

IN THE TRENCHES

JUNE 2022

FROM THE COMMANDER

Edward Campbell

The Hot weather and end of school now tells us that Summer is here. I hope that all of you have a great Summer and that you enjoy vacation time with your families. As I am writing this column, tomorrow is National Memorial Day. This is a special time to reflect on all of the wars that have been fought in this nation and to be grateful to those who gave the ultimate sacrifice. As descendants of Confederate veterans, we have a very proud Heritage but we also have a proud Heritage as Americans. The sons and grandsons and now great grandsons of Confederate Veterans have fought bravely and many have paid the price so that we can enjoy our freedom. My own uncle, Sargent Edward Johnson, my mothers brother, was killed in a plane crash over Cambridge, England on March 31, 1945 while serving in the Army Air Corps during World War II. I am proud to be named after him. Had he lived just 6 weeks he would have survived the war in Europe, which ended on May 8, 1945. Let us as Sons of Confederate Veterans also be proud and Patriotic Americans. We also need to remember that the idea of Memorial Day actually started with the Confederacy. My own home town of Columbus, Mississippi was the first town after the war to decorate the graves of both Confederate and Union graves. The idea was captured in other towns across the South and what the ladies of Columbus did was the inspiration for a now famous poem, "The Blue and the Gray" written by a New York judge, F.M. Finch. It is important that we remember the sacrifice made by all veterans of this country.

Our next meeting will be on Tuesday June 7 and our Speaker will be our friend from Monroe, Dr. Sandy Mitcham. He will be speaking on the topic of "Confederate Generals". This talk is also the inspiration for his latest book, published this month, "The Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals." I have sent you information about this book in a separate email. Sandy's talks are always great so you are in for a treat. Please come and bring a friend to this important meeting. June 7 is also Primary Election Day in Mississippi so please remember to vote before you come to the meeting. This is a crucial mid-term election and your vote is important. Please remember that we will not meet in July but will reconvene on August 2. I think that it would be good if we had a purely Social meeting in August with some type of food and no Speaker, but we can discuss this at the June meeting.

June and July are also the months for our State and National Conventions. If you are attending the State Convention in Columbus on June 10-12, please let me or Larry know that you will be attending so that we can put you on the Credentials form as a voting delegate. You must be properly registered in order to attend both Conventions. The National meeting will be held in Cartersville, Georgia, July 18-23. I am attending as your delegate but will arrive later on July 20 which is in time for the business meeting. I am honored to attend and if anyone else is planning to attend the National Convention, please let me or Larry know as you will also need to be on the Credentials form for that also.



*John Clifford Pemberton
Lt. General, CSA.*

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *June Meeting - Tuesday
June 7th at 6:00PM*
- *2022 Division Reunion—June 10—12,
Columbus, Mississippi*
- *2022 National Reunion—July 19th—23rd,
Cartersville, Georgia*



I recently sent everyone an email containing the two Amendments that are being voted on in Columbus at the state meeting. Please copy those amendments and bring them to the June 7 meeting so that we can discuss them as a Camp and get a consensus on how our delegates should vote. In the latest issue of your Confederate Veteran magazine, you had an insert that contained the amendments to be voted on at National. Please bring that to our June meeting as well as this will be the only time that we will be able to discuss amendments for both meetings.

I do hope that all of you will have a great Summer and that you will have quality time to spend with your families. Stay well and if anyone needs help with anything over the summer, please let your fellow Compatriots know. I look forward to seeing all of you at our June meeting.

God bless each of you and God bless The South,

Edward Campbell
Commander

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp, 1354
Vicksburg, MS

SELECTED BITS OF WISDOM

Rev. Bryan Dabney

We beseech thee, Almighty God, mercifully to look upon thy people; that by thy great goodness they may be governed and preserved evermore, both in body and soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Collect For Passion Sunday as found in the 1928 Book of Common Prayer.

You have seen the history of Lot's wife—her privileges with the gift of the Holy Ghost, of the danger of worldliness, and of the reality of hell. Suffer me to wind up all by a few direct appeals to your own heart... I desire to set up a beacon to preserve souls from shipwreck. I would fain moor a buoy... and paint upon it, "Remember Lot's wife."... Are you careless about the second advent of Christ?

