

REBEL UNDERGROUND



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

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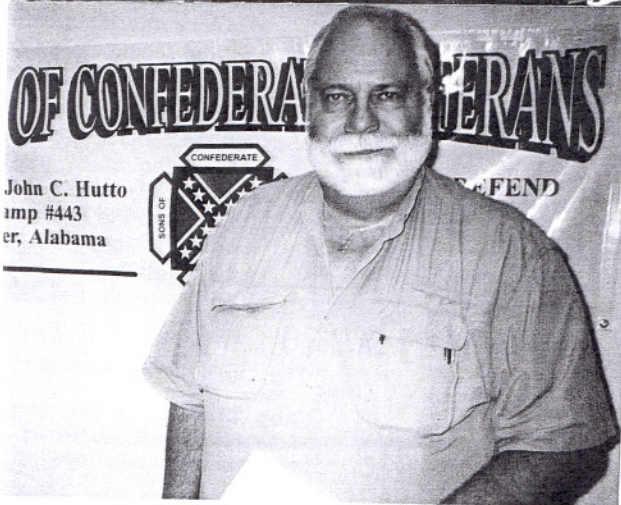


OCTOBER MEETING

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 21 - 2:30 P. M.

First Methodist Church
Jasper

GUEST SPEAKER
GARY CARLYLE
ALABAMA DIVISION COMMANDER



TOP PICTURE: Camp members T. D. Shaw, Ronald Harris, Brandon Prescott, Leonard Wilson and Michael Cordle on opening night at NW Alabama Fair. Others who helped man the booth were Harold Daniel, James Blackston, Bobby Lollar, Henry Ganey and Joel Brown.

BOTTOM PICTURE: Cherokee Brasher of Fayette speaking at August meeting.

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

BIRMINGHAM NEWS ♦ THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 2012

HAROLD MEYERSON

Southern

The Republican ticket may hail from Massachusetts and Wisconsin, but Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan head the most Southernized major U.S. political party since Jefferson Davis' day. In its hostility toward minorities, exploitation of racism, antipathy toward government and suspicion of science, today's Republican Party



represents the worst traditions of the South's dankest backwaters.

No other party in U.S. history has done such a 180. Founded as the party of the anti-slavery North

and committed to deep governmental involvement in spurring the economy (land-grant colleges, the Homestead Act, the transcontinental railway), today's GOP is the negation of Abraham Lincoln's Republicans. It is almost entirely white — 92 percent, compared with just 58 percent of Democrats. It is disproportionately Southern — 49 percent of Republicans live in the South vs. 39 percent of Democrats.

The beliefs of the white South dominate Republican thinking.

BSC
provost
in PBS
film

By Greg Garrison

ggarrison@bhamnews.com

A PBS film, "Death and the Civil War," tied to the 150th anniversary of America's bloodiest battle, airs today and features Birmingham-Southern College Civil War scholar Mark Schantz.

The Battle of Antietam took place on Sept. 17, 1862, near Sharpsburg, Md., and Antietam Creek, with an estimated 23,000 casualties on both sides, making it the bloodiest day in U.S. history. At the end of the day, some 6,000 lay dead on the battlefield.

Schantz, provost at Birmingham-Southern and author of "Awaiting the Heavenly Country: the Civil War and America's Culture of Death," is featured prominently in the PBS program, which airs tonight at 7 on Alabama Public Television.

The film is by Ric Burns, who co-produced the award-winning series "The Civil War," and is based in part on Schantz's research into changing American attitudes toward death before,



Mark Schantz
Birmingham-Southern
College provost

during and after the war.

"The idea that it's glorious and beautiful to die in battle, that gets sorely put to the test," Schantz said in an interview.

Before the war, evangelical Christian faith in the afterlife and literary notions of the nobility of battle led to a widespread romanticism of war and dying in battle. Watching the bloodbath of war and seeing close family members die turned the nation from romanticism to realism, Schantz said.

