

REBEL UNDERGROUND



Major John C. Hutto Camp 443
Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 947
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Published Monthly

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Camp Commander James Blackston and Leonard Wilson represented the Hutto Camp at the recent national reunion in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They are shown here along with Mrs. Blackston at one of the functions.

AUGUST MEETING

SUNDAY
AUGUST 19
2:30 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
JASPER

DAILY MOUNTAIN EAGLE Jasper, Ala., Mon., Aug. 13, 2012

Monument to honor Nathan Bedford Forrest stirs dispute

SELMA — A new monument being built to honor Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest is stirring up controversy in Selma.

Todd Kiscaden with Friends of Forrest tells WAKA-TV the group decided to make improvements to the monument after a bust of Forrest disappeared from the monument in March.

But state Sen. Hank Sanders, a Democrat from Selma, says Forrest was the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and he wants construction stopped.

But Kiscaden says Forrest was a Confederate hero who led the efforts to defend Selma against Union troops during the Civil War and should be honored.

The theft of the bust earlier this year wasn't the first time the monument has been damaged.

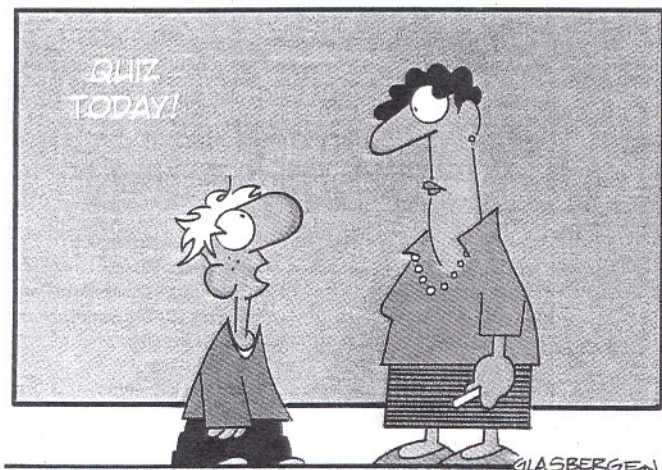
It was vandalized soon after it was dedicated in October 2000.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

COMMANDER	James Blackston
1ST LT. COMM	John Tubbs
2ND LT. COMM	Brandon Prescott
ADJUTANT	Trent Harris
CHAPLAIN	Wayne Thomas
EDITOR	Leonard Wilson



SATURDAYEVENINGPOST.COM ■ JUL/AUG 2011



"At home I have The History Channel, Discovery Channel, Smithsonian Channel, Science Channel, Biography Channel, Animal Planet, and PBS. School is interfering with my education!"

SOUTHERN
SOURCE

Jones Account



Catesby ap Roger Jones served aboard the new steam frigate U.S.S. Merrimack when it began active service in 1856. When Virginia seceded from the

Union, Jones resigned his commission and joined the Confederate navy as a lieutenant. He worked on converting the captured Merrimack into an ironclad, serving as its executive officer when the ship was commissioned as the C.S.S. Virginia in February 1862. Jones served as acting commanding officer of the Virginia during its famous encounter with the Monitor on March 9, 1862 in the Battle of Hampton Roads. The draw resulted when commanders of both ships felt the other had withdrawn.

AMERICAN HERITAGE
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TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

The Great Emancipator lives to fight a second civil war **BY CHLOË SCHAMA**

The Impeachment of Abraham Lincoln: A Novel by Stephen L. Carter

WHAT IF LINCOLN HAD NOT BEEN ASSASSINATED on April 14, 1865, barely a month into his second term? Would he have paid for his attempt to win the Civil War and keep the country unified? Written as a mystery (there's a conspiracy against Lincoln afoot), this meaty novel tries to sharpen our rosy view of the 16th president. "Lincoln has become so large in our imaginations," the author writes, "that we might easily forget how envied, mistrusted, and occasionally despised he was by the prominent abolitionists and intellectuals of his day."

So Carter arranges for Lincoln to be impeached in the Senate for suspending habeas corpus in Maryland, censoring newspapers, failing to protect freed blacks and usurping Congress's authority. On the first two counts, Lincoln is, as a matter of fact, guilty, as Carter acknowledges. The third and fourth counts are debatable—and intriguing. Would the Great Emancipator have done enough to protect liberated slaves had he survived beyond 1865? Radicals in his own party weren't sure. President Andrew Johnson, writes Carter, "faced impeachment precisely for carrying out Lincoln's own 'let 'em up easy' policy toward the defeated South."

