



Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)



# *The Delta General*

Richard Dillon, Camp Commander

## *Ground Breaking Ceremonies at SCV Headquarters in Columbia, TN*



November 2016, Volume 19, Issue 11

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



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## UPCOMING EVENTS

- **Camp Meeting – Thursday,  
September 1, 2016, 7:00 PM at 1<sup>st</sup>  
Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall  
in Indianola**

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## Camp News:

### Commander's Report – Richard Dillon

Hello Compatriots,

Boy, oh boy, 2016 is almost over. It seems as if it was only yesterday that we had our Lee-Jackson Banquet, yet we will be planning for the next one at our November Meeting.

Adjutant McCluney informed me that Dianne Bonert, affectionately known as the Medicine Lady, was scheduled to be our November speaker, but was forced to cancel due to surgery. Please include Dianne in your prayers.

Due to Dianne's cancellation, Larry called on Brother James Taylor, at the last minute, to speak to us and Brother Taylor was delighted to accept. I have always enjoyed Brother Taylor's programs. As I have said before, I always go home feeling a little bit better about the world and myself after hearing Brother Taylor speak.

I had to miss the trip to Helena, but I understand that Ron Kelly conducted an informative and interesting tour. I'm sure we will have a report on it at the meeting.

Please make every effort to attend the November meeting. WE NEED YOU!!

## Camp Meeting, September and October, 2016

### Adjutant's Report – Larry McCluney

There is no report for a Camp meeting for the month of October since the Camp chose to go to Helena, Ark as an excursion instead of a Camp meeting. There were four Camp members present and one OCR member that took advantage of this outing.

For the Recruiting booth at Carrollton, four Camp members participated and two OCR members participated. We gave away lots of yard signs and collected almost 300 signatures for the Flag petition.

Annette McCluney wanted me to add to my report a personal Thank You to Joe Nokes, Connor Bond, and myself for presenting colors at the MS State UDC Convention at the Confederate Memorial Hall in Greenwood. She wished more could have participated but was thankful to those who could participate.

## Ella Palmer Chapter, #9, OCR; President

### Sandra Stillman

Ladies of the OCR,

Now is the time that we should be planning for the Lee/Jackson Banquet. We need to be collecting gifts for our raffle and planning our decorations for the night. Please forward to me all gifts and decoration ideas.

## Mechanized Cavalry Report

### 1G STATE MEETING 5 NOV 2016 AT LAKE TIAK O'KHATA LOUISVILLE MISS.

The Mississippi SCVMC State meeting will be held at Lake Tiak O'Khata in Louisville on Sat 5 Nov at SMYTH HALL room 278K. We have met there in the past and is next door to the hotel and across the road from the restaurant on top of the hill. The meeting will start at 2pm. If you plan to stay the night and need a room you can call 1-888-845-6151 for reservations.

This is a maximum effort ride/meeting and need everyone possible to be there. We will be having the election for Captain and nominations should be sent to 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. Paul Young. You can also give your nomination to any Lt. or officer in the 1G and they can forward it to Sgt. Young. Do not send me nominations.

If anyone has something to add to the agenda please contact me, Gunner.

We have two items to discuss and vote on dealing with our Constitution before the election. Details of this will be posted on our Private FB page and through email.

As items are added I will post an agenda in the future. The following are the scheduled Annuals..... 2017 North Carolina 2018 South Carolina; 2019 Texas

Thanks and look forward to seeing everyone there. Some have asked and I am running for re-election as Captain of the 1G.

Steven Gunner Rutherford, Captain SCVMC1G Mississippi

## Lt. Commander's Report – Brent Mitchell

Dian Bohner was scheduled to be our guest speaker for November but she will be having surgery then and had to cancel. Thus, Bro. James Taylor will be taking her place to speak. It is always a pleasure to hear Bro. Taylor and we hope everyone comes out to hear his message.



## Honor Your Ancestor

Many of us enjoy talking about our ancestors and the pride we have in doing it. A lot of the times when we are amongst friends we jump at the opportunity to tell our ancestor's stories. Therefore, I challenge everyone to prepare a short presentation about your ancestor to present at a camp meeting. Keep it about 5 minutes in length. I will ask the commander to give a spot on the agenda every month for a short presentation. If your presentation is longer, contact Brent Mitchell so we can make it a Camp program. Also, if you have a picture of your ancestor, bring a copy for everyone to see. Volunteers to start speaking at our September meeting. Last month Joe Nokes gave an excellent program on his ancestor. November will highlight Larry McCluney's Ancestor. Who will volunteer for December?

