



Stories in Stone:

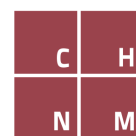
Using Headstones in the Raleigh National Cemetery to Understand Veterans' Sacrifices

DEVELOPED BY PAUL GAUTHIER



Guiding Question:

How can reading and analyzing the information on headstones in a national cemetery help us better understand the sacrifices made by our nation's veterans?



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Overview

Using maps and primary and secondary source analysis, students will interpret the private lives of veterans from 1865 to the present day through information presented on the headstones in the Raleigh National Cemetery. Students will reconstruct and compare the personal sacrifice of two veterans from North Carolina who served in the Korean War, including one buried in the Raleigh National Cemetery.

Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, students will be able to:

- Analyze information on National Cemetery Association headstones in an historical and personal context; and
- Express an understanding and appreciation that the headstones in a cemetery represent individual stories and sacrifice, not just graves.



Students often have difficulty comprehending the enormity of wartime casualties. However, students can more easily relate to the personal loss of one life and multiply the pain of that loss. This activity attempts to shift the students' perspective of the national cemetery from 6,000 graves to 6,000 stories of sacrifice.

— Paul Gauthier

Gauthier teaches at St. Michael the Archangel Catholic School in Cary, North Carolina.

Spotlight: Raleigh National Cemetery

Created as a planned city in 1792, the area now known as Raleigh, N.C., was a handful of sparse settlements as early as the 1760s. The city grew slowly. The original state house, built in 1794, provided a physical location for government business and a center for the community's social life.

Raleigh emerged from the Civil War physically unscathed and a new era unfolded. In the 19th century, Raleigh witnessed a wave of publishing enterprises from newspapers and printers to bookbinders. As the century progressed, innovations including the Raleigh Street Railway, waterworks and electric lights fundamentally altered the city's way of life.

The cemetery, located in a relatively isolated area, contains a large Georgian Revival lodge and is defined by a masonry enclosure wall. Raleigh National Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.

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Standards Connections

Connections to Common Core

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.7 Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.

Documents Used

Secondary Sources

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

National Park Service

https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/north_carolina/Raleigh_National_Cemetery.html

Eulogy, Hospital Corpsman Second Class James Caviness Brown

National Cemetery Administration

<http://cem.va.gov/legacy/>

Fallen Hero Profile, Hospital Corpsman Second Class James Caviness Brown

National Cemetery Administration

<http://cem.va.gov/legacy/>

Map, Raleigh National Cemetery

National Cemetery Administration

<https://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/cems/maps/raleigh873.pdf>

Photograph, James Caviness Brown's Headstone

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, 2018

Raleigh National Cemetery General Information

National Cemetery Administration

<http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/raleigh.asp>

Veteran Profile, Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr.

National Cemetery Administration

<http://cem.va.gov/legacy/>

Materials

- Map, Raleigh National Cemetery
- Raleigh National Cemetery Activity Worksheet
- Fallen Hero Profile, Hospital Corpsman Second Class James Caviness Brown (printed or accessible via mobile device)
- Veteran Profile, Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr. (printed or accessible via mobile device)
- Writing Assessment Rubric
- Pencils
- Computer with projector

Activity Preparation

- Make one copy of the Raleigh National Cemetery map and Raleigh National Cemetery Activity Worksheet for each student.
- Make one copy of the Veteran Profile, Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr., for the teacher.
- Make one copy of the Writing Assessment Rubric for the teacher.
- Divide students into groups of four or five students each.
- Provide one pencil for each student.

