



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

MARCH 1974

Vol. 17 No. 7

143rd Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1974

SPEAKER: DR. CHESTER D. BRADLEY

SUBJECT: JEFFERSON DAVIS

PLACE: THE ROMAN GARDENS, MAYFIELD ROAD

PRELIMINARIES: 6:30 PM DINNER 7:15 PM

DR. CHESTER D. BRADLEY

Despite his long residence in Virginia, Dr. Chester D. Bradley is a native of Wabash, Indiana. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Medicine. He settled in Virginia in 1938, where he practiced medicine until his retirement in 1968. Addressing a Rotary Club in 1949, Dr. Bradley threw out the suggestion that the Jefferson Davis Casemate at Fort Monroe be opened to the public. This is the stone chamber in the wall of the fort where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned in May 1865. The suggestion got into the newspaper and in a few days the physician got a letter from the commander of Fort Monroe inviting him to come to his headquarters for a conference.

This led to the founding of the Casemate Museum which was opened in 1951. This museum became Dr. Bradley's consuming hobby. After his retirement from medical practice in 1968, he devoted all of his time to the museum until 1973. He is now planning a book on the history of Fort Monroe during the Civil War. Dr. Bradley has made an intensive study of the capture and imprisonment of Jefferson Davis.

His major published article on this subject is "Dr. Craven and the Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," in THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, dated January, 1954, pages 50-94.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

APRIL 9, 1974

HOWARD WESTWOOD

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
CONDUCT OF THE WAR"

MAY 14, 1974

MOVIE NITE: "THE GENERAL"
w/ Buster Keaton

Time for our annual book sale....That's right, it will be the April meeting and if you have books for sale, please contact Guy at 687-2803 as soon as possible.

ONE MAN'S OPINION

"Why Did The Southerner Fight Against The Republic?"

By

Tom Germack

One aspect of the Civil War that has never been clearly documented to my satisfaction is the Confederate volunteer's reasons for taking up arms against the Federal Government. The following observations are recorded for further consideration and discussion by all interested. To begin, Confederate volunteers came from three basic social class levels: the gentry or "Southern Gentlemen"; the self-educated, industrious middle class citizen; and the lower class illiterates, -"poor white trash."

The gentry can be credited with political instigation of the Civil War in their desperation to maintain their feudal positions in the South. Using chivalry and protection of "Souther soil" against the invaders(?), our gallant Southern gentlemen can be considered as one of the early proponents of the use of hate propaganda to establish the right of their proclamations against Federal authority.

The real enigma lies in the motives of the middle class that formed the majority in the Confederate armies. This man can best be evaluated as the predecessor of the Victorian age. His life was based on his family, his duty to his fellow man, and his religion. His world was centered around his mother or wife; its simplicity resulted in his complete innocence of the realities and complexities of politics and their influence upon his world of naiveness. The Federal Government held little influence over the average American citizen in 1860 and this was especially true in the South where Government was symbolized by the county court and county representatives to the State legislature. Patriotism was based upon State heroes from the Revolution, War of 1812, and the Mexican conflicts, not the Republic itself. If anything, the right to engage in revolution against authority was probably imbedded in their political concept of individual rights under the Government. Therefore, I feel that when the news of the coming conflict was released across the countryside, it was a "call to arms" against the Northern invader that would "dare to invade our sacred soil." The heart of the Confederate armies took up arms to protect their own imaginary world against the tide of social change. These men were generally very clannish and prejudiced against any strangers or foreigners; this sometimes would apply to fellow comrades from the same State but different counties! Their bravery and skill on the battlefield is beyond reproach and is recorded in history as the great struggle of the Confederacy against overwhelming odds!

The third member of the army volunteered because anything was considered better than the useless existence that was his lot. Low man on the totem pole, the poor white figured that perhaps there may be a small reward for his services if the revolt was successful. When slavery became a real issue in 1863, he was not fighting to save what little stature he had in the Southern hierarchy; he could not envision sharing his station with the negro! Since his entire life was based on poverty, hate, and frustration, the War was a great outlet for all this suppressed anger against society. He made a fearsome opponent on the battlefield, and became a scourge on the countryside between campaigns.

In conclusion, I believe that the majority of the Confederate volunteers were basically victims of their political leaders and social standards. This is not an earth shattering observation, but it does remove the Rebel soldier from the martyr classification and place him with all other American soldiers since the Revolution of 1776.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article appeared sometime ago in the Hagerstown CWRT newsletter. I believe the author is a member of the Roundtable.

