

~ Official Newsletter of the DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 ~

# HIGHLANDER

Putnam  
County  
Tennessee

# DISPATCH



VOLUME XI NUMBER 11

Sons of Confederate Veterans

December, 2009

## DECEMBER MEETING

The Dillard-Judd Camp 1828 of the SCV will meet on the regular night, the fourth Tuesday. This month that will be Tuesday, 22 December, 2009 at 7PM. We will meet at the Putnam County Library, main level conference room.

Commander McKinney from the Dillard-Judd Camp will lead a discussion of the recently released book, **Jack Hinson's One-Man War**, by Tom McKenney (no relation that I know of). The book is well researched and gives a good background introduction to the events of the 1860's, before detailing a fascinating but little known story of one man's war against the Yankees.

Please invite a friend or even a member who hasn't been to a meeting lately. This will be a good time to invite friends or family to see what the SCV is about. Remember the recruiting contest that is open till the first of the year.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**December 22, 2009**- Regular monthly meeting of Camp 1828, Dillard-Judd, will be held at the Putnam County Library, 7 PM.

**January 16, 2010**- Lee Jackson Banquet. To be held at the Technology Center in Livingston. Details to follow in future newsletters.

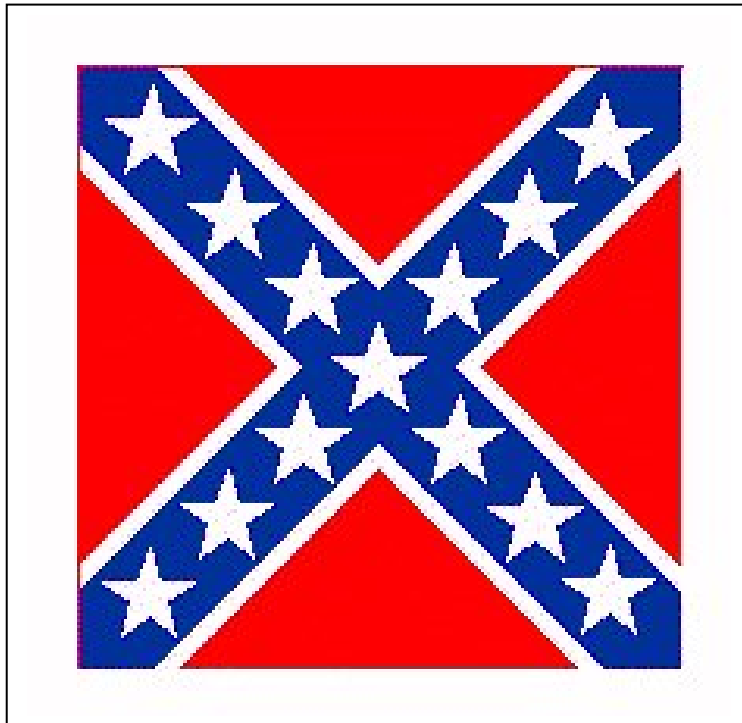
The division web address is [www.tennessee-scv.org/](http://www.tennessee-scv.org/) .The Dillard-Judd web site address is [www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm](http://www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm).

## NOVEMBER MINUTES

The November Meeting was held 24 November, 2009 at the Putnam County Library. There were approximately 10 people in attendance. Dr. Sam Barnes announced that the Dillard-Judd camp won the Marksmanship Contest held during the October meeting at Bend of the River Shooting Range and that the plaque has already been inscribed with that information. The plaque will stay over the mantle at Bend of the River.

Commander R. Scott Guthrie of the Crossville Camp (1750) was our guest speaker. He told us the background of the Rockwood Christmas Tour, as the town remembers its early history as a creation of General Wilder, former Union General and postwar entrepreneur. Commander Guthrie told how history is embraced and how warmly visitors and re-enactors are welcomed to the town for the weekend. He encouraged our camp to become involved in the coming years.

In discussions after the formal talk, Commander Guthrie opined that we (the local SCV) need to start to plan and develop some event to mark the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the War Between the States. As a re-enactor, he is aware that events of this nature take planning and coordination to be done well. Now is the time to start the process. We need to form a committee to decide on what, when, where and how we want to proceed.



# 150 YEARS AGO- SETTING THE STAGE

The next several years, especially 2010 through 2015, will be special times of remembrance for these will be the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary years for the War Between the States. However, the events of 1860 did not happen in a vacuum. There were political and social events that set the stage for what happened with the elections of 1860 and the reactions to that election. Let's look back to 1859, 150 years ago.

In the October Newsletter, we detailed the raid of John Brown and his men on the Federal Armory at Harper's Ferry, in northern Virginia. Brown hoped to steal weapons, arm the slaves and start a revolution with slaves turning against their owners. News of the raid got to Washington. Colonel Robert E. Lee, aided by J. E. B. Stewart, was sent to deal with the situation. On 18 October, 1859, the raid was ended, all hostages were freed, several of John Brown's men were killed and John Brown was captured. John Brown was put on trial. Newspapers of the time were even more biased than those of our day, and ran editorials pro and con about the trial and about John Brown. Democrat leaning newspapers painted John Brown as a wild, savage man who needed to be dealt with harshly. Republican leaning papers, with their pro-abolitionist tilt, praised his selfless motives, even if the methods were a bit radical. In any event, the trial went on and quickly. Brown was tried in a Virginia State Court, and was charged with treason, murder and inciting an insurrection. Brown was injured and captured on 18 October, 1859. His trial began on 25 October, 1859, and ended 2 November, 1859. The jury deliberated 45 minutes before finding that John Brown was guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged and the sentence was carried out on 2 December, 1859. The time from capture to execution was 45 days.

Some question whether Brown received a fair trial. One of Brown's attorneys admitted Brown's guilt and apologized for defending him. Motions were made to delay to allow Brown to heal from his wounds and to assemble a defense team, but all defense motions were denied. Brown admitted to the raid, but stated he only intended to help free slaves, not to start an insurrection. He denied treason, but documents (found at the farm house where he and his men prepared for the raid) included a new constitution for the "liberated" territory.

Photo of John Brown