Procedure

Activity One: Pre-visit (20 minutes)

- Introduce the students to Hospital Corpsman Second Class James Caviness Brown.
- Inform students that Brown is buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Project the photograph of James Caviness Brown's headstone. Make special note of its simplicity and review its information with students.
- Play the eulogy video for Hospital Corpsman Second Class James Caviness Brown. Get student impressions of his story and recap.
- Ask the students: *What parts of Brown's story, if any, could be found just through the information on the headstone?*
- Inform students: *Every headstone in a cemetery has a story like this behind it. In our visit to Raleigh National Cemetery, we will be looking at ways to find out some part of each veteran's story.*

Activity Two: The Origins of Raleigh National Cemetery (15 minutes)

- Introduce students to Raleigh National Cemetery when you first arrive.
 - The cemetery is built on land donated by the State of North Carolina in 1865 for the burial of Union war dead.
 - Union soldiers are buried by state, with separate sections for U.S. Colored Troops and U.S. Volunteers.
 - The cemetery covers seven acres and has approximately 6,000 individuals interred.
 - The cemetery is closed to new interments.
 - The cemetery honors veterans from the Civil War, the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.
- Organize students into groups of four to five.
- Distribute one copy of the Raleigh National Cemetery Activity Worksheet and the Raleigh National Cemetery map to each student.
- Direct student groups to select one of the state groupings identified on the Raleigh National Cemetery map.

- Explain to the students that they will visit their selected state groupings, where they will select a headstone of a Civil War veteran and draw the information found on the headstone in the American Civil War block on the worksheet. They will also define the information they find on the headstone, using the abbreviations found on the worksheet.
- Dismiss students to go to the section they selected, telling them to return when they have recorded the information.
- When the students have gathered together again, ask them:
 - *What information is given on the tombstone?*
 - *Why do you think that this is the only information given?*
 - *What information do you think the U.S. Army considered important in 1865?*
 - *What information is missing that you expect to see on a headstone?*

Activity Three: Finding Modern Veteran's Stories (15 minutes)

- Explain to the students that they will next visit either the grave of Sergeant First Class William Bryant (section 15, site 1227) or Corporal Darrion Hicks (section 10, site 355). Allow student groups to choose the grave they want to visit.
- Tell students they will draw the information on the headstone in the Vietnam/Afghanistan block on the worksheet.
- Ask students to look at the backs of some of the more modern headstones as they are walking through the cemetery, paying attention to the information found on the backs.
- Dismiss students to go to the headstone of Bryant or Hicks, telling them to return when they have recorded the information.
- When the students have gathered again, ask them:
 - *What information is given on the more modern tombstone?*
 - *What does this tell you about the life and military career of the veteran?*
- Recap student responses and the information listed on the headstone. Ask the students: *Why do you think that it changed in the more than 100 years since the Civil War?*

Teacher Tip: *They should notice grave numbers and the names of veterans' spouses that are buried along with them.*

Activity Three: Discovering the service of Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr. (15 minutes)

- Walk with students to the grave of Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr. (section 10, site 355).
- Have students analyze the life and military career of Corporal Maultsby using all the information on his headstone and write their findings in the space provided in question three on the worksheet. Then have students share their ideas.
- Recap student ideas, then read the Veteran Profile for Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr., aloud to the students and compare it with student answers.

Teacher Tip: *Can students differentiate between the sacrifice of those who died on active duty with those who returned?*

Assessment

- Have students complete questions three and four of the Raleigh National Cemetery Activity Worksheet.
- The Writing Assessment Rubric can be used to score student responses.

Methods for Extension

- Students interested in the religious demographics of North Carolina veterans from the early twentieth century to today may engage in an analysis of religious emblems on headstones. Following World War I, the government began including religious emblems on headstones. The Raleigh cemetery is predominantly Christian, but there are several Jews and even one Native American traditional beliefs.
- Students desiring greater insight into the role of national cemeteries affecting surviving family members can be directed to the memorial graves in the center of the cemetery for those never recovered. *Why would families want a "grave" and headstone if there is no body buried there?*

Raleigh National Cemetery Activity Worksheet

Raleigh National Cemetery

The cemetery is built on land donated by the State of North Carolina in 1865 for the burial of Union war dead. Union soldiers are buried by state, with separate sections for U.S. Colored Troops and U.S. Volunteers. It covers seven acres and has approximately 6,000 individuals interred. It is closed to new interments. The cemetery honors veterans from the Civil War, the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

Glossary of common abbreviations:

CO – Company | REGT – Regiment | INF – Infantry | SP Forces – Special Forces

BSM – Bronze Star Medal | PH – Purple Heart Medal | SFC – Sergeant 1st Class | CPL – Corporal

Crosses, Stars of David, and other emblems on newer headstones represent the veteran’s religious preference.

