, I joined the Desoto County Camp, Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp #1452, once known as the Ward Camp. I have served as the Sergeant of Arms for several years within the camp. I worked on getting signatures for both petitions (I-58 and I-62) to Save Our State Flag! I have helped with recruiting at re-enactments, festivals and worked with fellow compatriots hosting our Division Reunion! I have participated and scheduled cemetery cleanups. It is our duty above all things to honor them and their memory. I begin my service at the Division level as Brigade Councilman and served for 2 years. I was able to watch a future Brigade Commander of the Year, Donald Wright, perform and when he retired, I ran for the open seat and I am currently now serving as Brigade Commander. I am also a member of the Mechanized Cavalry and have been promoted up thru the ranks as a private, corporal and now sergeant for the NW Squad. I wear our Stainless Banner and our colors proudly! I have been on the front lines protecting our Heritage! I have traveled to out of state events honoring our Confederate ancestors. There will never be a question of my dedication to our Cause. The Mechanized Cavalry has added a whole new platform for friendships and working together toward answering The Charge. I am keenly interested in the positive direction of the Division now and into the future. I would not leave the Brigade office to pursue a Statewide post had I not had assurance that serious and credible candidates committed to The Charge and faithful execution of the By-laws were coming forward at the First Brigade level. I see now that they have. The Charge has not gotten easier to execute in recent years, but I firmly believe that whatever obstacles we face, if we face them together in unity, our ability to overcome them is much greater. I promise to promote unity at every turn. I hope you all can make the Reunion this year in Brandon. Camp 265, The Rankin Rough and Readies, have taken great care to make the event affordable and fun for the whole family. See you there.

Your Obedient Servant,
Stanley W. Rhoda 1st Brigade Commander
SGT. NW Squad SCVMC 1G scv1st.brig.cmdr@gmail.com

Mississippi Division Reunion News

Mississippi Sons of Confederate Veterans,

Greetings from SCV Camp #265 in Brandon, MS. We are hosting the state/division SCV Reunion in Brandon, Mississippi this year on June 7th and 8th of 2019 and wanted to personally invite each and every one of you and your families to attend.

Our first thought was: "How can we convince our fellow SCV members around the state to come to the Division Reunion if they've never been or have not planned on coming?" Well let me tell you what we brain stormed. We will be hosting a Civil War Relic Show in conjunction with our reunion! Isn't that a great idea?! We will have vendors for men and women, MS authors, MS artists, musicians, a live band (from MS) playing period music, a cannon display outside, a civil war surgeon with all the tools of the trade inside, and much, much more! The Relic Show will open at 9:00am on Saturday morning and close at 5:00pm Saturday evening. Please come early, visit, and support the vendors that are here for you. Registration is from 3pm - 7pm on Friday afternoon and from 6am-9am Saturday morning. By the way, the relic show will be open to the public so they can see what the SCV is all about. Your attendance will be very impressive to the public and the vendors at the show. Men and women are welcome to wear their period clothes. At 6pm on Friday afternoon we will have a president's reception for all the vendors, members, and families. At the reception we will be serving a large birthday cake along with dinner to celebrate Jefferson Davis' 211th Birthday. Hopefully feeding everyone will ease the financial strain of coming to the reunion. At 7pm we will have a short musical performance. We will end the night by everyone singing "Dixie". Dress for the business meeting is business, business casual or period dress. Everyone who wants to dress out is welcome to be a part of the color guard. This would make for an impressive picture for the Confederate Veteran magazine!

Opening ceremonies for the business session will be from 8am to 9am. The business session will run from 9:00am - 1:00pm with our memorial service at 1:00pm through 1:30pm. Sorry, but the business session is for division members in good standing only. After the business session we need a group picture of all members! After the group picture will be a good time for fellowship time and an opportunity to get dressed for the banquet starting at 6:30pm. At 6:30pm dinner will be served buffet style with some of the best food you will ever lay your lips on. Let me put it this way, the last National Reunion I went to, I paid \$30.00 for lunch and got a turkey wrap! I assure you there will be no turkey wraps on our buffet!! The menu will be: baked chicken and prime rib with all the trimmings.

At 7:30pm, Mr. Walt Grayson will be our speaker. He is a great speaker! The wives will enjoy him just as much as you do. At 8:00pm awards will be given out and at 8:30pm door prize winners will be announced! At 9:00pm we will end by the members singing "Dixie" and afterwards we will have a special treat along with the announcement of the winner of the AR15.

Let's look at finances. When you come to the reunion, dinner will be provided on Friday night for FREE, there will be FREE coffee and donuts Saturday morning, hotel rates are from \$89.00 a night, and registration is \$45.00. The banquet is \$25.00/person, and in theory, the convention ends early enough for you to drive home Saturday night and not spend the extra money on the hotel. That's two days of entertainment around some of the best people you will ever meet for approximately \$70.00 for one person within driving distance; \$165.00 with a one night hotel stay; \$190.00 with a one night hotel stay with your spouse. Now that's affordable!

We here in Brandon are proud to be members of the Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans and are not ashamed of it. We will not be having this convention in a barn in the middle of the woods hiding from view. We are having this convention at City Hall in downtown Brandon; the largest room we could find. We have a letter from the Mayor, the Rankin County Chamber of Commerce, and the Rankin County Board of Supervisors welcoming the Sons of Confederate Veterans to Brandon and Rankin County for our 124th annual reunion.

The task of putting all this together for the entire state has been no walk in the park. We will try to personally visit each camp in the state to invite you to the convention but there will probably be more to do than time and money will allow. On top of that, as each one of you know, everything done for the SCV is done after working, church activities, school, kids, health issues, and without pay.