Alas, many are! They live like the men of Sodom, and the men of Noah's day... they behave as if Christ was never going to return... Are you halting between two opinions...? Alas, many are! They are afraid of the cross; they secretly dislike the trouble and reproach of decided religion... and

would fain return to Egypt... If you are such a one, I say to you this day, Take care: "Remember Lot's wife."

The Most Rev. J. C. Ryle— 19th century Anglican bishop and author (Holiness, p. 226).

You will never know real joy until you know [Christ]. Without Christ, all of the world's joy will only turn to ashes in your mouth and lead to despair and death.

Dr. D. James Kennedy— 20th and 21st century American pastor, teacher and author (Skeptics Answered, p. 154).

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 (Morning and Evening, p. 660).

Many prayers have missed the mark and been in vain because they were not combined with careful vigilance. There are many sad failures in the Christian life because watchfulness failed. The Devil's easiest target is a sleepy Christian. Many Christians have lost their souls because they failed to stay alert to Satan's attacks. Eternal vigilance is the price of political liberty. No less a price must be paid for our spiritual safety.

The Rev. E. M. Bounds— 19th and 20th century American Christian pastor and author (Guide To Spiritual Warfare, p. 146).

Those that would have the love of God rooted in them must get the love of the world rooted out of them.

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

Faith is not a blind thing; for faith begins with knowledge. It is not a speculative thing; for faith believes facts of which it is sure. It is not an unpractical, dreamy thing; for faith trusts, and stakes its destiny upon the truth of revelation.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon— 19th century English pastor and author (All of Grace, p. 59).

How can you have no regrets about your life lived and be considered fit for heaven? Without a humble, contrite heart, without a coming to God's throne of grace to seek his pardon in the name of Christ, there can be no assurance of salvation. Those who have no regrets have nothing to confess and without their true confession, without their recognition of their sins they are lost.

This Minister

Is there any way in which we can tell how much we weigh in the balances of God? There is. God has given to us the weights

wherewith He weighs us. Turn to Exodus 20 and you will get the weights by which God weighs men—the well-known Ten Commandments... Every one of us is weighed and found wanting. What shall we do then? This is where the Gospel comes in. I have preached up to this point nothing but law. God has weighed the whole world in the balances and found it wanting, and in Christ He provided salvation for a wanting world. God sent His Son, who kept that law, and then died for you and me and me who have broken it; and all you and I have to do is to take Christ into the balances with us... When we take Christ into the balance with us, then we are weighed, and found not wanting. Will You take Jesus Christ into the balances with you to-night? Woe to the man who is weighed in the balances of God for the last time without having Jesus Christ with him. This may be the last opportunity for some... Will you do it now?

The Rev. R. A. Torrey— 19th and 20th century American evangelist and pastor (excerpted from his sermon, Found Wanting).

WHY DO WE DO WHAT WE DO?

Eddy Cresap

Our Revolutionary War ancestors fought for freedoms that became the basis for a small government with individual freedoms endowed by our God into our constitution.

True to the concepts of the 1776 Declaration of Independence,

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

Our Confederate ancestors voted to peacefully leave the United States and form their own country. They believed they were carrying the intent of the United States Constitution with them.

The Yankee government then invaded the sovereign country, The Confederate States of America to force them at bayonet point back into a union they did not desire to belong to.

DID BLACK CONFEDERATES SERVE IN COMBAT?

Vernon R. Padgett, Ph.D.

Black Southern men served in the Confederate Army, and they served as soldiers. But did they fight in combat?

Yes they did. The evidence is varied, and comes from many sources.

First, eyewitness testimony from Federal physician Louis Steiner, second, a report from Frederick Douglass; third, monuments reflecting black Confederate contributions, especially the unique work of Moses Ezekiel in Washington, D.C. Third, we see a sampling of combat reports of individual black Confederates, from a variety of sources, including the Official Records, and General Forrest's U.S. Congressional testimony regarding his 45 black slaves. Finally we review the Confederate Governmental recruitment and enlistment of black Southerners in the Confederate Army in March 1865-- and a few examples of their limited combat experience.