A law professor at Yale and the author of the groundbreaking novel *The Emperor of Ocean Park*, celebrated for its depiction of contemporary middle-class African-American life, Carter here takes plenty of liberties with the historical record—shifting the order of events or inventing them outright—but he has populated his book with real-

At 500-plus pages, it's a weighty book indeed, and at times feels a bit too much like a con-law text. And there is no shortage of clattering carriage rides, heavy petticoats and other clichés of historical fiction.

But amid the overt conjuring of Washington, D.C.'s past—or Washington City, as it was known in Lincoln's day—there's a fresh perspective on the capital's political and social entanglements, particularly among the city's African-American inhabitants. This is a valuable tonic to the overriding images of 19th-century blacks as universally downtrodden and "grindingly poor." Dissolute and unfortunate characters appear, but so do upwardly mobile young women, enterprising members of the middle class and truly wealthy African-Americans. Carter's sustained effort to add nuance to our understanding of Lincoln's legacy forms the central drama, but I found his quiet readjustment of racial history the more significant thought experiment.



Don't Hurry It

A LONG TIME ago, here in Salt Lake City, two gentlemen were having a conversation when one asked the other, "Have you lived your whole life here?"

The second man replied, "Not yet!"

—Carolyn Joyner
Freebairn

Salt Lake City, Utah

The Birth of the Modern Battlefield Preservation Movement

BY BOB ZELLER



Twenty-five years ago this summer, a group of concerned historians gathered informally to discuss the rapid destruction of Civil War battlefields in Northern Virginia.

Eventually, they would come to call themselves the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), a group that has evolved into the modern Civil War Trust. In recognition of this anniversary, the Trust is working with historian Bob Zeller, president of the Center for Civil War Photography, to record the oral history of the early battlefield preservation movement. A portion of this research is excerpted below.

Of the countless threats, the one that finally spurred the Civil War community to action, on a national level, was the desecration of the battlefield at Chantilly, Va., in the mid-1980s. For more than a century after the battle that was fought there in pouring rain, the Chantilly/Ox Hill Battlefield remained very much a part of the heritage of Fairfax County. In 1962, the county itself sponsored the centennial commemorative events at the battlefield. The sense of heritage that burned brightly in the 1960s disappeared in the 1970s and 1980s in the bright gleam of the almighty dollar. Fairfax County was exploding with growth, and nearly every acre of undeveloped land, including the old battlefield, was up for grabs.

By the time Civil War buff Ed Wenzel of Falls Church noticed the first condominiums sprouting up along nearby U.S. 50 in the summer of 1985, the game was already all but over. Wenzel understood the pressure to develop, but "I just assumed the county (of Fairfax) would be doing something with the site as far as making it a park," he recalls. "Whatever the county was doing, I just sort of assumed they had it under control. But they didn't."

The bulldozers were already scarring the landscape for good when Wenzel began a furious, one-man, rear-guard action, soon joining forces with another lone wolf, Clark "Bud" Hall, who was fighting the same battle. In 1986, historian Brian Pohanka joined them.

"You talk about three angry guys," Wenzel said. "We just couldn't believe what the county was doing. This was one of the wealthiest counties in the United States, and they knew full well it was a historic site, and nobody was doing anything about this. It was a time when I didn't get much rest."

Wenzel managed to ignite a brief national firestorm when he put the *Washington*

Post onto a story about the remains of a South Carolinian whose grave had been unearthed by the bulldozers, and whose remains were sitting forgotten in a box on a shelf at the local medical examiner's office. In the end, though, most of the battlefield became condos. The preservationists did manage to thwart the plan to move the Kearny and Stevens memorials behind the old Confederate lines, and eventually they were able to help save 4.9 acres (more than twice as much as originally allocated), which is now Ox Hill Battlefield Park.

Down in Petersburg, Va., the controversy touched something deep in Donald Pfanz, then a supervisory historian at the City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield. On a research trip to Fredericksburg in April 1987, Pfanz made a point of speaking to Robert K. Krick, his former boss, the now-retired Fredericksburg National Military Park chief historian. Pfanz decried the Chantilly tragedy and said something had to be done on a national level to prevent this sort of thing from happening again. Krick was dubious of the prospects of a successful national preservation organization, but suggested that Pfanz write Pohanka and explore the idea with him.