1. American Civil War: Choose one of the many Civil War soldier headstones in their chosen state section and make a sketch of it in the box.	2. Vietnam/Afghanistan: In the box below, make a sketch of the headstone for either SFC William Bryant (Section 15, Site 1227) or CPL Darrion Hicks (Section 10, Site 355).

Writing Assessment Rubric

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Emerging
Question 3: Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr.	The student gathers key demographic information, establishes historical context, and can extrapolate the impact of the veteran's service on his/her life.	The student gathers all key demographic information from the headstone and is able to place the veteran's service in historical context.	The student's focus is mainly on veteran's birth and death and era of service with few other examples of personal information.	The student is able to identify the veteran's life and death with a narrow focus on the headstone primarily as a grave marker.
Question 4: Putting it all together	The student recognizes how NCA headstones commemorate the life and military service of veterans and can infer how their service was a sacrifice for this nation, even if the veteran did not die in combat.	The student recognizes how NCA headstones commemorate the personal life as well as the military service of veterans and can express how that life could have been interrupted by military service.	The student recognizes that NCA headstones can provide insight into a veteran's entire life, not just military service.	The student recognizes that veterans buried in the National Cemetery served their country and not all died in combat.

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James Caviness Brown's grave at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii, July 22, 2018.

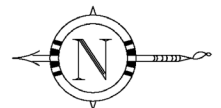


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Guided Map of Raleigh National Cemetery

Legend

-  Section Marker
-  U.S. Colored Troops
-  New York
-  Connecticut
-  Massachusetts
-  Illinois
-  Michigan
-  Wisconsin
-  New Jersey
-  SFC William Bryant
Section 15 Site 1227
-  Pennsylvania
-  Kentucky
-  Civil War Unknowns
-  CPL Darrion Hicks
Section 10 Site 376B
-  CPL Colin Maultsby
Section 10 Site 355



Hospital Corpsman Second Class James C. Brown

RESEARCHED BY PAUL GAUTHIER



May 25, 1930 - April 14, 1954

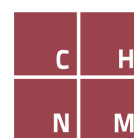
Hometown: Lillington, North Carolina

Entered Service: November 26, 1947

Unit: 1st Marine Division, 7th Marine Regiment,
3rd Battalion, Company I

Rank: Hospital Corpsman Second Class, U.S. Navy

Cemetery: Section R, Site 35
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
Honolulu, Hawaii



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Before the War

James Caviness Brown was born on May 25, 1930, to Albert and Geraldine Brown, who farmed tobacco on a small farm outside of Lillington, North Carolina. Located approximately 40 miles south of Raleigh, the small town of Lillington was the Harnett County seat.

James was the oldest of ten children and grew up enjoying baseball and fishing. He attended Boone Trail High School where, according to his principal, he was above average in academics and conduct. With few prospects in Lillington and to relieve pressure on his family, James decided to leave school in the fall of his senior year and enlist in the U.S. Navy. On November 26, 1947, the day before Thanksgiving, he and his father proceeded to the Raleigh recruiting station and James was sent off to U.S. Navy Recruit Training Center San Diego that evening.



Top Left: The Brown family farmhouse in Lillington, North Carolina, May 2018. Courtesy of Paul Gauthier.

Bottom Left: James, Celia, and Delores Brown, c. 1950. Courtesy of the Brown Family.

Right: Celia Enriquez Brown, c. 1948. Courtesy of the Brown Family.

