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Ghosts of the Confederacy The Story Of The Confederacy *The Women of the Confederacy* Women Civil War Spies of the Confederacy **War Papers of the Confederacy** **Hood's Texas Brigade** *Fighting for the Confederacy* *Government of Our Own* **The Collapse of the Confederacy** *The Lost Colony of the*

Confederacy **A Shattered Nation** Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy The History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy **Civil War Charlotte** That Furious Struggle **Jefferson Davis A Confederacy of Dunces** *Knight of the Confederacy: Gen. Turner Ashby* *Jefferson Davis* Chaplain to the Confederacy **The**

Day of the Confederacy: A Chronicle of the Embattled South **The Confederacy: History, Documents, Memoirs and Biographies** *The Railroads of the Confederacy* First Chaplain of the Confederacy **The American Indian and the End of the Confederacy, 1863-1866** THE DAY OF THE CONFEDERACY

Encyclopedia of the Confederacy
Robert E. Lee and the Fall of the Confederacy, 1863-1865 Faces of the Confederacy
REBEL YELL: History of the Confederacy
Memoirs and Biographies of the Confederate Leaders & Official Documents A
Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Confederacy
Braxton Bragg, General of the Confederacy
Dixie's Daughters *A Long Shadow*
The Confederacy
The Capitals of the Confederacy
Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy
First Lady of the Confederacy
Lifeline of the Confederacy
The Collapse of the

Confederacy
Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy is a history of the Confederate guerrillas who—under the ruthless command of such men as William C. Quantrill and “Bloody Bill” Anderson—plunged Missouri into a bloody, vicious conflict of an intensity unequalled in any other theater of the Civil War. Among their numbers were Frank and Jesse James and Cole and James Younger, who would later become infamous by extending the tactics they had learned during the war into civilian life. In 1937, in his groundbreaking *The Collapse of the Confederacy*, the

African American historian Charles H. Wesley (1891-1987) took a bold step in rewriting the history of the Confederate South by asserting that the new nation failed because of underlying internal and social factors. Looking beyond military events to explain the Confederacy's demise, Wesley challenged conventional interpretations and argued that, by 1865, the supposedly unified South had “lost its will to fight.” Though neglected today by scholars and students of the Civil War, Wesley ranked as one of the leading African American historians, educational

administrators, and public speakers of the first half of the twentieth century. This edition of Wesley's *The Collapse of the Confederacy* includes a new introduction by John David Smith that examines Wesley's interpretation of Confederate defeat, contextualizes it within contemporary writings, and analyzes its significance for modern scholarship on the experiences of African Americans in the Civil War. Darius Hubert (1823–1893), a French-born Jesuit, made his home in Louisiana in the 1840s and served churches and schools in Grand

Coteau, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. In 1861, he pronounced a blessing at the Louisiana Secession Convention and became the first chaplain of any denomination appointed to Confederate service. Hubert served with the First Louisiana Infantry in Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia for the entirety of the war, afterward returning to New Orleans, where he continued his ministry among veterans as a trusted pastor and comrade. One of just three full-time Catholic chaplains in Lee's army, only Hubert returned permanently to the South after surrender. In

postwar New Orleans, he was unanimously elected chaplain of the veterans of the eastern campaign and became well-known for his eloquent public prayers at memorial events, funerals of prominent figures such as Jefferson Davis, and dedications of Confederate monuments. In this first-ever biography of Hubert, Katherine Bentley Jeffrey offers a far-reaching account of his extraordinary life. Born in revolutionary France, Hubert entered the Society of Jesus as a young man and left his homeland with fellow Jesuits to join the New Orleans mission. In antebellum

Louisiana, he interacted with slaves and free people of color, felt the effects of anti-Catholic and anti-Jesuit propaganda, experienced disputes and dysfunction with the trustees of his Baton Rouge church, and survived a near-fatal encounter with Know-Nothing vigilantism. As a chaplain with the Army of Northern Virginia, Hubert witnessed harrowing battles and their equally traumatic aftermath in surgeons' tents and hospitals. After the war, he was a spiritual director, friend, mentor, and intermediary in the fractious and politically divided Crescent City, where he both

honored Confederate memory and promoted reconciliation and social harmony. Hubert's complicated and tumultuous life is notable both for its connection to the most compelling events of the era and its illumination of the complex and unexpected ways religion intersected with politics, war, and war's repercussions. Southern Association for Women Historians Julia Cherry Spruill Prize Even without the right to vote, members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy proved to have enormous social and political influence throughout the