1. Eyewitness Testimony of Union Physician Louis Steiner

Dr. Lewis Steiner, Chief Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, observed General Stonewall Jackson's occupation of Frederick, Maryland, in 1862. He wrote:

Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number [of Confederate troops]. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie knives, dirks, etc. and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army (in Barrow, et al., 2001).

This description of men wearing shell jackets or coats and carrying weapons suggests soldiers. It does not appear indicative of cooks or musicians or body servants. Of course, we cannot know by the description, but it suggests 3,000 armed black Confederate soldiers.

2. Report of Frederick Douglass

"There are at the present moment many Colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but real soldiers, having musket on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down any loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the rebels" (In Wil-

liams "On Black Confederates").

Douglass's report is clear: Black Southerners were fighting "as real soldiers."

3. Monuments to Black Confederates

The first military monument in the U.S. Capitol honoring an African-American soldier is the Confederate monument at Arlington National cemetery. The monument was designed in 1914 by Moses Ezekiel, a Jewish Confederate. He wanted to correctly portray the "racial makeup" in the Confederate Army.

Moses Jacob Ezekiel was the first Jewish cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. He was wounded in May 1864 at the Battle of New Market. As the first Jewish cadet at VMI, sculptor Ezekiel knew firsthand the nature of ethnic prejudice, and was for that reason a unique observer, and recorder, of the ethnic composition of the Confederate Army, observations which he recorded in the first military monument to honor a black American soldier in Washington, D.C. He is now buried at the base of the famous monument he created.

In 1900, a Confederate Section was authorized in Arlington National Cemetery. Confederate casualties from around the cemetery were gathered and re-interred in that Section. A circular frieze of 32 life-sized figures shows Southern soldiers going off to war. In his statue, a black Confederate soldier is shown marching in step with white Confederate soldiers. Engraved in the stone, you can also see a white soldier giving his child to a black woman for protection.

4. Individual Accounts of Black Confederate Soldiers in Combat

When we think of black Southerners who served in the armies of the Confederacy, we often think of them in the roles of teamsters, cooks, surgeon's assistants, nurses, shoemakers, blacksmiths, laborers, fortifications builders, and valets (most of these positions are now part of the modern military). But many blacks served in combat. Black Confederate Nim Wilkes said: "I was in every battle General Forrest fought after leaving Columbia ... I was mustered out at Gainesville (May 1865)" (Rollins, 1994).

One federal cavalry officer related how he was held under guard by a shotgun-wielding black who kept the weapon trained on the Yankee's head with unwavering concentration. "Here I had come South and was fighting to free this man," the disgusted major wrote in his diary. "If I had made one false move on my horse, he would have shot my head off" (Barrow et al., 2001, p. 43).

Private Louis Napoleon Nelson served the Confederate States of America at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Brice's Crossroads

and Vicksburg as soldier and chaplain in the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, under Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Nelson was sent by his master to take care of his (master's) son. When the young Confederate was wounded, Nelson picked up his rifle and continued fighting against Northern aggression throughout the war. After the war, Nelson and his former master were best friends; their farms bordered each other (Winbush, 1996).

Col. Parkhurst's (Northern) Account of Forrest's Black Confederates: "The forces attacking my camp were the First Regiment Texas Rangers, a battalion of the First Georgia Rangers ... and quite a number of Negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day" (Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst's Report (Ninth Michigan Infantry) on General Forrest's attack at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862, in Official Records, Series I, Vol XVI, Part I, page 805).

The efforts of Jack, servant of an officer of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, stands out as an act of heroism. Jack fought beside his master during the heat of battle. He fell seriously wounded but refused to be evacuated and continued to fire at the enemy. He later died in a hospital of his wounds sustained in the ranks of the Confederate army" (Memphis Avalanche, quoted in Charlotte Western Democrat, December 31, 1861).

At Brandy Station, Tom and Overton, two servants in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, picked up rifles discarded by Northerners and joined the 12th in a charge. They captured the black servant of a Union officer and marched him back to camp at gunpoint, where they held him prisoner. For two months, the Yankee servant waited upon the Southerners (Austerman, 1987, 47).

