

JOHN C. PEMBERTON SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

IN THE TRENCHES

APRIL 2026

FROM THE COMMANDER

Bryan Skipworth

Fellow Southron's

This is Confederate Heritage Month and we are a few weeks away from our Memorial Day program. I would like to take this opportunity to invite everyone to attend and bring family or a friend. Over the past 6 years we have had the honor of dedicating new Memorial markers and this year we will add to the list. There are over 5,000 Confederate Soldiers buried throughout Cedar Hill and Soldiers Rest, less than 2,000 have headstones or markers.

It is a great honor to be a part of setting and dedicating these new markers. There are close to 500 Confederate Veterans buried in Cedar Hill with over 400 having Headstones. It is not very often we have the opportunity to dedicate a new headstone for a Veteran but this year we will!

Most of us travel just a few miles to attend the programs, have the ceremony, pack up and go home. What most that attend don't realize is that over the past 6 years we have had family members attend the programs from Tx, Ok, Nv, Va, Fl, Ga, Al, Mo, Oh, Tn, La, and I'm positive that I left a few states out.

I look forward to seeing everyone again this year.

Bryan Skipworth

"Young as the youngest who marched away,
Brave as the bravest who wore the gray"

NEXT MEETING

April 7, 2026 @6PM
Vicksburg Masonic Temple—322 Cain
Ridge Road.

Our speaker will John Castaldo from the Vicksburg National Military Park, who will be speaking on the topic of "The Burial of General John S. Bowen.

Please come and bring friends or family.
Guests are always welcome.

UPCOMING EVENTS

3rd Brigade Picnic—Saturday May 16 @
Grand Gulf State Park. Fried chicken and
drinks provided. Please bring a side dish.

130th Mississippi Division Reunion—June
5-7th @ Beauvoir, Biloxi, Mississippi

SCV National Reunion—July 15-19th,
Lexington Kentucky

Please see 1st Lt. Commander Campbell
for reunion registration forms



*John Clifford Pemberton
Lt. General, CSA.*

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *Camp Meeting—Tuesday
April 7th at 6pm—WG
Paxton Masonic Lodge—
Vicksburg, MS*
- *Spring Flea Market—
April 25th—Old Court-
house, Vicksburg, MS*
- *Confederate Memorial
Day—April 26th—
Soldier's Rest Confederate
Cemetery, Vicksburg, MS.*



THE IRISH CONFEDERATES

Philip Thomas Tucker, Ph.D.

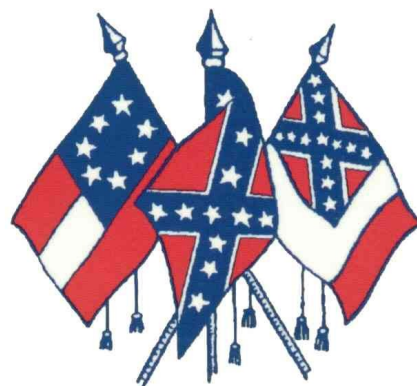
A fascinating book, *The Irish at Gettysburg*, says the real story of the Irish who fought with the Confederate Army is only just starting to be told. Seemingly everything possible has already been written about the climactic battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—three nightmarish days of intense combat in early July 1863—that determined America’s destiny. In fact, this unfortunate situation that has fully revealed the overall sterility of the Gettysburg field of study has resulted in the writing of this book to fill this significant void in the historical record. It tells the story of the Irish and their key roles at the battle of Gettysburg and the overall Civil War. This important chapter about the vital contributions of the most unique ethnic and obscure fighting men, especially in the ranks of the Army of Northern Virginia, has not been previously revealed in full, even in books about the most written-about and decisive confrontation in Civil War—and American—history. Therefore, this analysis of the importance of the Irish role at Gettysburg represents one of the final frontiers of Gettysburg historiography. Because of their longtime absence from the historical record, the contributions of these young Irish men and boys at the decisive Battle of Gettysburg will be explored. The unforgettable story of a large number of Irish Confederates who played leading roles in the most climactic moment of the battle, “Pickett’s Charge,” on the hot afternoon of July 3, 1863, needs to be told. These young men and boys from Ireland, especially the most recent immigrants, were literally caught between two worlds—the ancient homeland and the New World—when they stoically advanced across the open fields in the ranks of Lee’s greatest offensive effort. The Irish on both sides included soldiers who still spoke the Irish language. Large numbers of Irish on the Confederacy side marched to their deaths during the audacious bid including Pickett’s Charge to pierce the right-center of the Army of the Potomac at a weak point of the Cemetery Ridge defensive line. Before the most famous attack of the Civil War, Irish Confederates played leading roles in equally determined assaults on the second day at both ends of Major General George Gordon Meade’s lengthy defensive line centered on the expanse of Cemetery Ridge: East Cemetery Hill on the north, where large numbers of Louisiana Irish Rebels charged the heights with the war cry “We are the Louisiana Tigers!”; and in the all-important showdown for possession of strategic Little Round Top, where Irish soldiers of the Alabama Brigade and the Texas Brigade per-