South--all in the name of preserving Confederate culture. Karen Cox traces the history of the UDC, an organization founded in 1894 to vindicate the Confederate generation and honor the Lost Cause. In this edition, with a new preface, Cox acknowledges the deadly riots in Charlottesville, Virginia, showing why myths surrounding the Confederacy continue to endure. The Daughters, as UDC members were popularly known, were daughters of the Confederate generation. While southern women had long been leaders in efforts to memorialize the Confederacy, UDC

members made the Lost Cause a movement about vindication as well as memorialization. They erected monuments, monitored history for "truthfulness," and sought to educate coming generations of white southerners about an idyllic past and a just cause-- states' rights. Soldiers' and widows' homes, perpetuation of the mythology of the antebellum South, and pro-southern textbooks in the region's white public schools were all integral to their mission of creating the New South in the image of the Old. UDC members aspired to transform military defeat into a political and

cultural victory, in which states' rights and white supremacy remained intact. To the extent they were successful, the Daughters helped to preserve and perpetuate an agenda for the New South that included maintaining the social status quo. Placing the organization's activities in the context of the postwar and Progressive-Era South, Cox describes in detail the UDC's origins and early development, its efforts to collect and preserve manuscripts and artifacts and to build monuments, and its later role in the peace movement and World War I. This

remarkable history of the organization presents a portrait of two generations of southern women whose efforts helped shape the social and political culture of the New South. It also offers a new historical perspective on the subject of Confederate memory and the role southern women played in its development. Traces the rise and fall of the Confederate states in the years before, during, and after the Civil War. It has been called Robert E. Lee's supreme moment: riding into the Chancellorsville clearing...the mansion itself aflame in the background...his gunpowder-smearred soldiers

crowding around him, hats off, cheering wildly. After one of the most audacious gambits of the war, Lee and his men had defeated a foe more than two and half times their size. The Federal commander, "Fighting Joe" Hooker, had boasted days earlier that his plans were perfect -- yet his army had crumbled, and Hooker himself had literally been knocked senseless. History would remember the battle of Chancellorsville as "Lee's Greatest Victory." But Confederate fortunes had reached their high tide. Never again would fortune favor Lee the way it did at Chancellorsville -

-even though the war continued another two years. That Furious Struggle: Chancellorsville and the High Tide of the Confederacy recounts the story of the Army of Northern Virginia's last offensive battlefield victory -- a tale of triumph and tragedy that includes that second-bloodiest day of the Civil War; the mortal wounding of one of Confederacy's greatest icons, Stonewall Jackson; and the bold leadership of the man known as "audacity itself." Told in the highly readable style that has become the hallmark of the Emerging Civil War Series, That Furious Struggle

contains more than a hundred and fifty modern and historical photos, outstanding maps, and an insider's perspective of the battlefield as told by historians who intimately know the ground and the battle. "A handy, all-in-one reference on the Confederate capitals . . . Rich details and effective anecdotes . . . evok[e] a real sense of the people, places, and events" (The Civil War Monitor). The Confederate States of America boasted five capital cities in four years. The center of the Confederate government moved from one Southern city to another, including Montgomery, Richmond, Danville,

Greensboro, and Charlotte. From the heady early days of the new country to the dismal last hours of a transient government, each city played a role in the Confederate story. While some of these sites are commemorated with impressive monuments and museums, others offer scant evidence of their importance in Civil War history. Join award-winning historian Michael C. Hardy as he recounts the harrowing history of the capitals of the Confederacy. Includes photos! Originally published by UNC Press in 1952, *The Railroads of the Confederacy* tells the story of the first use of railroads on a major scale in a major war. Robert