In closing, I want you to know we are doing this because we are proud of our history in this great country, we are proud of our brave ancestors, and we are proud to be Sons of Confederate Veterans. Please mark your calendars for June 7th and 8th 2019, request vacation

. . . Continued on page 8

2019 SCV MS Division Reunion Registration Form

124th Reunion – Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans 25th Reunion
Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose Brandon, Mississippi – June 7th & 8th, 2019
Hosted By The Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp #265 And Mary Ann Forrest Chapter #23, MSOCR
All Events Will be Held at The Brandon City Hall: 1000 Municipal Drive, Brandon, MS 39042

SCV Member Name _____

Title / SCV Camp Name & Number _____

OCR Member Name _____

Title / OCR Chapter Name & Number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Spouse/

Guest Name(s)-For Badges _____

All registered SCV members will receive a name badge, a convention medal, a program, and a bag of goodies (quantity limited to 150). Registration at the door will receive the same as long as supplies last. OCR registrants will have a Tea in lieu of a medal. If you wish to get a medal, please pay SCV price this will automatically qualify you for the AR15 being given away Saturday night at the banquet! (Contingent upon meeting all applicable laws and regulations in the state of Mississippi)

REGISTRATION AMOUNTS

SCV before May 15, 2019 \$45.00 After May 15, 2019 \$50.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

OCR before May 15, 2019 \$20.00 After May 15, 2019 \$25.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial: EACH MEMORIAL IS \$10.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

Please print or type each memorial on a separate page & submit before April 25th, 2019

Program Ads: \$100.00 - full page; \$50.00 - half page; \$35.00 - quarter page; \$25.00 - business card size (Please email ad information on a separate page before April 25th, 2019) \$ _____

Awards Banquet: \$25.00 per adult plate QTY _____ \$ _____

\$10.00 per child plate (15 and under) QTY _____ \$ _____

(No Meal Registration after May 25, 2019)

Total Amount \$ _____

Please Make Checks Payable to SCV Camp #265 & Mail to: Tim Cupit, 317 Lake Heather Rd, Brandon, MS 39047

Contact Information: SCV Contact: Tim Cupit: 769-234-2966 or timcupit@comcast.net | OCR Contact: Brandi Gray: 601-896-8652 or maryannforrestocr@yahoo.com

Host Hotel Info: La Quinta at 215 Dande Rd, Brandon, MS. SCV Rate - \$89.00 plus tax Phone: 601-591-1045. Ramada Inn at 341 Airport Rd. Pearl, MS SCV Rate - \$89.00 double plus tax Phone: 601-933-1122 **All Reservations must be made by April 30, 2019**

Registration will be at City Hall between 4pm & 7pm Friday and between 6am & 9am Saturday.

days at work, put off the family reunion for one year, whatever you have to do to come and support the vendors that will be here for you, meet your fellow SCV members from around the state, enjoy some good ole southern hospitality, and let's show everyone that old times here are not forgotten! May God bless you and your families.

Sincerely,

Tim Cupit

PS: Hotel reservations must be made by May 30th, 2019 to get the SCV rate. Contact info is on the registration form.

Registration forms must be received by May 25th, 2019. We will register you at the door but, it comes with the obvious consequences; name tags hand written, no goodie bag, etc.

Remember to bring your scrapbook! They will be judged on Saturday after the business meeting. Your scrapbook will be good ways to let the other camps in the division see what you have done over the past year and may also give other camps ideas for activities in their communities.

Activities in the community for nonmembers or people who do not want to attend the relic show: The Bass Pro Shop, Braves Stadium, AG Museum, Children's Museum, Wildlife and Science Museum, Shopping at The Dogwood Promenade, Antique Stores, and much more! The reunion, relic show, and registration will be at City Hall. (Address will be on the registration form)

Cpl. Samuel L. Neely Marker Dedication in Rienzi, MS

The dedication for the Samuel L. Neely plaque was held on March 30, 2019 at 1:30 at Veterans Memorial garden in Rienzi Mississippi. This event was hosted by the members of the Colonel William P. Rogers camp #321 in Corinth Ms. Even though the day was rainy, the clouds parted and the sun shined long enough to hold the marker dedication for Cpl. Neely who was a resident of Rienzi, MS when the war began and was the recipient of 5 Confederate Roll of Honor nominations, the most for any Confederate Soldier on record. Goes to show once again, it does not rain on a Confederate memorial service. The event was highlighted by speeches from Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, MS Division Commander Jeff Barns, MS Lt. Commander George Connor Bond, and MS UDC President Pam Mauldin.

(At Right—Cpl. Samuel Neely's 5 Roll of Honor Medals from the SCV house at the Crossroads Museum in Corinth, MS).



BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Friends of Beauvoir For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop. Bricks for Beauvoir Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier. For more information on these opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvoir.org or contact Beauvoir directly at (228) 388-4400

Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis. Biloxi, Mississippi



THE 1894 FLAG: A SYMBOL OF HOPE

Vince Thornton As Printed in the Dixie Banner

What does the Mississippi flag mean to you? That was my question in search of answers concerning the recent unrest over the flag. The most prominent reasons given by those who want to change the flag are: (1) It is divisive; (2) it doesn't represent "all" the people; (3) it represents slavery. But, are these accusations justified?

Is the 1894 Mississippi Flag Divisive & Is Division Necessarily Bad? In 2001, Mississippians voted 2 to 1 to retain the flag, so the overwhelming majority voted to keep it, which is a sign of unity, not divisiveness. Then, in 2015, House Speaker Philip Gunn said, "I believe our state's flag has become a point of offense that needs to be removed." U.S. Senator Roger Wicker based his reason for changing the flag on the Christian commandment to love one's neighbor. What does the Bible say about "division"? In Luke 12:51-52 Jesus Christ says, "Suppose ye that I am come to bring peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division: For from henceforth, there shall be five in one house divided, three against two, and two against three." Division can be a holy thing, indeed. The early Christians preached the gospel in Greece and Rome, causing so much division that government officials murdered them. When America's founding fathers wrote the Declaration of Independence, they brought serious charges against King George III. Those accusations were offensive and divisive, but they needed to be written and delivered. Doing so established our God-given right to the freedom of speech we enjoy today.

Speaker Gunn and Senator Wicker implied that the Christian faith requires us to stop using symbols that offend other people, but Christ offended the Pharisees when he told them they were hypocrites, and white-washed sepulchers. Someone needed to say it, and the Pharisees needed to hear it. Speaking the truth to your neighbor is an act of love.

Speaker Gunn and Senator Wicker swear oaths to God to uphold the state and/or federal constitutions, but then they violate their oaths by voting to spend money on unauthorized programs (i.e. social welfare programs, "foreign aid," tax money given to wealthy corporations, low interest loans to corporations, money to fund the murder of unborn children, etc.). Obviously, they can pull their Christian faith out of a box and use it when it's convenient, but stuff it back in when it's not! That's hypocrisy.