formed magnificently in determined assaults on the line’s southern end. Ironically, the Irish soldiers were often the butt of jokes and racial stereotypes among the non-Irish, providing a source of soldiery humor across the South. Even the famous diarist Mary Chesnut, who had her own Irish servants, wrote how she saw the Irish nurse of the President Jefferson Davis family “weeping and wailing as only an Irish woman can.” Sadly for the historical record, these Irish Confederates have left us with relatively few letters, diaries or memoirs in private collections and archives around the United States, an unfortunate development that has doomed these Sons of Erin and their notable battlefield achievements to obscurity, especially in relation to the Battle of Gettysburg. In fact, no aspect of Gettysburg historiography has been more overlooked than ethnic studies that have revealed new insights into the overall American experience. This has been an ironic development because of the important roles of Irish Confederates during the three days at Gettysburg, providing additional evidence of an especially rich field of study. By 1861, the largest immigrant group in the South was the native Irish (Catholics) and Scotch-Irish (Protestants). Contrary to the stereotype that the South consisted of a homogenous Anglo-Saxon society transferred from England, the South was overflowing with hardworking and devout Emerald Isle immigrants. By 1860, the South was a multicultural and multiethnic nation that mocked the postwar stereotype of the homogeneous Anglo-Saxon (or Aryan) population that allegedly represented Anglo-Saxon purity—one of the greatest and most enduring Lost Cause myths of the Old South. As the largest immigrant group in the South in 1860, the Irish people and their vibrant culture added the most colorful component of what was a true heterogeneous mix, which mirrored the demographic realities of the South’s population and, in turn, Confederate armies, including the Army of Northern Virginia. Unfortunately, the romance of Lost Cause myths has greatly obscured the South’s ethnic realities and complexities, especially the disproportionate Irish wartime contributions in a great silencing of the historical record. Offering a comforting psychological explanation and moral justification in order for the vanquished Southern people to minimize their humiliating defeat and subjugation, these persistent racial myths were developed by an active group of postwar southern writers, ex-Confederate leaders, and historians to explain their disastrous defeat and to regain the moral high ground lost by slavery’s defense. Fortunately for the Confederacy in terms of its war-waging capabilities—in a parallel that had been seen in the thirteen colonies just before the American Revolution—the South possessed a vast Irish manpower pool by 1860. Tens of thousands of immigrant Irish had flooded into the South, especially major urban areas (most of all New Orleans) because of the exodus created by the Great Potato Famine of 1845–1849. Known as the *An Gorta Mor*—ancient Gaelic

for “The Great Hunger. Unlike in major northeastern cities, the much easier assimilation of Irish immigrants into the overall mainstream of a more open and tolerant Southern society—the unity of whiteness in a slave society enhanced equality for whites—ensured a deep loyalty, including Democratic Party adherence, to their adopted homeland and a widespread wearing of the gray. Most revealing, during the 1850s, ugly anti-Irish riots swept through the ethnic slums and ghettos of New York City, Philadelphia and Boston and even targeted Catholic churches, while the Irish were accepted as full-fledged citizens in Richmond, Mobile and Charleston. Clearly, this was a significant difference not lost on tens of thousands of Sons of Erin across the South with their adopted homeland’s call to arms in April 1861, after the firing on Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Therefore, the majority of the Irish people found that the South, not the North, was the true land of liberty, offering greater social and economic opportunities and easier access into the overall mainstream of everyday life. Indeed, since before the nation’s founding in the fiery forge of a people’s revolution, the South and its people—not only in the cities but also in the rural areas and in the western frontier regions (as far west as the plains of west Texas)—were fully receptive to the Irish refugees from hard economic times, famines and British oppression. In total, an estimated forty thousand Irishmen fought for the Confederacy. During the climax of the bloody showdown at Gettysburg, large numbers of Ireland-born Confederates marched forth in lengthy formations that flowed with mechanical-like precision over the open fields during Pickett’s Charge. Fighting against centralized authority had become a way of life to generations of Irish, and the Civil War was only the latest chapter of what had become almost a cultural tradition to the Sons of Erin. The ancestors of many Irish Catholics of the Army of Northern Virginia (ironically, like the blue-uniformed men of the Irish Brigade) had been liberty-loving rebels who had risen up against English invaders centuries before on the ancient homeland. Consequently, during Lee’s assault on the afternoon of July 3, these Sons of Erin were still proud of carrying on the distinguished revolutionary heritage of Irish rebels that extended back far beyond America’s own revolutionary heritage. During what was actually only their most recent revolution against the domination of centralized authority (now located in Washington, D.C., and not London, but still a faraway power that represented arbitrary rule) and a dissimilar opponent, Irish Confederate companies of numerous regiments attacked over the open fields of Gettysburg with colorful battle flags of green emblazoned with ancient patriotic slogans while unleashing Irish war cries that had been heard on Ireland’s most famous battlefields in a storied past. In regard to explaining the common motivations of the Irish soldier that were atypical compared to other Southern sol-