Black presents a complex and fascinating tale, with the railroads of the American South playing the part of tragic hero in the Civil War: at first vigorous though immature; then overloaded, driven unmercifully, starved for iron; and eventually worn out--struggling on to inevitable destruction in the wake of Sherman's army, carrying the Confederacy down with them. With maps of all the Confederate railroads and contemporary photographs and facsimiles of such documents as railroad tickets, timetables, and soldiers' passes, the book will captivate railroad enthusiasts

as well as readers interested in the Civil War. DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of "The Day of the Confederacy: A Chronicle of the Embattled South" by Nathaniel W. Stephenson. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature. The president of the Confederate States

of America, Jefferson Davis, was reluctant to take office. He had a military background and would have rather have taken a post on the battlefield. In this compelling biography, readers are introduced to Davis as a historical figure to learn from, rather than simply a character on the losing side of the Civil War. From his family life to his political career, the story of Davis's life is included in age-appropriate detail with historical context. The engaging content gives readers a chance to see the divided nation through another lens, encouraging further research of a complex time in U.S. history.

Examines how white southerners adjusted to the Confederacy's defeat in the Civil War, arguing that the southerners were realistic in accepting their defeat and eager to embrace the emerging New South. The women of the Confederacy, in which is presented the heroism of the women of the Confederacy with accounts of their trials during the war and the period of Reconstruction, with their ultimate triumph over adversity. Their motives and achievements as told by writers and orators now preserved in permanent form (1906) In this reexamination of

the last two years of Lee's storied military career, Ethan S. Rafuse offers a clear, informative, and insightful account of Lee's ultimately unsuccessful struggle to defend the Confederacy against a relentless and determined foe. This book provides a comprehensive, yet concise and entertaining narrative of the battles and campaigns that highlighted this phase of the war and analyzes the battles and Lee's generalship in the context of the steady deterioration of the Confederacy's prospects for victory. This meticulously edited collection offers you the true accounts

about the Confederate States of America, including documents that were most influential for the creation of the states and the life stories of its principal leaders and officers. "The History of the Confederate States of America" and "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" represent the best source for understanding the background, the creation, fight and the ultimate defeat, written by the President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis. The collection also includes memoirs and biographies of the Confederate Leaders: Jefferson Davis, General

Robert E. Lee & Heros von Borcke. Finally, this collection is enriched with the most pivotal documents of the Confederate States. Contents: History of the Confederate States of America The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government Memoirs & Biographies: Jefferson Davis by Frank H. Alfriend Robert E. Lee by John Esten Cooke Memoirs of Heros von Borcke Official Documents of the Confederate States: Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America Constitution of the Confederate States of America The Address of the People of South

Carolina assembled in Convention, to the People of the Slaveholding States of the United States South Carolina Ordinance of Secession Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union Mississippi Ordinance of Secession Florida Ordinance of Secession Alabama Ordinance of Secession Georgia Ordinance of Secession Louisiana Ordinance of Secession Texas Ordinance of Secession Arizona Territory Ordinance of Secession Virginia Ordinance of Secession Arkansas Ordinance of Secession North

Carolina Ordinance of Secession
Tennessee Ordinance of Secession
Missouri Ordinance of Secession
Kentucky Ordinance of Secession
Dix-Hill Cartel
Robert E. Lee's Letter Announcing Surrender ...
The Lost Colony of the Confederacy is the story of a grim, quixotic journey of twenty thousand Confederates to Brazil at the end of the American Civil War. Although it is not known how many Confederates migrated to South America—estimates range from eight thousand to forty thousand—their departure was fueled by bitterness over a lost cause and a distaste for an oppressive

victor. Encouraged by Emperor Dom Pedro, most of these exiles settled in Brazil. Although at the time of the Civil War the exodus was widely known and discussed as an indicator of the resentment against the Northern invaders and strict governmental measures, *The Lost Colony of the Confederacy* is the first book to focus on this mass migration. Eugene Harter vividly describes the lives of these last Confederates who founded their own city and were called *Os Confederados*. They retained much of their Southernness and lent an American flavor to Brazilian culture. First

published in 1985, this work details the background of the exodus and describes the life of the twentieth-century descendants, who have a strong link both to Southern history and to modern Brazil. The fires have cooled, but it is useful to understand the intense feelings that sparked the migration to Brazil. Southern ways have melded into Brazilian, and both are linked by the unbreakable bonds of history, as shown in this revealing account. The late EUGENE C. HARTER retired from the U.S. Senior Foreign Service and lived in Chestertown, Maryland, until his death in 2010. He

was the grandson and greatgrandson of Confederates who left Texas and Mississippi as a part of the great Confederate migration in the late 1860s. Harter is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Originally published by UNC Press in 1989, *Fighting for the Confederacy* is one of the richest personal accounts in all of the vast literature on the Civil War. Alexander was involved in nearly all of the great battles of the East, from First Manassas to Appomattox. Details the lives of six women who fought to preserve the Confederacy and the Southern way of life by serving as spies during the Civil