Does the Flag Represent Only a Few? There are over three million people in Mississippi, and it is impossible to get everyone to agree on anything. Some people will always feel dissatisfied, slighted, or marginalized. In seeking a compromise, the reasonable course is to find a solution that satisfies the majority, and the only way to get a majority opinion is to allow the people to vote on the solution. The flag-haters say they want a new flag that represents all the people, while trying to force the removal of the current flag that has been approved by a two-thirds majority. That's hypocrisy.

Does the Flag Represent Slavery? The flag-haters point to the Declarations of Secession as evidence that the battle flag represents slavery and racism. But that assertion is a "false narrative" because its omission of key historical facts leads to the wrong conclusion. From July 4, 1789 until 1860, Congress enacted several tariffs to provide revenue for the U.S. government, including the tariffs of 1789, 1816 and 1824. A tariff is a tax on imported or exported goods. In 1828, Congress passed the Tariff of Abomination, which caused the British to buy less cotton from the South. Consequently, the South had to increase sales to the North at a reduced profit. Further, the South was forced to buy goods manufactured in the North at a high price. Thus, the Northern companies and economy benefited at the expense of the Southern companies and economy.

Northern Congressmen had tried repeatedly to force Southern farmers to sell their raw materials to Northern industries, instead of industries in England or France. In response, South Carolina declared the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 to be null and void— not binding on the state or its citizens. At the same time, South Carolina considered secession for the first time and put the issue of "states' rights" on the table. Southern states began to consider secession as a form of relief if the federal government ever tried again to ruin them economically.

Northern Congressmen tried repeatedly to raise tariff rates. In 1860, after 30 years of fighting over tariff rates, along with the prospect of a Republican president and Party platform that threatened to raise tariff rates, the people of the South— like a battered wife who finally gives up hope of a lasting marriage and moves out before losing her life— gave up hope and seceded from the Union. When the South sought relief through secession, Lincoln pressed the North into an army and invaded the South.

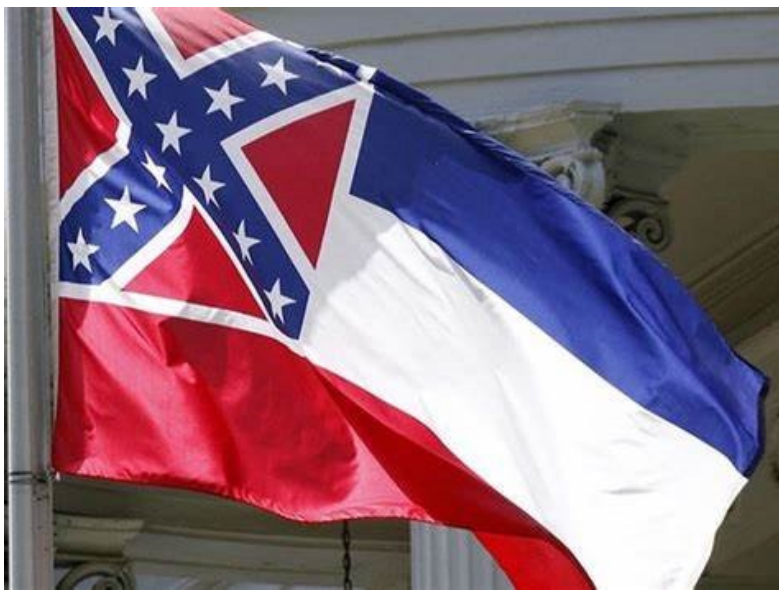
The tariff war laid the foundation for the North's invasion of the Confederate States of America. During the war, the Confederate States designed a battle flag patterned on the St. Andrews Cross as a symbol of resistance to the invasion; the same pattern is found on the 1894 flag of Mississippi. The pattern was not designed with slavery in mind. Slavery was a side issue that Lincoln added later as moral camouflage for the North's invasion.

Slavery had been practiced in the original 13 Colonies, and continued in many states under the Union flag until 1865, including the slave states of Delaware and Maryland, the border states of Kentucky and West Virginia, and other areas under the control of the Union army.

On March 2, 1861, the Union passed the Corwin Amendment to amend the United States Constitution, which would permanently prohibit Congress from interfering in the states' domestic affairs so that slavery could continue in the slave states.

On March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln said, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." In 1861, Union General Benjamin Butler convinced Lincoln not to return fugitive slaves to the South, but to hold them as war contraband. Butler argued that since the Confederate States of America claimed to be a separate, sovereign nation, it was no longer eligible to benefit from the Fugitive Slave Clause in Article IV of the U.S. Constitution. So, fugitive slaves were held as property of the Union government and forced to work for the Union during the war. Lincoln recognized the Confederacy as a separate, sovereign nation for the purpose of denying them access to the U.S. Constitution, but he justified his military invasion by claiming the Confederacy was not a separate, sovereign nation. Another hypocrisy.

In 1862, Lincoln admitted that as long as he held the position that the war was fought to save the Union, rather than to end slavery, England and France could side with the South; therefore, in order to prevent England and France from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, Lincoln began to claim that the war was fought to end slavery. Lincoln's repackaging of his motive for war is the reason many history books now print the lie that the North fought to end slavery. (The Civil War: Forever Free; PBS, September 23, 1990)



... Continued on page 10

Is the Miss. Flag a Symbol of Hope? The Confederate battle flag was patterned on the flags of Scotland, England and the St. Andrews Cross (the Saltire or "X" on the flag). The Scots used the St. Andrews Cross to represent resistance to the tyranny of the English government.

The Confederate Battle Flag was flown by the newly freed people of Germany in 1989 when the Berlin wall was torn down. Christian Croats in their 1993 war with Bosnia also flew the Confederate Battle Flag to proclaim the death of Communism in Europe.

The St. Andrews Cross has been used for centuries as a symbol of resistance to invaders and a symbol of hope against tyrannical governments.

In 1789, America's founding fathers severely limited the power of the federal government, restricting it to only a short list of delegated powers (Article I, Section 8, U.S. Constitution), reserving all other power to the state governments (Amendment 10). Later, Congress began to use money from the public treasury for un-Constitutional (illegal) actions such as subsidizing railroad and steamboat companies, and other socialistic endeavors that favored the rich and politically powerful Northern industrialists. At the same time, and increasingly ever after, the disciples of Karl Marx, greedy industrialists, and others have worked to undermine the Constitution and illegally expand the power of the federal government. These forces are working to establish a strong central government and a central bank to plunder the labor of the taxpayers. Lincoln's invasion and the resulting "Reconstruction" era set the stage for the destruction of the American republic and its replacement by an empire that opens wide the door for immoral men of great wealth and power.