## March in Monroe, LA for Mardi Gras

This use to be an annual thing for our Camp members to participate in and have fun. Lets make plans now to participate next year, February 18, 2017 at 6:00 PM. Mark your as the Camp voted to participate.

## Membership Renewals

The South needs all its Sons thus I urge you to get your membership dues in fast. Our goal is 100% renewal. Our annual dues are due on August 1 and the last date is October 31. You should have gotten notification from the Mississippi Division Adjutant. It should describe the dues you owe for the upcoming year and an opportunity to donate to Mississippi Division Projects. The check for dues and donations will be sent to Larry McCluney, your Camp Adjutant as prescribed in your Renewal Notice. National dues of \$30, State Dues of 10, and Camp Dues of \$10. All must be paid to remain a member in good standing. Life memberships can be purchased for National and Mississippi Division. Life membership in the National Organization exempts one from paying annual dues to the National Organization only. It does not exempt you from paying annual dues to the Mississippi Division nor your Camp dues.

Life membership in the Mississippi Division exempts one from paying annual dues to the Mississippi Division only. It does not exempt you from paying annual dues to your Camp dues. For information about Division Life membership go to [www.mississippiscv.org/links.html](http://www.mississippiscv.org/links.html) and then go to article 4.C of the bylaws. For more information about National Life Membership go to [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org), then go to services, then forms and documents, and then life membership application.



## Mississippi Division News

### 1G Mech Cav News

I have been nominated for the lieutenant position for Central Squad in our 1G. I have been a member of the SCV and the Mechanized Cavalry for 3 years. In that short time I received a promotion to corporal. Last August I was heavily involved in the planning of the Rebels Ride Rally at the state capitol that, to date, has been the largest one yet. Mechanized Cavalry came from 5 different states to answer our call to save the Mississippi flag. I have also recruited numerous men to the Central Squad to take it from the smallest to the largest in the Company. I am commander and a charter member of the Rankin Greys Camp 2278 in Florence, MS. It is a new camp that started in March of this year with 7 members and is now at 20, with an average attendance of 45 at each meeting. I have put together a group to ride in the Dixie National parade in 2016, the Clinton Christmas parade in 2015, and organized numerous work days at Beauvoir. I secured the 1G a spot for an Initiative 58 booth at the Sturgis bike rally by personally dealing with the rally board and the city of Sturgis. I have worked many of the Initiative 58 booths, including the weekend of the Trail of Honor at the Jackson Harley-Davidson dealership. All of these things and more I have managed to do in the short 3 years that I have been in the Mississippi Division. With the support of fine men such as yourselves, imagine what we can do together in the next three.

None of this would have been possible without the support and help of my brothers in the 1G Central Squad. I am not a fan of looking to the past. I want us to look to the future and make the 1G Central Squad even larger, and more active, and by doing so, enhance the 1G. My motto is "lead by example," and I would be honored to lead you. Thank you for your past and continued support and I hope to see you men in Louisville on November 5 for our state meeting. If you cannot attend, you can contact 1st Sergeant Paul Young via [paulyoung8501@comcast.net](mailto:paulyoung8501@comcast.net) or text at 601-261-9222 to cast your vote.

Corporal Billy Bryant  
(601) 668-2422  
[bayoubilly12@yahoo.com](mailto:bayoubilly12@yahoo.com)  
[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

## MS Division EC Meeting

The Mississippi Division EC will meet Saturday, 11/19/2016 at the War Memorial Building in Jackson at 9:30 a.m. In order to place any activity on the agenda please contact e-mail Mike Wooten: [pftr72@aol.com](mailto:pftr72@aol.com) Deadline on 11-17-2016 at 5:00 p.m.

Louis P. Foley, Sr.  
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## National SC News:

### National SCV Museum

The Groundbreaking Ceremony for the National Confederate Museum was conducted at Elm Springs October 15, 2016. Attendance was great, and included your entire General Executive Council, Tennessee UDC President, political dignitaries (State Rep., Senator, and Mayor of Columbia), as well as many UDC and other SCV members. The Mechanized Cavalry made a good showing. There were over 100 in attendance.

