

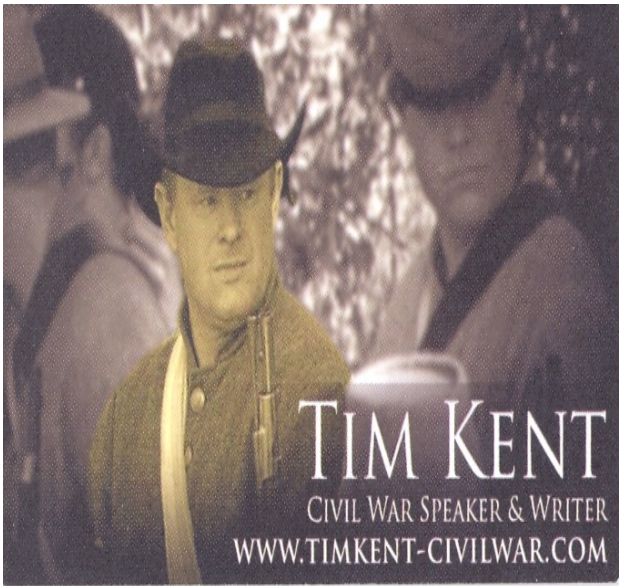


Rebel Underground

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

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Author of
Die Like Men
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Killen, Alabama

Die Like Men follows Cmdr. John Bell Hood's invasion of Nashville from Florence, Alabama to Nashville and provides insight into the colorful personalities of the leading participants

Meeting Notice

Sunday, 16 June - 2:30 PM

First Methodist Church

Jasper, Alabama

Guest Speaker

First Lieutenant Commander

Tim Kent of the
Col. William A. Johnson Camp #898
Tuscumbia, Alabama



Robert E. Lee,
General Order, No. 73

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
June 27, 1863

The commanding general has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days.

Their conduct in other respects has with few exceptions been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have however been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties expected of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed, and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding general therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

General R. E. Lee

SOURCE: Reprinted in Clifford Dowdey, editor, *The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* (New York: Bramhall House, 1961), pages 533-534.



H. K. Edgerton is our foremost modern day black Confederate and Southern Heritage hero. He is a hero to thousands and thousands of school children and Southern Heritage advocates. He has changed the lives and beliefs of many, black and white. I believe he is a man ahead of his time. He is a man who will be remembered in history as one of the greatest civil rights activists of our generation. He is a civil rights worker who sacrificed his own well being, not for money, not for power, but for the rights and well being of others.

The True South Through My Eyes

H. K. Edgerton

[Check out YouTube Video](#)

Flatwoods Cemetery, Nauvoo, Alabama



On 21 April 2013, the Hutto Camp descended upon Flatwoods Cemetery near Nauvoo, Alabama to honor one of their Confederate Ancestors. During the memorial service, members of the Hutto Camp spotted a deserted flagpole near the final resting place of Pvt. David C. Ganey of the 56th Alabama Partisan Rangers.

The Hutto Camp promptly raised a Confederate Battle flag on the empty flag pole. The magnificent sight of a Confederate Battle flag flowing in the wind was captured by the Hutto Camp's cameraman, Compatriot John Tubbs, Jr. To this day, the flag can still be observed flowing gently in the breeze with the full approval of the residents who live near the Flatwoods Cemetery. Thank you, Nauvoo and Flatwoods community for supporting our Confederate Heritage.

Battle of Brandy Station - 9 June 1863



The victorious Confederate Army of Northern Virginia streamed into Culpeper County after its victory at Fredericksburg. Under the leadership of General Robert E. Lee, the troops seemed invincible and massed around Culpeper preparing to carry the war north into Pennsylvania.

These half-starved men had defeated armies twice their size at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but the constant enemies of hunger and poor equipment were showing their effects. Lee was determined to strike north to capture horses, equipment, and food for

his men.

