

IN THE TRENCHES

OCTOBER 2022

FROM THE COMMANDER

Edward Campbell

I am enjoying the cooler weather and I hope that everyone is looking forward to the Fall Season. It is almost October already and the first event of our new month will be the Fall Flea Market at the Old Courthouse this Saturday, October 1. In a separate email, I have asked those who can help out to respond and let me know if you are able to help. It is a good time of fun and fellowship with each other and with others in the community. We have done this for so long that there are many people who expect to see us and everyone is always friendly and respectful to our message. If you have never come down to the Flea Market before, please come and enjoy the fellowship.

Our next meeting is on Tuesday October 4 at 6 PM at the DAV building. The Speaker will be our own Bob Breland who is speaking on the topic, "Communication, Couriers, and Confederates". I know that Bob has put a lot of time into this so please come and bring a friend. We are in for a great talk I know. Our enemies are at it again as you all know by an email that I sent you all last week. There is a Committee which is made up of Woke Military leaders and one Scalawag Congressman from Georgia. This Naming Committee is making a recommendation that the Confederate Monument at Arlington National Cemetery be removed. This is a particularly beautiful monument at which I have personally attended several Memorial Day services at Jefferson Davis' birthday. The Monument was created by a Jewish Confederate soldier who had fought in General Lee's army and it was dedicated by President William McKinley in 1901 in a spirit

of Reconciliation. President McKinley was himself a union soldier but was a very strong believer in reuniting the country. If you examine the Monument you will also see Black Confederate soldiers. It is my understanding that every U.S. President since Eisenhower, who was a great admirer of Lee, has placed a wreath at this monument on Confederate Memorial Day. This includes President Obama.

I will be sending all of you more information on this including ways that you can send emails to our U.S. Senators and to Military leaders as well. The more people who do this the more impact that we can make. We can win this battle, this is only a recommendation the final say would have to come from Congress. In voicing your opinion about the removal of this monument, you can mention that McKinley was a union soldier and that removal of the Monument could be discerned as Racist or even anti-Semitic, since it was designed by a Jewish soldier. In all of our protests, let's please always remember to conduct ourselves as Southern gentlemen and to be polite but firm.

The September 17 Special Reunion was very productive and both Amendments were passed. It will take time to get the bugs worked out but I believe that passing them was the right thing to do. I want to thank Bob Breland and Barry Bingham for coming with me and representing the Pemberton Camp.

In closing, you may care nothing about what I am about to say but as a Historian, I have been fascinated by the events surrounding the death of Queen Elizabeth.



*John Clifford Pemberton
Lt. General, CSA.*

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *October Meeting - Tuesday October 4th at 6:00PM*
- *Old Courthouse Flea Market—Saturday, October 1st.*



Regardless of how you feel, it is truly "History in the Making". There were many in Great Britain in the 1860's who supported our cause and Scotland, Wales, and Ireland can also be seen in similar terms with the Union and the Confederacy. I have always thought it interesting that British actors have almost no trouble taking on a Southern accent for a play or movie. Many in the Confederacy felt a kindred spirit with those in Scotland and Ireland who were fight for their independence. We in the South have a wonderful Heritage, much of which including our Christian Religion, our Language and much of our government, we can trace to Britain.

I hope to see many of you on Saturday at the Flea Market and others I hope to see on October 4. Please come and bring a friend.

Deo Vindice

Edward Campbell
Commander

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

SELECTED BITS OF WISDOM

Rev. Bryan Dabney

How was it that Noah persevered in building the ark? He stood alone amidst a world of sinners and unbelievers. He had to endure scorn, ridicule, and mockery. What was it that nerved his arm, and made him patiently work on and face it all? It was faith. He believed in a wrath to come. He believed that there was no safety, excepting in the ark that he was preparing. Believing, he held the world's opinion very cheap. He "counted the cost" by faith, and had no doubt that to build the ark was gain.

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

My faith rests not upon what I am, or shall be, or feel, or know, but in what Christ is, in what He has done, and in what He is now doing for me.

