

REBEL UNDERGROUND



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

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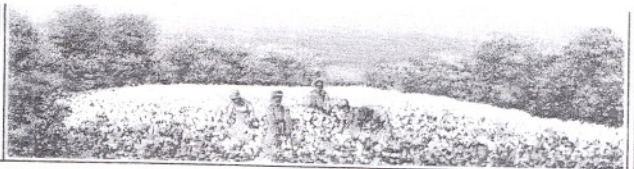
Jasper Mayor Sonny Posey was guest speaker at our July meeting. He gave us an update on Jasper's progress. We commended him for the way the city keeps the grounds around the Confederate Monument. The Mayor is shown above with Camp Commander James Blackston.

MEETING NOTICE

Sunday - September 16
2:30 P. M.
First Methodist Church
Downtown Jasper

NORTHWEST ALABAMA FAIR

SEPTEMBER 11 - 15
VISIT SCV BOOTH



"ALABAMA"

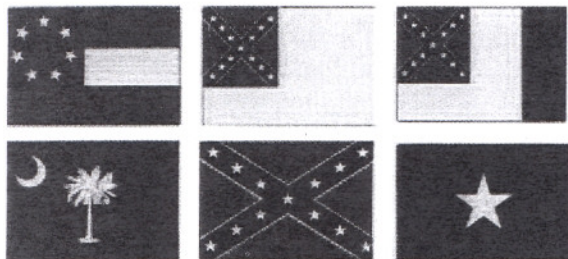
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee,
From thy southern shore,
where groweth
By the sea thine orange tree,
To thy northern vale where
floweth,
Deep and blue, the Tennessee.
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!

From thy prairies, broad and
fertile,
Where thy snow-white cotton
shines;
To the hills where coal and iron
Hide in thy exhaustless mines;
Honest farmers, strong-armed
workmen
Merchants, or what'er we be,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!

From State Song by Miss Julia S. Tutwiler

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



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate Soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which your also cherish". Gen. Stephen D. Lee

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Teen appalled at dependency on technology

I am a teen sincerely appalled at the dependency of my generation on technology such as cellphones, iPods and television for entertainment. We hardly ever think of the great outdoors as fun or exciting. Instead, we sit for hours on end behind glowing, rectangular screens. But being outside is not only fun-filled, it is also good for your body and mind.

If we spent just one hour of the day doing an activity outside, I guarantee that we would be healthier, because when we are outside we are soaking up sunshine which has nutrients we could not live without. Yet we miss

this because most of our time is spent inside texting, tweeting or social networking. The wilderness also relaxes your nerves while helping the stress melt away. Being outside can even calm and replenish the mind. There are plenty of fun things to do outside like swimming, fishing, horse back riding, camping or hiking. You just have to get up and do it!

Being outside is a great way to be kind to your body and mind and have fun at the same time. If you want an entertaining way to spend your time wisely, listen up! The outdoors are calling you to get up, get out, and enjoy the world around you.

Caroline Hendon

The Birmingham News

Tuesday, August 28, 2012

NATHAN B. FORREST

Rights violated in blocking statue

Who are Hank and Rose Sanders to violate the civil rights of everyone in Selma over what types of statues will be permitted or where they will be placed?

More important is how are they getting away with violating the civil rights of the Friends of Forrest because they do not agree with what Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest did or did not stand for? If everything they said about Forrest were true (which it is not), that still does not give them the right to take it

upon themselves to disavow everyone else's civil rights because they do not agree with their opinions.

A case in point: I did not agree with making the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. a national hero. However, you do not see me or others protesting like Rose Sanders.

The bottom line is Sanders and those like her do not get a free pass to bypass the U.S. Constitution and violate the civil rights of those they oppose. This is still America, where whites in Selma are supposed to have the same constitutional rights as blacks. The U.S. government needs to remind Hank and Rose Sanders this fact.

Billy E. Price
Ashville



HISTORY CHANNEL MAGAZINE® JULY / AUGUST 2012

Historian Challenges Civil War Death Count

The deadliest war in American history might have been even deadlier than previously thought. For more than a century, historians have generally accepted the consensus estimated Civil War death tolls of about 620,000 troops—360,222 from the Union and 258,000 from the Confederacy. That could be changing.

