



Rebel Underground

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Major John C. Hutto Camp #443
Jasper, Alabama

Published Monthly

December 2013



November's Guest Speaker Bob Sorrell,
and Hutto Camp Cmdr. James Blackston

December Meeting Notice

Christmas Dinner takes place of Regular
Month Meeting

Victoria's Restaurant
Monday, 09 December 6:30 PM
Dutch Treat
Door Prizes

Special Speaker
Dr. Charles Baker



Alabama Division SCV Commander Gary
Carlyle sang songs about Confederate history
and played his guitar at the January 2013
meeting of Cradle of Confederate chapter 94 of
Montgomery, Alabama

Confederate Music was the Theme for the Year

Submitted by Faye Gaston, 2012-2013
President, UDC Cradle of the Confederacy
Chapter 94, Montgomery, Alabama

The theme for the 2012-2013 year for the
UDC Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter 94
of Montgomery was "Confederate Music,"
teaching Confederate history through music.
Chapter president, Faye Gaston, played
CD's of Confederate period music by SCV
members preceding chapter meetings. At
the October 2012 meeting, peanuts were
scattered on tables and members sang
"Goober Peas." There were three programs
on Confederate period music during the
year.

The September 2012 program was a
presentation by Mae Manning on making a
Confederate songbook for the piano with a
brief history of each song and a CD of the
music. Mae Manning's written history of
the chapter's music project was published in
the chapter's yearbook and scrapbook.
Purchases began for "Notes I Still Hear"
songbook and CD at this meeting. Serving
on the committee were Mae Manning, Sue
Jaworowski, Leslie Kirk and Rosemary
Davis (and husband Philip Davis, SCV
member). Linda Davis was added to the
committee because she sold so many of
these items at SCV meetings. At the June
2013 chapter meeting, the music committee
reported a profit from this project of
\$746.73.

The December 2012 program was a performance by the six-man band "Camp 1921 String Band" from Tallassee Armory Guards SCV. They led chapter members in singing the Elvis Presley song, "Love Me Tender" that was composed to the Confederate tune of "Aura Lee." This was one of the songs on the band's CD, "Music and Muskets." They wore Confederate uniforms, and three of the men brought their wives. They had purchased the chapter's CD's and offered their CD's for purchase. The program included Christmas songs that were sung during the Confederate period.

The January 2013 program was presented by Alabama Division SCV Commander, Gary Carlyle. Written to present Confederate history, Commander Carlyle sang his original words to existing tunes. Dressed in Confederate period attire, he accompanied his songs on guitar. His wife read introductions to each song. He performed two magic tricks to illustrate points of Confederate history. He gave a replica of the First National flag (used in a magic trick) and an SCV pin to the Chapter President, Faye Gaston. The chapter gave him a book on Confederate history to thank him for the program.

The UDC chapter appreciates the music presentations by SCV members during the 2012-2013 year.

Heritage victory! 28 October 2013

Thanks for all your e-mails and letters.
By Gene Hogan and Cherokee Brasher

Ladies and Gentlemen:



I'd like to share some good news with you regarding the flags in Summerall Chapel at The Citadel. As you will recall, I asked you to generate letters and e-mail from your Division thanking Gen. Rosa, the college president, for restoring Christian Flags and a Battle Flag removed from the chapel.

As you will also recall, our concern was that this might be temporary. Therefore, we wanted to make a good case for the presence of the Battle Flag (obviously, the Christian symbols' removal was the greater concern -- more about that shortly).

Today, I learned that there were bunches of

e-mails and letters that came to Gen. Rosa (w/ cc: to the Board of Visitors); the tone of this communication was positive and respectful. A Board member assures me that the issue is finished; there will be no further consideration of the flags -- they stay!

I also learned that the Battle Flag was simply a target of opportunity; the aim of this activity was the Christian symbols -- Christian Flags inside and outside were removed and the illuminated Cross went dark. Certainly, if they took this action, no small wonder that Confederate Heritage was treated as it was.

