



Rebel Underground

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

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Battle Flag flies over Past Ala. Div. Cmdr.
Leonard Wilson's grave after the memorial
service on 15 June 2014. Alabama

Division marker can be seen at the foot of
the grave near the two small battle flags

July Meeting Notice

Sunday, 20 July 2014

2:30 PM

**First Methodist Church
1800 Third Avenue
Jasper, Alabama**

Speaker

**Dr. Jim Day
Professor of History
University of Montevallo**

Colonel John Chivington, Chief Black Kettle, and the Sand Creek Massacre



Chief Black Kettle

Commander of the U.S. Army troops at the Sand Creek Massacre, Colonel John Chivington was born in Lebanon, Ohio in 1821. As a young man, he ventured into Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. The U.S. Army commissioned him as a major with the 1st Colorado Infantry during the 1862 New Mexico Campaign. He played a key role in helping capture Confederate supplies near Johnson's Ranch - a move that in part enabled him to become Colonel later that year. He was given the command of the Colorado Military District, and soon brought the authority of a military hero into the task of murdering Indians.

On November 29, 1864, as John Chivington's 675 cavalymen came around a

prairie bend, the camps of Chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Left Hand lay in the valley before them. Of all the leaders of the southern Cheyenne, Black Kettle seemed the most sincere in his determination to live in peace. Black Kettle was so sure that he enjoyed protection that he desperately waved an American Flag, given to him by the Yankee government in 1861, even as Chivington's troops were mowing down his people. Chief Black Kettle and his wife, who was wounded by nine bullets, survived this massacre. Chaotic, horrific, tumultuous, and bloody, the atrocities at Sand Creek changed the course of history.

John Chivington, long before he organized the attack at Sand Creek, had come to believe that he had an absolute right to kill Indians. He made it clear, when the time came to ride, that he didn't want to hear from anyone who harbored sympathy for the Cheyenne and the Arapaho.

Chivington was a radical abolitionist who wanted to end slavery for personal reasons, and did not like the black man any more than he liked the Indian. Like many abolitionist of that day, Chivington disliked the slave owner, who exploited free labor at the expense of white labor. Just as intensely as he longed to free the slaves, and end the free labor system, Chivington also longed to exterminate the Indians, even unto the women and children.

Chivington shared the belief with General Sherman that "Nits breed lice." Indeed,

Chivington would carry out many of General Sherman's orders in the extermination of the Indians after the War for Southern Independence ended.

After Chivington's massacre at Sand Creek, reports surfaced that the Indians who hadn't wanted to fight were shouted down by the Chivington mob, but the reports kept leaking out. The carnage began to sit heavily on certain consciences, as it usually does after massacres. There had been a few soldiers, like Silar Soule, who refused to shoot down helpless Indian women or their children; in time some of them expressed their disgust at the proceedings.

Indians were murdered as casually as rabbits. Author Larry McMurtry, in "Oh What A Slaughter" writes of one incident about a young vigilante who came to have qualms about killing Indian children with his rifle: the big bullets tore the small bodies so! The man was soon able to square his conscience by murdering only adults with his rifle; the children he dispatched with his pistol.

Chivington's massacre at Sand Creek earned him the reputation of genocidal exterminationist. Men like General Sherman and Colonel Chivington, who believed that the only good Indian was a dead Indian overwhelmingly prevailed under Sherman's command. Even before the War for Southern Independence was over, Sherman's exterminationists were thick on the ground. The term could easily be applied to Sherman's murderers as they marched

through Georgia and South Carolina, and to Gen James Wilson as he marched through Walker County, Alabama.

After the war General Sherman would take personal command of these exterminationists out West. The bloody murdering campaigns to exterminate the Indian, and the Yankee government's quest to subjugate all humans not under their immediate control, were not over. Having led Union forces to victory at Glorieta Pass in 1862, Colonel Chivington denied any culpability for the Sand Creek Massacre for his whole life. His namesake, the southeastern Colorado town of Chivington, was founded in 1887.

Black Kettle was easy pickings precisely because he believed he was safe. The unarmed and peace loving Chief Black Kettle and his wife were murdered by Gen George A. Custer's band of marauders, while trying to escape across the Washita River in 1868.

Southern Children's song during the darkest days of war.

Jeff Davis rides a very fine horse,
And Lincoln rides a mule,
Jeff Davis is a gentleman,
And Lincoln is a fool.



Bonanza - Season 13 Episode 24 A Place to Hide

Recently the Western Channel aired a Confederate episode of “Bonanza.” Anyone who saw the TV program would have trouble believing their eyes. The episode had the Confederate flag all over the place.

The title of the episode is “A Place to Hide.” The Cartwrights are asked to act as intermediaries when fugitive Confederate Col. Cody Ransom wants to turn himself in. Union Major Donahue has been pursuing Ransom for many years after the war ended and has refused to accept anybody's terms of surrender – especially since Donahue considers capturing Ransom a personal matter.

This was also the final episode filmed with Ray Teal as Sheriff Roy Coffee although he did appear in the 13th season finale, One Ace Too Many, that aired two weeks later.

Filmed in January 1972, this “Civil War” fallout tale was the final episode filmed with

Dan Blocker. Less than two months after this episode's original airing, Bobby Dan Davis Blocker passed away from a blood clot in his lung following surgery.

The show can be seen on YouTube for free. Bonanza was the first color western and one of the longest running TV shows. It first aired in 1959 on NBC.

The series followed the adventures of the Cartwright clan who owned a 1000 square mile timber range known as The Ponderosa just outside Virginia City. Head of the Cartwright family was Ben Cartwright played by Lorne Greene, who was a widower. Michael Landon played the youngest son Little Joe with Dan Blocker the middle son Eric “Hoss” Cartwright and Pernell Roberts as the oldest son Adam Cartwright. All three sons had different mothers and all being deceased.

