

# IN THE TRENCHES

SEPTEMBER 2024

## FROM THE COMMANDER

*Edward Campbell*

Dear Compatriots:

It is so hard to believe that Summer of 2024 is almost over. It has been a long, hot summer and I for one am looking forward to some cooler weather. I do hope that you are all doing well and staying cool at this time. I was pleased with the attendance that we had at Billy's in August. The closing out of the DAV building is going well and we have rented a storage facility in town to keep our essential items such as the flags that we will use for Memorial Day observances and the items that we hope to sell at the flea market. We still have many books and framed prints that are available for sale if anyone is interested. Just let me know and we can make arrangements to meet.

Our next meeting will be on Tuesday September 3 at Goldies Barbecue on Frontage Road. We will gather at 6 P.M. Our speaker for the night will be a friend and compatriot, Mr. David Wooten. David is Adjutant for the Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp in Brookhaven and he will be doing a program on the Battle of Gettysburg. I know that this will be a great program so please put the date on your calendar, be there and bring a friend. If each member recruited one new member then we could easily double our membership. Now that the dues have been collected and we are settled in for another year, we really need to take a serious look at recruitment. Each one of us knows at least one person who could be eligible and is interested. Please be thinking seriously about someone that you would like to see get involved in our organization.

I would like to thank Adjutant Larry Holman for all of his hard work in collecting dues. This is no small feat and my thanks to all who responded and paid their dues. This is something that comes once a year, like Christmas and Birthdays and it is always better to be prepared for it and to go ahead and get them paid in a timely manner. Thank you again to Larry and to all who paid their dues.

The Fall Flea Market will be on Saturday October 5 and we have our old spot back at the corner of the New Courthouse, directly in front of the Old Courthouse. This is a great location and many people are used to seeing us there and look for us each year. Please put this date on your calendar as we will need your help in gathering things together, in setting up that morning and in helping to man the booth. We will begin setting up around 7:30 that morning and we usually stop around 3. If you could just give us an hour or two hours of your time that Saturday, it would be greatly appreciated.

Everyone please keep in mind that we voted at the last meeting to change the date of our November meeting. We will meet on the 2nd Tuesday, November 12, instead of the 1st Tuesday, November 5. This is because the 1st Tuesday is our National Presidential election day and we did not want to interfere with anyone getting out and voting. Please remember that this a crucial election, I think for the future of our country, and please vote on November 5. Please Pray about your decision and study the issues before you cast your vote. God willing, we will have reason to celebrate on



*John Clifford Pemberton  
Lt. General, CSA.*

## SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *Camp Meeting—Tuesday September 3rd—Goldie's BBQ, Vicksburg, MS*
- *Fall Flea Market—Saturday October 5th—Old Courthouse, Vicksburg, MS.*



November 12. Our speaker for that month is John Castaldo with the Vicksburg National Military Park and I have already checked with him on the date change and he is okay with it.

We decided at the August meeting to continue meeting at Goldies and Billy's until the end of the year. The Executive Committee is open for suggestions about a permanent meeting place so please be thinking about this issue and let me know if you have any ideas. Also, if you prefer one of the before mentioned Restaurants to the other, please let me know that also. We are gathering information about a permanent meeting place and are always open to suggestions.

It is always good to see each of you at the meetings. Our membership is the lifeblood our organization. The National Convention met in July in North Charleston, SC and I am proud to announce that 1st Lt. Commander Donnie Kennedy has been elected and is now our new Commander-in-Chief. Donnie along with his twin brother, Ronnie, is a Mississippi native who lives in Monroe, Louisiana and has written a lot of books about the Southern cause. I hope to get him over here to do a program for us as soon as his schedule will allow.

Please come to Goldies on September 3 to hear David Wooten speak on the Battle of Gettysburg. You will not be disappointed. God Bless you all and God Bless the South.

Edward Campbell  
Commander  
Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp, 1354  
Vicksburg, MS

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## SELECTED BITS OF WISDOM

### *Rev. Bryan Dabney*

Though the Civil War has conditioned many Americans to associate secession with war — and to reflexively recoil from it on that basis — secession is not an inherently violent proposition. Secessionists don't seek to destroy a government, only to remove themselves from its domain, consistent with their right of self-determination. As showcased in dozens of separations around the world since 1776, peaceful secession is a gentle remedy for political incompatibility. The determination of whether a secession is peaceful or not is ultimately in the hands of the incumbent central government, and not those who seek to leave its control.

*Brian McGlinchey— 21st century American economic*

*journalist (excerpt taken from his article published on [www.zerohedge.com](http://www.zerohedge.com) entitled, The Civil War Didn't 'Settle' The Question Of State Secession, 8-3-24).*

It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood.

