



June ————— 2010

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ALERT! ALERT! ALERT! (THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED TO PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS)



Thursday 24th is the date of the next camp meeting. As always, 7:00 PM at Western Sizzlin on 16th Ave. This month's speaker will be Jennifer West who is the organizer for the 9-12 Project in the Hattiesburg area. She formed the group in February 2009 in response to Glenn Beck's invitation to a March 13th 'Viewing Party' out of which the 'We Surround Them' movement emerged. This later evolved into the 9-12 Project to represent the day after September 11, 2001 when Americans came together in a spirit of unity. She is the owner of MarketOne Media, a company that has provided marketing, public relations and web design services for over 7 years. Her prior background is in advertising and media sales, having worked as an Account Executive for both WDAM and WHLT as well as in local newspaper and radio sales. Jennifer's allegiance is to God , family and country and proudly serves where she is led to help restore the principles and values of the great founders of our nation.

Miss Jennifer, as our Southern ancestors were, and as we are, individually and as an organization, desire to see our country get back to the basics as the creators of our Republic and Constitution laid out for the succeeding generations to live by. As individuals, we need to be about, as much as is humanly possible, to vote for people who will follow the law of the land. By doing this, you can honestly say to your children and grandchildren, that you tried to help turn our current situation in America around and secure for future generations of this country their God given rights. Remember, if our actions of following the right to rally support and then to vote the people that need to be in various elected positions, from local to federal ultimately fail, then and only then, we still have the right to follow the course of our Southern leaders so long ago.

UPCOMING EVENTS

July Camp Cookout

Friday the 30th of July at 6:00 PM will be our summer cookout at the Mauldin Community Center on Springhill Rd. Miss Joan Holifield needs to be called before the cookout and let her know what you intend to bring. The camp will furnish the meat and buns along with the condiments. **GENTLEMEN, PLEASE GIVE THIS NOTICE TO YOUR WIVES OR TO SOMEONE THAT CAN COOK SO WE WILL BE ASSURED THAT WE HAVE THE SIDE DISHES !!** We appreciate her for keeping up with all the dishes so we don't duplicate. We hope the Right Reverend Holifield will provide the entertainment for the evening. For the last two years he has promised beer & strippers, however for some reason he has said that there have been some difugalties, (some kind of trouble), in securing both. Maybe the third time is the charm. Either that, or three strikes your out! He's treading on thin ice, so he better come through this time.

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

August 13th & 14th we will have our annual conference on Southern History. This is always an important event for our camp. This year it may take on an even more important role. This is a grand time and a great opportunity to show people that the reason for the 1861 calamity was almost the very same thing in 1776. For the first time in a very long time, people are talking about state sovereignty and states rights. We need in every way possible to direct them to the truth about what happened in the mid -nineteenth century. It's the best opportunity we have had in a long time to get their attention. The conference could be that time when the light bulb comes on and they finally put two and two together. There will be some very informative books that will be offered. Also there will be an information table available with various articles that will be there for the taking. This is a time for some of your uninformed family, friends, co-workers, fellow church members, and anyone who you can think of that needs to be presented the truth, maybe for the first time. We all need

thinking of whom we could bring. Also be thinking of someone with whom you spend money about putting an ad in our conference program. For \$15.00 an ad is a bit larger than a business card, \$25.00 is a quarter page, \$50.00 is a half page, and \$100.00 for a full page. Of course you can be a sponsor starting from \$50.00 all the way to \$1000.00, or more if you are in a real giving mood. Everyone needs to purchase an ancestor ad. It is the same size as the \$15.00 ad, except it will begin at only \$10.00 and go through \$100.00. You can have more than one and you may put several in an ad beginning with the \$25.00 size. Everyone is needed to help on this project in any way you are able. So bring, give and participate.

FAMOUS SOUTHERNERS ON BEING SOUTHERN

“THE COLORED FOLK BEEN SINGIN IT AND PLAYIN IT JUST THE WAY I'M DOIN NOW, MAN, FOR MORE YEARS THAN I KNOW. NOBODY PAID IT NO MIND “TIL I GOOSED IT UP.”

ELVIS

“WHERE I COME FROM IN GEORGIA, THERE ARE TWO ‘GOOD BOOKS’ : THE BIBLE AND GONE WITH THE WIND”

DEBORAH NORVILLE

“SOUTHERNERS LOVE A GOOD TALE. THEY ARE BORN RECITERS, GREAT MEMORY RETAINERS, DIARY KEEPERS, LETTER EXCHANGERS, LETTER SAVERS, HISTORY TRACERS AND DEBATERS, AND----OUTSTAYING ALL THE REST-----GREAT TALKERS.”

