

Confederate Gazette

UDC Sues City of San Antonio

The local United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) chapter in San Antonio has sued the city for the city's removal of a Confederate Soldiers statue in Travis Park. In a federal lawsuit, the Albert Sidney Johnston chapter #2060 of the UDC claims that they did not receive due process to challenge the City's decision to remove the statue. The statue was removed on September 1st after the San



Left: Memorial before it was removed; top right: Wording on the memorial; Bottom right: Work Crew removes Confederate soldier from monument (San Antonio Express-News)

Antonio City Council voted in favor of taking the statue down. The 40 foot high monument, which included an eight foot tall Confederate soldier on the top, was erected by the UDC in 1896. On the granite column the words "To Our Confederate Dead" are engraved along with a Texas star and wreath.

The suit maintains that the city violated the First. (Continued on page 3)

Cemetery Clean-up in West Bell County

By Gloria Harris

I didn't know the people whose gravestones I walked among today, but I was honored to be there. The place was McBryde Cemetery near Killeen, Texas.

I joined Terry Tyler and Judy Stubblefield Tyler to offer our assistance to mow, weed,

and otherwise clean up the once well-kept resting place.



McBryde Cemetery photos by Gloria Harris

The clean-up was a project

undertaken by the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Despite the first cold snap of weather, the three of us managed to make a good-sized dent in the much needed grounds work in under two hours. Whew! Guess we'll finish this later.



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Camp #1250

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas Brigade Commander



William T. Wofford

Wofford served in the Mexican War

He commanded Hood Texas Brigade in the horrific fighting in the cornfield at the Battle of Sharpsburg.

William Tatum Wofford was born on June 28, 1824 near the present-day city of Toccoa, Georgia in the northeast corner of the state. His parents were to William H. Wofford and Nancy M. Tatum and the family lived near Toccoa until 1827 when the family moved to what is now Bartow County in northwest Georgia.

At the age of 13 Wofford was sent to Gwinnett Manual Labor Institute in Lawrenceville, Georgia Manual Labor Institute in nearby Lawrenceville, Georgia. He graduated in 1839 and then attended Franklin College in Athens, which would later become the University of Georgia, graduating in 1844.

When the Mexican War began Wofford offered his service to the Georgia Mounted Volunteers, serving as a captain. He returned home in 1848 and

threw his hat into the political world. Wofford served in the Georgia state legislature from 1849 to 1853. He did not run for reelection, but was elected by the Georgia House of Representatives to serve as clerk. Wofford also edited the *Cassville Standard* and ran his plantation in Cassville.

In 1859 he married Julia Adelaide Dwight. The couple had four daughters but only one daughter survived infancy. Wofford served in the state's secession convention in 1861 and voted against Georgia leaving the Union.

Once Georgia left the Union Wofford offered his services to his state and was appointed a colonel in the Georgia State Militia. Once the war began Wofford became a captain in the 18th Georgia Infantry. In November of 1861 the 18th Georgia and Wofford, now a colonel, became a part of the Texas Brigade along with the 1st, 4th and 5th Texas regiments.

Wofford saw action at Eltham's

Landing, Battle of Seven Pines, Battle of Gaines' Mills and the Battle of Second Manassas. At the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) Wofford was in command of the Texas Brigade, now known as Hood's Texas Brigade. It was the Wofford's brigade which saw horrific fighting in the northwest corner of the cornfield at Sharpsburg on September 17, 1862.

In November of 1862 Wofford and the 18th Georgia were transferred to the Cobb's Georgia Brigade under Thomas R. Cobb. After Cobb was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg Wofford became the commander and was promoted to brigadier general on January 17, 1863. Wofford and his brigade saw action at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where they drove Union troops out of the Wheatfield, but failed to unseat the Federals on Little Round Top.

Wofford saw action at the Bat-

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Fight in the Cornfield

During Robert E. Lee's invasion of Maryland his Confederate forces clashed with Union forces under George B. McClellan at north of the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland.

One of the most horrific fights occurred in a cornfield where Hood's Texas Brigade advanced

against Union forces. Under the command of Wm. T. Wofford the Texas Brigade (1st, 4th, 5th, Texas, 18th GA, and Hampton's Legion) fought early on the morning of September 17, 1862.

During the attack the brigade split when the 1st TX drifted away from the main line of

attack.. Under withering rifle and cannon fire the brigade was forced to withdraw.

When the brigade was able to regroup over 550 men of the 850 men were either killed or wounded. The 1st TX suffered a casualty rate of 82.3 percent, highest in the war.