"Not too many people are arguing in the 1880s that it's good to be killed in battle," he said. "The war changed all that."

[TIMELINE] SAVING CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

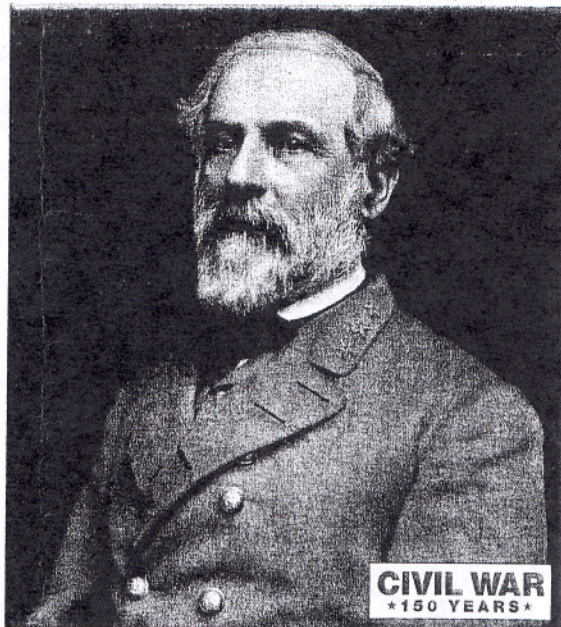
—Laura Wainman

Aug. 1862 The Confederates won a solid victory on the plains of Manassas, bringing them to their height of military power.

OCT 12 1870 Having suffered a probable stroke several weeks earlier, 63-year-old Robert Edward Lee passes away in his home on the campus of Washington College in Lexington, Va.

Born on Jan. 19, 1807, to Ann Hill Carter Lee and Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Robert pursues a career in the military. Graduating second in his class from West Point in 1829, he distinguishes himself during the Mexican-American War and returns to West Point to serve as its superintendent from 1852 to 1855. When the Civil War breaks out, Lee is in the midst of a promising career with the U.S. military, but resigns his commission explaining that "with all of my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home." Days later, Lee takes command of Virginia's Confederate forces and begins a journey that will bring him into command of the Army of Northern Virginia, in which position he proves to be a bold and formidable foe to a host of Union generals sent to oppose him. After his surrender at Appomattox in April 1865, Lee is paroled and, later that year, assumes the presidency of the fledgling Washington College. His short but effective tenure at Washington College prompts its board of trustees to rename the school Washington and Lee University upon his death. More recently, historian James I. Robertson called Lee's work at the school "his greatest achievement, far more than his generalship."

News of Lee's death catches the attention of the nation. Virginia Gov. Gilbert Walker proclaims, "He died as he had lived, a noble example of the sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion..." *The New York Times* proves a bit more measured, editorializing that prior to the Civil War, Lee's "per-



sonal integrity was well known, and his loyalty and patriotism was not doubted," but that "thousands have regretted...the error of judgment...which led one so rarely gifted to cast his lot with traitors, and devote his splendid talents to the execution of a wicked plot to tear asunder and ruin the Republic in whose service his life had hitherto been spent." The obituary concludes by noting that Lee's post-war work at Washington College "has won the respect even of those who most bitterly deplore and reprobate his course in the rebellion."