Statistics about the War go on and on with one expert stating that for each Confederate shot, the Union was required to fire 240 pounds of powder and 200 pounds of lead.

THE COURIER
of
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF
CLEVELAND

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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GUY DI CARLO JR., EDITOR, P.O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

JEFFERSON DAVIS: BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

Falsely accused of plotting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis was imprisoned at Fort Monroe on May 22, 1865. The whitewashed cell in Casemate No. 2 overlooks the moat where an occasional gull flaps over the dark green water. One can peer through the small barred window where the proud captive used to stare moodily toward the Southern domain he had lost. In the outer room, once used by the Union soldiers guarding Jefferson Davis, there hang thirteen pictures narrating the highly adventurous life of the first and last President of the Confederate States of America.

The story begins in a log cabin in Kentucky near the present town of Fairview, where Jefferson Davis was born on June 3, 1803. He was the youngest of ten children. When the boy was only three years old his family moved to Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Here in this new country an elder brother, Joseph, became wealthy. This elder brother resolved that "little Jeff" should have all the educational advantages the other children had lacked. Although the Davis family was Protestant, young Jefferson Davis was sent to St. Thomas' College, a Catholic school, in Washington County, Kentucky. Next he attended an academy near his home in Mississippi. He then spent four years at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, leaving there to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1824.

Graduating from West Point in 1828, Jefferson Davis served as a lieutenant of Infantry in the United States Army in the wilds of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. He participated in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He had custody of Black Hawk after his surrender. When the steamer stopped at Galena, Illinois, a curious crowd pushed its way on board. Black Hawk tells in his biography "The War Chief (Lieutenant Jefferson Davis) would not permit them to enter the apartment where we were--knowing, from what his own feelings would have been, that we did not wish to have a gaping crowd around us." Later Black Hawk was sent to Fort Monroe to be held as a hostage.

Lieutenant Jefferson Davis fell in love with Sarah, daughter of his commanding officer, Colonel Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States. Despite Colonel Taylor's strong opposition, the young couple got married. Davis resigned from the army in 1835, taking his bride to "Brierfield," a plantation in Mississippi. A few months later Sarah died of a fever. The grief-stricken young planter remained in seclusion for some years, but gradually he became active in politics. In 1845 he was elected to Congress. That same year he married Varina Howell, a brilliant girl of Natchez, Mississippi.

When the Mexican War began, Jefferson Davis resigned from Congress to be colonel of the Mississippi Rifles. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Buena Vista, winning praise from his former father-in-law, now General Zachary Taylor. Invalided home because of a foot wound, Davis served as U.S. Senator from Mississippi from 1847 to 1851. During the administration of President Franklin Pierce (1853-1857) Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. He strengthened the army, made reforms and

introduced new weapons. He also had surveys made of the Far West for future railroad routes, some of which were later used for present-day railroads. In 1857 he returned to the U.S. Senate, from which he resigned in 1861 when his own state of Mississippi seceded from the Union.

Davis fully expected to serve as an officer in the armed forces of the newly formed Confederate States of America. To his surprise he was elected President on February 9, 1861. After Virginia joined the Confederacy, the capital was moved from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia. The war between the United States and the Confederate States (variously called War Between the States, the Civil War, War of Secession, etc.) lasted from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. Until WWI, this was the greatest war of all time. Even today it is still the greatest American war, because more than 600,000 American fighting men died either in battle, of wounds or of disease. This figure exceeds the total deaths from all causes of Americans in WW I, WW II and the Korean War put together!

While President Davis was attending services at St. Paul's Church, Richmond on Sunday, April 2, 1865, he received word from General Robert E. Lee that Petersburg was being evacuated. Jefferson Davis immediately removed the Confederate Government to Danville, Virginia, about one hundred and twenty miles southwest of Richmond. After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9, the Confederate Government fled in a southwesterly direction across North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It was Davis' intention to cross the Mississippi and re-establish the Confederate Government in Texas where there still remained intact Confederate forces. His cabinet members became discouraged and one by one they began to drop out until only Postmaster General John H. Reagan remained with his chief. The Confederate President was captured near Irwinville, Georgia, early on the morning of May 10, 1865. He then learned for the first time that he was accused of plotting the death of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln had been shot by the eccentric actor John Wilkes Booth on April 14, as he watched a play in Ford's Theater in Washington. Acting on false information, President Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, had issued a proclamation accusing Davis and offering a reward of \$100,000 for his capture.