Pfanz's letter to Pohanka on April 22, 1987, filling two typewritten, single-spaced pages, is the fountainhead of the

modern Civil War battlefield preservation movement. "The organization I envision would consist of a small, but active group of members divided into local chapters based on geography and answerable to a single, central committee," Pfanz wrote.

Pohanka, meanwhile, had also come away from the Chantilly episode convinced that "something had to be done, on a national scale, to prevent such a travesty from happening in the future," he wrote in a 2004 letter to current Trust president Jim Lighthizer, a year before his death. Pohanka said he and Pfanz "both agreed that a meeting ought to be held of concerned individuals with a view to forming a Civil War preservation organization."

Pfanz's letter led to just such a meeting of concerned Civil War enthusiasts in July 1987 in a dimly lit but full banquet room at Arbuckle's Restaurant on Sophia Street in Fredericksburg, overlooking the Rappahannock River. Out of that meeting came the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites — the first national organization dedicated to saving and protecting Civil War battlefields. It took a year and a half before this grassroots group of volunteers had its first save, and that was donated land. But it was a start.

Although Chantilly was a done deal by July 1987, there was no lack of preservation threats facing the new organization, even at the major battlefields. At Antietam, for instance, local preservationists in 1986 had fought off a plan to put a shopping center next to Grove Farm, where Lincoln visited McClellan, only to face a proposal in 1987 to put up a cell tower overlooking the battlefield. In January 1988, at Manassas, a much graver crisis erupted with the planned development of 542 acres next to Manassas National Military Park. Developers wanted to put a mall and 500 houses on Stuart's Hill, where Lee had his headquarters before the second battle in August 1862.

Volume One, Number One of *Hallowed Ground*, published in June 1988, sounded the alarm on these threats. APCWS members responded

with the fervor of soldiers in a cause. Protest letters went out by the dozens, T-shirts were printed and sold and information booths went up at Civil War reenactments. It was boots-on-the-ground work in the grandest tradition of a grassroots organization, all of which failed to impress wealthy New York

in Dinwiddie County not far from Petersburg.

By the end of 1991, in less than five years as an organization, the APCWS had saved 467.2 acres at nine sites at a cost of \$478,834. Looking back through the lens of history, it was the tip of the iceberg — for saving land and for new threats as well. But for the efforts begun by the APCWS in 1987, there is little doubt that the rolling fields



The Slaughter Pen, Fredericksburg, Va.
KELLY SCHNEIDER

"SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE, ON A NATIONAL SCALE, TO PREVENT SUCH A TRAVESTY FROM HAPPENING IN THE FUTURE."

broker Richard Gilder when he attended an APCWS board meeting in 1988.

Gilder said he'd give the group a \$50,000 grant if it matched it with \$50,000 raised independently. It was the first in a long line of matching grants that would become an ever-more-valuable tool in the organization's arsenal. The fund-raising campaign began in August 1988, and by early 1989, members and supporters had responded with more than was needed to match Gilder's offer.

The first land saved by APCWS came at Port Republic, Va., when the organization took title in December 1988 to 8.55 donated acres of "The Coaling," a key Union artillery position in the battle that culminated Jackson's Valley Campaign. At the same time, Gilder issued a new challenge — \$35,000 — which supporters matched with more than \$47,500, prompting Gilder to kick in an extra \$25,000.

In July 1989, a month after APCWS made its second save — 1.5 acres donated at Spotsylvania — and before the year was out, APCWS actually began buying land to save it, securing the first of four parcels totaling 30.3 acres with beautifully preserved entrenchments on White Oak Road

of many other battlefields would look the same as Ox Hill/Chantilly — a sea of dwellings, strip malls and fast food restaurants. But the initiative to preserve Civil War battlefields, which became largely overlooked or forgotten in the years after the Civil War Centennial, was revived in the years leading up to the sesquicentennial in a way unimagined by any of the founders of the modern Civil War battlefield preservation movement.

"No one envisioned that many thousands and thousands of acres would be saved and millions of dollars (spent) on the scale that has come about," reflected noted historian and early APCWS president Gary Gallagher. "That was absolutely beyond what anyone would have imagined."