diers, no Confederates at Gettysburg fought, in general, less for slavery than the Irish. After all, the vast majority of these Irish immigrants in gray and butternut were relatively poor and primarily menial workers of the lower class—the former peasantry of the so-called old country. These tough men had mostly been common laborers who had worked on the docks, railroads, levees and small farms of the South. Consequently, relatively few Irish (more the case of Catholics than Protestants—the Scotch-Irish—especially the Great Famine Catholics) in the South owned slaves by 1860. In fact, by inclination, the Irish, especially Catholics, in general were the least likely to be slave owners, in part because they had hailed from a long-oppressed minority and were more empathetic than Anglo-Saxons, who possessed a long history as conquerors.

In truth, these Irish also fought from a sense of sincere gratitude to a Southern society that had accepted them and treated them more fairly than Northern society. Consequently, they were infused with a vibrant new nationalism of a kind experienced by their Irish ancestors in battling the English invaders over the centuries. Because the South had so thoroughly accepted Irish (Catholics and Protestants) for generations and given ample economic opportunities for them to advance up the social ladder unlike in northeastern cities, this path of upward mobility helped to open up many leadership positions in Confederate armies. Most of all, a vibrant sense of Irish nationalism evolved smoothly into the overall mainstream of Southern nationalism by 1861, because the two revolutionary struggles of the common people were seen as largely one and the same, despite existing on opposite sides of the Atlantic and separated by thousands of miles—a righteous, if holy, struggle for self-determination (“home rule”) by the common people. And no enduring idea from the pages of history and a misty Celtic past was more foremost in the hearts and minds of hundreds of these brave Sons of Erin than that Ireland’s centuries-long struggle against the oppression of Great Britain was the same as the Confederacy’s struggle for self-determination.



UDC MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Do you have a wife, daughter, granddaughter, or other female member of your family that is a descendant of a Confederate hero? The local UDC Chapter, Vicksburg 77 is in need of new members, if you know anyone who may be interested in joining this organization please contact Bryan Skipworth (bskip1085@yahoo.com) for more information.

www.hqudc.org

THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS



The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism.

There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth

about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

These plans have now become a reality. The ground breaking has taken place and the museum is now open.

Take this journey with us and support the museum as a donor or join the Friends of the Museum today!

Send Donations to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Attn: National Confederate Museum

P.O. Box 59

Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

www.theconfederatemuseum.com

BEAUVIOR

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



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

Friends of Beauvoir

For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop.

Bricks for Beauvior

Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvior. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier.

For more information on these opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvior.org or contact Beauvior directly at (228) 388-4400

SOLDIERS REST

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



A soldier of stone stands guard over the resting place of Confederate Heroes.

Soldiers Rest - Vicksburg, Mississippi

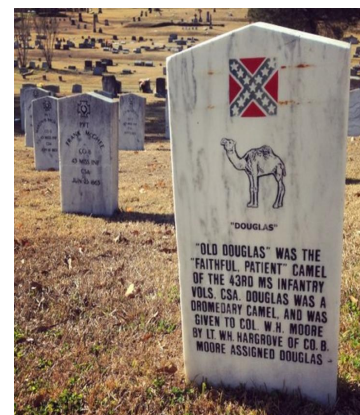
A local undertaker, Mr. J.Q. Arnold, was hired by the Confederate government to bury Southern soldiers, and carried out those duties throughout the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Arnold meticulously maintained records of the soldiers he buried, assigning each one a grave number. Regrettably, his list and map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

Due to the disappearance of Mr. Arnold's records, only a few private headstones marked the plot until 1893. On April 26 of that year, the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association dedicated a beautiful stone monument featuring the standing figure of a Confederate Soldier. It was not until the early 1980s, following the discovery of the partial list, that the headstones were erected through the combined effort of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Veterans' Administration. The stones were arranged with military precision and placed in state groupings. In 1998, an additional 72 headstones were erected by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor soldiers whose identities were established on a second list which surfaced in the collection of the Old Courthouse Museum.