The Battle of Brandy Station was the largest cavalry battle ever fought on the North American continent. of the 20,000 soldiers involved, about 17,000 were of the mounted branch. Brandy Station is also the first battle of the war's most famous campaign - Gettysburg.

The Confederates had planned for June 9, 1863, to be a day of maneuver rather than of battle. Two of the army's three infantry corps were near Culpeper, six miles southwest of Brandy Station, poised to move into the Shenandoah Valley and thence up to Pennsylvania.

Major General J. E. B. Stuart, at Brandy Station, was to screen this movement with his 9,500-man cavalry division, while the remaining infantry corps held the attention of the Union Army at Fredericksburg, 35 miles southeast of Brandy Station.

Despite being surprised by his adversary twice in the same day, Stuart was able to retain the field. Union losses numbered 866; Confederate casualties were reported at 575.

Dedication of the Culp Brothers Memorial Saturday, July 06, 2013 150th Event

Join us for the dedication of this special memorial in remembrance of the horrific struggle of "brother against brother" depicted by story of the Culp brothers, from Gettysburg who fought on opposing sides. The memorial is being supported by the Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp #1961, Sons of the Confederate Veterans of Gettysburg. Sculpted by artist and Camp Commander Gary Casteel.

War of Northern Aggression - June 1863



June 1863 saw a repetition of what had occurred earlier in the War - the president involving himself in military matters in the field and trying to override his generals. The Battle of Gettysburg was just days away.

June 2nd: General Lee decided to move his Army of Northern Virginia north into Pennsylvania. His hope was to draw General Hooker's Army of the Potomac after him and away from Virginia.

June 3rd: The Army of Northern Virginia left Fredericksburg and moved north – 70,000 men with 300 artillery guns. Hooker's Army of the Potomac was 120,000 strong.

June 4th: Rationing was introduced in Vicksburg for the besieged population – soldiers and civilians.

June 5th: A rearguard Confederate force at Fredericksburg clashed with probing Union forces in what was called the 'Battle of Franklin's Crossing.'

June 9th: Union cavalry attacked General Stuart's cavalry force near Brandy Station. Some 22,000 men fought here – the largest cavalry clash of the war.

June 11th: Two 10-inch artillery guns arrived at Vicksburg for Grant's army. They greatly boost the Union's ability to destroy the defenses there. Citizens in Vicksburg took to living in caves to ensure their safety from the artillery bombardment.

June 12th: Rumors of an invasion by Lee's men led to many fleeing their homes in Union areas near the 'border' with the South. Few responded to a call by the Pennsylvania governor for volunteers for a state militia.

June 14th: A Union force tried to end the siege at Port Hudson. The Union lost 4000 men in the attack.

June 15th: The Confederates captured Winchester. They took 4,500 men prisoner along with 200,000 rounds of ammunition, 300 wagons and 300 horses.

June 17th: The South lost one of its ironclads, 'CSS Atlanta'.

June 20th: West Virginia joins the Union as the 35th state. The citizens of Baltimore build defenses around their city fearing an attack by Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Cavalry units from both Lee's and Hooker's armies clashed almost on a daily basis.

June 30th: Lee ordered his men to march on Cashtown, Pennsylvania. A unit of Confederate troops was sent to Gettysburg where it was believed a stash of military boots was kept. The Battle of Gettysburg begins the next day - July 01, 1863.

Prelude to Gettysburg:
The Cashtown Road 150th Anniversary of Lee's Approach to Gettysburg
From 6/28/2013 – 6/30/2013 Gettysburg/Dutch Country

A Gettysburg 150 - Reflections of History event History begins just as it did in 1863, with activities in Cashtown where Gen. A.P. Hill marched Confederate Troops under the direction of General Lee to catch the northern marching Union army. This three day event will offer tours of historic homes, talks by historians, living historians, a Confederate March, and period music and worship services. Children's activities will also be offered.



Civil War Institute Partners with Center for Public Service to Lead Civil Rights - Theme Immersion Trip

Selma to Montgomery. In January 2013, CWI Associate Director Jill O'gline Titus will serve as the faculty advisor for a Center for Public Service-sponsored Immersion Trip to Alabama.