New research recently published in the journal *Civil War History* says historians are vastly underestimating the actual death toll. The study's author,

Binghamton University demographic historian J. David Hacker, said incomplete and missing battle records resulted in historians understating the actual death tolls by 20 percent or more. Troops most likely to have been overlooked were soldiers who perished from disease and who lacked identification, both of which were common in the Civil War.

"About half the men killed in battles were buried without identification," Hacker said. "Most records were geared

toward determining troop strength."

Hacker's thesis quickly found support from several other notable Civil War historians. Preeminent Civil War expert James McPherson said he was not surprised by Hacker's findings, saying he had long been skeptical of the accepted totals, particularly the 258,000 figure for the South. "I have always been convinced that the consensus figure of 620,000 is too low," said McPherson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War history *Battle Cry of Freedom*.

Civil War diaries donated

The University of North Alabama says it has received a historical donation: Two diaries written by a woman who lived in what is now a campus building during the Civil War.

The diaries of Sally Independence Foster span the years 1861 through 1887. They include a period while she was living in the school's Rogers Hall, which was once occupied by soldiers, including Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Rogers Hall became part of the campus at Florence in 1948.

The woman's great granddaughter, Flora Speed of Marietta, Ga., says Foster wrote about everyday life and the feelings of a teenager living during the war.

The diaries were donated to the university by Speed and other relatives of Foster. They will become part of the university archives.

From wire reports

August 20

CIVIL WAR
★150 YEARS★

1862 Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, publishes an open letter admonishing Abraham Lincoln and telling the president that his supporters "are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of the Rebels." At issue for Greeley is Lincoln's failure to adequately enforce the 1862 Confiscation Act, which authorizes the seizure of property, including slaves, from those engaged in rebellion and guarantees that slaves of rebels reaching Union lines "shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves." Greeley complains to Lincoln that the Confiscation Act is "habitually disre-

garded by your Generals, and that no word of rebuke for them from you has yet

reached the public ear." Further, Greeley is convinced slavery's demise is crucial to a restored Union and proclaims "the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—and that every hour of deference to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union."

Uncharacteristically, Lincoln, who had already conceived the Emancipation Proclamation but was waiting for a Union military victory to make its announcement, responds directly to Greeley's "Prayer of Twenty Millions." In a letter appearing in the *Tribune* on Aug. 22, Lincoln dismisses Greeley's "impatient and dictatorial tone" in deference to "an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right." Lincoln then explains that his "paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery." He continues, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that."

Lincoln concludes by restating his "oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free." The following month, on Sept. 22, Lincoln issues the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation set to take effect Jan. 1, 1863.

Was Your Great-Grandfather a Traitor — or a Patriot?



Today's politically correct crowd says that Confederate soldiers were traitors. We see it differently. Outmanned and out-supplied — but never out-fought — Confederates battled against a homeland invasion and set new standards for bravery, patriotism, and honor. If you want Confederate history and symbols to remain a part of our culture, and you're the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, we invite you to join us. Founded in 1896, the SCV is a nonpolitical heritage organization dedicated to preserving the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson — and your great-grandfather.

*I salute the
Confederate Flag
with affection,
reverence and
undying devotion
to the Cause
for which it stands.*



Cemetery for Alabama's fallen to be dedicated

By Mary Orndorff Troyan
morndorff@bhamnews.com

WASHINGTON — A newly restored Civil War cemetery in northern Virginia will be formally dedicated next month in a ceremony that is expected to draw descendants of the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment soldiers who died there.

The small but significant portion of Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park was reborn after decades in

private hands, overgrown and surrounded by farmland. Prince William County saved the battlefield area in a deal with a real estate developer, and historic preservationists determined that up to 90 Alabama soldiers died there during a disease outbreak in the late summer of 1861.

An Eagle Scout candidate, guided by park officials, helped clear the cemetery site and make it accessible

See CEMETERY, Page 5A

said. The four-foot rock was added to the site Monday and plaques are coming.