Jefferson Davis was taken to Fort Monroe, Virginia, where, on May 22, 1865, he was imprisoned in a hastily improvised cell in Casemate No. 2. The next day the Confederate President was forcibly shackled with ankle irons. This seemingly unnecessary was ordered by Major General Nelson A. Miles by virtue of a written order given him by Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War. The shackling was supervised by the Officer of the Day, Captain Jerome Titlow. Titlow's quick interference prevented a tragic outcome when the blacksmith, knocked down by Jefferson Davis, sprang to his feet with his hammer uplifted.

The day after the shackling, May 24, Jefferson Davis was visited by the Chief Medical Officer of Fort Monroe, who was Lieutenant Colonel John J. Craven. Dr. Craven went immediately to General Miles and recommended that the prisoner be unshackled. No action was taken, but in a few days the news of the shackling leaked out and was published in the newspapers of Philadelphia. It provoked so much indignation among certain influential people in the north that the Secretary of War ordered the shackles removed on May 28. The irons were never reapplied. After four and one-half months in the casemate cell, Dr. Craven succeeded in getting Jefferson Davis moved to Carroll Hall, a brick building which used to stand in the northwest bastion of the fort, where the present guardhouse is. For a detailed account of the early months of Jefferson Davis' imprisonment, read the article by Chester D. Bradley, "Dr. Craven and the Prison Life of Jefferson Davis" in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1954, pages 50-94.

The Bureau of Military Justice in Washington soon discovered that the evidence implicating Jefferson Davis in the Lincoln assassination plot was faked by a master perjurer named Sanford Conover. This man was arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary. In June, 1866, Dr. Craven, who had returned to his home in Newark, New Jersey, published a sympathetic book, PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. The book, which had a wide sale, helped to prepare public opinion in the North for the ultimate release of Jefferson Davis. Reverend Charles Minnigerode of St. Paul's Church, Richmond was allowed to visit Jefferson Davis periodically in Carroll Hall to give him spiritual consolation.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis worked untiringly for her husband's release. In May, 1866, she obtained President Johnson's permission to stay at Fort Monroe near her husband. At first she stayed in a casemate, but later that year General Burton, who had succeeded General Miles as commanding officer of Fort Monroe, allowed Mrs. Davis to move into Carroll Hall with her husband. She also had with her their young daughter "Winnie" and Mrs. Davis' sister Margaret Howell. Jefferson Davis was given the freedom of the fort. Mrs. Davis, being free to come and go, made journeys about the country to intercede for her husband with prominent and influential people. Acting on the advice of her distinguished volunteer counsel, Charles O'Connor and George Shea of New York City, she made a personal appeal to Horace Greeley, editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE. This famous Republican editor agreed to sign Jefferson Davis' bail bond if the government would release him from Fort Monroe.

On May 13, 1867, Jefferson Davis was released at Richmond Courthouse on a bail bond for \$100,000 signed by Horace Greeley, Commodore Vanderbilt and others, including some distinguished citizens of Richmond. In 1869 all charges against Jefferson Davis were dropped. After his release Davis and his wife went to Montreal, Canada, to join their children. They soon moved to Lennoxville, a town east of Montreal, to be near a school for their children. During the next winter the Davises visited Baltimore, Havana, Cuba, New Orleans, and finally "Brierfield," their plantation in Mississippi, which they found in ruins. In the summer of 1868 they went to England where they were entertained by certain members of the aristocracy who had sympathized with the Confederacy during the war. In Paris the French government showed them a number of courtesies. The Davises returned to the United States in 1869, settling in Memphis, Tennessee, where the former Confederate leader became the president of an insurance company. In 1878 Davis retired to "Beauvoir," the estate of a friend near Biloxi, Mississippi. Here with the assistance of his wife he wrote a two-volume work, THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Mrs. Davis began the preparation of a biography of her husband, which was published in 1890. Jefferson Davis lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, dying on December 6, 1889. He was buried in New Orleans, Louisiana, with great pomp and ceremony. In 1893 his body was brought to Richmond, former capital of the Confederacy, where it was reinterred in Hollywood Cemetery.

