

~ Official Newsletter of the DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 ~

HIGHLANDER

Putnam
County
Tennessee

DISPATCH



VOLUME X NUMBER 1

Sons of Confederate Veterans

January, 2008

LEE-JACKSON BANQUET

The annual Lee-Jackson banquet will be held on Saturday, 19 January, 2008 at the Cookeville Community Center. This will take the place of our usual monthly meeting. The planned schedule is as follows:

- 5:30PM Start setting up tables, chairs, and decorations.
- 6:00PM Doors will open to guests and members of the brigade.
- 6:15PM Post camp colors.
- 6:30PM Commence eating.
- 7:00PM Band will start to play--- All are welcome to dance.
- 8:15PM Speakers
- 8:45PM Silent Auction winners announced
- 9:00PM Close with the singing of Dixie

The brigade will provide meats, drinks and utensils. Please bring a dish to share, with families with a last name beginning with A thru M bringing salads or vegetables and those with last names N thru Z bringing desserts, please. We wish to invite all interested members of the brigade to come and enjoy the evening.

The speaker at the Lee-Jackson Banquet will be John Bridges. John grew up at the edge of Stone's River Battlefield near Murfreesboro. He learned to swim in the Overall Creek where injured Rebels of the battle had bathed their wounds. The author of four books, Civil War history is his passion. One of his previous books, "Cap'n Tom- Crisis of Faith" is a tale of his great grandfather's adventures while riding with the legendary cavalry raider, General John Hunt Morgan. Mr. Bridges' latest book recounts the lives and exploits of three young cousins from a now forgotten village of Mechanicsville, Tennessee. In his book, Bridges documents the story of the extraordinary bravery of these men during the tragic War Between the States.

The Community Center is located near Avery-Trace Middle School and is across Highway 70 (Spring Street) from Heritage Ford. From Highway 111, exit WEST on Highway 70, towards Cookeville. Turn right on Carlen Drive (the Ford dealership will be on your left). The Community Center is about 200 yards north of Highway 70.

If you wish to donate items to the Silent Auction, please contact Bobb Todd at 931-839-2441 and coordinate with him.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Lee Jackson Banquet- 19 January at the Cookeville Community Center. See article on page 1.

February 26- Regular monthly meeting.

April 25-27- 2008 Tennessee Division Reunion. Event hosted by Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp No. 87 in Knoxville. See the Division website for registration forms.



LOCAL UDC BOOK

The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has, over the years, visited, documented and helped to keep up the final resting places of Confederate soldiers in Putnam and some neighboring counties. The collected information about the soldiers has been compiled into a book that is now available for purchase. The book is titled “Our Confederate Ancestors” and is the work of the Captain Sally Tompkins #2123 chapter of the UDC. The book contains the name and important dates regarding as many of the Confederate soldiers buried in Putnam, White, Cumberland and Van Buren as the UDC ladies were able to find. There are some 500 listings for White County and over 300 for Putnam. Some listings for Overton, Jackson, and Warren Counties are included as well.

The books cost \$45 each plus \$5 postage. Contact Mrs. Donna Hamilton, Hamilton Dry Goods, 2510 Randolph Road, Cookeville, TN, 38506-7042. Checks should be made payable to Capt Sally Tompkins UDC.

The Year of Jefferson Davis

2007 was the 200th anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee and was celebrated as the year of Robert E. Lee. This year is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis and the SCV has declared this the year of Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis was born on 3 June, 1808, in Christian County (now part of Todd County), Kentucky. While he was still an infant, his family moved to a home near Woodville, Mississippi. He was educated at home, as most children were prior to 1900. However, as a teenager he attended Transylvania College in Kentucky, leaving there in 1824 (age 16) when he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy. He graduated in 1828 (age 20) and was appointed second lieutenant. He was stationed in the Northwest U.S. and participated in the Indian Wars for about seven years.

Mr. Davis resigned from the service in 1835 and entered into cotton farming in Mississippi. He married Miss Sallie Knox Taylor, the daughter of Colonel Zachary Taylor (later a president of the U.S.). By 1843, he became involved in politics and by 1845 was elected to Congress as a representative from Mississippi. However, in 1846 (after only seven months of service in the Congress) he resigned the Congress and re-entered military service, serving as Colonel in the First Mississippi rifle regiment. He commanded his men in the Mexican War, supporting General Zachary Taylor and winning important victories during the Battle of Buena Vista. He was seriously wounded during this battle. He returned to Mississippi and recovered his health.

In 1847, he was appointed by the Mississippi Governor to fill a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate and was elected to a full term in 1850. This was a time of many controversies, but one of the most divisive was the question of how to deal with slavery in the new territories in the west. Davis favored extending the Missouri Compromise line all the way to the Pacific coast.

In 1851, he resigned his Senate seat to run for governor of Mississippi, but was defeated by less than a thousand votes. He returned to private life but was called by President Pierce in 1853 to serve as Secretary of War and did this till 1857. He was returned to the U.S. Senate in March of 1857, as soon as his term as Secretary of war was completed. His Senate tenure again involved trying to find a compromise in the question of slavery in the new territories. In early 1860, he wrote seven resolutions that were debated in the Senate. These resolutions were intended to define the relation of the states, territories and the central government, with the hope of ending the continuing conflicts between the regions. These resolutions were adopted by the Senate. However, the election of Abraham Lincoln re-ignited the controversies and led to the secession of the Southern states. Mr. Davis worked, even after the election of Lincoln, to reach some compromise that might prevent the break-up of the Union. However, when his state voted to secede, he resigned his seat in the Senate. In his resignation speech, he indicated that he had hoped this would not happen, but indicated that he felt the South was within its rights to secede and that he would support his home state. On 18 February, 1861, he became the President of the CSA.