War. When Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederacy, his wife, Varina Howell Davis, reluctantly became the First Lady. For this highly intelligent, acutely observant woman, loyalty did not come easily: she spent long years struggling to reconcile her societal duties to her personal beliefs. Raised in Mississippi but educated in Philadelphia, and a long-time resident of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Davis never felt at ease in Richmond. During the war she nursed Union prisoners and secretly corresponded with friends in the North. Though she publicly supported

the South, her term as First Lady was plagued by rumors of her disaffection. After the war, Varina Davis endured financial woes and the loss of several children, but following her husband's death in 1889, she moved to New York and began a career in journalism. Here she advocated reconciliation between the North and South and became friends with Julia Grant, the widow of Ulysses S. Grant. She shocked many by declaring in a newspaper that it was God's will that the North won the war. A century after Varina Davis's death in 1906, Joan E. Cashin has written a masterly work, the first

definitive biography of this truly modern, but deeply conflicted, woman. Pro-slavery but also pro-Union, Varina Davis was inhibited by her role as Confederate First Lady and unable to reveal her true convictions. In this pathbreaking book, Cashin offers a splendid portrait of a fascinating woman who struggled with the constraints of her time and place. "Extensive research, fascinating characters . . . The author has done an admirable job of literally placing a face on the ordinary Confederate soldier." —The Journal of Southern History "The history of the Civil War is the stories of

its soldiers," writes Ronald S. Coddington in the preface to *Faces of the Confederacy*. This book tells the stories of seventy-seven Southern soldiers—young farm boys, wealthy plantation owners, intellectual elites, uneducated poor—who posed for photographic portraits, cartes de visite, to leave with family, friends, and sweethearts before going off to war. Coddington, a passionate collector of Civil War-era photography, conducted a monumental search for these previously unpublished portrait cards, then unearthed the personal stories of their subjects, putting a human face on a war rife

with inhuman atrocities. The Civil War took the lives of twenty-two of every hundred men who served. Coddington follows the exhausted survivors as they return home to occupied cities and towns, ravaged farmlands, a destabilized economy, and a social order in the midst of upheaval. This book is a haunting and moving tribute to those brave men. Like its companion volume, *Faces of the Civil War: An Album of Union Soldiers and Their Stories*, this book offers readers a unique perspective on the war and contributes to a better understanding of the role of the

common soldier. "With his meticulous research and a journalist's eye for good stories, Ron Coddington has brought new life to Civil War photographic portraits of obscure and long-forgotten Confederates whose wartime experiences might otherwise have been lost to history." —Bob Zeller, cofounder and president of the nonprofit Center for Civil War Photography The biographical entries are supported by an extensive essay on the politics and economics of the South between 1850 and 1877. As president of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis

played a key role in the South's unsuccessful attempt to separate from the Union during the Civil War. This book traces the life of the Confederate leader from his childhood in Mississippi, to his years as a United States politician, through the Civil War, and his attempt to rebuild his life and reputation after the Confederacy was defeated by the Union. This meticulously edited collection offers you the true accounts about the Confederate States of America, including documents that were most influential for the creation of the states and the life stories of its

principal leaders and officers. "The History of the Confederate States of America" and "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" represent the best source for understanding the background, the creation, fight and the ultimate defeat, written by the President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis. The collection also includes memoirs and biographies of the Confederate Leaders: Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee & Heros von Borcke. Finally, this collection is enriched with the most pivotal documents of the Confederate States. Contents: History of the Confederate

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Secession Louisiana
Ordinance of
Secession Texas
Ordinance of
Secession Arizona
Territory Ordinance
of Secession
Virginia Ordinance
of Secession
Arkansas Ordinance
of Secession North
Carolina Ordinance
of Secession
Tennessee
Ordinance of
Secession Missouri
Ordinance of
Secession Kentucky
Ordinance of
Secession Dix-Hill
Cartel Robert E.