Levin Graham, a free colored man, was employed as a fifer, and attendant to Captain

J. Welby Armstrong (2nd Tennessee). He refused to stay in camp when the regiment moved, and obtaining a musket and cartridges, went across the river with us. He fought manfully, and it is known that he killed four of the Yankees, from one of whom he took a Colt's revolver. He fought through the whole battle, and not a single man in our whole army fought better" (New Orleans Daily Crescent, 6 December 1861, cited in Rollins, 1994).

Black Confederate Levi Miller, born in Rockbridge County Virginia, was one of thousands of slaves who accompanied their owners to the war as a body servant. After nursing his master back to death from a near-fatal wounding in the Wilderness campaign, Miller was voted by the regiment to be a full-fledged soldier (Jordan, 1995).

Miller served the remainder of the war, exhibiting bravery in battles in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. His former commander spoke highly of Miller's combat record, giving a riveting account of his performance at Spotsylvania Courthouse. "About 4 p.m., the enemy made a rushing charge," wrote Captain J. E. Anderson. "Levi Miller stood by my side-- and man never fought harder and better than he did-- and when the enemy tried to cross our little breastworks and we clubbed and bayoneted them off, no one used his bayonet with more skill, and effect, than Levi Miller. Captain Anderson wrote: "During the fight, the shout of my men was 'Give 'em hell, Lee!'" (Jordan, 1995).

In his letter of recommendation, Anderson dispelled any doubts as to whether Miller had fought for the South of his own free will. "He was in the Pennsylvania campaign, and at New Castle and Chambersburg he met several Negroes whom he knew, and who had run away from Virginia," wrote Anderson. "They tried to get Levi to desert-- but he would not" (Jordan, 1995).

After the war, Miller received a full pension from Virginia as a Confederate veteran. According to the Winchester Evening Star, "The pension was granted without trouble, and he had the distinction of drawing one of the largest amounts of any person in the state." Upon his death in 1921, the Evening Star published a front-page obituary under the headline "Levi Miller, Colored War Veteran." It was the sort of stirring tribute fit for a local hero (Jordan, 1995).

Researcher Ervin Jordan (1995) cites another case of a valiant black Confederate, citing a diary that tells of an Afro-Confederate [who] became a local hero after being thrown into jail with nothing but bread and water for three days because of his support of the South and his refusal to work for the Union side ... The old man was made to chop wood with iron ball and chains attached to his arms and legs, but the curses of his jailers were unavailing: He stubbornly vowed to support the South until death.

The most telling account is from the most remarkable general officer of the War, Nathan B. Forrest.

General Forrest's Account of his 45 Black Confederates:
"Better Confederates Did Not Live"

Both slaves and Free Men of Color served with Forrest's Escort, his Headquarters, and many other units under his command (Rollins, 1994). General Forrest took 45 slaves to war in 1861. He told a Congressional committee after the war:

I said to 45 colored fellows on my plantation that I was going into the army; and if they would go with me, if we got whipped they would be free anyhow, and that if we succeeded

and slavery was perpetrated, if they would act faithfully with me to the end of the war, I would set them free. Eighteen months before the war closed I was satisfied that we were going to be defeated, and I gave those 45, or 44 of them, their free papers for fear I might be called.

In late August 1868, General Nathan Bedford Forrest gave an interview to a reporter. Forrest said of the black men who served with him: "... these boys stayed with me ... and better Confederates did not live" (Rollins, 1994).

5. The Confederate Government Enlists Black Soldiers, March 1865

In March 1865, the Confederate government began actively recruiting and enlisting black soldiers. One witness recorded that the streets of Richmond were filled with 10,000 Negroes who had been gathered at Camp Lee on the outskirts of Richmond

... (Rollins, 1994, p. 26). Richmond's vast hospitals were a prime source of recruits. One writer observed "the battalion from Camps Winder and Jackson, under the command of Dr. Chambliss, will parade on the square on Wednesday evening at 4 ½ o'clock. This is the first company of Negro Troops raised in Virginia," he noted.