Pfanz, who started the ball rolling with his letter to Pohanka, served on the APCWS board for a year and then stepped down for geographical reasons when he accepted a new position at Fort Sumter National Monument in Charleston, S.C. Today, he's the historian at Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania and his interest in battlefield preservation is as keen as ever.

"Although my role in creating the organization was modest compared to that of many others," he said, "nevertheless I view it as the greatest accomplishment of my life." ★



One of the strongest voices for abolitionism came from former slave Frederick Douglass, whom Lincoln invited twice to the White

House to discuss slavery. In this essay, Douglass continued to push Lincoln and other Northerners whom he believed were moving far too slowly in recognizing the rights and abilities of African Americans.

prejudice, the slaveholding rebel accepts the aid of the black man as readily as that of any other. If a bad cause can do this, why should a good cause be less wisely conducted? We insist upon it, that one black regiment in such a war as this is, without being any more brave and orderly, would be worth to the Government more than two of any other; and that, while the Government continues to refuse the aid of colored men, thus alienating them from the national cause, and giving the rebels the advantage of them, it will not deserve better fortunes than it has thus far experienced.—Men in earnest don't fight with one hand,

Point Lookout State Park

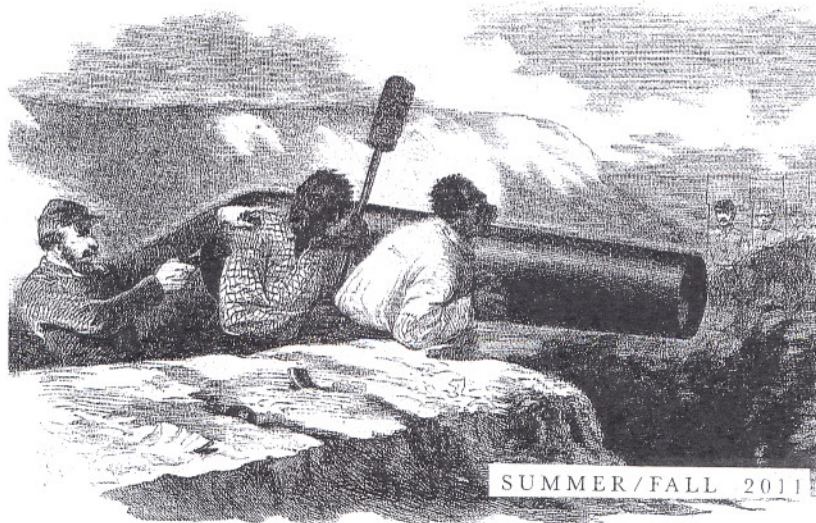
Union officials turned Leonard Calvert's manor house and resort into a POW camp during the Civil War. Conditions grew so bad that 4,000 Confederate prisoners died in just two years. The 1,045-acre park today contains a partially reconstructed prison and fort, a Civil-War-history museum, and nature center. (301) 872-5688 or www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/southern/pointlookout.asp

when they might fight with two, and a man drowning would not refuse to be saved even by a colored hand. ★

From *Monthly*, volume 4, September 1861.

WHY REFUSE THE AID OF COLORED MEN?

It is now pretty well established, that there are at the present moment many colored men in the Confederate army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops, and do all that soldiers may to destroy the Federal Government and build up that of the traitors and rebels. . . . Rising above vulgar



Confederates often pressed African Americans into service, as caricatured, above, by a Harper's Weekly woodcut. These two men at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1862 were killed by a sharpshooter moments later.

HAVE A
DIE
DAY!

John Brown's State of Mind

In the April issue's "Q&A" interview with Tony Horwitz, in response to the question, "Do you think John Brown was a terrorist?" Mr. Horwitz made the statement that Brown "didn't kill indiscriminately." Asked if he thought Brown was insane, he remarked, "He knew exactly what he was doing."