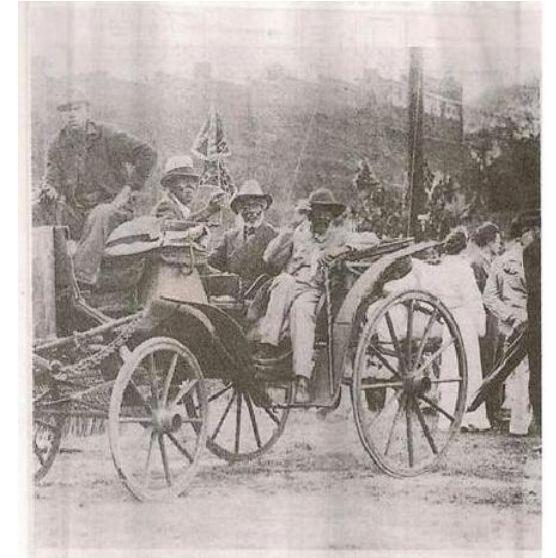


Nonetheless, we can all be glad today; when you come to Charleston for the Reunion next July, come visit our chapel and see ALL FLAGS IN PLACE!

Thanks again for your good work,

Gene Hogan
The Citadel, Class of '85
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Uncle Ludwell Brown Parades Waving Confederate Flag - Richmond Times- Dispatch May 16, 1937



Black Confederates Ludwell Brown, Silas Green, and Gabe Hunt in parade in Lynchburg, Va. in early part 1900's. Ludwell is buried in Charlotte Co. Va., on the Patrick Henry Plantation, Gabe is buried in Campbell Co., Va. and Silas is buried in the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg. Va.

After leaving the Red Hill home, Uncle Lud was employed for about two years as a wagon driver for Mr. Joel Asher, who then lived near Brookneal. He was next

employed by Dr. J. M. Wickliffe of Brookneal, and continued in his service for 10 years. Following the death of Dr. Wickliffe, he went to work for Mrs. Nannie E. Cook, and has lived on the estate of the late Mrs. Cook for 45 years, and she provided in her will "that Uncle Lud should have his home his lifetime."

The latter part of January of this year, fire of unknown origin destroyed Uncle Lud's home, and some very valuable papers, including his service record and discharge papers, were burned.

Uncle Lud says one of his happiest experiences occurred recently, when he was asked to attend the sesquicentennial in Lynchburg. He was taken by some of his white friends to Lynchburg, and there joined two other Confederate soldiers, Silas Green of Lynchburg and Gabe Hunt of Rustburg. The three were asked to ride in the parade and were placed in a Victoria belonging to the Guggenheimer family and drawn by two handsome bay horses. The three were given Confederate flags and they proudly waved these flags as the line of march proceeded.

After receiving much attention during the day from both white and colored people, the day was declared to have been one of the happiest, and Uncle Lud returned to Brookneal and to his work where he is seen daily, rain or shine, with his horse and buggy still in the service of Uncle Sam.

Uncle Lud Feels No Bitterness Over Slavery

After the surrender, Uncle Lud was allowed to come to Red Hill on a visit to his people. One day following his arrival home, he was called into the presence of his mistress, Mrs. Henry, who told him, "Now that you are free, you may take the name of Henry for your mother; you may take the name of Leigh for your father, but I should like to ask you to take the name of Ludwell Brown, the name of my sister, Margaret's husband, who lives in Bedford County. If you promise me you will do this, I know you will be true to your word." Mrs. Henry requested that he register under the name of Ludwell Brown, which he gladly did.

Because he served during the war under the name of Lud Henry, some difficulty arose when some years ago Uncle Lud applied for his pension, but after about one year the change of his name was straightened out and he received his pension.

Having been a slave holds no disagreeable memories for Uncle Lud. He says he was always treated with the kindest consideration, and had his master lived, he would like to have remained in his service the rest of his life. From his good English and polite manners, it would appear that more than the usual training was given Uncle Lud. He is always courteous and rather reserved.



The Round House on the campus of the University of Alabama was used as a guard house during the Civil War. It is one of four buildings that weren't burned during Union occupation. According to legend, it is haunted by Union soldiers. (Contributed by Beverly Crider/Strange Alabama)

A tall ghost in Confederate military garb and two shadowy figures are reported roaming the grounds most often on foggy nights or dry, dusty days. Popular speculation is that these figures are those of a former commandant for cadets at the University and two former faculty members, whose bodies were cremated and whose ashes were scattered across the Quad.