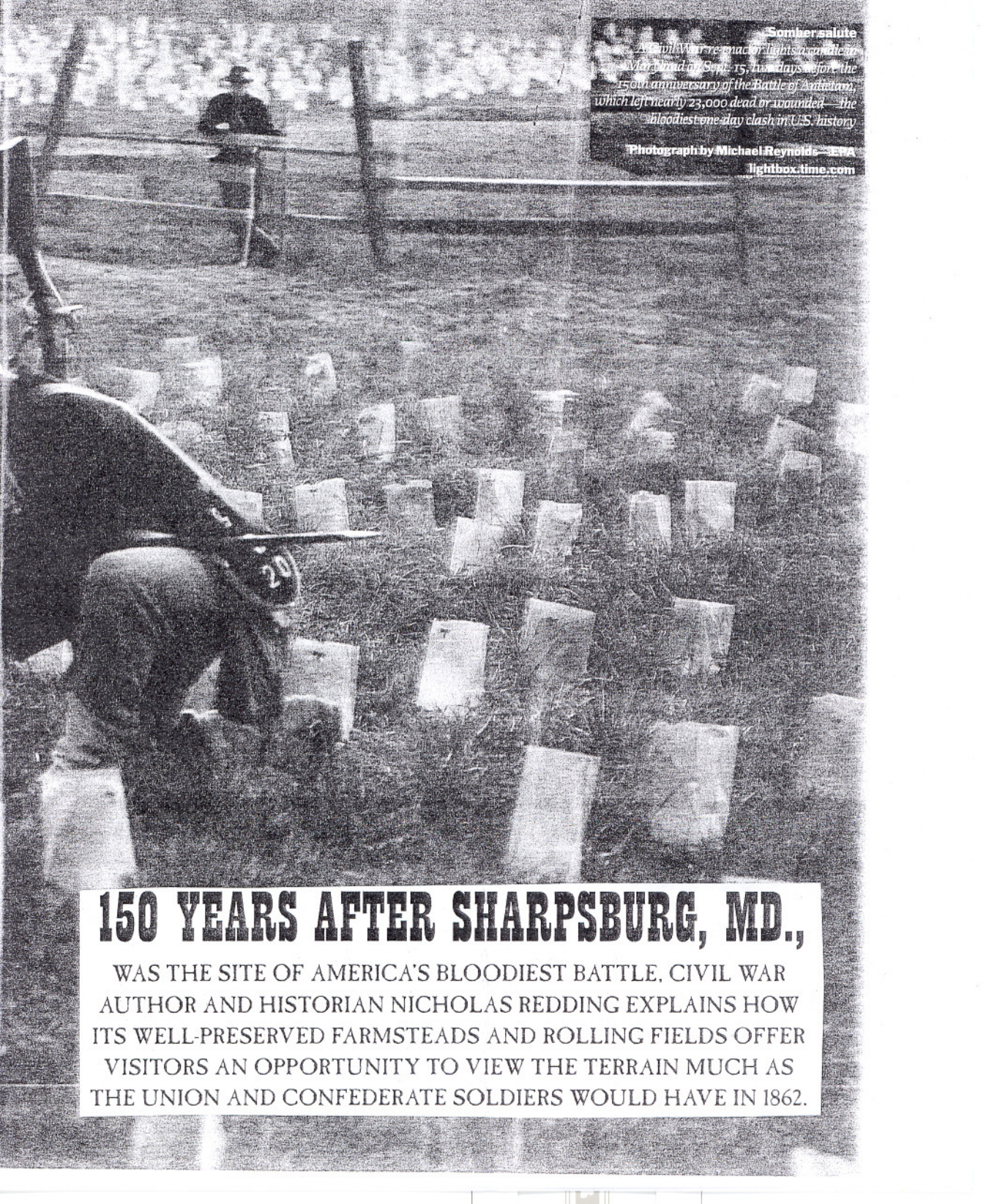
Briefing

LightBox

TIME

VOL. 180, NO. 14 | 2012





Somber salute

As Civil War reenactors light a candle in Maryland on Sept. 15, the days before the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, which left nearly 23,000 dead or wounded—the bloodiest one-day clash in U.S. history

Photograph by Michael Reynolds—EPA
lightbox.time.com

150 YEARS AFTER SHARPSBURG, MD.,

WAS THE SITE OF AMERICA'S BLOODIEST BATTLE. CIVIL WAR AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN NICHOLAS REDDING EXPLAINS HOW ITS WELL-PRESERVED FARMSTEADS AND ROLLING FIELDS OFFER VISITORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW THE TERRAIN MUCH AS THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE IN 1862.