Over the course of this nine-day trip, Dr. Titus and seven Gettysburg College students will visit some of the sites that played a central role in the 20th-century black freedom struggle: Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church, Selma's Edmund Pettus Bridge, and the small towns of Lowndes County, home of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization.

In addition to exploring the history of civil rights, the group will participate in service projects, spend several nights with host families and delve into the relationship between the triumphs of the movement and contemporary civil rights issues, including immigration policy, voting rights, economic injustice, and educational policy.

Each project seeks to foster a dialogue between the College community and the host community around issues of social justice. By working alongside people and sharing their stories, students learn about themselves and the world. For more information about Center for Public Service Immersion Trips, please visit the Center for Public Service.



State of Alabama Monument Battle of Gettysburg

Unveiled November 12, 1933 by the Alabama Division United Daughters of the Confederacy

The State of Alabama monument is south of Gettysburg on South Confederate Avenue. (39.786535° N, 77.254269° W) It was dedicated in 1933 by the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The monument was designed and sculpted by Joseph W. Uner of Maryland. It represents the Spirit of Alabama pointing the way forward while a wounded soldier passes a cartridge box to his comrade, representing the determination to continue the struggle.

Inscribed on the Monument:
Alabamians
Your names are inscribed on fames
immortal scroll

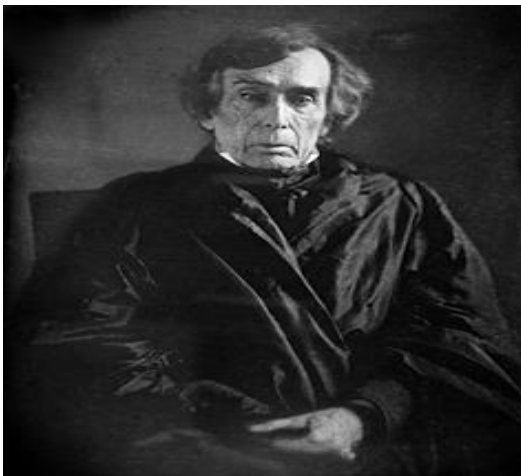
The monument stands where General Evander Law's brigade of Alabamians, part of Gen. Hood's division, began their assault toward Little Round Top on July 2nd after a grueling 18 mile approach march. Brigadier General Evander Law was a South Carolina history professor who moved to Alabama in 1860 to start a military school.

Law's Brigade arrived on the battlefield on July 2nd after a long, hot march and were assigned the right flank of Gen. Longstreet's attack. When General Hood was wounded early in the assault Law took over the division as senior brigade commander.

Gen. Lee had wished to include Hood's Division in the great attack on July 3rd but it was decided that it had been too badly battered on the 2nd. Law's Brigade, now under Colonel James L. Sheffield of the 48th Alabama Infantry, easily defended its position against encroaching Union skirmishers and a spectacular but hopeless cavalry charge led by Union Brigadier General Elon Farnsworth, who was killed in the cavalry charge.

Alabama sent almost 6,000 men to Gettysburg with the Army of Northern Virginia. Of these, 2,249 became casualties.

Lincoln's Suspension of Habeas Corpus and the Arrest of Chief Justice Roger Taney



Lincoln's warrant to arrest the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney, it is interesting to see what Taney himself said in the *Ex parte Merryman* (1861) decision about Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus, which Lincoln had authorized on April 27, 1861.

Ex parte Merryman is the case of Lt. John Merryman, of the Baltimore County Horse Guards, who was imprisoned on May 25, 1861 in Baltimore's Fort McHenry, on order of Union General Winfield Scott. Union troops had just occupied the city and began arresting suspected secessionists.

Merryman's attorney immediately sought a writ of habeas corpus because Merryman "has been imprisoned without any due process of law whatsoever, and that none such is pretended by those who are thus detaining him." Taney, the author of the *Dred Scott* decision, issued the writ, but General George Cadwalader, the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, refused to comply, citing Lincoln's order.