The Sept. 22 ceremony, at 9 a.m. CDT, will be open to the public and include remarks from park officials and a historian, music, a color guard, and a gun salute by a Virginia-based reenactment group.

Orrison said the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans collected dirt from around each of the courthouses in the counties that were home to members of the 10th Alabama Regiment.

"I have two buckets of dirt in my office right now, and they're bringing the rest up in September," Orrison said. "They're going to spread some Alabama soil on the cemetery."

The Eagle Scout candidate who organized two

BIRMINGHAM NEWS ♦ TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 2012

July 29

CIVIL WAR
★ 150 YEARS ★

1862 Isabelle "Belle" Boyd is arrested for spying for the Confederacy and placed in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. After being exonerated for shooting and killing a Union soldier who had assaulted her mother early in the war, Belle, just 17, joins the service of the Confederacy as a courier and opportunistic spy. In May 1862, she is credited with providing intelligence that gives Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson the upper hand during the Battle of Winchester. But her activities are not so clandestine. In the course of the war, she is arrested six times, imprisoned three times, and exiled twice. Although perhaps the most famous Confederate woman spy, she is not that ideologically tied to the Confederacy—two of her three future husbands are former Union officers.

AUGUST 2012 THE HISTORY CHANNEL MAGAZINE

CEMETERY:

From Page 1A

to the public in a project last December. Since then, park officials have been raising money for a monument and, in the absence of engraved tombstones, using historical documents to try to piece together the names of the fallen soldiers.

So far, 42 of the men have been identified, said Rob Orrison, site manager with the Historic Preservation Division of the Prince William County Department of Public Works.

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated the stone for the monument. Among those who drove it up to Virginia was a descendant of a soldier buried there, Orrison

said. The four-foot rock was added to the site Monday and plaques are coming. The Sept. 22 ceremony, at 9 a.m. CDT, will be open to the public and include remarks from park officials and a historian, music, a color guard, and a gun salute by a Virginia-based reenactment group.

The 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, D.C., in Bristow, Va., near the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

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



THE CAVALRYMAN

Winston Groom pens latest narrative on historic clash

BIRMINGHAM NEWS • SUNDAY, MAY 13, 2012

By John Sledge

All battles are tragic," Winston Groom writes in his stunning new history, "Shiloh, 1862" (National Geographic, \$30).

But as he then goes on to prove for over 400 pages, Shiloh holds a particularly bleak distinction among a long list of horrific Civil War clashes that includes Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Franklin. It isn't just because of Shiloh's scale or number of casualties, both of which were suitably immense — 170 regiments fought, and more than 20,000 men were killed or wounded. It has more to do with the shock to the nation's psyche, the realization after Shiloh that something truly terrible and profound had been let loose on the land and that there would be hell to pay before peace could return.

Groom has established an impressive reputation of late for engaging narrative histories. Just in the last few years he has written books about the Battle of New Orleans, Kearney's westward march and Vicksburg. Each of these efforts has been marked by a nicely paced, readable, informed style leavened by brief biographies of the principal players and artfully chosen contemporary quotes ("I chose the good writers" he explains). "Shiloh, 1862" continues this tradition, and how. From his first sentences — "By early April 1862, the Spring storm season had already begun in Tennessee. The thunderheads made up on the southern plains, then tore across the South with lightning and killer tornadoes. Terrifying as this was,

"Groom has established himself unquestionably as heir to the late Shelby Foote..."
— MINNEAPOLIS STAR-TRIBUNE

SHILOH, 1862 WINSTON GROOM

AUTHOR OF *Vicksburg, 1863*



it paled before the violent thing then gathering along the Mississippi River valley" — the reader feels inexorably borne along toward the great battle.

Though the Civil War was already a year old by the spring of '62 and there had been a few battles, most notably Bull Run, nobody yet had a sense of just how long and terrible it was going to be. Shiloh changed that. Of the thousands of young officers and soldiers in both armies, few had "seen the elephant," as the quaint 19th-century phrase went. Yet if they were mostly green, they seethed with sectional hatred. Groom does a real service in reminding the reader just how powerful this animosity

was, stoked by years of bitter political debate and flare-ups like Bleeding Kansas and John Brown's Raid. "Twenty years of unabated name-calling and hatred building had created a generation of young men who could be turned into raw killers — a recipe for tragedy."