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Military Experience

Stateside Assignments

Despite lacking a high school diploma, Seaman Apprentice Brown scored well enough on aptitude tests to qualify for Hospital Corpsman School and began training at the Navy Hospital Corpsman School in San Diego, California. On May 21, 1948, after completion of school, Brown was assigned to the U.S. Naval Hospital Long Beach, California. This was followed by assignments in medical administration and nursing duties at naval hospitals in Corona, Long Beach, and San Diego.

On October 22, 1949, Brown married Celia Marie Enriquez. On November 11, 1949, Brown was promoted to Hospital Corpsman Third Class. In June 1950, Brown was assigned as a medic to First Marine Division, 7th Marine Regiment, 3rd Battalion, Company I. By this time, Brown had a daughter, Delores (Dorothy) Lee Brown, and his wife was pregnant with their second child.

Combat in Korea

On August 27, 1950, the USS *Thomas Jefferson* transported Brown and the 7th Marine Regiment from California to Kobe, Japan. On September 15, 1950, Brown departed Japan onboard the USS *Bayfield* and landed at Inchon on September 21, just six days after the initial amphibious invasion. He continued with the Marines through to the liberation of Seoul in October.

Brown and the First Marine Division served in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. The Battle of the Chosin Reservoir was one of the most decisive battles of the war. The People's Volunteer Army of the People's Republic of China amassed over 120,000 troops under Song Shilun and, on November 27, 1950, these Chinese troops launched a massive surprise attack on 30,000 United Nations troops in the mountainous terrain on either side of the Chosin Reservoir. Song Shilun was given one objective from Mao Zedong – destroy the United Nations (UN) forces. In a brutal battle in below zero temperatures, the UN forces were able to break free of the Chinese encirclement and inflict heavy casualties on the attackers.

Brown, along with the 7th Marine Regiment, covered the heroic fighting withdrawal of U.S. Marines through the mountains to the safety of Hagaru-ri. Although the road had been opened between Yudam-ni and Hagaru-ri, convoys fought through the numerous Chinese positions on the hills overlooking the road.

Strong air cover suppressed most of the Chinese forces for the rest of the march, but temperatures plummeting to 20 degrees below zero, harassing fire, raiding parties, and road blocks slowed the retreat to a crawl while inflicting numerous casualties on the Marines. As a medic, Brown provided aid to the wounded. On December 4, the 3rd Battalion of the 7th Marine Regiment was one of the last units to withdraw to Hagaru-ri. Its convoy was ambushed just hours from safety. Brown was not seen again after the ambush of the convoy.



Left: 7th Regiment Marines rest during the heroic retreat from Chosin, December 6, 1950. National Archives and Records Administration (A5436).

Top Right: Corpsman Robert C. Drymer packs supplies prior to moving an aid station, October 3, 1950. National Archives and Records Administration (420518).

Bottom Right: A U.S. ambulance used to evacuate the wounded (note the bullet holes in the side), December 6-7, 1950. National Archives and Records Administration (A5461).



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Commemoration

Brown was reported Missing in Action (MIA) on December 15, 1950, and officially declared missing on January 12, 1951. His son, James Caviness Brown, Jr., was born on March 27, 1951.

While listed as missing, Brown was promoted to Hospital Corpsman Second Class. He was declared Killed in Action (KIA) on April 14, 1954, when he was not among the repatriated American prisoners of war.

In April 1955, remains of U.S. service members were returned by North Korea. Brown's remains were identified and he was interred in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii that August. Mrs. Celia Enriquez Brown died in Riverside, California on July 22, 1959, and was interred in Corona Sunnyslope Cemetery in Corona, California. Their children, Delores and James, Jr. were adopted and raised by Brown's parents in Lillington, North Carolina.



James Caviness Brown's grave at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii, July 22, 2018. Courtesy of Paul Gauthier.

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Corporal Colin A. Maultsby, Jr.