Of Jefferson Davis' six children, only one, Margaret, left descendants. Married to Joel Addison Hayes in Memphis, Tennessee, she and her husband went to live in Colorado Springs, Colorado. They had a son, Jefferson Davis Hayes. While this boy was still small, the Mississippi legislature legally changed his name to Jefferson Hayes Davis so that his grandfather's name might be perpetuated. In June, 1951, Jefferson Hayes Davis, who was at that time Vice President, First National Bank, Colorado Springs, came to Fort Monroe to help dedicate the Jefferson Davis Casemate. The opening of the Jefferson Davis Casemate to the public and the restoration of the cell to its 1865 appearance was effected by Colonel Paul R. Goode (1892-1959), Deputy Post Commander, Fort Monroe.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article was taken from TALES OF OLD FORT MONROE #13. The whole 15 part series is available (10¢ each postpaid) from Fort Monroe Casemate Museum, Box 341, Fort Monroe, Virginia

DR. CRAVEN AND THE CAPTIVITY OF
JEFFERSON DAVIS AT FORT MONROE
by

Dr. Chester D. Bradley

Defeated and abandoned by all but a handful of his followers, Jefferson Davis, first and last President of the Confederate States of America, was captured near Irwinville, Georgia, on May 10, 1865. His devoted wife rushed forward when it appeared that a Northern cavalryman was about to shoot down her defiant husband. (It has often been asserted that Jefferson Davis, when captured, was "disguised as a woman." It would seem that in the darkness of his tent he hastily donned his wife's cloak (raglan) by mistake. As he stepped out of his tent, his wife threw a shawl over his head. For a full discussion of this controversy, see the eminent Northern his-

torian, James Ford Rhodes; HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 ((New York, Macmillan Co., 1904)), Vol. V, pages 182-183.)

The capture put an end to Davis' plan to re-establish the capital of the Confederacy in Texas in order to continue the war. When he learned from his captors that he was accused of plotting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Davis denied it with indignation. He pointed out that he would much rather have dealt with Lincoln than Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson.

To prevent escape or rescue, the captive was taken to Fort Monroe, Virginia, the most powerful fort in the country. Although situated in Southern territory, Fort Monroe had defied capture during the war of 1861-1865, remaining firmly in the hands of the United States Government. Jefferson Davis was locked up in a casemate (or chamber) in the wall of the fort on May 22, 1865. "Davis can never escape," wrote the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD. "Neither the great Napoleon at Elba or St. Helena, nor the lesser Napoleon at the Fortress of Ham was subjected to greater surveillance. The great Corsican escaped from Elba, Napoleon the lesser escaped from Ham, but no such hope for Davis. He can never escape."

The Confederate president rebelled when his captors attempted to put him in irons the day after his arrival. He knocked down the stalwart blacksmith, who sprang to his feet and would have struck the prisoner with his hammer had not the Officer of the Day thrown himself between them. Davis then attempted to seize the musket of a guard. He struck the foremost of four husky men called in to subdue him. After a fierce struggle he was held on the cot long enough for the blacksmith to rivet the irons on his ankles.

The Chief Medical Officer at Fort Monroe in 1865 was Lieutenant Colonel John Joseph Craven, a most unusual man. Born in New York City on September 8, 1822, he was reared in Newark, New Jersey. Self-educated, Craven became deeply interested in science. He invented the first successful underwater telegraphic cable, which was laid across the Hudson River at New York City in 1848. Through an adverse decision of the Patent Office, Craven was deprived of the benefits of this invention. After prospecting for gold in California, Craven returned to Newark in 1851, where after studying medicine he set up as a practicing physician in Newark.

In 1861 Craven secured a letter of recommendation from Dr. Willard Parker, the celebrated surgeon of New York City. Armed with Parker's letter, Craven went to Washington where he had a personal interview with Abraham Lincoln. The President arranged for Craven to take the examination for Brigade Surgeon, which examination passed. The New Jersey doctor served as medical officer with the expeditions against Port Royal, South Carolina, and Fernandina, Florida. He distinguished himself at the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia. He was Chief Medical Officer of the operations against Charleston, South Carolina, in 1863. In the spring of 1864, Dr. Craven was made Medical Director of the 10th Army Corps which was moved to Virginia for the operations against Richmond. In January 1865 Craven was made Chief Medical Officer of the Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina with headquarters at Fort Monroe. And that is how Dr. Craven happened to be at Fort Monroe when Jefferson Davis was brought there accused of plotting the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Craven first saw Jefferson Davis on the morning of May 24, 1865. He was so alarmed by the sickly appearance of the Confederate President that he at once went to General Nelson A. Miles and recommended that the irons be removed from the prisoner in the interest of his health. The irons were removed on May 28. Dr. Craven was thrilled because the most exalted power in the land had seemingly deferred to his medical judgment. To him it seemed that the healing art was second only to the priest hood. Craven made other recommendations which resulted in a more humane treatment of the prisoner. Eventually he succeeded in getting Davis moved from the casemate to better quarters in Carroll Hall in the northwest bastion of the fort.