The petition presents the following case: The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county; while peaceably in his own house, with his family, it was at two o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May 1861, entered by an armed force, professing to act under military orders; he was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

Justice Taney said, "Yet, under these circumstances, a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the district attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the district of Maryland; undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion; what evidence is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment; and commits the

party, without a hearing, even before himself, to close custody, in a strongly garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." It declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

These great and fundamental laws, which congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of habeas corpus, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that if the authority which the constitution has confided to the judiciary department and judicial officers, may thus, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power, at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

Taney continued to irritate the Lincoln administration after his Ex parte Merryman decision. When Lincoln was ignoring the Supreme Court's ruling, Taney sent copies of his opinion to other judges, urging them to issue writs of habeas corpus, and many of them did, even enforcing writs against military arrests of civilians. In his circuit in Maryland, Taney delayed a number of treason trials, as it was his right to do controlling the docket, because with the passion of the times, he doubted a fair trial could be had.

No doubt Taney's obstructionism reached the ears of the President. And it was then that the plan was hatched to arrest and silence old Justice Taney, who just wouldn't shut up.



A lone Union soldier is buried alongside a former foe at Appomattox Confederate Cemetery in Virginia.



Visit Alabama's Confederate Park at Marbury, Alabama



GETTYSBURG - If you plan to visit the Gettysburg Battlefield during its 150th anniversary, here are the top attractions

Major re-enactments June 29th and 30th (at Bushey Farm) and July 4-7 (at Redding Farm), with 10,000-plus re-enactors on the field.

Commemorative ceremony, Gettysburg: A New Birth of Freedom, June 30, followed by procession to Soldiers' National Cemetery to see more than 3,500 luminaries on soldiers' graves. Free.

Pickett's Charge Commemorative March, July 3. Free.

Gettysburg National Military Park Museum's "Treasures of the Civil War Exhibit," opening June 16.

George Spangler Farm Civil War Field Hospital Site tours for 12 weekends, May 24 to Aug. 18. Free.

Seminary Ridge Museum grand opening, July 1.

Sacred Trust: History talks, book signing by leading Civil War (probably Yankee) authors, June 29 and 30, July 5-7. Free.

Battle Anniversary Park Ranger Programs including Civil War Living History Camps, Voices of the Battle evening programs, Kids and Family activities tent, kid-friendly battlefield tours and 150th anniversary Junior Ranger patches. Free.

American Civil War Museum's Cornets and Cannons battle of bands, July 5, climax Celebrate History Music Festival. Free.

First-ever screening of "The Gettysburg Story," July 5 (free), and Dinner and a Movie with Director Ron Maxwell of "Gettysburg," July 6.

6 July - Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp #1961, Sons of the Confederate Veterans of Gettysburg, dedicates special memorial to Culp brothers - 297 Steinwehr Ave., in front of the Civil War Wax Museum, Gettysburg, PA



The Confederate flag honors

those who fought for their families, homes and freedoms. They fought for constitutional rights.

The flag represents those who opposed unlimited federal government. When the South lost, the federal government became stronger and now look at the mess we are in today. Government is in every aspect of our lives.

The Confederate flag represents a limited view of government and freedom from tyranny for all people of all races.

That's why the East German people used it when they tore down the Berlin Wall. That's why the people of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania and the Ukraine adopted and used it as they freed themselves from the tyranny of the Soviet Union.

That's why Quebec used the Confederate flag when they attempted to secede from Canada.

Not because these people wanted to enslave Africans but because these people understand that the Confederate flag represents liberty and freedom and independence from governmental tyranny for all people, regardless of race.



Confederate History Month, Memorial Service Rifle Salute by 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Brandon Prescott



Sulligent Camp #1888 Cmdr. Jim Stokes sings "Dixie" and "Amazing Grace" during Confederate History Month, Memorial Service - Jasper Square

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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

Website:

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.