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

Discoveries continue to be made about the history of Soldier's Rest. As recently as August 2018, a new list of more than 150 previously unknown soldier and widow burials was discovered and is in the process of being added to the records. Ms. Anna Fuller, in cooperation with several other volunteers, researches and maintains the information about those Confederate heroes who are interred there.

More information about Soldiers Rest, as well as information about events and new memorials can be found at their website: <http://soldiersrestvicksburgms.com/> or on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SoldiersRestCSA>



*"Old Douglas"
Near Soldiers Rest in Cedar Hill
Cemetery
Vicksburg, Mississippi*

SELECTED BITS OF WISDOM

Bryan Dabney

We need a generation of preachers who seek God and seek him early, who give the freshness and dew of effort to God, and secure in return the freshness and fullness of his power that he may be as the dew to them, full of gladness and strength, through all the heat and labor of the day. Our laziness after God is our crying sin. The children of this world are far wiser than we. They are at it early and late. We do not seek God with ardor and diligence. No man gets God who does not follow hard after him, and no soul follows hard after God who is not after him in early morn.

The Rev. E.M. Bounds—19th and 20th Century American Christian pastor and author.

We must keep a watchful eye and a strict hand upon all the motions of our inward man. God, who gave us these souls, gave us a strict charge with them. We must set a strict guard, accordingly, upon all avenues of the soul; keep our hearts from doing hurt and getting hurt, from being defiled by sin and disturbed by trouble; keep out bad thoughts; keep the affections upon right objects and in bounds [for] out of a heart well kept will flow living issues... to the glory of God and the edification of others.

The Rev. Matthew Henry—17th and 18th century English pastor and author.

Let the comfortable thought of our Lord's return sustain us in public troubles and cheer us in private trials. When the governments of the world are reeling and tottering; when the air is filled with rumours of wars and revolutions; when the nations of the earth are heaving up and down and ill at ease; when faith is faint and love is waxing cold, and the best of churches seem running to seed and decay; when men's hearts are failing for fear and looking after the things coming on the earth—in times like these let us fix our eyes steadily on the second advent of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Most Rev. J. C. Ryle—19th century Anglican bishop and author.

Everyone wants to live at the expense of the state. They forget that the state lives at the expense of everyone.

Frederic Bastiat—19th century French economist and author.

If we are no more under the law, but free from its curse, let our liberty be practically exhibited in our serving God with gratitude and delight.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon—19th century English pastor and author.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY*Joel T. Bailey*

**This day is set aside to honor
These brave men who died
And to keep their memory alive
With our Southern pride**

**For as sons of the Southland
They laid their lives down
And their blood is forever soaked
Into this hallowed ground**

**They knew what it meant
To serve and defend
For their courage knew no bounds
And their bravery knew no end**

**The goal that they sought
May never have been achieved
But they fought and died for a cause
In which they believed**

**So know they did their best
In a war they couldn't win
But if they had to do it over
They'd do the same again**

Deo Vindice

EVENTS FROM AROUND THE DIVISION

January 8th, 2026	Samuel H. Powe Camp 255 Lee/Jackson Spiritual Night
January 17th, 2026	Beauvoir Boards Meeting/3rd Saturday Living History
January 17th, 2026	B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625 Lee/Jackson Banquet
January 17th, 2026	Shieldsboro Rifles/Gainesville Volunteers Camps Lee/Jackson Banquet
January 20th, 2026	Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353 Lee/Jackson Banquet
January 24th, 2026	Sam Davis Camp 596 Lee/Jackson Banquet
January 31st, 2026	Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227 Lee/Jackson Banquet
February 7th, 2026	1894 State Flag Day
February 13th-14th, 2026	Odd Fellows Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Conf. Soldier
Feb. 27th-March 1st, 2026	Battle of Okolona Living History/Reenactment
March 6th, 2026	5th Brigade Meeting
March 7th, 2026	Confederate Flag Day/GEC Meeting
March 14th, 2026	Mississippi Division Workshop & DEC Meeting
March 28th, 2026	Jesse Forrest Headstone Dedication
March 28th-29th, 2026	Siege of Port Hudson Living History/Reenactment
April 4th, 2026	Lowry Rifles Camp 1740 Memorial Service
April 10th, 2026	Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353 Memorial Service
April 11th, 2026	2nd Brigade Meeting
April 11th, 2026	Rankin Greys Camp 2278 Memorial Service
April 12th, 2026	Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1649 Memorial Service
April 24th-26th, 2026	Battle of Mobile Bay Living History/Reenactment
April 25th, 2026	Division Confederate Memorial Day/Beauvoir Boards Meeting
April 25th, 2026	Sam Davis Camp 596 Gulfport Memorial Service
April 25th, 2026	Sam Davis Camp 596 Biloxi Memorial Service