October Camp Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

Our own Color Sergeant Jonathan B. Bozeman, was the guest speaker at the October camp meeting. He spoke about "Medical Practices during the Civil War." He began by prefacing that his Confederate ancestor that fought in Alabama was shot and died from infection a week later, and that many men died of things that penicillin could have helped with. Amputations were done to take care of many wounds on the extremities. They did not have very sterile conditions. They used morphine and opium for pain control, and some things that are illegal now. Hospitals were set up in barns, and wherever they could get soldiers indoors and undercover. They used buggies and wagons as ambulances with a driver and a couple of stretcher carriers. Several types of medical instruments used during the war, included; scalpels, bone saws, amputation knives, forceps as probes for bullets, and scissors to cut clothes and bandages. Six major innovations in medicine that were made during the

Civil War were: (1) large scale patient triage; (2) blood flow control by use of tourniquets; (3) an anesthesia inhaler, that used chloroform; (4) the ability to close chest wounds, by opening a hole in the abdomen, as well as closing other types of wounds; (5) the birth of basic plastic surgery procedures; and (6) the use of ambulances. Major problems were poor diet and access to clean water, lack of proper sanitation, and poor hygiene. These conditions led to diseases such as dysentery, typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, and malaria. Malaria was treated with quinine. The talk was an outstanding presentation and enjoyed by the camp members in attendance.

During the business session Commander Tyler announced that nominations for next year's camp officers were now open. They can be sent to him, and or made at the November camp meeting. The nominees will be voted on at the December camp meeting, and sworn in at the January meeting.

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UDC Sues

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Fifth and 14th Amendments, and the UDC seeks damages based on the city's actions.

The suit also claims that the City of San Antonio gave the land that the statue was lo-



1896 dedication of the memorial

cated on to the UDC in "perpetuity" in 1899.

The UDC is also upset that a time capsule, which was buried under the memorial, has not been accounted for. The UDC also maintains that they have no knowledge of the current location of the memorial, statue or time capsule.

UDC claims ownership of the Memorial

Camp Schedule

November 14, 2017

Camp's Regular Meeting, 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple. Speakers: Terry and Judy Tyler.

December 2, 2017

Camp's Annual Christmas Par-

ty and Meeting, Cotton Patch Café, Temple. Speaker: Texas Division 1st Lt. Commander, John McCammon.

January 13, 2018

30th Annual Robert E. Lee Dinner, Gober Party House in Temple. Dinner at 6:30 PM



immediately followed by our program and meeting. To be catered by Miller's Barbeque.

**Next Camp Meeting:
November 14th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

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P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

**Next Meeting:
November 14th
Cotton Patch Cafe
Temple, Texas
7:00 PM**

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October Camp Meeting

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Commander Tyler also discussed the Camp Christmas Giving project this year and called for recommendations that we can give at our December Christmas meeting, which will be held on Saturday, December 2nd, at the Cotton Patch Café. He will make some contacts and raise this again at the November meeting.

Commander Tyler announced that a group of Bell County citizens met with County Judge Burrows and a few County Commissioners to express concerns for the Bell County Confederate Soldier Memorial Monument. In attendance at that discussion were himself, and camp members John C. Per-

ry, James Bozeman, and Michael E. Belcher; also, Joyce Bateman, Judy Tyler and Welba Dorsey representing the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; and Thomas Hughes from the Bell County Historical Commission. The overall impression that was received from the elected officials in attendance was positive toward the retention of the monument.

Commander Tyler announced that he and Judy Tyler will be at the McBryde-Hoover Cemetery south of Killeen on Hwy. 195 for a clean-up workday on Saturday October 28th, at 10 AM. Members participating should bring hoes, rakes, gloves, water and wear boots and jeans or long pants. Compatriot Ralph Snyder reported on the latest news and events from our friends in the Virginia Flaggers.

Texas Brigade Commander

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tle of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, but was wounded in both engagements. He went home to Georgia to recover, but was forced to stay at his in-laws as his home in north Georgia had been burned by Yankees. By the time he could return to service Georgia governor Joe Brown asked Wofford to stay in Georgia and command the Department of North Georgia.

He spent the remainder of the war defending homes in north Georgia from various attacks and rounded up stragglers. He surrendered his 4,000 men on May 12, 1865, the last significant Confederate troops east of the Mis-

sissippi River to surrender. Post war he elected to the US House of Representatives in 1865, but Republicans in Congress refused to seat Wofford and other former Confederates. Wofford remained active in state politics as a Democrat and was a delegate to the Georgia Constitutional Convention in 1877. He was a

champion for Confederate Veterans rights and for African-American education. He married Margaret Langdon in 1880 after his first wife died in 1878.

Wofford died in his sleep on May 22, 1884 and is buried in the Cassville Cemetery.