The Museum fund raising campaign continues, and there is a competition among Camps. The new Museum construction at Elm Springs will allow the SCV to better communicate and educate the public and members as to the true history of the Confederate Soldier, without pandering and without skewing or shading the truth.

### Southern Heritage Festival

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (i.e., you) are presenting a Southern Heritage Festival November 11 – 13 at Elm Springs, Columbia, TN. Entertainment for children and adults is planned. Executive Director Michael Landree is coordinating this event.

### Heritage Operations

Two “Mega Flag” sites and a potential lawsuit were considered for funding and/or approval. A Mega Flag project on Interstate 22 in Alabama was approved. A funding request for in W. Va. was denied due to lack of specificity. National is requiring details and longevity with regard to the sites to be funded. SCV ownership of the land and/or a 99 year lease seems to be the standard.

### Forrest Rides Again!

The request for a waiver to the Tennessee Heritage Preservation Act of 2015 in order to remove the Forrest statue HAS BEEN DENIED!

God has blessed our Heritage Warriors with a great Victory!

Memphis City Council's request to move the monument has been DENIED. Congratulations to the Memphis Brigade, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and all those who helped win this battle. Those in attendance said the discussion was brief and the decision to protect the monument came swiftly.

The war against our heritage is not over, by any means, but this victory, and scores of others like it across the country are serving to inspire others to rise up and join our ranks, and will serve to further discourage municipalities from even considering similar actions, knowing the attempt will lead to further division among citizenry, countless wasted hours and resources, and taxpayer money tossed away in unnecessary and expensive legal fees.

“Never stand and take a charge... charge them too.”

Nathan Bedford Forrest



### A Challenge

As you may know, the SCV is moving forward rapidly with the new Confederate Museum at our Headquarters at Elm Springs. With about \$500,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise over \$2.5M to turn this dream into reality. The 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 in Wake Forest, North Carolina has issued a challenge to each of our camps to raise and donate at least \$1,000 for the Confederate Museum. As I believe that competition is normally healthy, I would like to accept this challenge for our Confederation and I will have a prize for the camp which donates the greatest amount of money for the building of our museum. What that prize is will be a secret, but I can assure you it will be worthy of the momentous sacrifice to achieve it. The start date of the competition is 15 August 2016 and the date we close this competition will be 31 December 2017 so each camp has a little less than 17 months to collect and donate their monies for this significant camp prize. You do not have to make just one donation – we will keep track of each donation for each camp, no matter how small or large. As a reminder, any person or camp who donates \$1,000 or more will be included on a plaque at the new museum. As much as I look forward to this competition, let us work together in a true spirit of brotherhood as the ultimate prize is our museum. I ask that each camp try to match this challenge and, if possible, exceed it so that we may pay off the debt which we are surely going to have to incur to make this a reality. Our museum is so essential to our long term mission for providing THE educational venue for teaching our ancestors' story properly and with truth. Let us build this museum together for our posterity!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.

Commander-in-Chief

Sons of Confederate Veterans



## **Nathan Bedford Forrest statue won't be relocated**

GATLINBURG — The Tennessee Historical Commission rejected a move by Memphis City Council to relocate the controversial statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest from a park near downtown Memphis.

The application for the move was submitted in reaction to the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2013, which prevents cities or counties from relocating, removing, renaming, or otherwise disturbing war memorials on public properties.

The Tennessee Historical Commission denied the application for waiver based on criteria adopted by the commission in October 2015.

The meeting took place Friday morning at Brookside Resort Event Center in Gatlinburg. The 29-member board meets three times a year, in February, June and October. Eighteen members of the board were at Friday's meeting.

According to Max Fleischer, legal representative for THC, the commission had the opportunity to vote to change the criteria Friday but no motion was made to do so.

"The commission had already adopted criteria, and if the application did not meet the criteria it would be denied," Fleischer said. "Basically, what happened here today is the waiver came before the commission and they were given the option to allow it to be denied under that criteria or, if they wanted, they could have rescinded that criteria."

In August 2015, the Memphis City Council voted to remove the statue, along with the remains of Forrest and his wife, from the park.

The commission considered only the fate of the statue on Friday. Family approval and court approval would be needed to relocate the remains of Forrest and his wife.

The council vote followed a national effort to remove Confederate symbols in public spaces in the wake of a widely publicized mass shooting at a church in Charleston, S.C.