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

The virgin birth is an essential aspect of Christ's personhood and work on earth, which ultimately resulted in His death, resurrection and completed work of redemption for all of humanity — the victims of sexual assault most especially

included, by the way. The thing is, every woman, man and 'marginalized person' is offered this incredible gift of salvation, which comes along with relief for the burdens of the fallen world. But we must all repent of our sins and accept Christ as Lord to receive it. This act of accepting Christ is inextricably linked with accepting the Word of God as the ultimate authority in our lives. God is the all-knowing, all-powerful, eternal and perfectly just Lord of the universe. He is utterly incapable of sinning against his creation in any way, much less by violating the Virgin Mary in the most despicable way. If you destroy the bedrock that is the Word of God, you destroy the bridge that connects you to this God. You cannot rightly claim to know Him at all and you'll end up saying wild, crazy things like 'the story of Christ's conception normalizes rape.' The growing movement of progressive Christianity, quite plainly, takes a woke approach to the Word. This is the same approach employed by the serpent in the Garden: 'Did God really say ... ?' As soon as we ask this question and try to redefine biblical authority, we begin to worship a god of our own making, who will inevitably lead us to peril and the eternal anguish of our souls. Dismantling the whole of the scripture to build up woke narratives about Jesus is absolutely not worth that price.

Isa Cox— 21 century American Christian journalist, and homeschool mom.

Do you ask me what eternal life means? I cannot tell you. I can tell you what its beginnings are, for, thank God, I have them in my own heart to-night. But what eternal life means in all its fulness, in its eternal outworking, no human language can describe, and no human fancy can conceive. I will tell you what to do. Take that moment of your life whose joy was purest, deepest, highest, holiest, divinest, multiply it by intensity, and carry it out to all eternity, and you will have some faint conception of what eternal life means. Do you ask me what it means to perish? I cannot tell you. You and I sometimes see the beginnings of it in the man or woman who has gone down through sin, in the depravity of their lives, in the corruption of their characters, in their wretchedness and despair. But what it means to perish in all the eternal out-workings of a depraved character, what it means to perish in that endless vista that lies ahead of us, no human language can describe, no human fancy can conceive. But I will tell you what to do. Take that moment in your own life whose degradation was deepest, whose corruption was completest, whose despair was the most blank and the most utter, and whose agony was the most appalling, multiply it by infinity, and carry it out to all eternity, and you have some faint conception of what it means to perish. And that is what it costs not to be a Christian.

Rev. R. A. Torrey— 19 and 20 century American evangelist and Bible teacher.

Listen to me, Christian, and listen well. The open window we have had in this country to preach the gospel of the grace of God is nearly shut now, and once it goes, it's gone. We who had long said we would follow Jesus Christ to the end of our lives will soon get that opportunity, whether we truly want it or not. Look out your window, it is cold and ugly outside. America is collapsing at such a rapid rate that most people cannot follow it with their eyes. But down she goes. You need to stop playing church and stand up for the truth, the wolf is at the door.

Geoffrey Grider – 21 century American evangelist and journalist.

A child of God knows no true nor solid joy but the joy of God's salvation.

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

If the spirit of forgiveness is always maintained and constantly exercised, it is a supreme defense against the attacks of Satan. An unforgiving spirit is not only Satan's widest door into our hearts, but also his strongest invitation and warmest welcome.

The Rev. E. M. Bounds– 19 and 20 century American Christian pastor and author.

THE QUESTION THAT NEVER QUITE GOES AWAY

Al Benson, The Reckonin'



To secede or not to secede. The question often looms just in the background, just far enough off stage that you don't quite see it, but it's always there. And it has resurfaced in the state of Illinois—again.

An article on The New American for August 25th deals with it. It notes that three counties will vote next November to try to split downstate Illinois from the Chicago area. And I don't think that's a bad idea. We lived in Illinois for several years and noted that the liberal vote from Chicago was often enough more than sufficient to outdo the vote from the entire rest of the state on certain issues that benefitted Chicago, even though the rest of the state voted against them.