The greatest weapon that the enemies of Liberty (freedom linked to morality) have used is the publishing of their own false version of history, blurring the truth in order to hide the real motives for Lincoln's invasion: expansion of federal power and confiscation of wealth. Two opposing groups have been at war for centuries. One group believes that governments exist to confiscate and redistribute wealth, with the lion's share going to those who control the government through their proxies: corrupt politicians. The other group believes government exists to provide a free and moral domain where free enterprise can flourish and labor is rewarded, thereby blessing and enriching all members of society. The St. Andrews Cross on the Mississippi flag symbolizes the hope that we might one day restore proper limitations on government power. The Mississippi flag and I stand with those who want to restore the republic. Please join with me to preserve our Mississippi flag.

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Soldier's Rest, Vicksburg, MS

The city of Vicksburg served as a major hospital center in the early years of the Civil War. A section in the Cedar Hill Cemetery was set aside to provide a fitting burial place for Confederate soldiers who died of sickness or wounds. Known as "Soldiers' Rest," the plot in Cedar Hill Cemetery is the final resting place for an estimated 5,000 Confederate soldiers.

A local undertaker, Mr. J.Q. Arnold, was hired by the Confederate government to bury Southern soldiers, and carried out those duties throughout the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Arnold meticulously maintained records of the soldiers he buried, assigning each one a grave number. Regrettably, his list and map of the cemetery disappeared after the siege, although a portion of his list was re-discovered in the early 1960s, giving the name, rank, company, unit, and date of death for 1,600 soldiers. Approximately 3,500 names are unknown. The document is now part of the archival records at the Old Courthouse Museum in Vicksburg, MS.

Due to the disappearance of Mr. Arnold's records, only a few private headstones marked the plot until 1893. On April 26 of that year, the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association dedicated a beautiful stone monument featuring the standing figure of a Confederate Soldier. It was not until the early 1980s, following the discovery of the partial list, that the headstones were erected through the combined effort of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Veterans' Administration.

The stones were arranged with military precision and placed in state groupings. In 1998, an additional 72 headstones were erected by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor soldiers whose identities were established on a second list which surfaced in the collection of the Old Courthouse Museum.

Soldiers Rest also contains memorial markers for those who died at Cooper's Wells in Hinds County, and an effort is being made to honor the lives lost on the CSS Arkansas. Unfortunately, stones could not be placed at the actual resting places for the soldiers in both of these groups, so a decision was made to honor their memory by placing memorials for them in Soldier's Rest.

Discoveries continue to be made about the history of Soldier's Rest. As recently as August 2018, a new list of more than 150 previously unknown soldier and widow burials was discovered and is in the process of being added to the records. Ms. Anna Fuller, in cooperation with several other volunteers, researches and maintains the information about those Confederate heroes who are interred there. The information that has been collected can be viewed online at soldiersrestvicksburg.com and on Facebook by searching for "Soldiers Rest Confederate Cemetery Vicksburg MS." Soldiers Rest is located inside Cedar Hill Cemetery, 326 Lovers Lane, Vicksburg, MS.



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

MEGA FLAG RAISING changed to May 4, 2019

I encourage all who can to come to the dedication on May 4th at 2:00 pm. Remember it is in a pasture so bring a lawn chair. I know you will enjoy the event. Parking will be \$5.00 a car and \$2.00 a motorcycle. Let's make this the first of many MEGA Flag raising/ dedications around the state. If you fly a flag at home or work consider flying our MS Flag of 1894. The most recognized state flag of the 50 state flags. If you need a state flag contact me and I will see that you get one.

Joseph Abbott

National SCV News

Make Dixie Great Again! Join the Confederate Legion!

Greetings Compatriots,

The Southern Victory Campaign and its motto, "Make Dixie Great Again," is taking the fight to our adversaries. It is the movement for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to take back the narrative from the Cultural Marxists & Cultural Cannibals that have declared war on the South. We have been on the defensive for too long during this Second Reconstruction. It is time to hoist the colors high and deliver the truth about our History... our Heritage to the general public. Getting that message out has an advertising expense. In order to place traditional & digital ads in markets that will ultimately activate our fellow Southerners, we need money to pay for those ads—thus, the Confederate Legion. The Confederate Legion is a volunteer group of people, SCV and non-SCV members, who donate a minimum of \$50 per year to the Cause. These funds will be used to pay for the SCV's ongoing PR campaign. No less than 90% of the funds collected will be used to buy pro-South ads and point the general public to our web site for more information. With ads purchased by the Confederate Legion plus those purchased by local camps for their local stations, the SCV will cover the South with positive news about our honorable heritage. This will have a positive impact on the political establishment that up to now has had little to fear from us—but with your help that will change!

Join the Confederate Legion today! You can donate by going to www.makedixiegreatagain.com More information on the Southern Victory Campaign & "Make Dixie Great Again" may be found on the official campaign website. A soldier in the Cause, Brian McClure National SCV Deputy of Communications & Networking

Note:

Confederate Legion membership dues and donations are used almost exclusively for a two-thrust marketing and public relations effort which is part of the Southern Victory Campaign led by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Objectives include:

- Rebuilding public support for the principles of liberty that America's founding fathers gave us.
- Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty as the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of the day.

You may enroll in the Confederate Legion and make additional donations here on the Online Store by selecting payment of \$50, \$75, or \$100. If you wish to donate more please print and mail the following form to the General Headquarters, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/uploads/1/2/2/2/122298064/mqda--membership_donation_app.pdf

They gave an arm or leg Robert Taylor QSM

"No tongue can tell, no mind conceive, no pen portray the horrible sights I witnessed." Recollections of a soldier wounded at Antietam, 1862. In the previous issue of The Bugle International I included recent analysis of statistics regarding casualty figures that revealed far more people died during the War Between the States than previously thought, a figure of One million and 30 thousand is now believed to be at least the numbers who died as a result of the war. It's impossible, and frankly an insult that, when researching the events of the War Between the States, the historian or student neglects to study the enormous tragedy suffered by so many as a result of their wounds or injuries as a direct consequence of this horrible war.