*James Madison— 18th and 19th century American patriot and president of the United States.*

Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles.

*Gen. Robert E. Lee— 19th century American general officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.*

The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form.

*Jefferson Finis Davis— 19th century American statesman and president of the Confederate States of America.*

Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate dead; see to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you.

*Rev. Robert Lewis Dabney— 19th century American theologian and Confederate officer.*

The end [of the War Between the States] came at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Grant. The last Rebel forces surrendered by June, and the surviving veterans returned to a devastated landscape. And so the South returned to the United States. Abraham Lincoln saved the Union in much the same way an abusive husband saves a marriage when his long-suffering wife— tired after years of mistreatment and exploitation— announces her intention to leave. He grabs her by the throat and beats her until she submits. Here the analogy breaks down, however. An abused wife might be able to turn to charities, police authorities, her church, or family for help. The South was on its own. Rather than help, the government was more interested in stealing what remained after the destruction.

*Professor Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.— 20th and 21st century American historian and author (excerpt taken from his work, It Wasn't About Slavery: Exposing The Great Lie of the Civil War, 2020, pp. 170-171).*

If centralism is ultimately to prevail; if our entire system of

free Institutions as established by our common ancestors is to be subverted, and an Empire is to be established in their stead; if that is to be the last scene of the great tragic drama now being enacted: then, be assured, that we of the South will be acquitted, not only in our own consciences, but in the judgment of mankind, of all responsibility for so terrible a catastrophe, and from all guilt of so great a crime against humanity.

**Alexander H. Stephens— 19th century American congressman and Vice President of the Confederacy.**

For the part I took in the war [for Southern Independence] I feel a just pride, and have no apologies to make. I leave my acts and deeds a legacy to my loved ones and their descendants; and were I to go over the same long four years of bloody warfare again, as in the sixties, I would not alter a single step, but pursue the same pathways to the end. I love my sunny Southland as only a son can love a mother. And to those dear old comrades with whom I ate, drank, slept, marched, fought, and shared the prison fare I tender a comrade's love. I feel that if we meet no more on earth we shall soon do so in the 'Bivouac beyond the Stars,' and that we shall rest in the beautiful vales of Paradise and enjoy the smiles of a just, approving God.

**Lamar Fontaine, C. E., Ph. D.— 19th and 20th century American author and Confederate officer (excerpted from *My Life And My Lectures*, 1908, p. 11).**

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## COMING SOON

A New Book From Grady Howell Entitled "Conquered Provinces: Mississippi During And After The Late Unpleasantness."

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## JUSTICE CHASE AND THE DAVIS TREASON CASE

**Phillip Leigh**

In May 1860 former Ohio Governor Salmon P. Chase was a leading contender for the presidential nomination at the Republican Party's convention. Although Abraham Lincoln won it, he would appoint Chase his Treasury Secretary in March 1861. Chase would also make two more attempts at the pres-

idency, one as a Republican in 1864 and a second as a Democrat in 1868. The future would show that his hunger for the office would lead him to promote a legal theory enabling former Confederate President Jefferson Davis to avoid a treason conviction.

As a Cabinet member Chase was often at odds with Secretary of State William H. Seward, one of Lincoln's most trusted advisors. Chase was a leader of the Republican radical wing which wanted to quickly end slavery and make war on Southern civilians. In contrast, Seward hoped to fight the war between opposing armies, minimizing civilian impact.

In February 1864 Chase felt compelled to resign his office after a Kansas Republican Senator circulated an analysis among Party leaders advocating that Chase replace Lincoln at their June 1864 convention. Chase denied any advance knowledge of the document, or the organization behind it. Lincoln declined to accept Chase's resignation by coolly writing back that he did not "perceive occasion for a change." Chase removed his name from the draft movement on 5 March.

After Lincoln was renominated in June, Chase fell into another argument with him. When the Assistant Treasury Secretary in New York resigned, Chase appointed a new one, which Lincoln rejected. Lincoln wanted the New York delegation to have more of a say. Chase regarded that as interference and asked to meet privately with Lincoln, which the latter refused. Chase again submitted his resignation, which to his surprise Lincoln accepted. By July 4, 1864, Chase was unemployed. He got re-employed on December 6, 1864, when Lincoln appointed him Supreme Court Chief Justice to replace the recently deceased Roger Taney.

