



# Rebel Underground

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

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## Meeting Notice

Sunday, 21 July - 2:30 PM

First Methodist Church

Jasper, Alabama

Guest Speaker

Tom and Juell Fant

Preaching His Word in Song

### **2013 Ala. Div. Reunion - Foley, Al.**

Alabama Division Commander Gary Carlyle addresses attendees at the Confederate Memorial Service held on Saturday afternoon at Confederate Rest located in the old Point Clear Cemetery near the Grand Hotel in Point Clear, AL.

## Marble Hill Constitution - News

### **2013 Miss USA Competition - Is Ms. Alabama proof that Southern society has been fully converted to Northern mindset?**

June 17, 2013



It wasn't that long ago that a wave of secession petitions bombarded the WhiteHouse.Gov website. It was quite the inspiration that started off with one man from Louisiana and spread like wildfire to all former 13 Confederate states. This act gave hope to those who wish to maintain their Southern Heritage, Culture, Independence

and Dignity but one quote from a Southern Belle during last night's Miss USA pageant makes this writer now question if we can ever salvage any of our culture.

During last night's contest actress Wendy Malick asked Miss Alabama , Mary Margaret McCord, the following question. ( From the Beta Beat blog ):

"Government tracking of phone records has been in the news lately. Is this an invasion of privacy, or necessary to keep our country safe? Why or why not?"

To which Ms. Alabama replied:

"I think the society that we live in today, it's sad that we go to the movies, or to the airport, or even to the mall, that we have to worry about our safety. So I would rather someone track my telephone messages and feel safe wherever I go, than feel like they're encroaching on my privacy."

After giving her answer the crowd cheered. It is a sad thing to witness. Supposedly one of the South's best and brightest stating that she is willing to give up her privacy, her freedom to "feel" safe. It is even sadder when one wonders if this is how the majority of Southerner's feel, especially when you think that 150 years ago Southerners were willing to risk everything, their lives, their property and their wealth to hold steadfast to what they believed was the original intent of the Constitution by our Founding Fathers who authored it.

I will go a step further. I believe this is how government wants it and that this plan was put in place at the moment Reconstruction began following the War of Northern Aggression.

First strip the citizens of their rights, (especially the right to vote or run for office), then appoint “carpet bagger” politicians from the North to rule over you. After this was accomplished they appointed minorities to enforce those rules, manipulating them into believing that all that was once their former masters would be theirs, creating an environment of racial tension which would insure that the South would forever be divided.

The North won the war, eventually the South won the peace and true representation of Southerners. This lasted for roughly 100 years until the Democratic Party ruled by Southerners was hijacked by liberals like Lyndon Johnson who ushered in “the Civil Rights Era” or what I like to call the South’s Second Reconstruction. This movement was more about giving the Federal Government the ability to subjugate the states than it was about guaranteeing the rights of minorities. Part of this movement was Johnson’s “War on Poverty” and what is the legacy of this war? It is more people on welfare and food stamps and unemployment than ever before. Minorities are still slaves the only change being the government is now their master and its policies guarantee that they will forever be their master, no emancipation this time.

The South’s Third Reconstruction comes in the form of unlimited immigration. The combination of immigration and welfare programs that reward those who are unmarried and reproduce while punishing those who are married, continue the destruction of a once unique culture.

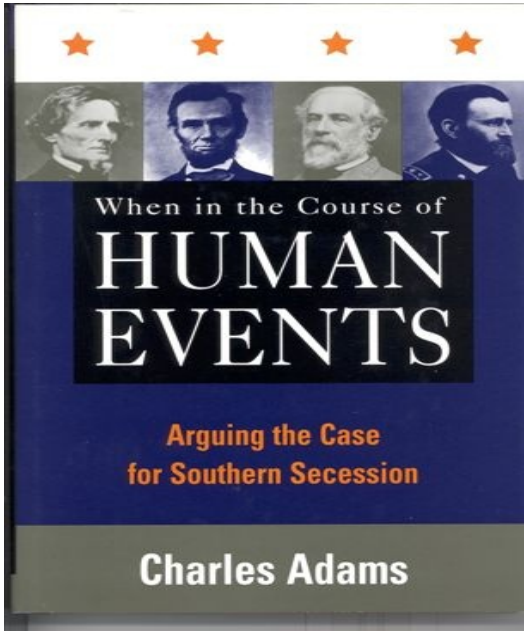
The South’s Fourth and final Reconstruction is the hijacking of the education system by the federal government. By taking the duty of education from the states and individuals who reside within them and implementing policies such as “no child left behind” and “common core” education the true history and heritage of our culture (which includes the founding of this nation) is distorted, manipulated and censored. The end result is a beautiful Southern belle from Alabama, who has no idea of her history, her heritage or her rights guaranteed to her by the Constitution. In other words, every Yankee’s dream- Editor

Visit Hutto Camp’s Home page for direct access to [Dixie Broadcasting](#).