Amputations were tragically far too common when struck by the savagery of a soft lead musket ball. It's not a pleasant topic and of course no war ever is but we are often shown the glory as opposed to the gory, it results in a sanitised version of warfare and its consequences, one that reaches down 150 plus years to influence modern generations. What we fail to grasp is the whole concept of this war, the suffering caused to both North and South and why so many tried to ease the pain of their loss with statues and monuments to their fallen or maimed loved ones and hold special days of commemoration. To deny history's descendants access to that grief for their ancestors is shameful. What some men and women had to endure beggars belief and I hope that this article will go some way towards putting that right. I am grateful for the comprehensive posting of data by National Library of Medicine (US) without which I could never have compiled this brief account of wartime injuries. Credit is given to the National Library of Medicine in the sources section of this article produced for study purposes and in respect of "Fair Use" requirements, recognised internationally. Because much of the detail is terribly graphic I will spare the student from exposing sensitive photographs but do recommend the National Library of Medicine site to our ACWRTQ members and students. Without it you cannot fully grasp the impact of this war and how it shaped so many lives after its conclusion. After its conclusion? There is an anomaly straight away; for soldier and civilian there was no conclusion to the suffering, many descendants feel it even to this day. The ignorance and controversy over monuments just adds to that suffering.



Veterans John J. Long, Walter H. French, E. P. Robinson, and an unidentified companion, 1860s
Courtesy Library of Congress

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. was a physician, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, regarded as one of the best American poets of the 19th century, father of a future United States Supreme Court Justice, inventor and...unknown to many...was an anatomist. Amongst his friends were Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Louis Pasteur. He trained with some of the most influential anatomists and surgeons of his day. As a teacher of anatomy he had strong feelings regarding medical curricular reform and was considered one of the best lecturers in this discipline. As Dean, he pioneered social reform by admitting both white women and free black men to Harvard Medical School. He coined the term "anaesthesia," was the first American to introduce microscopy to a medical curriculum and made important contributions to the understanding of the spread of infectious diseases.

When war broke out in America many soldiers and sailors were naïve teenagers, totally unprepared for the realities of war and the scale of carnage to come. They were usually sent into service without any formal training and usually stationed miles from where they'd grown up and the support of loved ones. Both sides predicted a swift resolution to the conflict, this resulted in plummeting morale as fighting dragged on into years. Soldiers were vulnerable to infectious diseases that spread in crowded camp or ship conditions. Yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, and diarrheal diseases took more lives than battle-field injuries. Among those who had not been previously exposed to them, childhood illnesses such as measles, mumps, and diphtheria became a serious threat. Some men never even saw combat, falling so ill as to require immediate hospital care, they perished or recovered alongside the rising numbers of wounded swelling the wards after every battle.

The vast numbers of men disabled by the conflict were a major cause of concern for both sides. Some people in authority were not sympathetic, they worried more about preventing idleness and immoral behaviour, while others focused on the economic hardship veterans would later face if they couldn't find employment after the war. Proposed solutions included...wartime work as cooks, clerks and hospital attendants, pensions and convalescent homes for those discharged from the army. Some were pressed into further military service in special units set up for the maimed, 'walking wounded' if you like. Others raised funds for the purchase of artificial limbs. The construction of prosthetics reached massive proportions and many innovations advanced the technology. Although the exact number is not known, approximately 60,000 surgeries, about three quarters of all operations performed during the war, were amputations. The hacking off of a leg or arm seems drastic today but the operation was intended to prevent deadly complications such as gangrene. Sometimes undertaken without anaesthetic and in many cases, if the patient survived, he was left with a miserable life and painful sensations in the crudely severed nerves. It would be an understatement to say the removal of a limb was widely feared by soldiers.

Julian John Chisolm, sometimes spelt 'Chisolm,' was born in Charleston, South Carolina, the second son of Robert Trail Chisolm and Harriett Emily Schutt. The family's ancestry traces back to Inverness-shire, Scotland, the home of Alexander Chisolm Jr. who emigrated to South Carolina with his mother in 1746. The prominent Charleston family eventually accumulated extensive land holdings and plantations where abundant crops of rice and indigo flourished. It's of interest that the spelling of this family's name without the 'h' (Chisolm rather than Chisholm) identifies them as originating in Charleston rather than Savannah or other localities.

Chisolm had formal education at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and graduated in March 1850 aged 19. His graduation thesis entitled "On Ligatures" foreshadowed a career in surgery. Following the custom of the day for young men to broaden their medical knowledge, following graduation Chisolm travelled to Europe and spent the remainder of 1850 and most of 1851 studying in Paris where he visited various hospitals, attended lectures and studied diseases of the eye. On his return to Charleston his first publication in 1852 was 'Extracts from Bernard's lectures on experimental physiology.'

A large proportion of disabled veterans in both the North and the South were reluctant to wear artificial limbs, some were crudely fashioned and extremely uncomfortable. Many didn't even apply for the money for which they were eligible because of negative attitudes to the idea of charity. Perhaps a little hard for us to understand today. Moreover, pinning up of an empty sleeve or trouser leg, instead of hiding the injury with a prosthesis, made their sacrifice visible, a 'Red Badge of Courage,' proudly displaying their wound as their honourable scar, especially during and immediately after the war. For some it helped amputees assert their contribution to the so called 'cause,' North or South, where people held in contempt those who didn't serve.

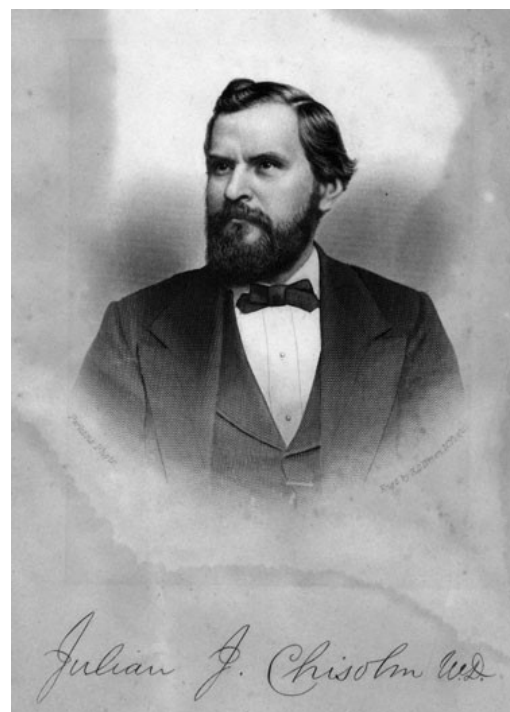
During the pressures of war vast numbers of wounded men made it impossible for surgeons to undertake more delicate and time-consuming procedures such as building splints for limbs or carefully removing only part of broken bones or damaged flesh. Critics, like Confederate surgeon Julian John Chisolm claimed inexperienced doctors were just too eager to conduct amputations as a way to improve their skills and accused them of experimenting, often exacerbating existing injuries. Soldiers nicknamed such enthusiasts "butchers" and some even preferred to treat themselves in an attempt to avoid the painful and drastic intervention of surgeons. There are cases where careful nursing and care, away from the battlefield, produced limb saving medical assistance.

