

# NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

**Type of Memorial (check all applicable)**

Monument  *with* Sculpture  without Sculpture  with *Cannon*  standalone Cannon  
 Historical Marker  Plaque  Other ( flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Note: try to record items separately. Cannons near monuments should be recorded & photographed separately, etc. Thank you.

**Affiliation**

GAR  MOLLUS  SUVCW  WRC  ASUVCW  
 LGAR  DUVCW  Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

unknown

**Original Dedication Date** unknown Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

**Location** Natchez National Cemetery, on left fork of entrance road to the top of the hill

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location 41 Cemetery Rd GPS Coordinates N 31.58112 W 91.39579

City/Village &/or Township Natchez

County Adams State Mississippi Zip Code 39120

The front of the Memorial faces:  North  South  East  West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner**

Name U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Dept./Div. National Cemetery Administration

Street Address 41 Cemetery Rd

City Natchez State MS Zip Code 39120

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone ( 601 ) 445-4981 ext \_\_\_\_\_

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places  Yes  No ID # if known 99001387

However, the Natchez National Cemetery is on the NRHP.

**For Monuments with/without sculpture:**

**Physical Details**

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon =  Stone  Concrete  Metal  Other

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Material of the Sculpture  Stone  Concrete  Metal  Other Is it hollow or solid? \_\_\_\_\_

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

**For Historic Marker or Plaque:** Laminate and steel

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = \_\_\_\_\_

**For Cannons with/without monument:**

Material of Cannon = \_\_\_\_\_ Bronze \_\_\_\_\_ Iron \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Cannon (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

Rifled \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Markings: Muzzle \_\_\_\_\_ Base Ring/Breech \_\_\_\_\_

Left Trunion \_\_\_\_\_ Right Trunion \_\_\_\_\_

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**For Other Memorials:** (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial

Materials of the Memorial

**Complete for All Memorials**

**Approximate Dimensions** (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

18" Height 36" Width 2" Depth or \_\_\_\_\_ Diameter

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

**Markings/Inscriptions** (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

{first third}

Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United / States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population / 14,000, nearly 70 percent were enslaved. A few individuals / held the vast majority of those slaves. Forty-one wealthy / individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, fifteen companies of Confederate / militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many / of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after / capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats / steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. / Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held / it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military / hospitals - Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a / plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and / a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, / 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.

**Environmental Setting**

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

**Type of Location**

Cemetery  Park  Plaza/Courtyard  "Town Square"  Post Office  
 School  Municipal Building  State Capitol  Courthouse  College Campus  
 Traffic Circle  Library Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Vicinity**

Rural (low population, open land)  Suburban (residential, near city)  Town  Urban / Metropolitan

**Immediate Locale** (check as many as may apply)

Industrial  Commercial  Street/Roadside within 20 feet  Tree Covered (overhanging branches)  
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)  Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor \_\_\_\_\_

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Submission of this form requires at least one type of identification so that you may be contacted regarding the information on this form. This information will most likely be in the public domain. Your name is required; please include one (or more) pieces of contact information.

1. If a member of an Allied Order, the name of your camp, auxiliary, tent, circle or corps; along with your department;
2. Physical Address;
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail address.

By submitting this, you are allowing the posting of this information on the internet.

Inspector Identification \_\_\_\_\_ Date of On-site Survey 29 March A. D. 2025  
Your Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell  
Address 2030 San Pedro Dr.  
City Arnold State MO Zip Code 63010  
Telephone ( ) 636 464 3856 E-Mail HildifonsTook@prodigy.net

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

SUVCW

**Supplemental Background Information**

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Photographs & GPS Co-ordinates are very much desired.

Pages 4 & 5 attached to this electronic file are the Monument's Condition and the Narrative forms. Only the Monument's Condition form is required if you are requesting grant money using form *CWM-62 SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

**Please mail (or e-mail pdf, and picture files) to:**

**Walt Busch, PDC, Chair, 1240 Konert Valley Dr., Fenton, MO 63026, [cwmemorials@suvchw.org](mailto:cwmemorials@suvchw.org) (314) 630-8407**

*Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.*

**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War - Civil War Memorials Committee.**

>This form may be photocopied.<

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SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – MONUMENT’S CONDITION

Completion of this form is required when requesting grant money using form CWM-62 SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions.

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed?; Any evidence of structural instability?; Any broken or missing parts?; Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?.

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: Black crusting; White crusting; Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal); Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.); Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines); Chalky or powdery stone; Granular eroding of stone; Spalling of stone (surface splitting off); Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains); Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? Yes No Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

Well maintained Would benefit from treatment In urgent need of treatment Unable to determine

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

Mottling (mold) beneath plexiglass (?).