Thus a few black Southerners finally saw combat in authorized Confederate units in 1865. Not only did Chambliss' regiment fight against Sheridan, but other units were noted at various points in the retreat to Appomattox.

On April 4, 1865 (Amelia County, VA), a Confederate supply train was exclusively manned and guarded by black Infantry. When attacked by Federal Cavalry, they stood their ground and fought off the charge, but on the second charge they were overwhelmed and captured (Confederate Veteran, 1915, 404; 411).

A courier reported that on April 4th he saw black Confederates ... "all wore good gray uniforms and I was informed that they belonged to the only company of colored troops in the Confederate service, having been enlisted by Major Turner in Richmond. Their muskets were stacked ... " (Rollins, 1994, p. 27).

In an action on 7th April the 108th New York Infantry captured an armed black Confederate by the name of Tom Brophy; he was made a servant by the New Yorkers, and later lived in New York until his death in 1888 (Rollins, 1994, p. 28).

A book-length treatment of the topic of official black service in the Confederate Army is the excellent *Gray and the Black: Confederate Debate on Emancipation* by Robert F. Durden,

(1972).

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UPCOMING REUNIONS

2022 Mississippi Division Reunion

June 10-12, 2022—Columbus, Mississippi

Rooms are filling up so please make reservations soon. Commander Campbell will be bringing Registration forms to the April 5 meeting.

2022 National Reunion

July 19th—23rd—Cartersville, Georgia

Hotels in the area are filling up fast. Be sure to register and make your reservations as soon as possible. Forms can be found on the National and the Georgia Division websites.

You can attend the entire Conference or attend it partially. The Georgia Division has a phone number with a very helpful lady, Kitty, who can help you with finding hotels and discussing what tours are available. The number to call for information is 1-866-728-4642.

Please let Commander Campbell or Adjutant Holman know if you are planning to attend either or both reunions so that we can make sure that your properly credentialed to represent our camp.

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.



Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier at Beauvoir

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvoir. 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.



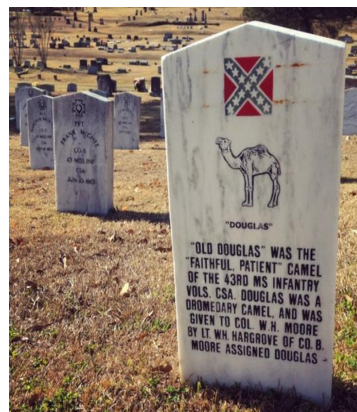
*A soldier of stone stands guard over the resting place of Confederate Heroes.
Soldiers Rest - Vicksburg, Mississippi*

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.



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

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

Bryan Skipworth (Right) and John Kleinman (Left) pictured with Terry Arthur, receive their certificate and pin for joining the Mississippi guardian program.



Charla Lewis (Left) was the winner of our May door prize—a clock and framed artwork created by Joel Bailey (Right).

OFFICERS' CALL

Warren County Courthouse
Vicksburg, MS
July 2, 2022 1863

Come spend Saturday with us.
Visit the museum. Tour the camps.
Interact with the reenactors.
Listen to presentations.
Watch drills and demonstrations.
Men, Women, and Children are invited.
Period dress is encouraged,
but not required.