Veterans who lost an arm learned to use their remaining limb instead, and could utilize specially-designed devices to tackle everyday tasks. Most artificial limbs had limited functions and were extremely uncomfortable, especially for those with wounds that wouldn't heal properly. Another factor was that artificial limbs soon wore out and proved difficult or expensive to repair or replace over the course of a lifetime.

Established by the Federal government in 1863 The Invalid Corps employed disabled veterans in war-related work. Soldiers were placed in two battalions depending on the extent of their injuries. The first carried weapons and fought in combat, the second comprised men with more serious impairments and they served as nurses, cooks, and prison guards. Despite the rigorous workload, members of the Invalid Corps, known as the "Cripple Brigade" among their former comrades, were not offered the generous financial awards granted to re-enlisting soldiers and new recruits in the Union. Nicknamed "Inspected-Condemned" after the initials stamped on faulty goods, the Invalid Corps was renamed Veteran Reserve Corps in 1864 to put an end to the mockery.



Oliver Wendell Holmes



Julian J. Chisolm M.D.


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Office, 19 Green Street, Boston, Mass.

The only Artificial Leg Manufactured in New England, Patronised by Government.

THIS justly and widely celebrated Artificial Leg, which received the Great Prize Medal in Europe, is worn by upwards of six thousand persons, represented by every profession, occupation and trade in life.

The leg is so natural in its appearance as to defy detection, and is easily and gracefully worn as soon as applied. No matter what the form or character of the amputation, the artificial leg completely compensates the loss. The patient walks without cane or crutch. Many army officers and soldiers, whose legs were amputated but a few inches from the body, have had legs applied, and returned into active service. The Palmer Leg is regarded as the only reliable limb now manufactured.

Descriptive pamphlets, giving full information, sent free to all who apply.  Soldiers supplied without charge.

PALMER & CO., 19 Green St., Boston.

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Richmond, Virginia. The photo was taken in April 1865, just after the city had fallen to Union forces. Hospital construction began in the autumn of 1861 and the complex grew to include ninety hospital wards divided into five hospitals, each one overseen by an individual surgeon-in-chief. A total of between 3,400 to 3,600 patients could be accommodated at one time. In addition to the wards, the complex included bake houses, kitchens, a soap house, five ice houses, large stable, guard house, chapel, bathhouse, five mortuaries, a carpenter, blacksmith, and apothecary shops, bringing the total number of buildings to nearly 150. An assistant surgeon described the scene: "The hospitals presented the appearance of a large town, imposing and attractive, with its alignment of buildings kept whitened with lime, streets and alleys clean ... The buildings were separated from each other by wide alleys or streets, ample spaces for drives or walks, and a wide street around the entire camp or hospital."

Morphine was used to such an extent in the North that large numbers of Union soldiers had an addiction to suffer after the war, along with their injuries. Numerous had to be incarcerated in asylums as morphine abuse, to overcome pain, gave way to insanity. To care for the wounded, both sides established a system of hospitals, ranging from makeshift field hospitals and interim "corps hospitals" (used by Confederates) and large fixed general hospitals, such as the sprawling Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. It was often painful, dangerous and extremely difficult for the wounded to be transported from the battlefield to the hospital, but the quality of medical care they received there was generally good and led to important medical advances during the post-war period and twentieth century. The large numbers of wounded enabled inexperienced surgeons to hone both their scalpels and skills and by the end of the war there were far more skilled surgeons available than before it. But the failures in that development were none the less too many; a foot wound for W. A. Collins Company C 48th Regt. Of North Carolina (death certificate above) proved fatal and he succumbed to the common enemy for both North and South, gangrene. Even the impeccably designed and well equipped Chimborazo Hospital couldn't save him. suffered terribly as the blockade took hold. With the role of bacteria in infections yet to be defined, common symptoms, such as fever were assumed to be diseases in themselves. Miasmas, were thought to emanate from decaying matter and were blamed for causing most illnesses; purging the body of miasmas was considered essential to restoring a patient's health. This could be accomplished by inducing the patient to vomit, urinate, sweat profusely or by administering strong purgatives or laxatives. Doctors found it appropriate that these treatments also depleted the strength of their patients because fever, rapid pulse, and flushed appearances were considered to be signs of dangerous 'overstimulation.' Unfortunately, most chronically ill soldiers were already weakened by exposure to the elements, inadequate diet, physical and mental stress and above all, dehydration from chronic diarrhoea; however the miasma theory did have one beneficial effect. Physicians believed that low, swampy areas were a primary source of illness, and soldiers, as a rule, avoided these areas when selecting campgrounds. This allowed them to reduce their exposure to mosquitoes, although not

The standard of medicine practiced by Union and Confederate armies during the war, while primitive by today's standard, was state of the art for its time and an important factor in the ability of both governments to raise and sustain armies in the field. While more than twice as many soldiers died of disease than from combat-related injuries, despite many misconceptions, three out of four soldiers survived their illnesses. This was due in part to widespread vaccination for smallpox, isolation of most contagious diseases, and especially the recognition of the importance of cleanliness and sanitation. As the war dragged on, combat injuries became more prevalent and the work of surgeons became more important. Surgery, though unsterile, saved lives through amputation. Such procedures were done, for the most part, with adequate pain control and some form of anaesthesia when supplies were available.



The man with the crutch (above) is looking out upon Chimborazo Hospital, the extensive and well organised Confederate medical complex located on a forty-acre plateau on a bluff above the James River on the east side of



Advances in artificial limbs that were not only functional but life-like helped make life easier for many. Some however wanted to tuck up a sleeve as it displayed to all that they had made the supreme sacrifice for their country, many received preferential treatment

known at the time, they actually did carry diseases. Other insects such as flies also spread disease by contaminating food and causing chronic diarrhoea. Both soldiers and surgeons alike looked forward to the first frost in autumn that would drastically reduce the incidence of "camp fever" and malaria.