Initially, Bonanza aired on Saturday evenings opposite Perry Mason. However, Bonanza's ratings were dismal and the show was soon targeted for cancellation.

However, NBC kept it because Bonanza was one of the first series to be filmed and broadcast in color, including scenes of picturesque Lake Tahoe Nevada. NBC's corporate parent, Radio Corporation of America (RCA), used the show to spur sales of RCA-manufactured color television sets (RCA was also the primary sponsor of the series during its first two seasons).

NBC moved Bonanza to Sundays at 9:00 pm

Eastern with new sponsor Chevrolet. The new time slot caused Bonanza to soar in the ratings, and it eventually reached number one by 1964, an honor it would keep until 1967.

By 1970, Bonanza was the first series to appear in the Top Five list for nine consecutive seasons (a record that would stand for many years) and thus established itself as the single biggest hit television series of the 1960s. Bonanza remained high on the Nielsen ratings until 1971, when it finally fell out of the running.

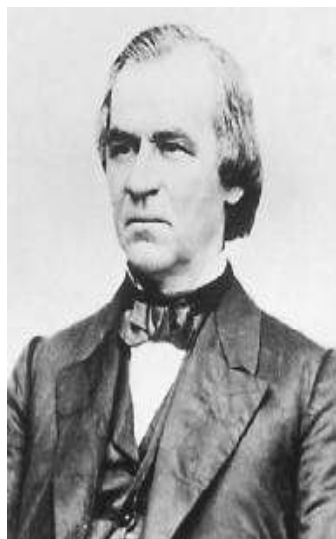
Fast forward to 2014. If my math is correct Season 13 would be about 1972. Times have changed. The Confederate Battle Flag has been banned from TV. I wonder what the race baiters would say about Bonanza in 2014. Check out “Bonanza’s” battle flags at: <http://huttocamp.com/videos.htm>

I suppose you can tell I love Westerns. I grew up watching Westerns on TV. Some have a “Civil War” theme. It’s always interesting to see how the program portrays Confederate versus Union. In another Western Channel movie, I learned a bit of history about what is considered the northernmost battle of the war.

While many people think northern New England was isolated from the Civil War battlefield, it may be a bit of a surprise to learn that the northernmost battle of the War for Southern Independence occurred about 15 miles from the Canadian border in Vermont. The St. Albans Raid was led by a

Confederate soldier who had escaped his capture by Union forces by entering Canada.

Check out a short audio version of the history of St. Albans Raid at: <http://tinyurl.com/mcgptcu>



Andrew Johnson was born on December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, North Carolina, then a town of not many more than a thousand people, a third of whom were

slaves. In December 1811, his father, Jacob, leapt fearlessly into a pond to save three boaters whose canoe had overturned. Though he succeeded, Jacob died within a month of exposure to the icy water.

Andrew Johnson, the future and soon to be seventeenth president, could trace his lineage back to Silvanus Johnson, who farmed nearly a thousand acres in

Amelia County, Virginia. His great-grandfather, William, had 700 acres of his own. By Jacob Johnson's time, though, the land was gone, sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy debts, and with Jacob's early death, the descent of the Johnson family was complete.

Left nearly penniless with two boys - her daughter had already died - Polly Johnson, Andrew's mother, bought a loom and with it scraped out a bare living. Around Raleigh, she was known as Polly the Weaver. She married again, to a man named Turner Doughtry. The union, though, seems to have improved neither partner's economic prospects. Polly sold her older son, Willie, to Colonel Henderson, whose life her husband had saved; when the colonel died not long thereafter, Willie was sold to a local tailor, James J. Selby. The younger son, Andrew, mostly ran wild. Andrew was often into trouble. School was out of the question. There was no money for education and none provided free. In November 1818, Polly did with Andrew as she had done with Willie, binding him over to James Selby. Andrew Johnson was a month shy of ten years old at the time. Working under Selby, Andrew learned the tailoring business.

In Andrew Johnson's teenage years, still slaving under Selby the Tailor, Johnson

and Selby had some sort of an altercation. One version maintains that Johnson and some other boys had been pelting the house of an old woman named Wells with sticks, either because they were mad at her, or trying to impress her daughters, or just being boys. Mrs. Wells had threatened to sue; Selby was enraged at his slave boys.

Whatever the exact impetus, Johnson, his old brother, and two other boys took off running. Five and a half years after Johnson was sold into slavery by his mother, Selby posted a notice in the Raleigh "Gazette" of June 24, 1824, under the boldface headline TEN DOLLARS REWARD. "Run away from the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th instant, two apprentice boys, legally bound, named William and Andrew Johnson I will pay the above Reward to any person who will deliver said apprentices to me in Raleigh, or I will give the above reward for Andrew Johnson alone. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentices on pain of being prosecuted."

So here the story ends in 1824, and takes up again in 2014. To complete this historical wonder a comparison of certain presidents and their humble beginnings is in order.

Recently Ancestry.com and President Obama declared that Obama is a descendent of a slave. This bit of revelation is suppose to enure a certain respect and admiration for President Obama as the nation's first black president. While President Obama is a descendant of a slave, President Andrew Johnson was a slave.



Rifle Company - Scotty & Whitt Myers & Brandon Prescott

Past Alabama Division Commander Leonard Wilson's Memorial Service 15 June 2014



By Cmdr. Wilson's request Ala. Div.
Cmdr. Gary Carlyle sings "Will the Circle
Be Unbroken"



Ala. Div. Chaplain
Dr. Charles Baker & Pete



St. Clair Camp #308 & Winston County
Grays prepare Cannon Salute



Victoria Taylor sings “Amazing Grace”

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 member of the Hutto Camp 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.