The New American article stated: "Two counties in Illinois, along with a portion of a third county, will vote this November to consider a nonbinding resolution to split the state in two—essentially making the City of Chicago its own entity while the rest of the state follows another path. Brown County in western Illinois and Hardin County in southern Illinois, along with the northeast portion of Madison County in the southwest part of the state, will vote to consider joining 24 other counties who have already voted in the last five years to study the possibility of the rest of the state breaking away from Cook County and the Chicago area to form their own state. Or, put another way, the counties would like to kick out the Chicago area, which dominates state politics. The movement to separate downstate Illinois from Chicago is still alive," And the mentality in Chicago is light years away from the mentality in Southern Illinois!

In 2019 two state representatives sent a bill to Congress that sought congressional approval that would allow the non-portion of Illinois to become its own state. It seems Congress freaked over that and it never got out of committee. As an aside, Judge Andrew Napolitano had an article on Lew Rockwell's website for September 1 which noted that: "Nullification and secession as ideas were cast aside by the Supreme Court and by the outcome of the War Between the States. But the defeat of an idea—politically, legally or even militarily—cannot always bury the idea permanently. When an idea's time has come, nothing can stop it." The judge is right—when the time comes, nothing can stop it.

One of the men who sent the bill to Congress said that "My reason for signing on is that there are two different Illinois in the state. We have to have policies that allow both to compete nationwide. The idea of separating Chicago from the rest of the state isn't new. It goes back as far as 1840. Many counties have longed for years to separate themselves from what goes on in Chicago. The New American article notes: "In the 1970s, fourteen counties in west-central Illinois began referring to themselves as the Republic of Forottonia as a way to protest how their needs and wishes were largely forgotten by the state legislators in Springfield...Downstate legislators as recently as 2011 asked that the rest of the state be separated from the Chicago area after Pat Quinn was elected as governor despite carrying only three counties outside the Chicago area. Downstate citizens don't feel heard in a state government completely dominated by far-left Chicago."

The article also notes that: "The Illinois movement to break away from liberal stronghold Chicago echoes other movements such as

the Greater Idaho movement, which looks to move several Oregon counties to Idaho, a state they believe lines up with their more conservative values.” And, although it’s not mentioned much in our “history” books, one of the reasons for the South’s secession from the U.S. in 1861 was that the cultures of the two sections were very different and the theologies of the two sections had become different with the advent of Unitarianism and Transcendentalism in the North as opposed to orthodox Christianity in the South.

The New American article concludes: “While these movements don’t have what most consider to be a reasonable shot for succeeding, they are a gauge of how fed up many in rural America are feeling regarding their representation. People in rural America feel they are ignored by state and federal government—and they’re right.” Same here in north Louisiana. Liberal New Orleans gets all the action while those of us in the rest of the state get some splendid rhetoric and that’s all. It won’t stay this way forever. At some point something will have to give and those who laughed at secession will end up crying in their beer.

Al Benson is the South’s best-known Copperhead (Northern-born patriot), a prolific columnist, and the coauthor of “Lincoln’s Marxists.”

A HISPANIC CONFEDERATE

Samuel W. Mitcham, The Abbeville Institute

Because the ethnic diversity of the Confederate Army is not appreciated by many historians, Jason Boshers, the commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and J. Brian McClure, the commander of the Louisiana Division of the SCV, declared September “Confederate Hispanic Heritage Month.”



The ethnically diverse Confederate Army included Irish dock workers in the Louisiana Tigers, the German Fusiliers who defended Charleston, men of Mexican descent who rode with the victorious Texas cavalry in the Red River Campaign, Native Americans who fought beside Richard M. Gano and Stand Waite, the only Indian to become a general officer during the Civil War, and African American Confederates who served everywhere. One example of the ethnically diverse nature of

the Rebel army is Ambrosio Jose Gonzales, who was born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1818.