Some advances in medicine rivalled artificial limbs in the decades before during and after the war, proving very beneficial to both sides. Opium and its derivatives, laudanum and paregoric, were used for pain but the decades before the war saw the manufacture of morphine sulphate, which proved to be a much more effective pain reliever. Ether was also used as a common solvent and, quite by accident, was found to have painkilling properties when its vapours were inhaled. It was adopted by the dental profession in the decades before the war and was found to be safe and effective. Other volatile fluids were tested to see if they had similar effects and this led to the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. Chloroform was used extensively by the British as early as the Crimean War (1853–1856) and proved very successful. During the American war, chloroform was the anaesthetic agent of choice because it was less volatile (making it easier to transport and store) and less likely to explode in the presence of a lantern or candle.

Another significant advance in the decades before the war was the extraction of the active ingredient quinine sulphate from the bark of the Peruvian cinchona tree. The Peruvian bark had been used for centuries to treat "intermittent fever," or malaria. The availability of quinine sulphate provided a safe, predictable, and reliable method of both preventing and treating intermittent fever. Indian Tonic Water is an inheritance from this time. Since most of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in America were areas where malaria was prevalent, the use of quinine sulphate saved many thousands of lives.

The last significant development to occur prior to the American war was vaccination for smallpox. Prior to the work of the English physician Edward Jenner with cowpox, the actual smallpox virus was used to inoculate patients, producing a mild form of the disease and conferring a natural immunity. With Jenner's research, first published in 1798, this could be done more safely with the cowpox virus. The success of vaccination and the isolation of smallpox cases prevented this ancient scourge from becoming a significant problem during the war between North and South. Most other contagious diseases, especially erysipelas (a streptococcal infection) and gangrene, were also controlled to a great extent with isolation techniques.

One health problem seldom covered by historians and yet significantly debilitating to the fighting soldier was Night Blindness. It's well-documented today as being caused by a vitamin deficiency and in particular the lack of vitamin A and a poor general diet. Nineteenth-century surgeons had no idea what caused night blindness, but one theory held that it was caused by sleeping outdoors with the eyes open and exposed to moonlight, hence the popular term "Moon Blindness." At night regiments were sometimes forced to march with the soldiers placing a hand on the shoulder of the person ahead of them because their vision was so badly impaired. This common problem made night fighting all but impossible.

During the war medical officers typically attributed night blindness to malingering. A dietary basis was not generally suspected or appreciated and yet it was a common problem among soldiers on both sides. While most Southern records were lost to the flames of war, the Union army kept regular records regarding the numbers of night blindness, scurvy, and diarrhoea as well as troop strength; they were gathered monthly and from tabulations of the US Surgeon General for the period from July 1861 through June 1866. Monthly incidence rates and annual incidence rates were gathered according to time and race, although the African American ("colored") records were not as vigilant. In this way they were able to determine that night blindness proved to be seasonal with patterns being similar for white and coloured soldiers, although the peak incidence rates were approximately 2–3 times higher among coloured soldiers. More than 8,000 cases of night blindness were recorded among Union troops, but many cases were not tabulated because of the incomplete data for coloured soldiers and prisoners of war. From 1864 to 65, when comparable data was available for both whites and coloureds, the average annual cumulative incidence of night blindness was 4.3 per 1,000 troops for whites, compared with 11.0 per 1,000 troops for coloureds. Affected patients had dilated pupils that were poorly responsive to candle light.

The seasonal effect for white Union soldiers increased progressively to 1864 coinciding with extended campaigns and poor supply as they advanced into the starving, war scorched lands of the South. Without realising the dietary connection, the seasonal pattern for night blindness roughly parallels that for scurvy and diarrhoea. The peak season for night blindness was summer, and the next highest season was spring. The mode of monthly incidence rates for diarrhoea slightly anticipated that for night blindness and scurvy. In addition, there was greater relative variation in monthly incidence for night blindness and scurvy than for diarrhoea.

Nutritional night blindness occurred in a seasonal pattern among soldiers forced to subsist on nutritionally inadequate diets so we can assume it was much higher amongst Southern soldiers and might help explain the accidental night shootings of people like General Jackson in the Battle of Chancellorsville in central Virginia. The seasonal pattern is consistent with seasonal variations in the availability of foodstuffs with high vitamin A content and possibly exacerbated by similar seasonal patterns of diarrhoea that stripped the patient of vital nutrients. Few soldiers were hospitalized for night blindness because they could function perfectly well to fight during the day. According to "The Encyclopedia of Civil War Medicine," there were significant problems with night blindness among William T. Sherman's Union troops during the Atlanta Campaign and also in Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.



The famed memorial erected 4 June 1914 in the Confederate cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. A most exquisite memorial

Some 1 million and 30 thousand died in this war of States Rights, it left a deep sorrowful ache throughout the land and indeed the world. How grief manifests itself is a reflection of our civilisation, the incredible sacrifice, suffering and loss of war could not go unmarked and the greater the sacrifice, the greater the monuments erected to commemorate that loss. All countries and civilisations have done this from the ancient Druids, the Greeks Egyptians and Romans. The greatest of all tragedies in America was this so called "civil war." Both North and South erected some of history's most stunning monuments as testament, to speak down the generations to us. Imagine if we had torn down the monuments of Greece or Rome how poor civilisation would be today and yet Rome was one of the bloodiest and brutal of regimes.

The magnificent Confederate Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery commemorates members of the armed forces of the Confederate States who died during the war not to politics or ideology. Authorized in March 1906, former Confederate army sergeant and sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel was commissioned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in November 1910 to design the memorial. It was unveiled by President Woodrow Wilson 4 June 1914 (the 106th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis.)

The memorial grounds have changed slightly due to burials and alterations since 1914. Some major changes to the memorial were proposed over the years, but none has been implemented. Since the memorial's unveiling it has become customary for the U.S. President to send a funeral wreath to be laid at the memorial every Memorial Day. However some Presidents have declined to do so, and the tradition has become controversial in this age of hatred towards anything marking the sacrifice made by Southern soldiers in the duty of their country.