My main reason for writing deals with Horwitz's remark about Brown's not killing indiscriminately. Upset by the sacking of Lawrence, Kan., by pro-slavery forces, Brown and his band of abolitionist followers went on a rampage—just one of the many pre-Civil War episodes that led to Kansas being called "Bleeding Kansas." I would draw Horwitz's attention to the night of May 24, 1856, when Brown and his company of Free State volunteers "indiscriminately" killed five men along the banks of Pottawatomie Creek. Their crime in Brown's eyes was being associated with the pro-slavery Law and Order Party. None of these men had ever owned a slave. Brown and his group attacked the home of James Doyle. James, his sons William and Drury were dragged into the woods and hacked to death with short swords and sabers—gifts from anti-slavery supporters in Ohio. It was Brown who gave the orders and shot James Doyle in the head. Then Brown's band went to the home of Allen Wilkinson. Taking Wilkinson prisoner, Brown ignored the pleas of his ill wife and crying children, pillaging the home and barn. Wilkinson was stabbed and slashed to death by Brown's son and two others. Next the raiders fell upon the household of James Harris, confiscating the possessions of Harris and three guests, and executing one man, William Sherman.

When he was arrested shortly after, Brown denied any direct involvement in the events of May 24. It is undeniable that he gave the orders for these killings. I feel that April's Q&A seriously downplays how violent and unbalanced Brown actually was. Rather than his being a warrior on a holy quest, I think the fact that he was definitely an imbalanced, cold-blooded killer has been forgotten.

—Stephen Godfrey

Harper, Kan.



CIVIL WAR TIMES | JUNE 2012

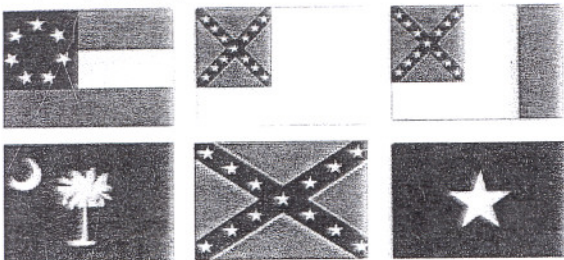
From Our Facebook Page:

Regarding the April Q&A with Tony Horwitz

The "Q&A" on John Brown stands out. Being from Virginia, we look at Brown as a terrorist. Horwitz claims he is not a terrorist because "He has a clear program—He did not kill indiscriminately." I just finished five years in Iraq; Osama bin Laden could be described this same way. This is interesting but, in my opinion, a poor analysis. Now some in New York, N.Y., will say he was a good man. Since New York suffered from terrorism in 9/11, I would think that Brown could be compared to bin Laden. However, I guess it depends on whose ox is getting gored that reveals whether horrid men like Brown and Osama bin Laden appear to be terrorists.

—Gregg Jones

FLAGS OF CONFEDERACY

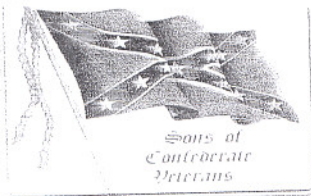




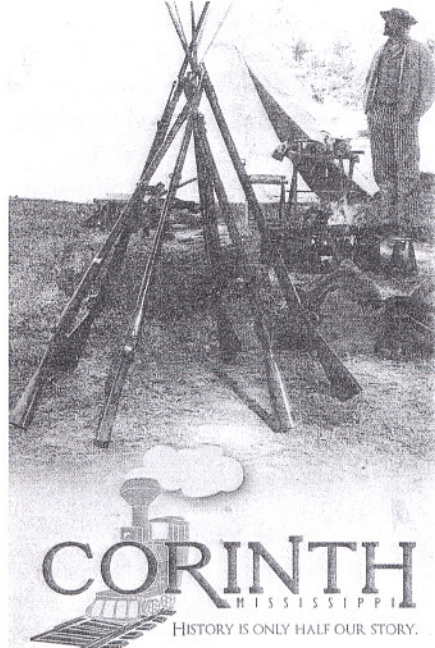
Commander Blackston presented Daily Mountain Eagle Publisher Jack McNeely a plaque from the Alabama Division thanking the paper for giving us a full page reproduction of the annual heritage poster.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd House Museum

In this mid-19th-century farmhouse, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd treated the broken leg of Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth, who sustained it while jumping from the president's box to the stage at Ford's Theatre in Washington. A jury ruled that Mudd was an accomplice in the president's murder, and he went to prison. Costumed interpreters lead 45-minute guided tours through Dr. Mudd's medical office, the living room that contains the couch on which Booth convalesced, the dining room, and three upstairs bedrooms. (301) 645-6870 or www.somd.lib.md.us/MUSEUMS/Mudd.htm



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