April 26th, 2026	W.D. Cameron Camp 1223 Memorial Service
April 26th, 2026	W.P. Rogers Camp 321 Rienzi Cemetery Memorial Service
April 26th, 2026	Samuel H. Powe Camp 255 Memorial Service
April 27th, 2026	Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227 Memorial Services
April 27th, 2026	Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1649 Memorial Service
May 1st, 2026	5th Brigade Meeting
May 2nd, 2026	SCV National Pilgrimage at The Southern Heritage Campus
May 2nd, 2026	Army of Tennessee Workshop/Reunion (Wetumpka, AL)
May 2nd, 2026	Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336 Memorial
May 2nd, 2026	2nd Annual Forrest Poker Run and Living History
May 3rd, 2026	University Greys Camp 1803 Memorial
May 10th, 2026	Mississippi Division's 135th Birthday
May 14th-16th, 2026	Heart of Dixie Ride
May 16th, 2026	4th Brigade Picnic
May 30th, 2026	Jefferson Davis' Birthday Celebration at Beauvoir
June 5th-7th, 2026	Mississippi Division Reunion (Beauvoir)
June 21st, 2026	6th Annual Bobby Jo Denton Ride for RAD
June 27th or July 4th, 2026	Vicksburg Old Courthouse Living History
July 11th, 2026	Beauvoir Boards Meeting
July 11th, 2026	2nd Brigade Meeting
July 15th-19th, 2026	SCV National Reunion (Lexington, KY)
August, 2027 TBA	Fort Morgan Living History/Reenactment
August 8th, 2026	Mississippi DEC Meeting
August 15th, 2026	Carl and Nancy Ford Heritage and Education Conference

August 22nd, 2026	Magnolia Ride
September 4th, 2026	5th Brigade Meeting
September 12th, 2026	Grand Gulf Living History
September 19th, 2026	Battle of Iuka Anniversary and Monument Dedication (hopeful)
September 26th, 2026	1G Annual (possibly)
October 2nd-4th, 2026	Gator Run
October 3rd, 2026	GEC Meeting (probably)
October 10th, 2026	2nd Brigade Meeting
October 16th-18th, 2026	40th Fall Muster and Beauvoir Boards Meeting
November 7th, 2026	Mississippi DEC Meeting
December 4th, 2026	5th Brigade Meeting & Christmas Social
December 19th, 2026	Christmas in Camp at Beauvoir
January 23rd, 2027	Beauvoir Boards Meeting
February 7th, 2027	1894 State Flag Day
February 19th-21st, 2027	Battle for the Texas Hospital
February 26th, 2027	5th Brigade Meeting
March 6th, 2027	Confederate Flag Day/GEC Meeting (probably)
March 12th-13th, 2027	Mississippi Division Spiritual Retreat & DEC Meeting
TBA	Battle of Mobile Bay Living History/Reenactment
April 24th, 2027	Division Confederate Memorial Day/Beauvoir Boards Meeting
June 4th-6th, 2027	Mississippi Division Reunion
Additional Brigade events, memorial services, and workshops to be added	



JOHN C. PEMBERTON
CAMP 1354

Vicksburg, MS 39180

<http://www.scv-camp-1354.com>

FIND US ON FACEBOOK AT
WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SCVCAMP1354

DEFENDING HISTORY SINCE 1896
WWW.SCV.ORG

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is a hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate veterans. It was formed in 1896 as the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans and serves to preserve the history and legacy of the Confederate soldier. There are ongoing programs at the local, state and national levels in the form of preservation work, marking Confederate soldiers' graves, historical re-enactments, scholarly publications, and regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the War Between the States and the colorful and heroic men who fought it.

Membership is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces, and can be obtained through direct or collateral family lines which must be documented genealogically.

For more information, please visit www.scv.org

Bryan Skipwoth—*Commander*

Barry Bingham

Adjutant / Membership

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Tuesday April 7th at 6pm—Camp Meeting at Paxton Masonic Lodge—322 Cain Ridge Rd Vicksburg, MS

If you are interested in presenting at future meetings,
please contact Commander Edward Campbell : ewccrystalsprings@yahoo.com

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

From the stirring speech delivered by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans at the New Orleans, Louisiana UCV Convention of 1906.