The scars of combat run as deep in the mind as they do in the flesh, these same scars are passed on to future generations and grief springs eternal as the "greats" are added to the names of generations of our forebears who also bear the spiritual scars and tears of their long lost ancestors. Just as war can make myths out of men, men can make myths out of war. The biggest myth of the American war is that it was a rebellion. The real truth is lost in the powder-smoke and blood on the battlefields and modern hyperbole. The real truth is that grief makes us immortalise our ancestors on canvas, marble or bronze; it is all we have left. Surely it is a Constitutional right to memorialise our ancestors in a way we think best befits their sacrifice; surely no other American has a right to deny us that freedom. If they do, then all those sacrifices were for nothing, just an empty jacket sleeve or trouser leg tucked up and pinned.

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Details from the surrounding frieze on the memorial at Arlington pay tribute to African American soldiers in Confederate ranks, depicted as integrated with their white fellows. This is a monument as much to coloured men as white.



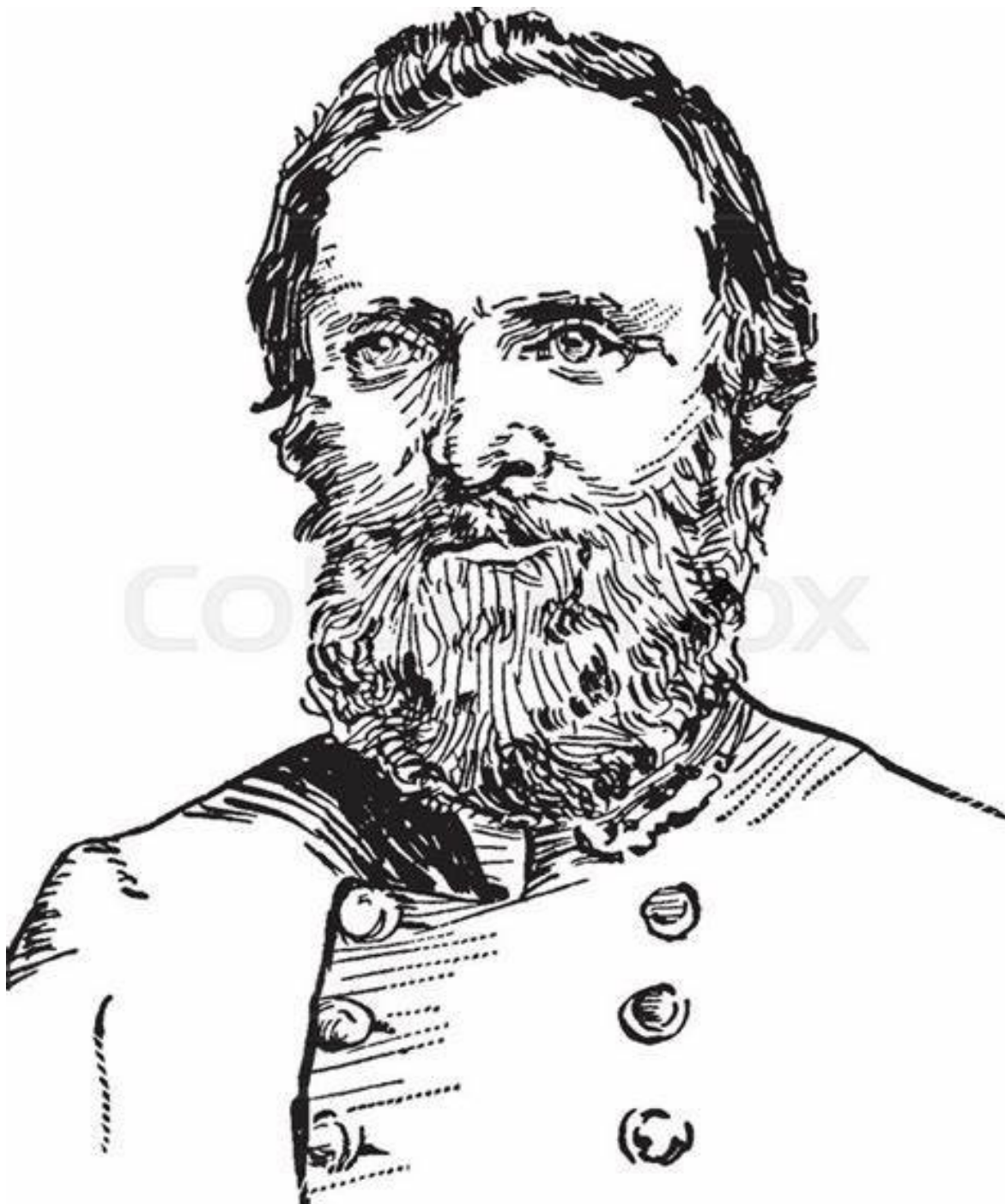
May 10, 1863—The Death of Stonewall Jackson

The South loses one of its boldest and most colorful generals on this day, when 39-year-old Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson dies of pneumonia a week after his own troops accidentally fired on him during the Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia. In the first two years of the war, Jackson terrorized Union commanders and led his army corps on bold and daring marches. He was the perfect complement to Robert E. Lee.

A native Virginian, Jackson grew up in poverty in Clarksburg, in the mountains of what is now West Virginia. Orphaned at an early age, Jackson was raised by relatives and became a shy, lonely young man. He had only a rudimentary education but secured an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point after another young man from the same congressional district turned down his appointment. Despite poor preparation, Jackson worked hard and graduated 17th in a class of 59 cadets.

Jackson went on to serve as an artillery officer during the Mexican War (1846-48), seeing action at Vera Cruz and Chapultepec. He earned three brevets for bravery in just six months and left the service in 1850 to teach at Virginia Military Institute (VMI). He was known as a difficult and eccentric classroom instructor, prone to strange and impromptu gestures in class. He was also a devout Presbyterian who refused to even talk of secular matters on the Sabbath. In 1859, Jackson led a group of VMI cadets to serve as gallows guards for the hanging of abolitionist John Brown.

When war broke out in 1861, Jackson became a brigadier general in command of five regiments raised in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. At the Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, Jackson earned distinction by leading the attack that secured an advantage for the Confederates. Confederate General Barnard Bee, trying to inspire his troops, exclaimed "there stands Jackson like a stone wall," and provided one of the most enduring monikers in history.



Kid's Page—

Color General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in memory of his service

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Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

LT. GENERAL STEPHEN DILL LEE, COMMANDER GENERAL,
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 25, 1906.