Craven kept a diary of his contacts with Jefferson Davis. He felt that the views and opinions of this captive were of importance. Was not Davis the leader of a cause which had cost the lives of over 600,000 men? Was not Davis former ruler of 9,000,000 people? Had not Davis been the President of eleven seceded States whose total area equalled that of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Sweden combined? Craven made notes of the subjects which he and Jefferson Davis discussed during his visits to the cell. But Craven's academic interest in the fallen leader was not viewed with favor by some of his superiors. They felt that the physician was getting too sympathetic with his prisoner-patient. In December 1865 Craven was removed from

attendance on Jefferson Davis and in January 1866 he was mustered out of the service. Craven returned to his home in Newark, New Jersey, where in June 1866 he published a book on his experiences entitled PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. His book had a large sale. It was published not only in New York, but in London and Paris as well. Craven argued that if Jefferson Davis was guilty of plotting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln or authorizing cruelty to Northern prisoners, let him have a fair and open trial. If his only guilt was rebellion, then let a great nation show him magnanimity--liberate him, and Davis would be a power for good in the future of the Southern States.

Before long such men as Horace Greeley, editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, and Gerrit Smith, one time supporter of John Brown, were advocating the release of Jefferson Davis from Fort Monroe. Thaddeus Stevens, powerful Republican leader in the Senate and an ardent champion of Negro rights, refused to believe that Davis had any connection with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Stevens even offered to serve as volunteer counsel for Davis! This offer was not accepted, as Davis was already represented by the distinguished New York trial lawyers, Charles O'Connor and George Shea.

Jefferson Davis was released from Fort Monroe on May 13, 1867, on a \$100,000 bail bond signed by Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Commodore Vanderbilt and others. After traveling for a while in Europe, Davis returned to this country where he engaged in business for some years at Memphis, Tennessee. Eventually he and his wife retired to a mansion near Biloxi, Mississippi, known as "Beauvoir". Here he wrote a history of the Confederate States and received visits from his former followers. Davis died of bronchopneumonia in 1889 at the age of eighty-one. He was buried in New Orleans, Louisiana, with impressive ceremonies which lasted several days. In 1893 his body was removed to Richmond where it lies today in Hollywood Cemetery.

Dr. Craven moved from Newark to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1867, where he resumed the practice of medicine. Apparently because of his knowledge of chemistry and sanitation, Craven was appealed to by the owners of the Communi-paw slaughterhouse, which had been declared a public nuisance by the courts. Craven rescued his clients from financial disaster by inventing processes and machinery to convert their noxious waste into salable by-products. Having shown the slaughterhouse owners how to make thousands of dollars from what they had been throwing away, Dr. Craven turned his inventive genius to the problem of the preservation of fresh meat. He invented a refrigerating chamber for use in cold storage and for transportation of fresh meat in railroad cars and steamships. Craven and his son, William D. Craven, became pioneers in the shipment of dressed beef to England.

Craven's inventions and business interest made him a wealthy man. In 1881 he retired from medical practice and moved to Patchogue, Long Island, New York. With his usual zeal, Craven took a leading role in his adopted community. He was President of the Board of Education, President of the Board of Health, President of the Library Association, Fire Commissioner, and President of the Cemetery Association. When John J. Craven died of a cerebral hemorrhage on February 19, 1893, at the age of 70, he was universally mourned by his fellow-townsmen. He was buried at Patchogue.

On October 1, 1953, a picture of Dr. Craven in the uniform of a medical officer was placed in what is now called the Jefferson Davis Casemate at Fort Monroe. Principal speaker at the ceremony was General John E. Dahlquist, Commanding General, Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe. This distinguished soldier of WWI and WW II paid a simple but eloquent tribute to Dr. Craven. General Dahlquist said: "Dr. Craven believed in the policy of humane treatment of prisoners of war."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article by Dr. Bradley appeared in the VIRGINIA MEDICAL MONTHLY May, 1956, Vol. 83, Pages 197-199.