Allan J. Wade, an attorney representing the city of Memphis, sought a waiver in March with the Tennessee Historical Commission to have the removal considered. In the application, Wade requested the statue be relocated to a "more suitable location."

The application stated the city of Savannah, Tenn., "had expressed interest for the relocation" and The National Civil War Trust was considering a proposal to move the statue to Brice's Crossroad National Battlefield site near Baldwyn, Miss.

"Both locations are far more suitable than the present site," Wade said in the application.

The city can submit another application for waiver for consideration, but the criteria has not changed.

The statue, which depicts the former Confederate lieutenant-general astride his horse "King Phillip," is currently located in Health Sciences Park between Union Avenue and Madison Avenue.

The statue was dedicated to the city of Memphis in 1905 and erected as an "enduring monument" to Forrest.

Forrest famously made a fortune trading slaves prior to the Civil War. He also was a controversial figure during the war, allegedly leading a massacre of Union Troops at Fort Pillow in 1864, most of whom were black and attempting to surrender.

He was also the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

The 9,500-pound statue was designed in New York and cast in Paris, France. In 1904, the bodies of Forrest and his wife were reinterred to the site of the statue from Elmwood Cemetery.

Former Memphis Mayor A C Wharton suggested in 2015 the remains of Forrest and his wife should be moved back to Elmwood Cemetery, less than 2 miles south of their current resting place.

Frank Cagle, a columnist for the Knoxville News Sentinel, said Friday that despite the desire in Memphis to relocate the statue, you cannot erase history.

"I think there is a lot of sentiment in Memphis to erase any memory of Forrest, but the Commission will run up against a buzz saw in the Legislature, where a bust of Forrest has a prominent niche," Cagle said. "My position is that you don't erase history. You use opportunities to have a teachable moment. Kids in school need to know what happened, the good and the bad."

## **Ruling won't end statue fight, city official says**

Local officials who have fought for decades to have the statue of Confederate Civil War general Nathan Bedford Forrest removed from a city park say they're disappointed by a ruling from the Tennessee Historical Commission on Friday that denied the city's application to move the statue and graves to another site. But City Council attorney Alan Wade believes the commission used an "unofficial criteria" adopted in October 2015 that said it would not approve an application for a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

"And so they said that Forrest Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (But) before the meeting we filed a document that explained to them Forrest Park no longer exists," Wade said. "It was renamed in 2013, and that designation was technically revoked by the City Council." Also, the statue of Forrest atop his horse is not mentioned in the historic designation.

The council does have options, which he would not disclose. "I'll explain all the options, and they'll explain how they want to pursue it," Wade said. It's disappointing, said former City Council member Myron Lowery, who was chairman of the council and sponsored the ordinance to remove the statue and graves. Lowery intends to work with the council and Memphis Mayor Jim Strickland on the city's next steps.

"Times have changed, people have changed, attitudes have changed, and I think government continues to need to be responsive to the citizens they serve," he said. "And a majority of the citizens of Memphis says no to Nathan Bedford Forrest."

Lee Millar, spokesman for the Memphis Area Sons of Confederate Veterans, was at the historical commission meeting in Gatlinburg and is happy with their action.

"I think it's a great decision that the statue and the graves did not need to be moved," Millar said. "It's part of Memphis history. Memphis should not be destroying our history; we should be adding to our history with more markers and statues. I think the decision of the historical commission was entirely correct and saved a little bit of Memphis history."

Before the Civil War, Forrest became wealthy as a Memphis slave trader. During the war, he was accused of leading a massacre against the mostly black Union Troops at Fort Pillow as they tried to surrender. Forrest later became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

He died in 1877 and his wife Mary died in 1893. They were buried at Elmwood Cemetery, but were moved in 1904 to what was then Forrest Park, which was renamed Health Sciences Park in 2013 by the council.

There is significant historical significance in when the statue was erected and the park created, said Shelby County Commissioner Walter Bailey, a decadeslong advocate for the statue's removal.

"Of course it was erected as a thumb your nose from the South having lost the Civil War," Bailey said. "It was designed to say to the world that we here in Memphis, in this part of the South, that our racist and segregated views are still prevailing. We may have lost the Civil War, but we are still in control. And in fact, those who support and pay tribute to the statue do so from views of segregation and racial hostility."

He's not surprised that the Republican Tennessee Legislature, which wrote the law that blocks local governments from altering public war memorials, directed appeals to a commission appointed by the governor.