When he was nine, Gonzales’s father sent him to New York to be educated. One of his classmates was G. T. Beauregard, who became a lifelong friend. After four or five years, Gonzales returned to Cuba and finished his education at the University of Havana, where he took a law degree. Young Gonzales, however, decided to pursue a career in education. He was a professor of languages at the University of Havana in 1848 when he decided to join a group of Cuban Revolutionaries. A. J. (as he was called) became the rebels’ de facto ambassador to the United States, where he met with General William J. Worth, President James K. Polk, Secretary of the Navy John Y. Mason, and Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker. There was serious talk about annexing the island to the United States—especially in the South, whose leaders wanted more slave state senators in Congress.

The Junta declared Cuba independent in 1849. They adopted a flag that is now the national flag of Cuba. When the Spanish government learned what was happening, they sentenced Gonzales to death in absentia. The rebels (i.e., the Junta), however, promoted Gonzales to general, chief of staff, and second-in-command to their leader, General Narciso Lopez. In New Orleans and Louisville, they raised a regiment of 500 men, most of whom were people of means, and sailed for Cuba.

The Junta forces (filibusterers) landed at Cardanas, which fell quickly. Unloading took too long, however, and the Spanish Army retook Cardanas in heavy fighting but not before General Gonzales was shot twice. Taken aboard the ship *Creole*, Gonzales had not recovered when a Spanish counteroffensive forced the survivors to re-embark. The *Creole* escaped the Spanish Navy and docked in Key West, Florida. Gonzales was taken to the home of Stephen R. Mallory, who also commanded the local militia.[2] When a Spanish warship approached and demanded that the rebels be turned over to them, a confrontation resulted. The Spanish, not wishing to risk a war with the United States, withdrew, but Gonzales was still not out of danger.

After he recovered, General Gonzales was arrested for violation of the neutrality laws and ordered to report to Federal authorities in New Orleans, which he did. He was indicted, along with General Lopez, Mississippi Governor (and former general) John A. Quitman, and an impressive list of American dignitaries who supported the Revolution. After two mistrials, Gonzales was released. He remained in the United States, became an American citizen, and married Harriett Elliott, the youngest daughter of a rich South Carolina planter, in 1856.[3] They had six children by the time she died in 1869.

When the South seceded, Gonzales found a new cause. He threw himself into the Confederate war effort with the same enthusiasm he exhibited in the cause of Cuba libre. He joined the staff of General Beauregard as a captain and an assistant inspector general. He became a lieutenant colonel of South Carolina state troops in May 1861.

Gonzales was associated with his old classmate and friend, General Beauregard throughout much of his Confederate career and was an aide during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He also looked so much like Beauregard, they were frequently mistaken for each other. After Beauregard left for Virginia, Gonzales was involved in the strengthening of South Carolina's coastal defenses as a special aide to Governor Pickens. He joined the Confederate Army as a lieutenant colonel on June 4, 1862, and served under Major General John C. Pemberton, who promoted him to chief of artillery for the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida on August 14. He was promoted to colonel that same day.

Colonel Gonzales served as chief of artillery from 1862 until 1865. He was deeply involved in the successful defense of Charleston from 1862 to 1864, and particularly distinguished himself at the Battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, on November 30, 1864. Here part of Sherman's forces tried to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The battle is historically significant because most of the 5,000 Yankees involved were African Americans, making it the first battle in U.S. history fought primarily by African American soldiers. The famous 54th Massachusetts was part of the attacking force. The Rebels totaled 1,400 men (mostly Georgia Militia) and seven guns, but their position was extremely well selected, and they were too well entrenched to be dislodged. The Federals were also badly cut up by Southern artillery. Major General Gustavus W. Smith, the commander of the Georgia Militia, reported: "I have never seen pieces more skillfully employed or more gallantry served upon a difficult field of battle." The Union Army suffered 89 killed, 629 wounded, and 28 missing, as opposed to eight killed and 39 wounded for the Southerners.

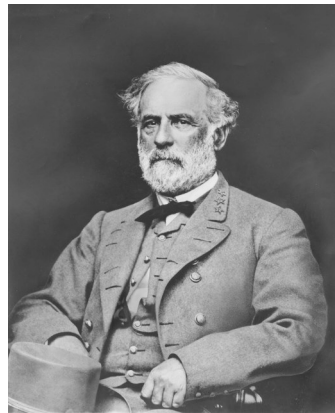
A. J. Gonzales was promoted to chief of artillery of the Army of Tennessee in 1865. Beauregard and Pemberton recommended him for promotion to brigadier general, but no action was taken by the end of the war. As part of the surrender of the Army of Tennessee, Gonzales was paroled on April 30, 1865.