JEFFERSON F. DAVIS

Most students of the great conflict are not aware of the Confederate Presidents middle name nor its meaning. In itself an unusual story. It seems that Jefferson Davis was named for Thomas Jefferson and his father Samuel Davis gave him the middle name of FINIS in the belief, or perhaps the hope, that he was the last; which he was. Samuel Davis had 10 children.

"... At the time of his passing editorials expressing appreciation of this great American appeared in countless newspapers and journals through out the Country. One of the New York World stated: "The death of Jefferson Davis ends a most remarkable chapter of history. He was the chosen Chieftain of the new republic which strove to establish itself and whose adherents battled for its existence with a heroism the memory of which is everywhere cherished as one that does honor to the American character and name. He sacrificed all for the cause he cherished and he alone of all the South bore the cross of Martyrdom. He was a man of commanding ability, spotless integrity, and controlling conscience. He was proud, sensitive and honorable in all his dealings and in every relation of life. A great soul has passed."

Yes, he was a truly great man, for it has been said that no American ever served the United States more -edicatedly, more gloriously and enriched it with a greater wealth of achievements and distinction than did Jefferson Davis as hero-soldier, as architect-engineer, as Congressman, United States Senator, and Secretary of War.

It was Jefferson Davis who envisioned the need and advocated the purchase of Cuba, the building of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the establishment of the pension system for the Army.

It was Jefferson Davis, a hero in the Mexican War, who turned the tide of battle to victory at Buena Vista and Monterrey, thereby assisting in bringing about the surrender of the enemy and with terms which vastly enlarged the boundry line of the United States. Again, when war with Mexico was imminent, it was Jefferson Davis who engineered the Gadsden Purchase, whereby the United States at 34¢ per acre gained 45,535 square miles of valuable territory whose mining interests have already increase the treasury by billions of dollars.

To protect the newly-acquired lands, Davis while Secretary of War formed an Army in the West and secured camels to transport the heavy loads of required munitions.

It was largely through the insistence of Jefferson Davis that the Smithsonian Legacy was accepted and, as it regent, he formulated plans for its development into the renowned institution that we recognize today as "The Smithsonian Institution."

When a water supply was required for Washington, D.C. it was Jefferson Davis who directed the Construction of the Cabin John Bridge which at that time was the longest Cantilever span in the World.

It was Jefferson Davis who planned and executed the addition of the two wings to the Capitol Building and replaced the pagan goddess on the summit by a statue of Armed Liberty. It was Jefferson Davis who built arsenals, garrisons and bulwarked all forts for the defense of the United States. It was he who founded the Army Medical Corps, improved every phase of the Army, bettered the physical plant and the quality of the instruction at West Point; raised salaries of Army personnel in accordance with that of Civil Service workers; improved recruiting service; introduced the light infantry, the system of tactics, the rifle musket and the Minie ball.

It was Jefferson Davis who developed rivers and harbors projects and instituted meteorological surveys and envisioned the need for trans-continental transportation; he ordered an Army survey to be made of three routes to the Pacific and so exhaustively supervised the compilation of facts that it is accredited as the most valuable contribution to science and commerce ever prepared for this purpose.

Sovereign Southern States formed a Confederacy and Jefferson Davis, "The reluctant secessionist", was acclaimed President. War came. Jefferson Davis with amazing ability, with unflagging energy, with immense knowledge, transformed the Southern States into a fighting unit and held at bay for four years an Army with nearly five times the manpower and natural resources.

With constance and courage unsurpsed Jefferson Davis sustained the heavy burden laid upon him by his people. When their cause was lost, with dignity he met defeat, with fortitude he met imprisonment and suffering, - with entire devotion he kept the faith. He endeavored to direct the sentiments of his stricken people with the words: "Let me beseech you to lay aside all rancor, all bitter sectional feelings and take your places in the ranks of those who will bring about a Consumation of devoutly to be wished, - a reunited Country."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article appeared in THE REBEL YELL (CIVIL WAR JOURNAL, MISS) and was written by a great American himself, Mr. A.P. Andrews whose leadership is still constantly missed by all Civil War buffs.