It is the same body, Bailey said, that clashed with the Memphis branch of the NAACP over the commission's attempt to reword a Memphis Massacre marker, which was characterized in 1866 as a "race riot."

"Quite frankly, it's stacked with people who live methodically in the Old South," Bailey said. "That's why the legislation directed it to go to that commission because they knew it was a stacked deck when it got there."



THE PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM CAMP NO. 1977,  
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND THE

*UNVEILING OF THE  
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT  
TO THE MEN OF WALKER  
COUNTY*

ON SATURDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER  
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD TWO THOUSAND SIXTEEN  
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING  
WITH CASSIE BARROW AS KEYNOTE SPEAKER

AT GORDON LEE MANSION  
217 COVE ROAD  
CHICKAMAUGA, GEORGIA

RSVP BY NOVEMBER 1, 2016  
JOHN CULPEPPER  
jcculpepper63@aol.com



# GOOD GRIEF

There is something truly remarkable about this picture, especially if we consider it in the light of Christmas during the war, it is indeed tragic. While overly dramatic in its staged appearance, it never the less represents the pain and suffering of those loved ones back home. There is the inevitable studio prop, the column or pillar so common in many studio pictures from this era. However there is something else I find extraordinary about it. Made during or shortly after the war it may in fact represent one of the first images of a *Civil War* re-enactment.

Although women held prominent roles in mourning rituals, the enormous number of casualties brought on by the war necessitated significant alterations in their responses and customs. During the first year of fighting, many Confederate women tried to maintain the rituals of dress and behaviour accompanying news of death but with increasing economic hardships, many middle and upper class Southern women simply could not afford to maintain community etiquette.

When Confederate First Lady Varina Davis went into mourning for her son, Joseph in April 1864, she wore a black dress of inexpensive cotton. Warrenton resident Susan Caldwell's husband advised her in the autumn of 1864 against wearing black following the death of their young daughter and said, *"With the war and penury upon us I think it unwise to spend the money on an unnecessary purchase."* Young Lizzie Alsop of Fredericksburg was undecided about wearing black after the death of her grandmother in March 1863. *"For tho' we should like to, mourning is so high that I do not know whether it would be right for us to wear it or not, Lizzie Alsop."* With as many as one out of every four Confederate soldiers dying, women across the region were thrown into a perpetual state of mourning and often forced to abandon customary rituals of dress and self-imposed seclusion.



As the Confederate woman's ability to observe strict mourning rituals of dress and appearance declined, it coincided with an increase in the number of funerals she had to witness. Prior to the war, funerals tended to be private affairs, situated firmly within the domestic circle of family and friends but as the death toll rose, funerals became daily public events in cities across the Southern States. With men dying hundreds and thousands of miles away from home, strangers increasingly performed many of the rites associated with death. Rather than finding eternal rest in a family plot, most soldiers, especially Confederate, were buried on the fields where they fell, with no dignity, no markers and no respect. In the Wilderness campaign it was obvious that they were never buried at all but just left to rot where they fell.

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Captain William Latané of the 9th Virginia Cavalry CSA.

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Despite the staggering numbers of dead, elite and middle-class Southern women frequently tried to overcome the impersonal and anonymous burials of Confederate soldiers by attending services, writing letters to soldiers' families and placing flowers on military graves. This preoccupation with mourning by Confederate women for their nation's dead helps explain the enormous popularity of William D. Washington's painting *The Burial of Latané* (1864) In it he illustrates white women, slaves, and children performing the burial service of a cavalry officer killed during the Peninsular Campaign in 1862.





Grieving white women, children, and slaves perform the burial service for twenty-nine-year-old Captain William Latané of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, the only Confederate killed during J. E. B. Stuart's famous ride around Union General George B. McClellan's army during the Peninsula Campaign in June 1862. The underlying revelation of this painting is how closely Southern white folk held coloured people in significant family gatherings. (Image: Courtesy Museum of the Confederacy.)

After Latané's death at Old Church in Hanover County, his brother John Latané removed the body to Westwood plantation two miles away. Without any white men to assist them, the women on the plantation performed the funeral themselves with the help of slaves. The incident first inspired a poem and then this four-by-five-foot oil painting by Virginian William D. Washington. Initially exhibited in a Richmond studio, the painting became such a powerful symbol of Confederate women's devotion to the Confederate cause that officials relocated the canvas to Virginia's State Capitol. According to several accounts, a bucket was placed under the painting to solicit contributions for the war effort. In the post-war era, this burial scene became an iconic image of the "Lost Cause," and according to historian Drew Gilpin Faust, "Mass-produced engravings of it became a standard decorative item in late-nineteenth-century white southern homes."



