

~ Official Newsletter of the DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 ~

HIGHLANDER

Putnam
County
Tennessee

DISPATCH



VOLUME XII NUMBER 2

Sons of Confederate Veterans

February, 2010

Dr. Bradley is Speaker

The Dillard-Judd Camp 1828 of the SCV will meet on the regular night, the fourth Tuesday, which this month will be Tuesday, 23 February, 2010. The meeting will be at the Putnam County Library, on Broad Street, at 7PM.

We are honored to have Dr. Michael Bradley, Tennessee Division Commander, as our speaker that night. Dr. Bradley is a retired history professor and is a minister, so he knows his subject and is a talented public speaker. He will give an address on "The Religious Nature of N. B. Forrest". I am sure this will be a most enjoyable and enlightening presentation.

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. The recruiting contest is over but we will always welcome new members who love the South.

UPCOMING EVENTS

February 23, 2010- Monthly meeting. See above.

March 23, 2010- March meeting. Col Mike Wilson, Brigade Commander, will meet with us to discuss planning for the upcoming Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States.

April 23, 24, and 25, 2010- Tennessee Division Reunion, hosted by the Benjamin F. Cheatham Camp 72 of Manchester, Tennessee.

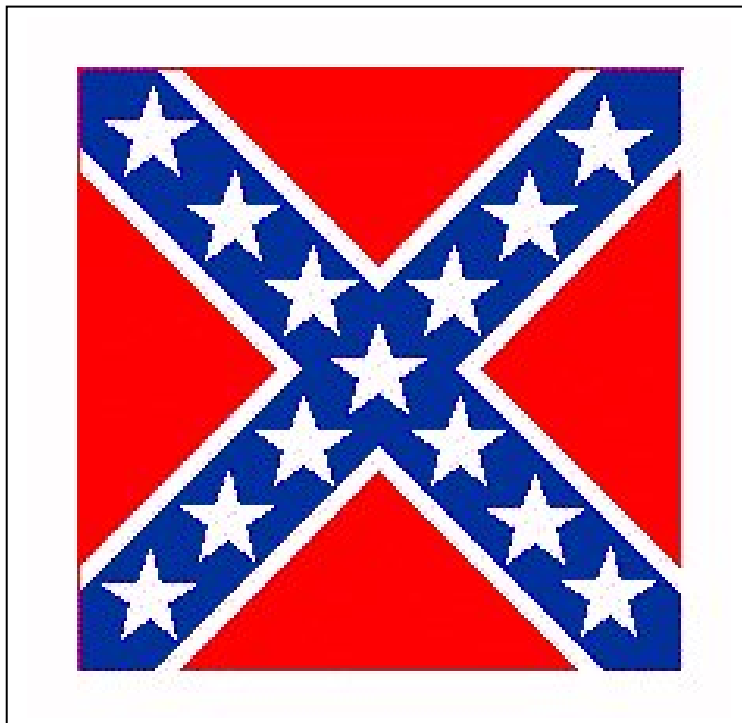
The division web address is www.tennessee-scv.org/. The Dillard-Judd web site address is www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm.

JANUARY MINUTES

There was no formal meeting of The Dillard- Judd Camp in January, 2010. Instead, the division hosted the Lee-Jackson Banquet in Sparta on the 16th of January. Immediate Past Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan was the keynote speaker.

In February, Commander McKinney, Lt Commander Williams and Adjutant Todd met to discuss camp operations. A tentative schedule of events for 2010 was planned. We also discussed camp finances and membership. We will present these issues to the general membership at the February meeting, so please plan to attend so that you will be informed and your voice can be heard.

Commander McKinney wishes to remind the members that we (the local SCV) need to start to plan and develop some event to mark the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States. Events of this nature need 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. Local historian Op Walker has volunteered to help plan and organize. Others who wish to help with this great opportunity need to step forward. Col Wilson will be with us in March to discuss this topic, but we need to have some ideas to present.



Adjutant Bobb Todd announced that past Commander Ed Butler is the winner of the Forrest knife, donated by Gerald Myatt. Ed recruited a dozen or more new members to the camp. Ed is living the Charge to the SCV.

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 150th 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 1860, 150 years ago.

February, 1860 saw the beginnings of campaign activity for the upcoming US elections. Abraham Lincoln started a lecture series, giving 11 speeches in 14 days across the New England states. His first lecture was to the Young Men's Republican Union and it was given 27 February, 1860 at The Cooper Union. The speech had originally been scheduled for Pastor Henry Ward Beecher's (brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who authored "Uncle Tom's Cabin") church, but was moved to the larger hall at the newly established school.

Lincoln's speech at The Cooper Union was a long, lawyer-like discussion on the topic of slavery in the new territories. Lincoln's argument was that nothing in the Constitution prevented the Federal government from regulating slavery in new territories. He found that 23 of the 39 signers of the Constitution had at some time voted on the idea of allowing or prohibiting slavery in new territories and that 21 of the 23 men had voted to prohibit slavery. Thus, Lincoln argued that it was proper for the Federal government to regulate- prohibit- slavery in the new territories.

Lincoln went on the deal with the Supreme Court decision that said that it was OK for a person to take his slaves, as property, into a new territory. Lincoln argued that the decision was made by a divided court, with the decision based on flawed legal reasoning. If the Justices were to be made aware of their error, they would reconsider and side with Mr. Lincoln. How arrogant!!

Lincoln went on to say that arguing the legal and political points with Southerners was a waste of time. He builds the "straw man" argument that the only way to reach agreement with the South is to cease calling slavery wrong and agree that slavery is right. Then Southerners will be happy, and with nothing less. He even quotes Southerners as saying "Just leave us alone", but he dismisses this as insincere and warns that Southerners will demand that free states embrace slavery again. With such lies and distortions, no wonder the South chose not to live under his rule.