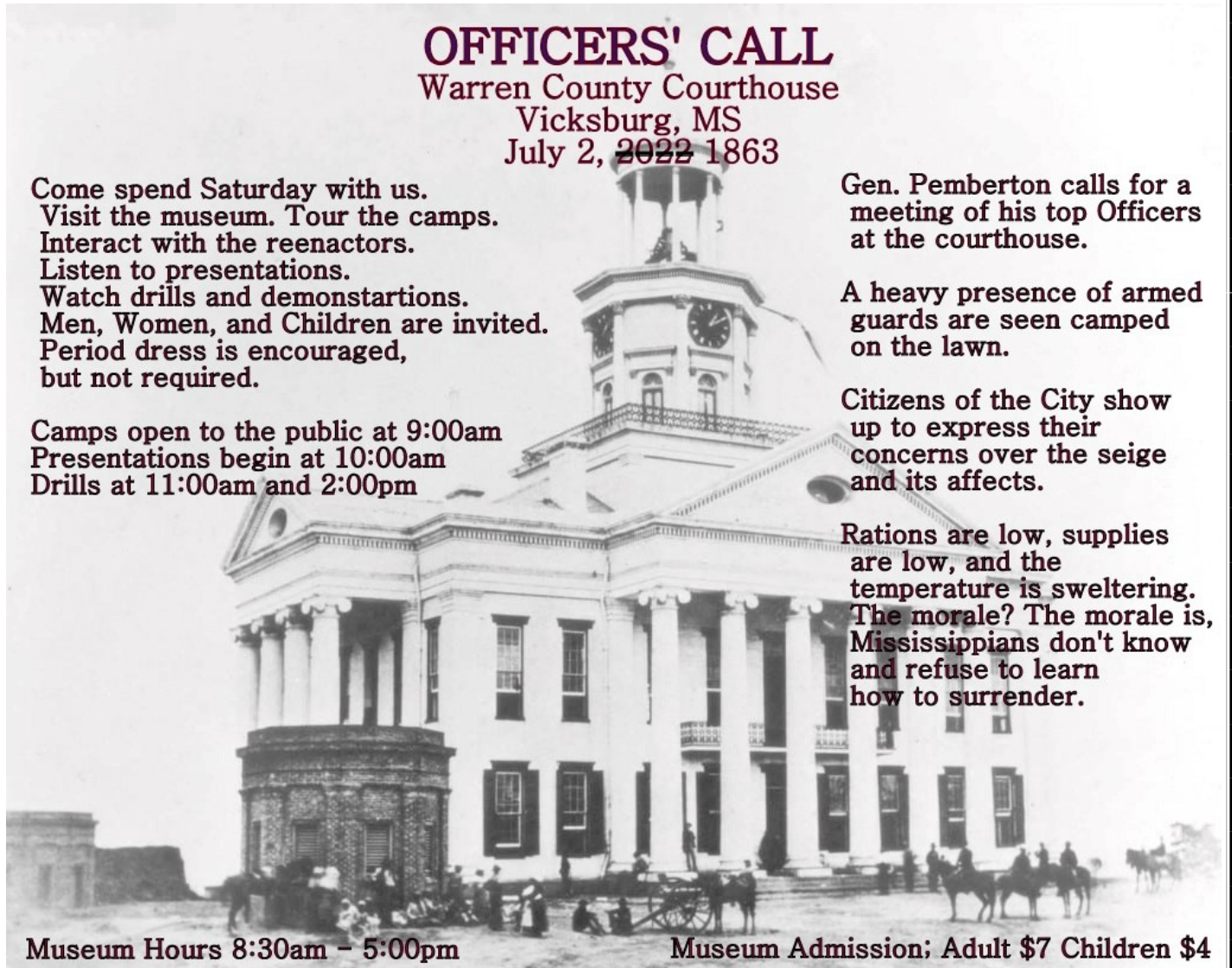
Camps open to the public at 9:00am
Presentations begin at 10:00am
Drills at 11:00am and 2:00pm

Gen. Pemberton calls for a
meeting of his top Officers
at the courthouse.

A heavy presence of armed
guards are seen camped
on the lawn.

Citizens of the City show
up to express their
concerns over the siege
and its affects.

Rations are low, supplies
are low, and the
temperature is sweltering.
The morale? The morale is,
Mississippians don't know
and refuse to learn
how to surrender.



Museum Hours 8:30am - 5:00pm

Museum Admission; Adult \$7 Children \$4



JOHN C. PEMBERTON
CAMP 1354

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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

Edward Campbell

Commander

Larry Holman

Adjutant / Membership

UPCOMING MEETINGS

June 7—Camp Meeting with speaker Sandy Mitcham—216 Miller Street, Vicksburg, MS

June 10-12—2022 Mississippi Division Reunion—Columbus, MS

July 19-23—2022 National Reunion—Cartersville, GA

If you are interested in presenting, 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. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

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.