

Official Newsletter of the DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 ~

# HIGHLANDER

Putnam  
County  
Tennessee

# DISPATCH



VOLUME XIV NUMBER 2

Sons of Confederate Veterans

MARCH, 2012

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

Compatriots of Dillard-Judd camp 1828, I hope everyone in our camp weathered the storms OK of 29 Feb. & 2 March, 2012. Lloyd Hayes of the Crossville camp 1750 sustained alot of damage on his place on 29 Feb. He lost his house/2 barns/& tobacco bed. Hopefully he was able to recover some of his equipment in the barns. Not sure what damage his tractor had. On 2 March the tornados did alot of damage within 3-4 miles from my home. Divine Providence was looking out for us. Many lost their vehicles, homes, barns, & other buildings in Dodson Branch & Hardys Chapel Communities. Seeing the destruction of the storms reminds me that we are all subject to God's will. My daughter in law & (3) grandchildren were home in Hardys Chapel when the tornado hit. Their house only suffered minor damage. All nearby homes were damaged, some destroyed. At the time, cell phone service wasn't working, so I had no way of contact with those loved ones. Roads were blocked with trees & debris, so I couldn't get to them. I spent 2-3 hours helping the rescue squad clear the roads. I've been around hurricanes & typhoons , but I've never been so scared for someone's survival during a storm like this. Our heroes back in 1861-1865 had to be very courageous in joining our Confederate Army & not knowing if they or their family were gon'a survive the storm of war, a storm of war started by a new President of the United States of America. That storm was much worse than the weather storms we see now. Houses, barns, smoke houses, cribs were burnt, livestock stolen/killed, people made homeless by invading armies. We lost our country when the war was over. No more freedom for Americans. Before the war it was believed we were free, able to secede from a central Federal government. Not so anymore. Our ancestors , whether they were soldiers, civilians, farmers, factory workers, or laborers were exceptional people who could/some did survive that huge storm of war. We today are of their blood. We as a Southern People can survive the attacks on our Southern Heritage. All we got'a do is educate ourselves and know our history, of our people's trials & tribulations. I encourage you to read your Confederate Veteran from cover to cover. If you are like me, you'll learn something. Also a reminder, don't forget to get your Sons of Confederate Veterans license tag for all your Tennessee registered vehicles. You will help save a Confederate flag that our ancestors followed in battle so many years ago. This month, I'd like to announce that I'm gon'a be running for Brigade Commander of the Highland Brigade. Our present Commander, Mike Davis is fixin to go into the Air Force/Air Guard so he'll not be around much the next two or three years. Maybe I can help/be of assistance to the camps. I'll try the best I can. I'll not let it get in the way of my responsibilities with Dillard-Judd camp 1828. I do know we as a camp/brigade need to pick a date for our annual Brigade picnic. This year the National SCV reunion is on General Forrest's birthday and we can't have it on 14 July. We have to pick either 7 or 21 July. I'll be talking with as many individuals I can & come up with the best date. Walter Emanuel & myself just got back from the Commander's Call in Columbia TN. It was a good, informative meeting. TN Division has some pretty good things coming up that we need to talk about at our meeting. Don't forget, TN Division re-union is next month @ Dover TN. Try and attend if you can. We need your email address's, if you have one. Need to send this camp newsletter to you by way of email to save postage. I prefer to receive it by email & through the mail, so I gave our newsletter editor (Dr. McKinney) 12 stamps for 12 issues. A small price to pay for what I need/want. At .45 an issue it could be expensive over a year's time. I hear we have a good speaker this month. I'm looking forward to seeing you at our meeting, 27 March, 6 pm, upper level Putnam County Library. Deo Vindice, Mike Williams