Enjoy period music and Confederate History talks from Southern authors

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**When in the Course of Human Events**  
**Arguing the Case for Southern Secession**  
by Charles Adams



"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect of the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

With these words, thirteen of the British colonies in North America unanimously declared independence from British rule. Eighty-five years later, adhering to principles

articulated by their revolutionary forebears, the 11 Confederate States of America seceded from the United States, plunging the country into the bloodiest war of its history. Until the publication of this highly original book, most attempts to explain the origins of the War for Southern Independence relied heavily on regional sympathies and mythology - that the South abandoned the Union to maintain slavery while President Lincoln's primary goal was to preserve the nation. Prominent scholar Charles Adams challenges this traditional wisdom.

Using primary documents from both foreign and domestic observers, Adams makes a powerful and convincing case that the Southern states were legitimately exercising their political rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Although conventional histories have taught generations of Americans that this was a war fought for lofty moral principles, Adams' eloquent history transcends simple Southern partisanship to show how the War was primarily a battle over competing commercial interests, opposing interpretations of constitutional rights, and what English novelist Charles Dickens described as "a fiscal quarrel."

Working from the premise that "wars have seldom been justified," Adams argues that the War was an avoidable humanitarian disaster that nearly destroyed American democracy. This bold and controversial book will not only change how historians think

about the causes of the Civil War but will place its powerful legacy into proper perspective.

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## **The Athenaeum Rectory**



The Athenaeum Rectory, located in Columbia, Tennessee, was begun in 1835 as a residence for Samuel Polk Walker, nephew of President James K. Polk. It was completed in 1837 as the home of The Reverend Mr. Franklin Gillette Smith. In 1837, The Reverend Mr. Smith came to Tennessee to be president of The Columbia Female Institute, an Episcopal school for girls. He was a native of Vermont and a graduate of Princeton University.

In 1851, The Reverend Mr. Smith resigned from the Institute to found The Columbia Athenaeum School and the Smith family home continued to be the Athenaeum Rectory.

The Columbia Athenaeum was in operation for 52 years and developed a national reputation for its quality and breadth of curriculum. The school offered students well-equipped departments in art, music, history, and science. By 1890, a commercial department was furnished with typewriters and telegraphic instruments. The girls were given instruction in Bible and etiquette.

The library contained over 16,000 volumes, and the department of natural science held over 6,000 specimens, a few of which remain today. The school buildings and the rectory stood on 22 acres among a grove of large trees. There were dormitory rooms for 100-125 boarding students in addition to many day students.

During the War for Southern Independence, The Reverend Mr. Smith was a refugee because of his outspoken sentiment in favor of the Confederate cause. Mrs. Smith operated the Athenaeum. Two of the Smiths' sons, Robert Davis and William Austin, were active in Company B, Second Tennessee Infantry, known as the Maury Rifles. Organized by Mr. Smith in April 1861, the unit saw action in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia before surrendering in North Carolina in 1865.

After The Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Smiths' deaths, the Athenaeum was operated by the son, Captain Robert Davis Smith, until 1904. The property was sold by the Smith heirs, and the school became the high school until 1914. In 1915, a high school was built by the



City of Columbia on the property. The rectory was retained by the Smith family members as their residence until 1973, when it was given to the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities for the use of the people of Maury County by Franklin Gillette Smith's grand-daughter, Fannie Louise Smith Davis of Lamesa, Texas.

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## **Hunley surfaces in New York**

Brian Hicks

Posted: Tuesday, June 4, 2013 12:10 a.m.



The H.L. Hunley Traveling Exhibit alarmed motorists last week as it pass through New York City on its way to Connecticut for a Civil War show at Mystic Seaport. Local, state and federal authorities had to track down the replica of the Confederate sub after folks worried terrorists were bringing a

torpedo to town.

Obviously, the South is the only place where old times are not forgotten.

On Friday afternoon, a New York motorist called police with a tip about a potential terror threat. Seems someone was hauling a suspicious-looking object — it resembled a torpedo — on the highways around the city.

Before long 30 agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, were searching for this potential menace.

Even Coast Guard cutters in the area were on the lookout, since the thing looked sort of like a boat.

They should have set the terror color chart to Rebel Gray, because they were just hunting for a bunch of good ol' boys from Summerville hauling a replica of the H.L. Hunley to Connecticut for the weekend.