William Dickinson Washington (October 7, 1833 – December 1, 1870) was a painter and teacher of art famous for both this painting that became such a powerful symbol of Southern values and for the work he did in establishing the fine arts program of the Virginia Military Institute. With the outbreak of war, Washington travelled to Richmond, Virginia and there offered his services to Robert E. Lee, unfortunately, due to a deformity of William's foot Lee rejected his offer to serve in the army but he was briefly appointed to the Virginia State Engineers Office. There he drew various redoubts and fortifications, (*the pen is mightier than the sword*) from which he would later produce a number of paintings. Washington served as a staff officer for a time during the war, under the command of John B. Floyd and completed sketches of mountain and battle scenes; some of which he would also later transfer into finished canvases. However, poor health plagued him in Richmond for the duration of the war but regardless he managed to create two of his most important paintings, of course, "The Burial of Latané" but also another painting inspired by a poem "Jackson Entering Winchester." It was based on the famous poem by John Reuben Thompson. During his time in the Confederate capital, William Washington was often described as being "reticent and of a



somewhat nervous temperament," this was no doubt due to his ill health yet he remained a much respected member of the upper circles of Richmond Society.

At the end of the war Washington joined the exodus and fled to England, working there between 1865 and 1866. Like many Southerners, the call of home was too strong to resist and on returning to the now re-United States, he settled in New York, operating a studio from 1866 until 1869. At this time he submitted a number of works to the *National Academy of Design*. In July 1869, Washington was offered a teaching post at the *Virginia Military Institute* and there he remained until his death some eighteen months later.

Funerals that had been largely personal and private, were to take on a more political tone in the Confederate South as war progressed and casualties mounted. The funerals of two Virginia officers illustrate this point. Following the death of *Confederate General Turner Ashby* in June 1862, his body was transported to *Charlottesville* where it lay in repose while hundreds of tearful visitors covered it with wreaths of laurels and roses. The next day an elaborate procession of his cavalry and two slaves, all dressed in black, accompanied his remains to the *University of Virginia* cemetery, a newly designated resting place for Confederate dead. The following year, Virginians mourned an even more popular Confederate leader, *Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson*. After lying in State at *Richmond*, his coffin was moved to *Lexington* with a military procession and eventually interred at the



the *Presbyterian Cemetery (later Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery)*, not far from *Virginia Military Institute*.

Women mourn at the grave of General Jackson. There are numerous group photographs at his grave site.

Grief for General Jackson swept throughout the Southern nation. They often grieved for their loved General in very public and partisan ways. In occupied *Winchester*, Federal soldiers ripped a Jackson mourning badge

off the dress of a grieving *Winchester* resident *Julia Clark*, commenting that it was an insult to their soldiers. Such actions did not deter Confederate women, in fact it emboldened them even more to demonstrate patriotism for their nation and fallen loved ones. In this way funerals and resting places of common soldiers took on a partisan meaning to oppressive Yankees as Confederate cemeteries increasingly became scenes of national mourning and pride. They would continue to hold such nationalistic significance after the war through the unbounded efforts of the "*Ladies' Memorial Association*" that took on the responsibility of identifying, transporting, reburying and commemorating Confederate dead and later perpetuated by the magnificent "*Daughters of the Confederacy*," an organisation similar to *Sons of Confederate Veterans* that continues the task to this very day. The *Australian American Civil War Round Table of Queensland* has taken on the task of ensuring veterans, buried in *Queensland*, are also given the same respect. Sadly the contempt shown to poor *Miss Clark* is still occurring in the South and is now desecrating cemeteries and spraying respected memorials with offensive graffiti. Even a Confederate canon, recently recovered from a river, was spray painted with the words "*racists*" before it could be moved to a safe place for restoration. Bigotry and ignorance are both alive and well in America-Editor.



### Sources:

William D. Washington 1864 painting *The Burial of Latané*, Courtesy *The Museum of the Confederacy*, photographed by *Katherine Wetzel*.

[http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/mourning\\_during\\_the\\_civil\\_war](http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/mourning_during_the_civil_war)  
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