Lee's Letter
Announcing
Surrender ... Late
in April 1861,
President Lincoln
ordered Federal
troops to evacuate
forts in Indian
Territory. That left
the Five Civilized
Tribes?Cherokees,
Chickasaws,
Choctaws, Creeks,
and
Seminoles?essential
ly under
Confederate
jurisdiction and
control. The
American Indian
and the End of the
Confederacy,
1863?1866, spans
the closing years of
the Civil War, when
Southern fortunes
were waning, and
the immediate
postwar period. ø
Annie Heloise Abel
shows the extreme
vulnerability of the
Indians caught
between two

warring sides. "The failure of the United States government to afford to the southern Indians the protection solemnly guaranteed by treaty stipulations had been the great cause of their entering into an alliance with The Confederacy," she writes. Her classic book, originally published in 1925 as the third volume of *The Slaveholding Indians*, makes clear how the Indians became the victims of uprootedness and privation, pillaging, government mismanagement, and, finally, a deceptive treaty for reconstruction. From the pen of versatile Frank Cunningham, who

wrote the dynamic history of General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians, comes another stirring book on heroic phases of the Civil War. Brilliantly written, highly researched—this is the biography of a cavalry general of top significance, proud of his men and his capable horse artillery. Recreated within these pages is the vibrant figure of Turner Ashby, astride his milk-white steed, dashing across the fields and hills of Virginia—now fearless and bold—now gallant and courteous—a man revered by his own people, respected by the enemy. Turner Ashby, born

October 23, 1828, of an aristocratic Virginia family at Rosebank Plantation, Fauquier County, was descended from an English family of nobility, members of which had earned fame on other fields of battle. His father was Colonel Turner Ashby, who distinguished himself during the War of 1812. His brothers, James and Richard, served the South and all three men went to their deaths for the Cause in which they believed. Ashby, forsaking home and loved ones, put the ideal of Freedom from oppression uppermost in his mind with the thought that to die "upon the altar of (his) country" for

one's beliefs was paramount. Illustrated throughout with plates, including portraits. This unique collection of articles covers the history, battles, government, society, people, and even the dreams and aspirations of the states that declared secession from the United States. A Long Shadow is a fascinating narrative account of the fall of the Confederacy told from the perspective of Jefferson Davis, his official entourage, and his family as they tried to hold the government together while staying one step ahead of their Union Army pursuers. The

"martyred" Davis is one of the most enduring symbols of the Lost Cause of the Confederacy. Michael B. Ballard maintains that this image began to take form during the last days of Davis's presidency as the doomed leader rose nobly to adversity, handling sensitive political and military issues and devastating setbacks with dignity and faith. It was Davis's willingness to sacrifice everything, combined with his postwar imprisonment, Ballard contends, that cemented his status in the hearts and minds of southerners. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize "A masterwork . . . the

novel astonishes with its inventiveness . . . it is nothing less than a grand comic fugue."—The New York Times Book Review A Confederacy of Dunces is an American comic masterpiece. John Kennedy Toole's hero, one Ignatius J. Reilly, is "huge, obese, fractious, fastidious, a latter-day Gargantua, a Don Quixote of the French Quarter. His story bursts with wholly original characters, denizens of New Orleans' lower depths, incredibly true-to-life dialogue, and the zaniest series of high and low comic adventures" (Henry Kisor, Chicago Sun-Times). Six essays by preeminent Civil

War scholars explore the factors facing the Confederacy during the final months of conflict. For four crucial months in 1861, delegates from all over the South met in Montgomery, Alabama, to establish a new nation. Davis (Jefferson Davis: The Man and the Hour, LJ 11/15/91) tells their story in this new work, another example of Davis's fine storytelling skill and an indispensable guide to understanding the formation of the Confederate government. Among the issues Davis examines are revising the Constitution to meet Southern needs, banning the

importation of slaves, and determining whether the convention could be considered a congress. Also revealed are the many participating personalities, their ambitions and egos, politicking and lobbying for the presidency of the new nation, and the nature of the city of Montgomery itself. Those interested in the nature of American nationalism will find much food for thought in this accomplished discussion of the way Southerners rejected their American identities during the Civil War and developed a sense of themselves as Confederates." Foreign Affairs