EUDORA WELTY

“THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OUTSIDE THE SOUTH IS THAT THE SOUTH HAS NEVER STOPPED LOOKING BACK....THE TRUTH IS, AT LEAST IN MY EXPERIENCE, THAT THE SOUTHERNER NEVER THINKS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR—UNTIL, HE FINDS HIMSELF AMONG NORTHERNERS.”

WALKER PERCY

FACTS THE HISTORIANS LEAVE OUT

A Confederate Primer

By John S. Tilley

HOW OUR NATION WAS BORN

Five great movements ushered in the birth of the nation.

1. **The First Continental Congress, which sent to the English King our declaration of rights.** Its President was Peyton Randolph.
2. **The agitation for armed resistance.** Its leader was Patrick Henry.
3. **The Declaration of Independence.** Its author was Thomas Jefferson.
4. **The War of The Revolution.** Our Commander-in-Chief was George Washington.
5. **The adoption of the Constitution.** Its "father" was James Madison.

Does it signify anything that Randolph, Henry , Jefferson, Washington, and Madison all were Southern men?

Some other contributions. Jefferson promoted the Louisiana Purchase, nearly doubling the area of the United States. In a critical period, Andrew Jackson led our armies to victory at New Orleans. Polk guided our government during the War with Mexico and led to our securing about one million square miles of new Territory including Texas, New Mexico, and California. John Marshall was chiefly responsible for the early prestige of our Supreme Court.

Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Marshall, all were Southerners. Call the roll of our Presidents during the period between The War of the Revolution and the War Between the States. Four of the first five, seven of the first ten, ten of the first sixteen Presidents of the United States were sons of the South.

The brilliant Southern record came to a tragic end in 1861. Since that date, The South has been the nation's step-child.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Alabama Capitol, Montgomery, February 18,
1861

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned to me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and to aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and, with the blessing of Providence, intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was "to establish justice insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be inalienable; of the time and occasion for its exercise they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself.

The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity will vindicate we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States here represent proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by abuse of language that their act has been denominated a revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its government has remained, the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations.

Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty, moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measures of defense which honor and security may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest, and that of all those to whom we would sell and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigation community, such as the Northeastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that a mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or the lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency and to maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the

Independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity, and to obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation; and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But, if this be denied to us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of branches of the executive department, having special charge of foreign intercourse finance, military affairs, and the postal service.

For purposes of defense, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia, but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well-instructed and for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas a navy adapted to those objects will be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government which we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate profusion; but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, a reunion with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources and promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion shall be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonism are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of the producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be as unjust toward us as it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us; but otherwise a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary means before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations, of subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and toil and disappointment are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction, one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment and upon your wisdom and patriotism I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands.

We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States, in their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning..

Thus instructed a to the just interpretation of the instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I

will hope, by due diligence in something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office.

It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor and right and liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate and transmit to their posterity, and with a continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

From *The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Volume 7, pp. 45-51. Transcribed from the Congressional Journal, Vol. 1, pp. 64-66*

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT JEFFERSON DAVIS



Birthdate

It is unclear whether Davis was born in 1807 or 1808, and Davis himself was unsure. He wrote an acquaintance in 1858 that "there has been some controversy about the year of my birth among the older members of my family, and I am not a competent witness in the case, having once supposed the year to have been 1807, I was subsequently corrected by being informed it was 1808, and have rested upon that point because it was just as good, and no better than another." For more background on the date question, see *The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Volume 1*, pages 1xv-1xvi.

Middle Name

From November 30, 1824, until mid-1833, Jefferson Davis' name on official lists and at times his signature included the middle initial "F." The name is not spelled out in full in any known document. In his story of Davis' life, Hudson Strode claimed that the final son born to Samuel and Jane Davis was given the middle

name “Finis” because “it seemed unlikely that Jane Davis would ever bear another child” (Jefferson Davis: American Patriot, p. 3). The “Finis” myth has been repeated so often that it has become accepted as fact by many scholarly resources, but there is no evidence for it. All of Jefferson Davis’ siblings had traditional names.