Shiloh began with a Confederate surprise attack through the blooming woods and thickets hard by the banks of the Tennessee River. Among the Johnny Rebs that day was a 21-year-old Welshman named Henry Morton Stanley. This was the same adventurer who, years later, would penetrate Africa to famously find David Livingstone. But on that soft

morning he and a 17-year-old companion gathered violets and put them in their caps as a forlorn wish for peace. When they and their comrades exploded into the Union lines — "Dixie" playing, volleys of fire and smoke rolling before them — the enemy was overwhelmed and very nearly driven into the river. Some held their ground, and one Union youngster recalled his officer frantically "jumping up and down like a hen on a hot griddle" ordering him to shoot. When the lad answered that he couldn't see a thing, the lieutenant ordered him to fire anyway, and he did, though thinking "it was ridiculous to shoot into a cloud of smoke."

Groom writes in his author's note that what most struck him about Shiloh was its "enormity, its ferocity, and most of all its disorder." This last point is especially important in grasping what that battle was like for the common soldiers on both sides. Groom certainly gives the overall strategy and tactical developments their due, but at the same time his narrative manages to convey the confusion and chaos to, frankly, an uncomfortable degree. Clearly, Groom's own military experience informs this perspective, inimitable by writers and academicians who haven't "seen the elephant" for themselves. "Shiloh, 1862" is no dry, dispassionate history. It is rather a gut-wrenching look at what that terrible battle was like to those in the thick of it and what that augured for an innocent country.

John Sledge writes for the Press-Register.

Bus Driver Wins

WWW.AMERICANFREEPRESS.NET

AUGUST 27, 2012

AMERICAN FREE PRESS

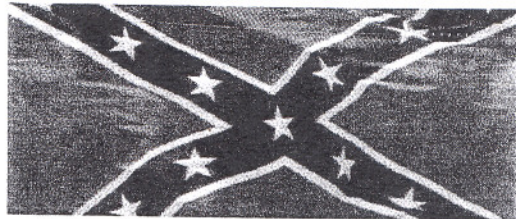
By Dave Gahary

In what is being hailed as a major victory for free speech in the U.S., a court in Oregon has ruled that a school superintendent violated the First Amendment rights of a school bus driver when he was fired for flying a Confederate-style battle flag on his own truck.

In the March 19, 2012 edition, AMERICAN FREE PRESS wrote about Ken Webber, the 29-year-old married father of four, who was fired from his job as a school bus driver in Oregon, when the superintendent of the school district he worked for caught a glimpse of a novelty flag hanging from the CB antenna on his pickup truck, which was parked at the bus depot. Webber had been parking his vehicle there for a year and a half and nobody had said a word. But Ben Bergreen, the superintendent of the Phoenix-Talent School District, didn't like Confederate flags and felt they are a symbol of racism.

The firing made the local headlines and an attorney over 250 miles away read the article and was spurred to action to sue on the bus driver's behalf, representing him for free.

In an exclusive interview with Webber's attorney,



Tom Boardman, he explained to AFP the beginnings of the case and the latest development.

"The Webber firing made the newspaper and I talked to my colleagues and I volunteered to call Mr. Webber up and make sure that he was OK because he looked like he was all by himself," said Boardman. "I thought I had no duty but to say 'yes.' I am related to over a hundred Confederate soldiers, and I thought I owed it to my country."

When the defendants received the lawsuit, their attorneys filed a motion to dismiss the suit.

"The defendants filed a motion for summary judgment," explained Boardman. "A summary judgment motion is a motion that says that the facts are so clear that there's no dispute of them. We resisted that motion, and last week the judge issued a 35-page ruling denying the vast majority of their motion."

AFP commented that the ruling was a long one considering the narrow scope of the case.

"It's a big case, in that it involves the First Amendment. And federal judges like constitutional questions," said Boardman. "This of course involves a man being fired for something that is a little near and dear to the American heart, which is his statement of his opinion, and the court really gave us a very favorable opinion."