After the surrender, Gonzales tried to rebuild the family's fortunes and labored in Charleston as a merchant, mill owner, and planter. Like many in the post-war South, he was not successful and basically went broke. He later worked as a teacher and translator but eked out a bare living with inadequate means. He lived in Cuba, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., before he died in New York City on July 31, 1893. He is buried in

Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON ROBERT E. LEE

Remarks of President Davis at the Meeting of the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors held at the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia, November 3, 1870, for the purpose of organizing the Lee Monument Association, as reported in the Richmond Dispatch for Nov. 4, 1870.



Robert E. Lee was my associate and friend in the military academy, and we were friends until the hour of his death. We were associates and friends when he was a soldier and I a congressman; and associates and friends when he led the armies of the Confederacy and I presided in its Cabinet. We passed through many sad scenes together, but I cannot remember that there was ever aught but perfect harmony

between us. If ever there was difference of opinion it was dissipated by discussion, and harmony was the result. I repeat, we never disagreed, and I may add that I never in my life saw in him the slightest tendency to self-seeking. It was not his to make a record, it was not his to shift blame to other shoulders; but it was his with an eye fixed upon the welfare of his country, never faltering to follow the line of duty to the end. His was the heart that braved every difficulty; his was the mind that wrought victory out of defeat.

He has been charged with "want of dash". I wish to say that I never knew Lee to falter to attempt anything ever man could dare. An attempt has also been made to throw a cloud upon his character because he left the army of the United States to join in the struggle for the liberty of his State. Without trenching at all upon politics, I deem it my duty to say one word in reference to this charge. Virginian born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia's annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, he represented her in the Military Academy at West Point. He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia; for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the army of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly. On many a hard-fought field Lee was conspicuous, battling for his native State as much as for the Union. He came from Mexico crowned with honors, covered by brevets, and recognized, young as he was, as one of the ablest of his country's soldiers. And to prove that he was estimated then as such, let me tell you that when

Lee was a captain of engineers stationed in Baltimore the Cuban Junta in New York selected him to be their leader in the struggle for the independence of their native country. They were anxious to secure his services, and offered him every temptation that ambition could desire. He thought the matter over, and, I remember, came to Washington to consult me as to what he should do, and when I began to discuss the complications which might arise from his acceptance of the trust he gently rebuked me, saying that this was not the line upon which he wished my advice, the simple question was "Whether it was right or not". He had been educated by the United States, and felt wrong to accept place in the army of a foreign power. Such was his extreme delicacy, such was the nice sense of honor of the gallant gentleman whose death we deplore. But when Virginia withdrew—the State to whom he owed his first and last allegiance—the same nice sense of honor led him to draw his sword and throw it in the scale for good or evil. Pardon me for this brief defence of my illustrious friend.

When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Robert Lee, the highest officer in the little army of Virginia, came to Richmond, and not pausing to enquire what would be his rank in the service of the Confederacy, went to Western Virginia under the belief that he was still an officer of the State. He came back, carrying the heavy weight of defeat and unappreciated by the people whom he served, for they could not know, as I knew, that if his plans and orders had been carried out the result would have been victory rather than retreat. You did not know, for I would not have known it had he not breathed it in my ear only at my earnest request, and begging that nothing be said about it. The clamor which then arose followed him when he went to South Carolina, so that it became necessary on his going to South Carolina to write a letter to the Governor of that State, telling him what manner of man he was. Yet, through all this, with a magnanimity rarely equalled, he stood in silence, without defending himself, or allowing others to defend him, for he was unwilling to offend any one who was wearing a sword and striking blows for the Confederacy.

