

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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UDC President Bonnie Englebert spoke briefly at the December meeting, prior to their annual Christmas feast for us. An additional picture is on the back page showing a portion of the food along with some of the servers.

**REMEMBER LEE HOLIDAY
MONDAY - JANUARY 21**

MEETING NOTICE SUNDAY JANUARY 20 - 2:30 P. M. FIRST METHODIST CHURCH JASPER

Speaker: Skip Tucker
Reviewing his new book on
Stonewall Jackson

Benny Wayne Hester

Benny Wayne Hester, 72, of Irondale, formerly of Sulligent, passed away on Friday, Dec. 28, 2012, at Trinity Medical Center in Birmingham. He was born on Jan. 30, 1940, in Sulligent. Mr. Hester enjoyed spending time with his family and preaching the Gospel of Christ. He was a Church of Christ minister for 61 years.

Visitation will be from 5 to 8 p.m. on today, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 2013, at Chandler Funeral Home and from noon until 1 p.m. on Wednesday at Christian Chapel Church of Christ. Funeral services will be at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 2013, at Christian Chapel Church of Christ. Burial will follow at Christian Chapel Cemetery in Vernon. David Hester, Guy Hester and Johnny Hester will officiate.

He was preceded in death by his parents, Sherlie and Clara Hester; sister, Dot Madison; and two brothers, Foy Hester and Giles Hester.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Anne Hester of Irondale; daughter, Sandra Hester Lynch of Clarksville, Tenn.; son, David (Brenda) Hester of Pinson; brothers, Guy Hester of Corinth, Miss. and Johnny Hester of Sikeston, Mo.; grandchildren, Jaclyn Lynch, Randi Major, William Hester and Jonathan Hester; great-grandchild, Lyla Major; and a number of nieces, nephews and cousins.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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

Advertiser-JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Sunday
February 19, 1961

A PROUD STATE BUILDS ON ASHES OF A DREAM

The war was over. The nation was in ruins. The people were exhausted in body and resources. But not in spirit.

Out of the ruins of a defeated movement for independence, a new way of life was to be forged. There were those who would forge it for the South as for a conquered nation, some who would forge it as for erring sheep brought back into the fold. And the South? The South thought to forge its own destinies.

Alabama was part of that picture. There was Reconstruction here, there was economic ruin. But there was a spirit that would not die, or yield to the conquerer's yoke.

Alabama regained mastery of its affairs. It made its contributions to the nation, in fields from government to sports, and its youth fought for the Stars and Stripes as valiantly as their grandfathers had fought against them.

This section is the story of the century since the Confederacy's birth, of Alabama and its people and its struggles. It is the story of a people still proud, still courageous, still determined. And still reverently loyal to those who followed a dream.

LOCAL RECONSTRUCTION MEMORY

EAGLE Jasper, Ala., Sun., Dec. 23, 2012

By JENNIFER COHRON
Daily Mountain Eagle

When Jeanne Cannon wanted to thank the staff of the Terrace for their kindness, the gift that seemed most appropriate was a handmade quilt.

Like every quilt, it came with a story.

Cannon's grandmother grew up in Georgia during Reconstruction.

"All of the South was devastated and left in ruins, but Georgia, particularly around Atlanta, had been ravished in Sherman's march to the sea. It was desolate," Cannon said.

Southern women had no choice but to be strong.

More than a quarter of their men — husbands, brothers, sons — were dead because of the Civil War. Their economy had collapsed, and their homeland was occupied by federal troops for more than a decade.

Resources were so scarce that recycling was a necessity. Nothing could be wasted.

"She even had a crocheted table topper that her mother had made out of the butcher twine that came around their meat," Cannon said.

BRAVO

Look Who's (Not) Talking

When I was in school, the highlight of my day was talking with my friends. It

is so sad that people in today's society spend all their time looking at

phones and text messaging instead of talking with each other in person ("A Siri-ous Disconnect"). They don't know what they're missing.

Sandra S. Tetterton, Madison, North Carolina



BRIEFING

AVIATION HISTORY NOVEMBER 2012

Civil War Balloon Replica

Historic-aircraft enthusiasts don't often look to America's Civil War as inspiration for restorations and replicas—though lighter-than-air craft did provide reconnaissance for Federals and Rebels alike. But a Civil War buff recently took genealogical research to the extreme, creating a near-exact replica of his great-great-granduncle's hydrogen balloon *Intrepid*.

Terry Lowe, who spearheaded the replica's construction, explained to YNN News of Buffalo, N.Y., "My great-great-grandfather was Pembroke Charles Somerset Lowe... younger brother of Thaddeus Sobbieski C. Lowe." The original *Intrepid* could carry telegraph equipment and an operator more than 1,000 feet in the air. Lowe himself piloted the balloon at the Battle of Fair Oaks in 1862, providing intelligence to Union Brig. Gen. Samuel Heintzelman. Terry Lowe unveiled his creation at the Genesee Country Village and Museum near Buffalo in early July, and *Intrepid* now floats over the town of Wheatland, N.Y. Its construction was made possible by \$400,000 in donations and grants, including a donation of helium from Macy's Department Stores.