October 27-28 – Alabama – Cotton Picking Celebration & Skirmish

Come to Alabama's oldest active, working farm. Fight in the cotton field. Sutlers welcome. Firewood, hay and water. Just 25 minutes south of Birmingham in Harpersville. School days on Friday. Contact: Host by the Alabama State Artillery, Jimmy White205-594-0136. alabamabattery@yahoo.com.

FROM BENSON SPEECH AT CITIZENS COUNCIL CONFERENCE HE WAS FORMER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IN EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION AND A LEADING FIGURE IN MORMAN CHURCH.

NOVEMBER 1969

THE CITIZEN



Ezra Taft Benson

I love the South, I have always loved the South. As a native of Idaho and a resident of Utah I have sometimes said to my friends, if my work was not centered here and the mountains didn't have quite such a pull for me, I'd move to the South because in the South I would find people who have the philosophy I have and the courage to do something about it.



The Birmingham News/Mary Orndorff

Members of the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and others dedicate a restored civil war cemetery in Bristow, Va., where more than 90 soldiers from the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment are buried.

Va. cemetery honors Alabama Civil War soldiers

By Mary Orndorff Troyan
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BRISTOW, Va. — Descendants of Civil War soldiers carrying buckets of red dirt from Alabama gathered Saturday to formally dedicate a 151-year-old restored cemetery that was nearly lost to the march of suburban development in northern Virginia.

Not until the restoration work of an Eagle Scout candidate, guided by county historians who recently gained ownership of the site, did the 90 or so sol-

diers from the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment have a marked and permanently preserved resting place.

The new cemetery, at Camp Jones in the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, is now registered with Prince William County and on the official tour trail of the Civil War site not far from Manassas. About 150 people, including 50 from Alabama, watched as a new Alabama stone monument was unveiled and the dirt

BURY:

From Page 11A

and water was spread across the cemetery.

"I was giving our boys their last drink," said Linda Currey of Albertville. She and her husband, David, ferried the water from the spring near where the 10th Alabama gathered the night before leaving for Virginia in 1861.

Many of them died just a few weeks later of disease in the damp campsite, before ever seeing battle.

One of them, Jesse Frank Leatherwood, was only 20. When a historian read his name aloud during Saturday's ceremony, one of Leatherwood's distant relatives was there to hear it, and he was comforted by a fellow member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"I'm just glad the site was saved," said Frank Leatherwood, a truck driver from Boaz who volunteered to haul the stone monument from Alabama that now anchors the site. "They need to be remembered."

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated \$5,000 for the plaques and raised an additional \$1,500 from around the country, said Jimmy Hill, a commander with the Alabama Division.

Research by Harold Boul-din of Fyffe, the genealogist with the Alabama Division, shows 92 soldiers buried there, including some who died in battle in Dranesville and were moved to Camp Jones for burial. Eventually, their names will be added to the trail sign near the cemetery entrance.

Among the records used to determine exactly who is buried there is an 1883 letter from a Virginia minister to a newspaper in Jacksonville that listed names he saw there on crude headstones. There is also a plea from a veteran in a 1909 letter, asking that the site be commemorated.

"It took us 130 years, but your friends are here and are immortalized," said Brendon Hanafin, the Prince William County historic preservation chief.

A deal between the county and a local developer preserved the battlefield site, which had been in private hands and farmed for decades. The cemeteries — including one for a Mississippi regiment — were largely untouched and overgrown.

Dane Smith, an Eagle Scout candidate from nearby Nokesville, organized the clearing of the Alabama site, which is now surrounded by a split rail fence

and accessible by a wooden foot bridge. He was a part of the color guard ceremony Saturday.

"These men left their homes and wound up here 150 years ago and they're still here today," said Thomas Strain Jr., of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "We could not take these men back home to their families, so we brought a little bit of Alabama back to them."