Perhaps equally curious is the sudden appearance and just as sudden disappearance of the middle initial. Davis had been at West Point for at least three months before it showed up for the first time, on a monthly conduct report. The last known “J. F. Davis” signature is on a note of October 3, 1832, notifying his commanding officer of his acceptance of a furlough..

As of the publication of Davis’ appointment as second lieutenant of Dragoons on May 4, 1833, the “F.” had disappeared from official documents as well. At the time the initial was in use, there were no other Davis officers Davis with the first initial “J.” were in the army from 1824-1833, and one of them died in 1828. It should be noted that the “F.” was used on Davis’ first marriage license (June 17, 1835), although he signed the document without the “F.” The initial was not used on his second marriage license ten years later.

Jefferson Davis’ signature and the listing of his name on official documents may be traced in the first volume of The Papers of Jefferson Davis, which includes all known documents from Davis’ birth through 1840.

The Case Against Jefferson Davis

What, exactly, happened in the case of The United States v. Jefferson Davis? Enough intrigues, maneuvers, plot twists, and changes of the political wind exist to fill a book (and it would make a good one). It is quite a complex matter, but the bottom line is that the case never went to trial and the indictments were dismissed. The proceedings dragged on into 1869, but Davis himself was only in the courtroom on two separate days.

Davis was captured by troops and held at a military base (Fort Monroe) in a state before a military tribunal, but the fabricated case connecting him to the assassination (the primary informant was convicted of perjury) fell apart before Davis was charged. The government soon decided that any trial for treason would have to be in a civil court, and in Virginia, the base of Davis’ alleged treasonable activities, directing armed rebellion against the United States. Neither John C. Underwood, circuit court judge for the District of Virginia, nor Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who presided over the circuit including the Virginia district, felt he had any authority as long as Davis was held by the military. Chase in particular wanted to avoid such dangerous legal waters, and he continued to find

excuses to avoid hearing the case. Underwood’s competence was questionable, and he was known to be overly zealous (he had bragged to congressional committee in 1866 that he could pack a jury to insure a conviction), so Chase’s presence was essential for a respectable verdict.

Because of the issues of military control of Davis’ imprisonment, Chase refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in June 1866, but almost a year later, in conjunction with an order to the military authorities from the president, a writ of habeas corpus brought Davis to Richmond to be transferred to the authority of the federal courts..He appeared before Underwood on May 13, 1867, bail was set at \$100,000, and the bond was immediately posted. “Deafening applause” broke out in the courtroom when Davis was freed. Horace Greeley, one of a growing number of northerners who wanted the case settled so the country could get on with the healing process, had secured backing for the bond and personally guaranteed a quarter of it. He was in the courtroom that day and met Davis after his release.

After half a year with his family in Canada, Davis returned to Richmond in November 1867 for what was supposed to be the beginning of the trial. Court convened on the 26th, but Chase was not present, and the government asked for a postponement. Davis was released on his own recognizance, and the defense asked that some sort of consideration be given him so he would not be “subjected to a renewal of the inconvenience” of making the trip to Richmond if a trial was not going to be held. As it turned out, Davis would not have to appear in court again during any of the subsequent proceedings.

As time passed, many elements changed, and so did the players. U.S. attorneys general came and went, (three different men were involved in the Davis case). Andrew Johnson was impeached and nearly convicted. And the 14th Amendment was passed and ratified. Johnson began to fear that if Davis were tried and acquitted—a very real possibility with a Virginia jury—he (Johnson) would be impeached again and removed from office. For a variety of reasons, no significant action was taken until after the 1868 election.

In an unusual twist, Chase made known to Davis’ attorneys, a distinguished group of northern and southern litigators, his opinion that the third section of the 14th Amendment nullified the indictment against Davis. His contention was that by stripping the right to vote from high Confederate officials, a punishment for treasonable activities had been legislated, so Davis could not be punished again for the same crime. Davis’ friends reminded his

lawyers that Davis (who was in Europe and out of telegraphic range) wanted a trial because he saw it as an opportunity to vindicate both himself and the actions of the Confederacy, i.e.. the constitutional right to secede. Davis' lawyers, however, pointed out that Davis' life was at stake, and there was a general agreement that they could not pass up the opportunity to arrange what they believed to be an honorable settlement. One of the attorneys later wrote Davis that the defense team also felt that if they could establish a precedent based on the 14th Amendment, it would lift the threat of prosecution for other Confederate leaders as well.