It would be as Chief Justice that Chase would impact Jefferson Davis's treason case. His lust for the presidency led him to cast aside tradition and congruity in two ways. First, notwithstanding that he had been a prominent Republican for over ten years, he would seek the office as a Democrat in 1868. The Party's July Convention would require that the winning candidate hold a minimum two-thirds majority of delegates. Chase felt he would be a good compromise candidate to bring the liberal and conservative wings of the Party together. Second, his ambition to be President surpassed the august status of a lifetime appointment as Chief Justice.

His eldest daughter, Kate Chase Sprague, managed his campaign at the convention. She concluded her dad's chance

would come when the convention stalemated. After each opponent tested his strength without getting the required two-thirds majority, she planned to have the New York delegation offer her dad as a compromise candidate. In a cruel surprise, the Democrats of Chase's home state first nominated New York Governor Horatio Seymour. He went on to win the nomination by acclamation despite announcing earlier as convention chairman that he would not seek, or accept, it.

After the November 1868 general election sent Republican Ulysses Grant on his way to the White House, Chief Justice Chase approached Jefferson Davis's lead defense counsel, Charles O'Connor, to suggest how a provision of the newly minted Fourteenth Amendment might end the case. During the drafting process Congressman Thaddeus Stevens wrote, "The President and Vice-President of the late Confederate States . . . are declared to be forever ineligible to any office under the United States."

His intent was to ensure that ex-Confederates never afterward controlled the Federal government. The text was changed to the present language of the Amendment's Third Section that targets prior office holders who broke their oaths. Chase urged O'Connor to argue that future disqualification was an explicit punishment that shielded Davis from further punishment under the double-jeopardy principle.

On December 3, 1868, O'Connor made the argument in an affidavit to the two judges supervising the case: Salmon Chase and Charles Underwood. There were two because the applicable rules at the time did not allow an appeal in criminal cases from Federal district courts. The only appeal path was a split decision between two presiding judges. Underwood was a carpetbagger who boasted to an 1866 Congressional hearing that he could corral enough compliant Virginians (including blacks) to convict Davis in his Richmond court, where the Constitution specified the trial must be held. He also abused his power during the war to confiscate rebel homes enabling Underwood family members to buy them at bargain prices.

It looked like the case was headed to the Supreme Court after Chase accepted O'Connor's argument, but Underwood rejected it. Instead, the Federal prosecutors dropped the case in February 1869 after President Johnson had granted amnesty to all ex-Confederates on Christmas Day 1868.

For three years, Federal prosecutors only reluctantly tried Davis for treason because they realized he would argue he was not a USA citizen and could not commit treason against a foreign country. Leaving such a judgment in the hands of a

Richmond jury was as risky for the Federal prosecutors then, as trusting Trump's fate in the hands of Washington, New York, and Atlanta juries is for today's Trump voters. Moreover, internationally the American Civil War was recognized as a fight between two belligerents, not an enforcement action by the USA against an insurgent group.

As a result, after three years of foot-dragging, prosecutors dropped all charges against Davis in February 1869. The delay resulted from fears that prosecutors might lose legally what the Union armies had gained militarily. Legally they had to juggle international law and domestic law. In international law, leading countries like Great Britain, had recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent, not a pack of Rebels. If Davis could be convicted for treason for joining the Confederacy, so could most any Southerner. Under such circumstances where do the prosecutions stop?

During the last stages of the Civil War, General Sherman asked Lincoln what the general should do if he captured Jefferson Davis. Lincoln replied, "Now, General, I am bound to oppose the escape of Jeff Davis but if you could manage to have him slip out unbeknownst-like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!" Figuratively speaking, that's what Chase did.

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## 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](http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com)

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## 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 Beauvior

For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvior. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvior 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](http://www.visitbeauvior.org) or contact Beauvior directly at (228) 388-4400*

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## SOLDIERS REST



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

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 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



The "Old Douglas" memorial at Cedar Hill Cemetery near Soldiers Rest.

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.

#### ***New Additions to Soldiers Rest***

Pvt. Jesse L. Brooks 1833 - 1863

1st Miss Lt Arty Co. C

Born in South Carolina

Enlisted in Choctaw Co MS Mar. 27, 62

Died in a Vicksburg Hosp. July 7, 1863

His burial location went unmarked for 161 years. Special thanks to Mr. Tudor for ordering and purchasing this marker for his Great-Great Grandfather. A dedication memorial is set for April 2025.



*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>*



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Vicksburg, MS 39180

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

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FIND US ON FACEBOOK AT  
[WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SCVCAMP1354](http://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SCVCAMP1354)

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*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](http://www.scv.org)

Edward Campbell

*Commander*

Larry Holman

*Adjutant / Membership*

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## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**Tuesday September 3rd**—Camp Meeting at Goldies BBQ with Speaker David Wooten—Vicksburg, MS

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

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*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.*