Historians often assert that Confederate nationalism had its origins in pre-Civil War sectional conflict with the North, reached its apex at the start of the war, and then dropped off quickly after the end of hostilities. Anne Sarah Rubin argues instead that white Southerners did not actually begin to formulate a national identity until it became evident that the Confederacy was destined to fight a lengthy war against the Union. She also demonstrates that an attachment to a symbolic or sentimental Confederacy existed independent of the political Confederacy and was therefore able

to persist well after the collapse of the Confederate state. White Southerners redefined symbols and figures of the failed state as emotional touchstones and political rallying points in the struggle to retain local (and racial) control, Rubin argues, even as former Confederates took the loyalty oath and applied for pardons in droves. One of the finest original works on the Civil War. -- Civil War News Though always an important North Carolina city, Charlotte truly helped to make history during the Civil War. The city's factories produced gunpowder, percussion caps,

and medicine for the Confederate cause. Perhaps most importantly, Charlotte housed the Confederate Naval Ordnance Depot and Naval Works, manufacturing iron for ironclad vessels and artillery projectiles, and providing valuable ammunition for the South. Charlotte also sent over 2,500 men into the Confederate army, and played home to a military hospital, a Ladies Aid Society, a prison and even the mysterious Confederate gold. When Richmond fell, Jefferson Davis set up his headquarters in Charlotte, making it the unofficial capital. Join historian Michael C.

Hardy as he recounts the triumphs and struggles of Queen City civilians and soldiers in the Civil War. Though it existed for just four years, the Confederate States of America had a lasting impact on the history of the United States. From the Confederacy's inception in 1861 to the conclusion of the American Civil War in 1865, the Encyclopedia of the Confederacy offers a comprehensive A-to-Z examination of the Confederacy's key people, places, and battles. Meet fascinating Confederates, including President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, and Lincoln's infamous assassin, John Wilkes Booth,

experience the bloodiest battles ever fought on U.S. soil, and learn about the military leaders who led their forces to victory--and defeat. Beautifully illustrated throughout, this book boasts more than 300 archival photographs, detailed works of art, maps, and reproductions of historic artifacts, including original Confederate notes and bonds. The Texas Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia was one of the best units to fight on either side in the American Civil War. Three factors made that success possible: their strong self-identity as Confederates, the mutual respect

shared between the brigade's junior officers and their men, and a constant desire to maintain their reputation not just as Texans, but also as the best soldiers in Robert E. Lee's army and all the Confederacy. Hood's Texas Brigade is a study of the soldiers and families of this elite unit that challenges key historical arguments about soldier motivation, volunteerism and desertion, home front morale, and veterans' postwar adjustment. As Jefferson Davis paraded through the streets of Montgomery, Alabama, to take the oath of office as the first president of the Confederate States of America, two men

accompanied him in his open coach: Alexander Stephens -- the vice-president-elect -- and Basil Manly. A noted southern Baptist preacher, educator, and the most ardent secessionist of them all, Manly had been selected to serve as chaplain to the provisional Confederate Congress and opened the inaugural ceremonies with a prayer. For nearly thirty years, Manly had worked devotedly for the establishment of a southern nation, and in 1861, his sermons and public prayers before church and congress lent moral and religious legitimacy to the new Confederate

government. In this, the first full biography of Manly, A. James Fuller analyzes the life and career of this working minister, illustrating the central role of religion in the formation of the Confederacy. Fuller argues that Manly brought together the various themes of the broader culture into his own

conception of Christian gentility, including his actions as the official chaplain to the Confederate government. In Manly's eyes, the Confederacy was the incarnation of God's plan for the South. A planter, slaveholder, and staunch defender of the peculiar institution, he hoped to temper the brutality of

bondage by promoting the Christian duties of masters as well as slaves. In practice he tried to reconcile the traditions of honor and evangelical virtue, the contradictions of white liberty and black slavery, the ideals of the individual and the need for community in matters both sacred and secular.