Though strong winds kept the Lowe scion from ascending too high during *Intrepid's* unveiling, the latter-day aerobat nonetheless got a taste of his forefather's pioneering aerial observation. "Oh, it was fantastic," Terry Lowe told YNN News. "A little bit scary up there this morning, I gotta admit. And that was only 250 feet. So if you're up a thousand feet or higher, I can imagine what that would be like."

Stephen Mauro



RONALD WEIGAND

The new *Intrepid* (above) and its 1862 forebear (below), at Fair Oaks, Va.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



TIDBITS

Did You Know...

ALABAMA—On Jan. 11, 1861, the state seceded from the Union. The following month, delegates from six Southern states met in Montgomery, formed the Confederate States of America, drafted a constitution and elected Jefferson Davis as president.

THE HISTORY CHANNEL MAGAZINE

JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2013

Jan. 1, 1863

President Abraham Lincoln issues the **Emancipation Proclamation**, declaring all slaves in Confederate-controlled territory free. Though lauded by abolitionists and many Republicans, the move costs Lincoln support in key border states and opens him to attacks from factions within the Democratic caucus.

Council Disarms Scot Re-enactors

The Stirling, Scotland, council barred a group of re-enactors from carrying replica weapons through town in June at an annual rally to mark the 1314 Battle of



JAMES FRASER/REX USA

Bannockburn. The rally ends at the site [www.nts.org.uk/property/bannockburn] where Scottish forces under Robert the Bruce defeated Edward II's English army in the First War of Scottish Independence. Council members cited car damage from a shield last year in their decision.

NOVEMBER 2012 MILITARY HISTORY



Photos by Sarah Cook | Times-Journal

HISTORIC ACCIDENT: Selma

Police officials are continuing to investigate what led to a traffic accident Sunday morning that forced a vehicle to crash through the iconic stone wall at Old Live Oak Cemetery.

Stones from the wall were strewn throughout the nearby plots. Details on the accident, any injuries or the cause has not been released by the department.

SELMATIMESJOURNAL.COM

DECEMBER 4, 2012



MORE SELMA NEWS

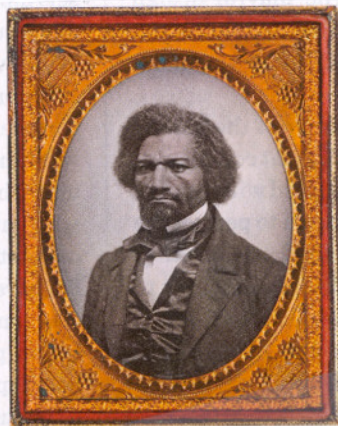
The above news item from the Selma Times-Journal shows the extensive damage to the wall around Selma's historic cemetery near the Confederate section. On the following page is a picture of the Forrest Monument with the missing bust of the General. Ironically it is located adjacent to the Confederate Monument and flagpole flying our flag. Why all the local fuss by the usual agitators when the city itself under black leadership moved the Forrest Monument to this location from it's original location?



Faces in the Crowd

Ends June 2, 2013

The Greek word *ambrotos* means "immortal," and in the 1850s the ambrotype became a favored form of photography for portraits (its glass negative yielded a softer image than the metallic daguerreotype), conferring immortality of a sort on the famous and the obscure. "Ambrotypes from the National Portrait Gallery" presents 14 subjects (Frederick Douglass), including George Armstrong Custer and John Pelham, West Point classmates who chose opposing sides during the Civil War.



September 2012 | SMITHSONIAN.COM

The African American Civil War Museum, now 12 years old,

is tucked away on Vermont Avenue, NW, off U Street, the historic heart of Washington's black community. Situated halfway between Ben's Chili Bowl and Howard University, the museum deserves to be as celebrated as those venerable D.C. institutions. It sprang from the austere, modestly enthralling African American Civil War Memorial located across the street. Ed Hamilton's bronze *Spirit of Freedom*, which depicts black soldiers, sailors, slaves and children, and the names of 209,145 black soldiers who fought for the Union are worth inspecting before venturing into the museum's rich, unexpected exhibits.

The museum's objective: to place the Civil War in the foreground of African-American history. As founding director Frank Smith puts it, "The struggle for freedom didn't end when slavery ended. It began

AMERICAN HISTORY DECEMBER 2012



An African-American cook works for the Union Army in Virginia during the Civil War.

almost as soon as we were allowed to fight in the war." Nevertheless, slavery is hardly brushed aside here. Near the entrance, there are shackles to be seen, as well as a \$600 bill of sale dated 1834 for a slave girl and other details illustrating the stubborn presence of the "peculiar institution" in American life. Here as

elsewhere in the museum, less familiar elements are delicately woven into a well-known narrative. The words of African Americans like journalist-soldier Martin Delany and physician-abolitionist John S. Rock, for instance, are given as much importance as those of Frederick Douglass.