Controversy

The cemetery's rebirth is not without controversy. Civil War relic hunters and historians had visited the site in the 1980s and said they saw headstones with names on them that have since gone missing. Descendants, some of them angry that the headstones were removed in the first place, are hoping that whoever has them will return them.

The overall 133-acre Bristoe Station park opened in 2007, marking the Battle of Kettle Run in 1862 and the Battle of Bristoe Station in 1863. It is about an hour's drive west of Washington in Bristow, Va., near the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment included companies from Jefferson, Shelby, Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair and DeKalb counties, according to the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

The Birmingham News first reported on the cemetery's rebirth in December, sparking interest from around the country.

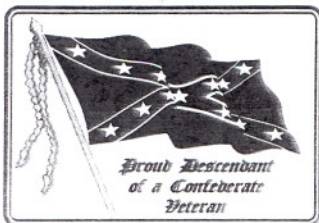
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 2012

Monument spurs march

Opponents of efforts to build a new monument to Civil War Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest plan to ask the Selma City Council to refuse to allow the new statue to be built. Selma resident Malika Frazier said she will lead a march from the Edmund Pettus Bridge about three blocks to Selma City Hall 2:30 p.m. today. She said group is upset that supporters of the monument plan to replace a statue that has been in a city cemetery for about 10 years. That statue disappeared from Live Oak Cemetery earlier this year. She said she opposes the city honoring Forrest, who is believed to have been the first Grand Wizard of the original Ku Klux Klan. Forrest helped lead Confederate forces at the Battle of Selma.



INFANTRYMAN



For 19th-century Jews, whose ancestors had experienced bigotry

for thousands of years, the United States seemed a haven of relative tolerance in a world of persecution. So how did American Jews line up during the Civil War?

This earnest but engaging film documentary reveals that Jews, like all Civil War-era Americans, were painfully divided but patriotic. About 10,000 Jews—7,000 Union and 3,000 Confederate—enlisted, a higher percentage than any other ethnic group. Five Jewish soldiers in the Union Army received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Some Northern synagogues were stations on the Underground Railroad, but Northern rabbis and their congregations split over emancipation. One leading New York rabbi cited the Torah to defend slavery; an abolitionist Baltimore rabbi was driven out of town. Southern Jews, slaveholders or not, often felt they were repaying acceptance into the community by fighting for the Confederacy.

General Ulysses S. Grant united Northern Jews in December 1862. Trying to throttle the thriving black market in Southern cotton in his Department of the Tennessee, Grant issued General Orders, No. 11, which expelled all Jews from the region within 24 hours. The order's flagrant racism raised an outcry. Eminent Jewish Unionists, led by Cesar Kaskel of Paducah, Ky., immediately intervened directly with Lincoln, knowing "Father Abraham" had a sympathetic ear. Instantly grasping the constitutional implications, Lincoln (the voice is

Jewish Soldiers in Blue and Gray

Directed by Jonathan Gruber
Indigo Films



Clockwise from left, Captain Jacob Jacobs, 83rd New York Infantry, helped found the Hebrew Veterans Association after the war. Carlos Carvallo, assistant surgeon at a Washington military hospital, wears a Sephardic yarmulke with his Union uniform. An unidentified Chicago soldier poses with his tallit, a Jewish prayer shawl.



Sam Waterston's) had General in Chief of the Army Henry Halleck countermand Grant's order. The wording displays Lincoln's lawyerly craftiness: "A paper purporting to be General Orders, No. 11, issued by you December 17, has been presented here. By its terms, it expells [sic] all Jews from your department. If such an order has been issued, it will be immediately revoked." That defused the situation—and the questions it raised about Union commitment to

equality. It also let Lincoln avoid a direct rebuke of his most effective general. Grant took his cue and rescinded the order three days later.

Threading the vignettes is Hollywood filmmaker John Milius' narration. (Milius' Jewish ancestors fought with the Missouri Partisan Rangers, Confederate irregulars.) At times, onscreen commentators yield to overstatement. Otherwise, this informative intro delivers history we should know.