The Roundhouse, or "Jason's Shrine," was a cadet guardhouse during the days of the Civil War. A popular tale relates the story of two young cadets who remained behind as Union soldiers began burning the campus. When one of the cadets was confronted by

three Yankees demanding whiskey, he directed them to the Roundhouse, where his companion waited in ambush. Miraculously, the cadets survived. Moans and apparitions near the old guardhouse are said to be those of the three dead Union soldiers. Some even claim that if you put your ear up to the door of the Roundhouse, you can hear soldiers prowling for whiskey.

The Quad

The Quad, a 22-acre quadrangle at the University of Alabama, is surrounded by many of the college's first buildings, the ones that survived the burning during the Civil War and were built afterward.

The design for the area, created by architect William Nichols in 1828, was based on Thomas Jefferson's plan for the University of Virginia and included a rotunda that was among the buildings burned during the battle on April 4, 1865.

Students have reported seeing the ghosts of four Civil War soldiers at various points on The Quad.

Auburn University - University Chapel

Auburn University Chapel at the corner of College Street and Thach Avenue is a landmark on campus. It was built in 1850 as a Presbyterian church but was used during the Civil War as a hospital.

The tale of its resident ghost, a Confederate

soldier named Sydney Grimmett who died there, is the most popular ghost story on campus. In 2008, members of the Alabama Paranormal Research Team investigated the site and listed results as “inconclusive” although members reported water came on by itself in the women’s bathroom.



The Chapel, restored and designated a Bicentennial building in the 1970's, is listed in the National Register of Historic Buildings. Built in 1850-51, the Chapel was first used as a church by the Presbyterians. It was then used for classrooms after the main college burned in 1887. After completion of a new Presbyterian church in 1917, the old building became a center for YMCA activities, and in 1921 it was traded to the college for an adjacent lot. For some 40 years, it was used as a theater by the Auburn Players. Contributions from Ed Lee Spencer, Jr., Chi Omega sorority, along with funds from the Alabama Historical

Commission and the University made the restoration possible. The chapel's organ was presented by an anonymous donor. Architecture Professor Nicholas Davis planned the restoration.

After Old Main burned in 1887, the Chapel was used for classrooms until Samford Hall was built. In the 1900s, it was used as a YMCA and later as the college drama department’s theater. Some people claim Sydney’s ghost followed the drama students to the Telfair Peet Theater when it was constructed in the 1970s.

The lawn of Old Main



Old Main, shown here circa 1883, was the building for the East Alabama Male College, which later became Auburn University. The building was used as a hospital during the Civil War when most of the students left to fight in the war. It burned in 1887 and was replaced by Samford Hall. Ghosts of Civil War soldiers are said to roam the lawn. (Contributed by Wikipedia Commons)

The building that housed the East Alabama Male College, which opened in Auburn in

1859, was known simply as Old Main. Students lived, ate, and attended class in the building. During the Civil War, soldier trained on the lawn.

When casualties from nearby battles began to arrive, Old Main served as a hospital and the University Chapel as an annex.

The bodies of dead soldiers were piled on the lawn.

Confederate flags down again
May 01, 2013 10:01 am



HOT SPRINGS, South Dakota - The Confederate flags that have been the center of controversy at the Veterans Affairs Black Hills Health System have been removed, according to a statement from Veterans Integrated Service Network director Janet

Murphy.

Murphy's office in Minneapolis released the following statement:

“To ensure the Hot Springs VA Medical Center is a place of healing for all Veterans, the Confederate flags will be removed from the Freedom Shrine display, located in the rotunda of the main building. This action is consistent with continued accomplishment of the medical center’s core mission, which is to provide quality health care services to Veterans. We thank everyone for their interest and concern for our Veterans and apologize to anyone offended by the display.”

African American veterans who were participating in the Hot Springs VA's PTSD treatment program originally complained about the presence of a pair of Confederate flags in an historic flag display in the VA Domiciliary Rotunda.