Inspector’s Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell

Date 31 March A. D. 2025

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM  
ADDENDUM – NARRATIVE

[Generally used to record the text of monuments, but may be used for any other useful information, such as if the monument has been moved or if you have information about the day of dedication. May repeat use of page as often as necessary.]

The Memorial is *currently* located at: Natchez National Cemetery, on left fork of entrance road to the top of the hill  
Street/Road address or site location \_\_\_\_\_

41 Cemetery Rd GPS Coordinates N 31.58112 W 91.39579

City/Village and/or Township Natchez

County Adams State Mississippi Zip Code 39120

TEXT

{photo with caption} Men gather at the Natchez courthouse to enlist in Confederate service, c. 1861. Thomas H. / and Joan Gandy Photograph Collection; Mss. 3 778, / Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

{middle third}

{photo with caption} Natchez National Cemetery, from Brvt. Lt. Col. E. B. Whitman's final report, c. 1869. Whitman / used the phrase "Harvest of Death" in his exhaustive report to describe the work of collecting the / dead. National Archives and Records Administration.

"Harvest of Death"

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering / information in preparation for the reinterment of Union / soldiers buried in the Military Division of Tennessee. / This huge district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, later lieutenant colonel, placed / newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. / Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman / made three major expeditions across the region, stopping / at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because / of his work thousands of Union dead were moved to / twelve new national cemeteries.

In May 1869, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of / this difficult project to the quartermaster general. The / report contained sketches and site plans of each cemetery, / and data on interments and service affiliates.

{last third}

National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres near Natchez City / Cemetery. Remains were brought here from elsewhere in the / city, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the / remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The / identities of only 305 were known. The cemetery was enclosed / by a brick wall about 1880. In 1931, the original brick lodge / was replaced, and an octagonal rostrum constructed.

{photo caption} Postcard view of cemetery entrance, c. 1906. National Cemetery Administration.

On Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, / Landsman Wilson Brown, is buried here. / His commendation was for gallantry / aboard the U.S.S. Hartford during the / Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. / A native of Natchez, he died in 1900 / (Section G, Grave 3152).

{photo caption} Civil War Navy Medal of Honor. / Naval History and Heritage Command.

Inspector's Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell

Date 31 March A. D. 2025

# NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

## Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population 14,000, nearly 70 percent were enslaved. A few individuals held the vast majority of those slaves. Forty-one wealthy individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, fifteen companies of Confederate militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals—Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.



Men gather at the Natchez courthouse to enlist in Confederate service, c. 1861. Thomas H. and Jean-Claude Photograph Collection, MS. 3.778, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Natchez National Cemetery, from Brit. Lt. Col. E. B. Whitman's final report, c. 1869. Whitman used the phrase "Harvest of Death" in his exhaustive report to describe the work of collecting the dead. National Archives and Records Administration.

## "Harvest of Death"

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering information in preparation for the reinterment of Union soldiers buried in the Military Division of Tennessee. This huge district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, later lieutenant colonel, placed newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman made three major expeditions across the region, stopping at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because of his work, thousands of Union dead were moved to twelve new national cemeteries.

In May 1869, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of this difficult project to the quartermaster general. The report contained sketches and site plans of each cemetery, and data on interments and service affiliations.

## National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres near Natchez City Cemetery. Remains were brought here from elsewhere in the city, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The identities of only 305 were known. The cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall about 1880. In 1931, the original brick lodge was replaced, and an octagonal rostrum constructed.



Postcard view of cemetery entrance, c. 1906. National Cemetery Administration.

One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, Landsman Wilson Brown, is buried here. His commendation was for gallantry aboard the U.S.S. *Hartford* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. A native of Natchez, he died in 1900 (Section G, Grave 3152).

Civil War Navy Medal of Honor. Naval History and Heritage Command.

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
National Cemetery Administration

To learn more about benefits and programs for Veterans and Families, visit [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)

# NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

## Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population 14,000, nearly 20 percent were enslaved. A few individuals held the vast majority of those slaves. Early and wealthy individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, Union companies of Confederate militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union generals swarmed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals — Natchez Marine Hospital and “The Gardens,” a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.



View of Natchez National Cemetery, Natchez, Mississippi, 1900. Photo by J. H. Johnson. Original in the collection of the National Archives and Records Administration.



Map of Natchez, Mississippi, 1860. Photo by J. H. Johnson. Original in the collection of the National Archives and Records Administration.

## “Harvest of Death”

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering information in preparation for the reinterment of Union soldiers buried by the Military Divisions of Tennessee. This large district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, like Lincoln’s cabinet, placed newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman made three major expeditions across the region, stopping at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because of his work, thousands of Union dead were given to locate new resting places.

In May 1867, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of his efforts to the quartermaster general. The report contained sketches and the plans of each cemetery and data on interments and service affiliations.