RESEARCHED BY PAUL GAUTHIER



May 9, 1930 - January 10, 2015

Hometown: Raleigh, North Carolina

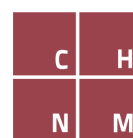
Entered Service: June 18, 1951

Unit: 773rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Company C

Rank: Corporal, U.S. Army

Award(s): Korean Service Medal (with 2 bronze stars),
United Nations Service Medal

Cemetery: Section 10, Row 355
Raleigh National Cemetery
Raleigh, North Carolina



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Before the War

Colin Alexander Maultsby, Jr. was born in Bennettsville, South Carolina, on May 9, 1930. He was the oldest of three boys. Colin's father, a truck driver, died of an aortic aneurysm on May 4, 1936, and his mother, unable to raise the children on her own, released the boys to the care of the Raleigh Methodist Orphanage.

Colin, age seven, was too old for admission by the orphanage's standards and he was returned to the care of his grandmother. Not wanting to have the three brothers separated, Mrs. Maultsby convinced the orphanage to re-admit Colin. He lived and attended school there until he graduated from the orphanage high school in 1950.

Colin worked as a milkman for the Melville Dairy in Raleigh, and married Jeannette Cole on April 21, 1951. Shortly afterwards, he received his draft notice and entered the U.S. Army on June 5, 1951.



Left: The Raleigh Methodist Orphanage.



Top Right: Dickie, Charlie & Colin Maultsby with their grandmother, Mrs. Mamie Moore, c. 1939. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.



Bottom Right: Dickie, Charlie & Colin Maultsby, c. 1937. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

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Military Experience

In October 1951, Maultsby arrived in Korea with the 773rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and was assigned to provide cover for the K55 Airfield outside of Osan, Korea (now Osan Air Base.) This was the only base in Korea entirely constructed by Aviation Engineer units of the nascent U.S. Air Force.

The 773rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion never came under direct assault by enemy ground troops, but they did face enemy counter-battery fire. When that happened, they took refuge in local caves. The caves offered dubious protection, since they also were used to store the battery's ammunition. Maultsby's duties with the 773rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion included maintenance and crewing of the battery's guns. He was promoted to corporal on January 17, 1953 and departed Korea along with his unit on April 30, 1953.



Top Left: 773rd 90mm Anti-aircraft artillery gun in Korea, 1952-1953. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

Bottom Left: Maultsby (second from right) and his gun crew in Korea, 1952-53. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

Right: Collage of photographs of Maultsby's experience in Korea, 1951-1953. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

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Veteran Experience

Maultsby returned to Raleigh after being separated from active duty but remained in the U.S. Army Reserve for five years. Taking advantage of his G.I. Bill benefits, he attended Appalachian State University for a short time, but determined that academic life was not for him. He returned to Raleigh and became an insurance adjuster.

From 1971 to 1975, Maultsby was the director of the La Vernia Boys Ranch in La Vernia, Texas, a ranch for troubled boys. He returned to Raleigh and had many occupations, including courier for the pharmaceutical industry and various positions with the railroad, fulfilling a childhood dream and hobby interest.

He was active in coaching local boys softball leagues. He and his wife, Jeannette, had four sons, Colin, Greg, Richard, and Charles. Jeannette, his wife of forty years, passed away in 1990. Maultsby became very interested in veterans affairs and served as the local VFW Post Commander.



Colin A. Maultsby, Jr., c. 1960.
Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.



The Maultsby family, c. 1968. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.



Colin and Jeannette Maultsby, c. 1970. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

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Commemoration

Colin Maultsby, Jr. passed away on January 10, 2015. He leaves a legacy of four sons, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.



Left: Colin Maultsby's grave at Raleigh National Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina, August 31, 2018. Courtesy of Paul Gauthier.

Right: Jeannette Maultsby's grave at Raleigh National Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina, August 31, 2018. Courtesy of Paul Gauthier.

Bottom: Colin Maultsby and his four sons, 2014. Courtesy of the Maultsby Family.

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