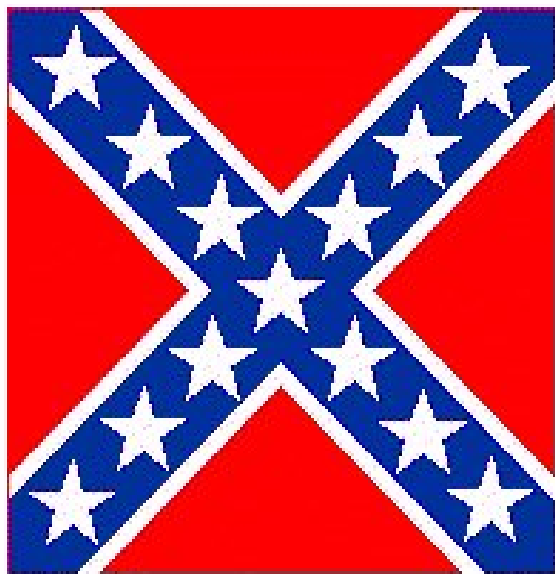
# UPCOMING EVENTS

**MARCH 27, 2012**- Usual monthly meeting of Dillard-Judd Camp. Note the time -6PM. Our program for March will be given by Donald Jeter of Lewisburg. Don graduated from Tennessee Tech University in March, 1964 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He worked in the space program in Huntsville, Alabama for several years and then worked as plant engineer in private industry for the remainder of his career.

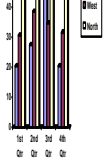
He will discuss the origin of slavery on this continent and the extent to which the people in New England were involved in the slave trade and the importation of slaves. He points out that there were as many slaves in the north as there were in the South on the eve of the Revolutionary War. This will be a very informative program.

We hope you will join us on Tuesday the 27th of March at the Putnam County Library at 6 p. m.

**APRIL 20-22, 2012**- 2012 TN Division Reunion will be held in Dover, TN. Fort Donelson Camp 249 will host the event. Contact Steve Settle at (931)-232-4539 or email [s.settle@hughes.net](mailto:s.settle@hughes.net)



The division web address is [www.tennessee-scv.org/](http://www.tennessee-scv.org/) .The Dillard-Judd web site address is [www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm](http://www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm).



**1861-1865**

**THE SESQUICENTENNIAL**

March, 1862 was a month of increasing activity and significant events.

Since late February, 1862, the federals were in control of middle Tennessee and Nashville. On 3 March, 1862, President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee. Johnson was the only Senator from a seceded state that did not resign his US Senate seat at the start of the war. Johnson was given the rank of Brigadier General and presided over the military occupation of Tennessee. Johnson believed in limited government and supported the concept of slavery as a constitutionally established form of property until 1863, when events forced him to renounce slavery and to organize black units to fight for the federals. Johnson ran as Lincoln's vice president in 1864 and became President after Lincoln's assassination.

On 8 March, 1862, the Merrimac (CSS Virginia) fought and destroyed the frigates USS Congress and USS Cumberland, with federal forces losing 240 men. The next day, 9 March, saw the clash of the ironclads, with the Merrimac fighting the USS Monitor. This was also called the Battle of Hampton Roads. The Confederate ship was the CSS Virginia which was built on the burned remnants of the USS Merrimac. The Monitor was a newly designed and built ship, commissioned only 5 weeks prior to this battle. The Monitor was the first ship to have a mobile turret and its flat deck was only 14 inches above the water line. Neither ironclad was able to sink the other and the Virginia withdrew. The two ships never fought each other again. However, their dominance over wooden ships was immediately clear. The Virginia was destroyed by Confederate forces when they had to abandon the port in May 1862. The Monitor sank in rough seas on 31 December, 1862. The low design was deemed unfit for ocean use, but ships similar to the Monitor were built and used for river patrols.

On 4 March, 1862, General Henry Halleck, US military commander over forces east of the Mississippi, relieves US Grant of command and names Charles F. Smith in his place. Nine days later, on 13 March, 1862, Grant was reinstated to his command. On that same day, Robert E. Lee was given command of military operations of the armies of the Confederacy.

In mid to late March, 1862, Union forces began to take up positions around Shiloh, TN, with Confederate forces massing near Corinth, Mississippi, about 20 miles from Shiloh. This set the stage for the Battle of Shiloh in early April, 1862.

Other March 1862 command/governance changes included Confederate Judah Benjamin moving from Secretary of War to Secretary of State. George Randolph from Virginia became the Secretary of War for the Confederacy. George McClellan was relieved from command as General In Chief of US forces, but remained as commander of the Army of the Potomac.