On November 30, 1868, Davis' lawyers filed a motion requiring that the government attorneys show cause why the indictment (the latest of at least four indictments which had been handed down with the same charge another long story) should not be quashed. A hearing on the motion was held before Chase and Underwood on December 3-4, and on the 5th they announced their finding. The vote was split—Chase favoring laying aside the indictment, and Underwood, who had overseen the grand juries responsible for the indictment, wanting the case to be tried. Chase's anger with Underwood was obvious, and he stated for the record why he believed the 14th Amendment exempted Davis from further prosecution.

The certificate of division between Chase and Underwood was forwarded to the Supreme Court, and the indictment technically remained pending, but there would be no more action taken. It was clear that Chase would favor overturning a guilty verdict, making the government hesitant to proceed. The Davis case remained on the circuit court docket for February 14, 1869, but the government indicated at that time that it would not prosecute. The indictment was, therefore, dismissed, as were indictments against thirty-seven other ex-Confederates, including Robert E. Lee. Davis' lawyers contacted the Justice Department to make sure that other indictments against him in Washington and Tennessee were not going to be prosecuted.

The full story of the case remains to be told, but there are a couple of articles which provide good background information. Eberhard P. Deutsch, "United States v. Jefferson Davis: Constitutional Issues in the Trial for Treason," American Bar Association journal, 52 (Feb. And March 1966): 1'39-45, 263-68, deals with the legal matters of the case. Roy F. Nichols, "United States vs. Jefferson Davis, 1865-1869," American Historical Review, 31 (Jan. 1926): 266-84, covers many of the political issues involved. Bradley T. Johnson's detailed court record is reprinted in Davis, Jefferson Davis, Constitutional, edited by Dunbar Rowland (10 vols., 1923), 7:138-227. No work has been done on public perception of the case in North and South. The involvement of

influential northerners, with Horace Greeley at the center of activity, was a major factor in what transpired. There is also much left to be written about the maneuvering of Chase, Johnson, and the Justice Department.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRAIGNMENT OF EX-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

(From *The State*, May 13, 1886)

Monday, May 13, 1867, ex-President Jefferson Davis was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court in Richmond to be tried for high treason and other misdemeanors. John C. Underwood was the district judge, William H. Barry was clerk, and C. Duncan, United States marshal.

Mr. Davis was delivered into court by General Barton, commandant of Fortress Monroe. He was accompanied by the following gentlemen as counsel: Charles O'Connor, William B. Reed, George Shea, John Randolph Tucker, and Robert Ould. The United States was represented by L. H. Chandler, district attorney, and William M. Evarts. The court-room was crowded with notable men. Nearly all of the most prominent citizens of Richmond were present. Among the notables in attendance from abroad were Horace Greeley, Benjamin Wood, John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, and many others. Mr. Davis was heartily cheered as he drove from the Spottswood hotel to the court-room. After the usual preliminaries and argument by counsel, a motion to continue the case to November and admit to bail was entertained. Mr. Davis qualified in the sum of &100,000, and the following gentlemen in the sum of &5,000 each: Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gerritt Smith, Benjamin Wood, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, all of New York; A Welsh and D. K. Jockman, of Philadelphia; and Isaac Davenport, Jr., R. Barton Haxall, Abram Warwick, William H. Macfarland, W. W. Crump, James Lyons, William H. Lyons, John A. Meredith, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas W. Doswell, John Minor Botts, and Thomas R. Price. Mr. Thomas was suffering from some nervous prostration, and had to make his mark, which gave rise to the story that one of Richmond's richest men could not write his name.

After signing the bond Mr. Davis was discharged amid deafening applause, and was driven to the Spottswood through thousands, who rent the air with joyful acclamations. He was greatly affected. He soon joined his former pastor, Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, and engaged in private worship. In a few days he left the city. Messrs. Greeley and Gerritt Smith, by invitation, addressed the people

of Richmond at the old African church in speeches full of patriotism. All of the Northern men were most kindly received. It is a matter of history that at the November term of the court all proceedings against Mr. Davis were quashed, and he was never brought to trial.

The recent demonstrations in his honor are fresh in the minds of the readers of the "The State".

Circumstances forbade the extension of that triumphal tour to the ex-capital of the Confederacy. But nowhere in the land over which once waved the Southern Cross has Jefferson Davis more sincere friends or devoted adherents. Here in this historic city he is regarded as the beau ideal of a soldier and statesman, a scholar, a gentleman and a Christian, whom we are willing shall stand forth as the typical Southern representative of the unhappy war between the States.

**This was taken from the The Confederate
Scrapbook, Compiled by Lizzie Cary Daniel**