Another veteran at the VA center for treatment disagrees. Anthony Gibson, a 52-year-old Navy veteran from Salt Lake City, checked Wednesday morning and confirmed that the Confederate flags had been removed from a display.

Gibson said it was "ludicrous to me that they would take that part of history down because somebody was uncomfortable with it."

DiStasio was right to return the flags to the

display as a stand for historical perspective and respect for all veterans, Gibson said. The flags were removed because of political pressure that bows to inaccurate perceptions caused by the misuse of the Confederate battle flag by hate groups, he said.

"Taking down those flags gives credibility to those hate groups," Gibson said. "And do you know who loses here? It's the Confederate soldiers and the history of the United States."

The flags were removed at that time, but shortly thereafter, the veterans were released from their PTSD treatment program early, while still receiving full credit, and the flags were then re-installed to the display, according to VA Black Hills Health Care Director Steve DiStasio.

Murphy, who oversees VA health-care facilities in all or parts of 10 states, made the decision two weeks after officials for the Veterans Affairs Black Hills Health System initially responded to complaints from two African-American veterans by temporarily taking down the flags, and later reinstating the Confederate flags.

A spokesman for Murphy said other flags in the display will remain. The removal of the Confederate flags, she said, is permanent.



2 Civil War museums merge for new center in Richmond

November 18, 2013

Photo credit: AP | Christy Coleman, director of the American Civil War Center at Tredegar Iron Works, and Waite Rawls of the Museum of the Confederacy, pose in front of the ruins of the old Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, Va. (Nov. 13, 2013)

RICHMOND, Virginia - One museum has among its vast Confederate-centric collection Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's sword and the flag that flew at Robert E. Lee's headquarters. The other museum strives to tell the story of the American Civil War through the eyes of Northerners

and Southerners, freed and enslaved blacks, soldiers and civilians.

Now the Museum of the Confederacy and the American Civil War Center are joining forces to build a \$30 million museum in Richmond with the goal of creating the top Civil War museum in the nation

The marriage of museums, announced to The Associated Press, will meld the collection of Confederate battle flags, uniforms, weapons and other historic relics with a narrative-based museum that uses bold, interactive exhibits and living history events to relate its 360-degree telling of the war.

What some might view as an unlikely partnership "makes so much sense" to Christy Coleman, president of the American Civil War Center, which opened in 2000 at a site where the new museum will rise.

"That's part of the point," Coleman said in an interview with The Associated Press. "They have an incredible collection that is absolutely Confederate strong, but there are a lot of artifacts that have not been able to be fully explored or used to relate to the African-American experience or immigrants or the role of Jews."

Coleman said the Confederacy museum's collection will complement her

museum's mission of looking at the social and political stories of the Civil War.

I sure hope the new museum will explain how the Southern states were bearing the overwhelming majority of the tax burden, and how Northeastern industrial interests had promised to impose a massive hike in the tariff rate (tariffs eventually rose from 17% prior to the war to 47%,) and how the Northern states were using their congressional majority to vote themselves about 80% of federal funding for infrastructure projects.

I hope the museum will mention the address of Robert Barnwell Rhett which was attached to South Carolina's declaration of causes and the significant part of Georgia's declaration of causes detailing the economic exploitation of the Southern states at the hands of the Northern controlled federal government, and numerous newspaper columns North, South and International explaining the economic causes of the war, and the Corwin Amendment passed by the Northern congressional delegation with Lincoln's full support as he declared in his first inaugural address instead of just repeating the same old propaganda that it was "all about slavery."

**2013 Veteran's Day Parade
Major John C. Hutto Camp's Float
wins "Best Float" in the parade**



HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	James Blackston
1 st Lt. Cmd.	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Brandon Prescott
Adjutant	Trent Harris
Chaplain	Barry Cook
Editor	James Blackston

**Ask any Officer to learn more about the
Sons of Confederate Veterans**

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The ***Rebel Underground***, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All readers are invited to submit articles. Articles published are not necessarily the views or opinions of the Executive Board or the Editor.

The ***Rebel Underground*** is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best in coverage of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. It has been that way for many years. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.