“It’s pretty bad when four Confederates and a replica of the Hunley can cause all this,” says Mark Clark, general manager of the exhibit. “Maybe they were worried we were here to get them back.”

You know, this is the most trouble the Hunley has caused Yankees in nearly 150 years.

Educate, not destruct

The H.L. Hunley Traveling Exhibit has been

cruising American highways for more than a decade.

In all that time, it hasn't sunk any U.S. warships, although it did get a flat tire outside of Atlanta last year.

The sub model, built by John Dangerfield, is a life-size iron replica of the first successful combat submarine in history.

These days, the exhibit is its own charitable education organization, set up by the Sons of Confederate Veterans' H.L. Hunley camp in Summerville. It travels from California to Connecticut, Mississippi to Tennessee, teaching folks about the Hunley and its attack on the USS Housatonic outside Charleston on Feb. 17, 1864.

Apparently, it's missed a few folks in New York.

Because for a while Friday and Saturday, local, state and federal authorities spent an inordinate amount of time looking for the replica.

"I've heard a lot of things, a lot of strange stories related to this project over the years, but this is the best one," says Kellen Correia, executive director of Friends of the Hunley.

Yeah, since the Hunley very briefly became a weapon of mass distraction.

No tolls

Investigators finally turned up a surveillance photo of the Hunley exhibit rolling through a toll booth.

That was the first clue something was not amiss. Terrorists don't use toll booths.

Except maybe in "Blazing Saddles."

New York police eventually called the Warren Lasch Conservation Center, home of the Hunley. They were able to direct authorities to Clark.

Clark says the police were extremely nice when they reached him by phone in Connecticut on Saturday. That's probably because, by that time, they realized that a hand-cranked submarine bolted to a flat-bed trailer wasn't much of a threat to the Big Apple.

In fact, the Hunley Traveling Exhibit was at a Civil War show at Mystic Seaport — where it was received warmly, by the way. No hard feelings among Connecticut Yankees.

Clark told New York police when the exhibit would be coming back through, gave them his license tag number. They didn't offer an escort, but they didn't try to set up another blockade, either.

On Monday, New York Police did not even remember the incident but said, "We get a lot of bizarre calls here."

The upshot is the Hunley got a little publicity, and may have educated a few folks, which is the replica's purpose not to blow up New York.

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### **Tennessee Passes Heritage Protection Act**

Please distribute to all compatriots.

Saturday, May 11, 2013

The N. B. Forrest Camp 215 of Memphis, and the Tennessee Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans are pleased to announce the passage of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2013.



A statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest

Tennessee Governor Bill Haslam has recently signed into law the Heritage Protection Act. This law, which applies to the entire state and all cities, prohibits the renaming, removal, or relocating of any military monument or item, such as a statue

or flag display, or park, and includes streets and school names, or any other item so honoring a military unit or person. It is effective as of April 1, 2013, and applies to any military item from the French and Indian War through the Mid-East wars, and all US wars in between, including the War Between the States.

This legislation, the basic text of which was written by Lee Millar, SCV Chief of Protocol and Lt Cdr of the Tennessee Division, was introduced to the Legislature by Tenn Div Cdr Mike Beck to the Senate and Millar to the House, and was passed overwhelmingly by both the House and the Senate by a combined vote of 95-25. Thanks also to those many compatriots who wrote in to their senators and representatives in support.

This law will assist in the Memphis issue with the Nathan Bedford Forrest Park anti-renaming campaign, and will clearly hereafter protect the Forrest Statue, as well as the Jefferson Davis Statute, and the SCV Confederate cannons in Confederate Park. It will also protect scores of other Confederate and War For Southern Independence sites throughout Tennessee.

The new law is one of the greatest documents in modern history for the protection and preservation of this state's and nation's military history and heritage. It is hoped that other states will now take up the initiative.

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Wednesday, May 01, 2013  
**Keep Stone Mountain carving a  
Confederate Memorial**  
By Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.

A young man asked me why do they want to change the carving at Stone Mountain Park?

The question should also be why do some people continue to try erasing history? There is a petition drive to change the beautiful historic carving at Stone Mountain Memorial Park near Atlanta, Georgia? See link below of news story from 11 Alive of Atlanta, Georgia including their interview with me. A special thank you to Mr. Dan Coleman who participated in the debate that followed.

<http://www.11alive.com/news/article/290674/3/Petition-wants-Stone-Mt-Confederate-carving-removed>

Read what I said including, "Like previous campaigns criticizing other Confederate Memorials, he sees the petition to remove the carving of Jefferson, Lee and Jackson as an attack on the truth."