But, I shall not attempt to review the military career of our fallen Chieftain. Of the man, how shall I speak? He was my friend, and in that word is included all that I could say of any man. His moral qualities rose to the height of his genius. Self-denying—always intent upon the one idea of duty—self-controlled to an extent that many thought him cold. His feelings were really warm, and his heart melted freely at the sight of a wounded soldier or the story of the suffering of the widow and orphan. During the war he was ever conscious of the inequality of the means at his control; but it was never his to complain or to utter a doubt—it was always his to do. When in the last campaign he was beleaguered at Petersburg, and painfully aware of the straits to which we were reduced, he said: "With my army in the mountains of Virginia I could carry on this war for twenty years longer". His men exhausted and his supplies failing, he was unable to carry out his plans. An untoward event caused him to anticipate the movement and the army of Northern Virginia was overwhelmed. But in the surrender he anticipated conditions that have not been fulfilled—he expected his army to be respected and his paroled soldiers to be allowed the enjoyments of life and property. Whether these conditions have been fulfilled, let others say.

Here he now sleeps in the land he loved so well, and that land is not

Virginia only, for they do injustice to Lee who believed he fought only for Virginia. He was ready to go any where, on any service for the good of his country, and his heart was as broad as the fifteen States struggling for the principles that our forefathers fought for in the Revolution of 1776. He is sleeping in the same soil with the thousands who fought under the same flag, but first offered up their lives. Here the living are assembled to honor his memory, and there the skeleton sentinels keep watch over his grave. This citizen! this soldier! this great general! this true patriot! left behind him the crowning glory of a true Christian. His Christianity ennobled him in life, and affords us grounds for the belief that he is happy beyond the grave.

But, while we mourn the loss of the great and the true, drop we also tears of sympathy with her who was his help-meet in life—the noble woman who, while her husband was in the field leading the army of the Confederacy, though an invalid herself, passed the time in knitting socks for the marching soldiers! A woman fit to be the mother of heroes—and heroes are descended from her. Mourning with her, we can only offer the consolation of a Christian. Our loss is not his, but he now enjoys the rewards of a life well spent and a never wavering trust in a risen Saviour. This day we unite our words of sorrow with those of the good and great throughout Christendom, for his fame is gone over the water—his deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.

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.

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.



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

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.



*The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library located on the grounds of
Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.*

***For more information on these opportunities, please visit
www.visitbeauvoir.org or contact Beauvoir 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 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



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

Soldiers Rest - Vicksburg, Mississippi

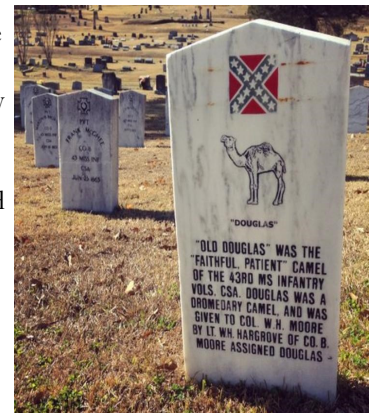
soldiers he buried, assigning each one a grave number. Regrettably, his list and map of the cemetery disappeared after the siege, although a portion of his list was re-discovered in the early 1960s, giving the name, rank, company, unit, and date of death for 1,600 soldiers. Approximately 3,500 names 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>

JOSEPH WARREN CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Dr. Joseph Warren Chapter, SAR will meet on Thursday night, October 6 at Goldies Restaurant. Dr. Bryant Boswell will have the program on the topic "One Method of Presenting American History."



Pemberton Camp members are steadily working at cleaning the stones at Soldiers Rest. Work has started on the Tennessee and Georgia sections. The results can be seen here.



HEADSTONE DONATIONS TO SOLDIERS REST

Henry Melsheimer and Bryan Skipworth made a trip to pick up 16 unknown soldier markers donated to Soldiers Rest. A big thanks to Henry for supplying the truck and trailer and to John Kleinman for helping unload. We'll begin setting the stones later this month.





JOHN C. PEMBERTON
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<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

October 4th—Camp Meeting with Speaker Bobby Breland—216 Miller Street, Vicksburg, MS

November 1st—Camp Meeting with Speaker Jason Wooten—216 Miller Street, Vicksburg, MS

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.