Boardman said he has asked for Webber's job back. "We're also going to be seeking a permanent injunction that the school district and [the bus company] not violate the First Amendment again in the future," he said.

What is the next step in the case? "If they don't appeal, then we will get a trial date," said Boardman. "They've got to be doing their due diligence and looking over this opinion and seeing if there's anything that would give them sufficient hope of prevailing on an appeal. I think this is a strong opinion. I really don't think that an appeal would have an awful lot of merit to it."

Can't take it with you

An old miser called his doctor, lawyer and pastor to his deathbed.

"They say you can't take it with you, but I'm going to," the dying man said. "I've got three envelopes here, each containing \$30,000 cash. I want you to throw them into my casket just before it's closed."

At the funeral, each man tossed in his envelope.

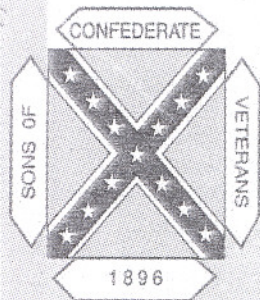
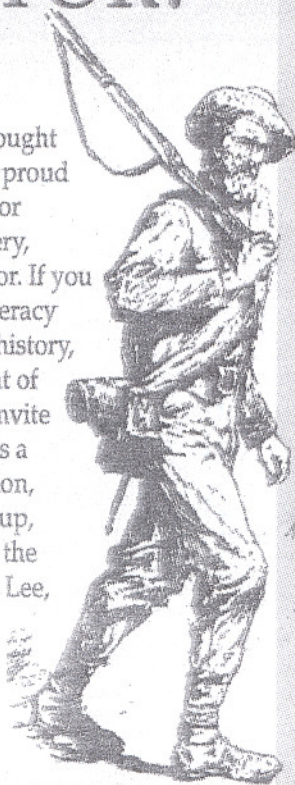
After the service, the pastor confessed; "I needed money for the church, so I took \$10,000 out of my envelope."

The doctor said, "I, too, must confess. I'm building a clinic and I took \$20,000 out of my envelope."

"Gentlemen, I'm ashamed of you," the lawyer said. "I threw in a check for the full amount."

DO YOU HAVE A CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR?

Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied — but never out-fought — Confederate soldiers wrote a proud chapter in this nation's history for independence, toughness, bravery, patriotism and Heritage of Honor. If you want the symbols of the Confederacy to remain a part of our cultural history, and you are the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, then we invite you to join our cause. The SCV is a non-political heritage organization, not affiliated with any other group, dedicated to the preservation of the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson — and your great-grandfather.



Sons of Confederate Veterans
For more information
please call
1-800-MY-SOUTH
or visit www.scv.org

LOCALLY YOU MAY CALL:

James Blackston	221-6558
Trent Harris	282-1784
Leonard Wilson	522-6235

BIRMINGHAM NEWS ♦ TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 2012

He was not founder of KKK

There are many myths surrounding Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, and one of the worst is he was a founder of the KKK. Researchers and historians alike have been trying for years to find proof he was affiliated with the KKK, so if someone has this definitive proof, he would have a gold mine.

It is, however, a fact the KKK was founded by six young men from Pulaski, Tenn. In addition, Forrest was brought before a special congressional committee in 1871 and denied involvement, but admitted to having attempted to convince those he thought were in charge of the KKK to disband the group. Congress found there was no proof he had any ties to the KKK.

Forrest was a man of great courage, honor and integrity. He was not a racist and did many things to help encourage a healing in our nation between the North and South after the War Between the States ended.

I hope people would do their own research and verify the facts instead of taking the word of others and blindly signing something that would further bring dishonor to an honorable man.

Julie Wilson
Camden, Tenn.

Favorite reason to loathe technology:

I don't shop online, because I don't own a computer. My belief is they haven't completed inventing computers yet. Why? Because they don't work. If they worked, not every business in the world would have a department to fix them. They don't have a department to fix pencils.

Humorist/curmudgeon Fran Lebowitz