A on line poll currently shows 95 percent of the people want to keep the Stone Mountain Carving of our heroes Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson as it is.

Let me caution you with this poll that we also won most of the polls for the 1956 Georgia "Soldier's Memorial flag" our official State flag of Georgia conceived by Judge John Sammons Bells that was

unceremoniously taken down in 2001. They did not listen to the people of Georgia back then.

Mississippian's however were allowed to vote on their 1890s State flag, that also includes the Confederate Battle flag in the design, and they chose to keep it. Georgian's were allowed to vote on a State flag but their 1956 flag with the Confederate flag it its design, was excluded in the vote. Democracy was at work in Mississippi but not Georgia.

Stone Mountain has been filmed many times including in the 1954 movie "A Man called Peter" starring Richard Todd as Reverend Peter Marshall and Jean Peters as his wife.

Take the time to learn about the South's President Jefferson Davis, Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Stonewall Jackson who died 150 years ago on May 10, 1863 and share with your family.

Jefferson and wife Varina Davis adopted a Black child, Jim Limber Davis, in February 1864 and.

Booker T. Washington, America's great Black-American Educator wrote in 1910, 'The first white people in America, certainly the first in the South to exhibit their interest in the reaching of the Negro and saving his soul through the medium of the Sunday-school were Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.'

Let's not erase history!

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. is a Speaker, Writer of short stories, Author of book "When America stood for God, Family and Country" and Chairman of the National and Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Confederate History and Heritage Month committee.

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### **Ten Cent Bill Yopp**

Bill Yopp was born in Laurens County, Georgia to slave parents. He was the fourth of (8) children. Like his parents, he was a slave of Jeremiah Yopp, master of two large plantations. When the master passed away, Bill Yopp became the personal property of Jeremiah's son, Thomas Yopp.

As children, Thomas and Bill played, hunted, and fished together. Both Bill and Thomas were educated and attended regular church services. They became friends within the confinements of plantation life. When Georgia succeeded from the Union, Bill Yopp accompanied his master, Capt. Thomas McCall Yopp, between battle lines as company drummer of the Blackshear Guards which eventually became attached to the 14th Georgia Volunteer Regiment.

Drummer Bill Yopp once said: "I had no inclination to go to the Union side, as I did not know the Union soldiers and the Confederate soldiers I did know, and I believed then as now, tried and true friends are better than friends you do not know".

Between campaigns Bill Yopp blackened and shined the shoes of his regiment. He earned 10 cents for his services. After Capt. Yopp was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, Ten Cent Bill Yopp, as he was now panned, accompanied his master to a Richmond field hospital and assisted in his recuperation.

Returning home for a duration, they rejoined to fight the bloody siege of Fredericksburg, Virginia where the Capt. was injured by shell. Once again, Bill Yopp came to his friend's aid.

At the close of the war, Bill Yopp went off to see the world. After travel from New York to California, he visited the capitals of Europe. Realizing that old age had crept up on him, he returned to Georgia finding his friend

living in poverty. Capt. Yopp entered the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Atlanta.

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Bill Yopp made regular visits to the Home taking Capt. Yopp nuts, fruit and other treats. He enlisted others to help in an annual Christmas fund raising campaign for the home's veterans. Each year the campaign became more successful. Proceeds from his autobiography, entitled Ten Cent Bill were donated to the Soldiers ' Home. He often spoke to the veterans at chapel services.

As Capt. Yopp's health was failing he spent more and more time at the Captain's bedside. He addressed the attendees at Capt. Yopp's funeral by reminiscing the time they spent together conveying his respect for a lasting friendship. When Bill Yopp died sometime shortly after 1933, it is estimated that he had reached the mid nineties.

After the body of Amos Rucker was disinterred and laid next to his wife, Bill Yopp became the only black Confederate soldier to lie in the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta, Georgia. Sources: *History of Bill Yopp* by R. Lawrence, Atlanta, GA, 1920; *The Forgotten Veterans* by Charles Lunsford, The Confederate Veteran, November/December 1992, pp.12-15; Dublin Courier Herald, 27 January 1920, p4

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**Historic Blakeley Battlefield Private Tour  
Blakeley, Alabama  
34745 State Hwy. 225, Spanish Fort,  
Alabama**



Redoubt #4 - Site of intense fighting during the Battle of Fort Blakeley, April 09, 1865. Redoubt #4 is still visible after 150 years. The unnecessary Battle occurred six hours after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.



Redoubt #4 Fort Blakeley



Hutto Camp Commander at Confederate Rest - Alabama Division Reunion in June 2013.

## HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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

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### Website:

[www.huttocamp.com](http://www.huttocamp.com)

The ***Rebel Underground***, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans 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.