## National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres from Natchez to a “National Cemetery.” Remains were brought here from the battlefields, and some in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The location of only 303 were known. The cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall since 1880. In 1914, the original brick fence was replaced, and an octagonal rotunda constructed.



View of Natchez National Cemetery, Natchez, Mississippi, 1900. Photo by J. H. Johnson. Original in the collection of the National Archives and Records Administration.

One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, Landman Wilson Brown, is buried here. His commendation was for gallantry shown the U.S.S. *Harriet* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on October 3, 1864. Another individual, buried in 1900 (see Plot G, Grave 1352).



For more information, visit [www.natcheznationalcemetery.gov](http://www.natcheznationalcemetery.gov) or call 601-423-1234.

GPS

Latitude 31.34:52.2799999999986653

Longitude 91.23:44.789999999997896

Altitude 87.8710034431874

Photo: 8-17-2025

# NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

## Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population 14,000, nearly 70 percent were enslaved. A few individuals held the vast majority of those slaves. Forty-one wealthy individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, fifteen companies of Confederate militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals—Natchez Marine Hospital and “The Gardens,” a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.



Men gather at the Natchez courthouse to enlist in Confederate service, c. 1861. Thomas H. and Joan Gayley Photograph Collection, MSS. 3.778, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Natchez National Cemetery, from Brut. Lt. Col. E. B. Whitman's final report, c. 1869. Whitman used the phrase “Harvest of Death” in his exhaustive report to describe the work of collecting the dead. National Archives and Records Administration.

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Captain Whitman, later lieutenant colonel, placed newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman made three major expeditions across the region, stopping at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because of his work, thousands of Union dead were moved to twelve new national cemeteries.

In May 1869, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of this difficult project to the quartermaster general. The report contained sketches and site plans of each cemetery, and data on interments and service affiliations.

## National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres near Natchez City Cemetery. Remains were brought here from elsewhere in the city, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The identities of only 395 were known. The cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall about 1880. In 1931, the original brick lodge was replaced, and an octagonal rostrum constructed.



Postcard view of cemetery entrance, c. 1906. National Cemetery Administration.

One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, Landsman Wilson Brown, is buried here. His commendation was for gallantry aboard the U.S.S. *Hartford* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. A native of Natchez, he died in 1900 (Section G, Grave 3152).



Civil War Navy Medal of Honor. Naval History and Heritage Command.



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
National Cemetery Administration

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U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
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The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals - Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the cemetery.



## Natural Cemetery

The Natural Cemetery in Natchez, Mississippi, is the largest and oldest cemetery in the city. It was established in 1818 and contains the remains of many prominent citizens and soldiers who died during the Civil War.



## "Harvest of Death"

During the war, the cemetery was used as a place to bury the dead. The high death toll during the war is reflected in the many headstones that were placed in the cemetery.

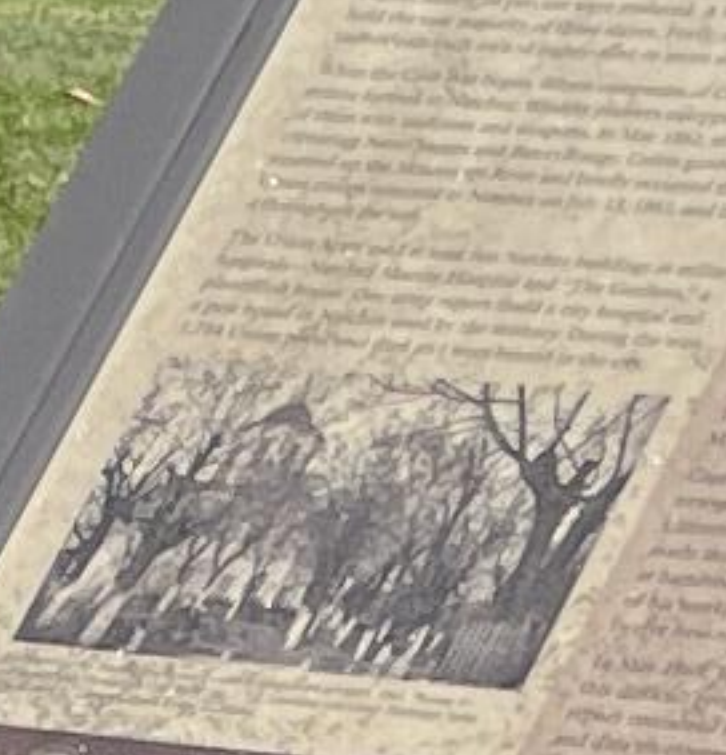




NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Soldiers

National Cemetery



"Harvest of Death"

Vases

108  
UNKNOWN  
U.S.  
SOLDIER

108  
UNKNOWN  
U.S.  
SOLDIER