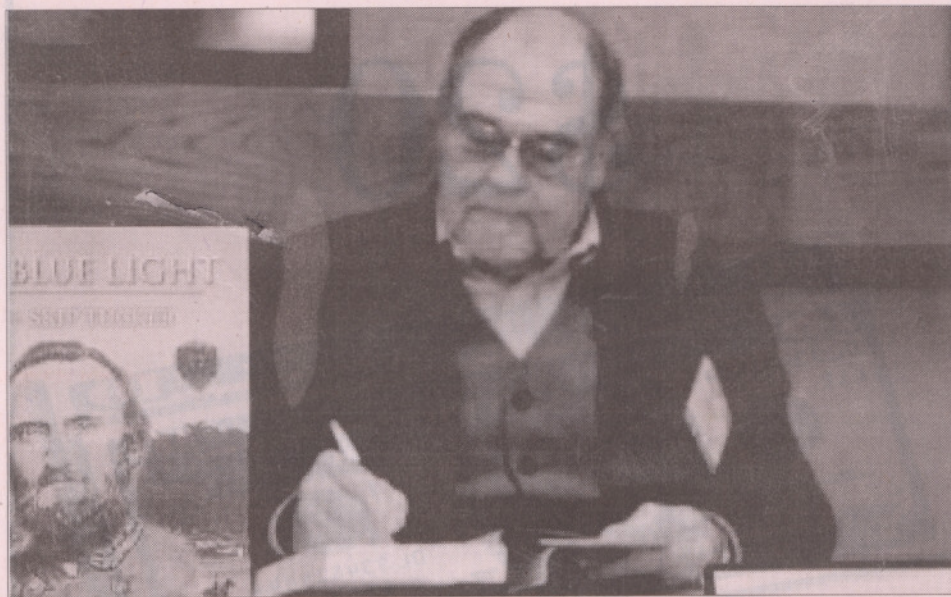
Those whose knowledge of black Civil War soldiers begins and ends with *Glory*, the 1989 movie, might be surprised to learn that Kansas, site of some of the bloodiest antebellum battles over slavery, was the first state in the Union to organize what the museum terms "an African-descent regiment" (the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers). Interactive displays allow visitors to track down black regiments from other states. (In all, there were 142; seven were cavalry units.) The Union Navy, fully integrated at the time, had black engineers, gunners and more. Black women also served. Mary Elizabeth Bowser and Mary Touvestre, freed slaves who spied for the Union while embedded near the heart of the Confederacy in Virginia, appear in a display with other unsung women. The documents, medals, film clips and rare books on display and in the museum archives relate largely to the Civil War. But they also chronicle the service of blacks in subsequent American wars and the Freedom Rides of the civil rights movement, implicitly tying the long struggle for equality together. Pointedly culminating the exhibit is a life-size cutout of President Obama, ready for picture-takers to pose with.



Founding director Frank Smith helped the museum move to new digs in 2011.

—Gene Seymour

The Write Stuff



Skip Tucker, a native of Carbon Hill who recently completed his first novel, was one of the area authors who took part in an annual book signing held Thursday afternoon at Jasper Public Library. Tucker's novel is titled 'Pale Blue Light.'

12.12.2012 | THE CORRIDOR MESSENGER |

LONE STAR LEGACY CONTINUES

CivilWar.org CIVIL WAR TRUST



On September 6, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) dedicated a new monument to the Lone Star State troops in Hood's Texas Brigade who fought in the Battle of Second Manassas, August 28–30, 1862. On the third day of battle Hood's Texas Brigade contributed significantly to the collapse of the Union left flank, forcing its retreat and opening the way for a Confederate invasion of Maryland. The monument is located on a small, privately owned parcel of land on Chinn Ridge.

The monument, placed through the THC's Texas Civil War Monuments Fund, is the fifth in a series of distinctive granite memorials erected as Texans observe the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War. Efforts to obtain the monument were led by the THC and the Friends of the Texas

Historical Commission, working in partnership with the Austin Civil War Roundtable, the Hood's Texas Brigade Association, Re-Activated and the Civil War Trust. Private donations were also crucial to the project's completion.

Continuing the tradition begun in the 1960s by the Texas Civil War Centennial Commission and the Texas State Historical Survey Committee (the THC's predecessor), the THC seeks to commemorate the contributions of Texas's military units during the war. To date, the THC has provided monuments at key Civil War sites, including Vicksburg, Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, The Wilderness, Bentonville,

Kennesaw Mountain and Mansfield. Most recently, the agency has placed monuments in Galveston, Texas; Raymond and Corinth, Miss.; Rowletts and Richmond, Ky.; and Gaines' Mill, Va.

For more information about the Texas Civil War Monuments Fund, visit www.thc.state.tx.us. ★





Vann Royal of Montgomery and Janet Kynard of Titus were recent visitors at Confederate Library and are shown with Division Historian Leonard Wilson. Mrs. Kynard has a face book post, which you can refer to at www.ithappensinalabama.com

