



# Rebel Underground

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

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Alabama Division Reunion  
16-17 May 2014  
Athens, Alabama

Hutto Camp  
May Meeting Notice  
Sunday, 18 May 2014

Captain Benjamin M. Long  
House Dedication & Living History Event  
6838 Whitehouse Road one mile east of  
Love's Truck Stop at I-22, Exit 65

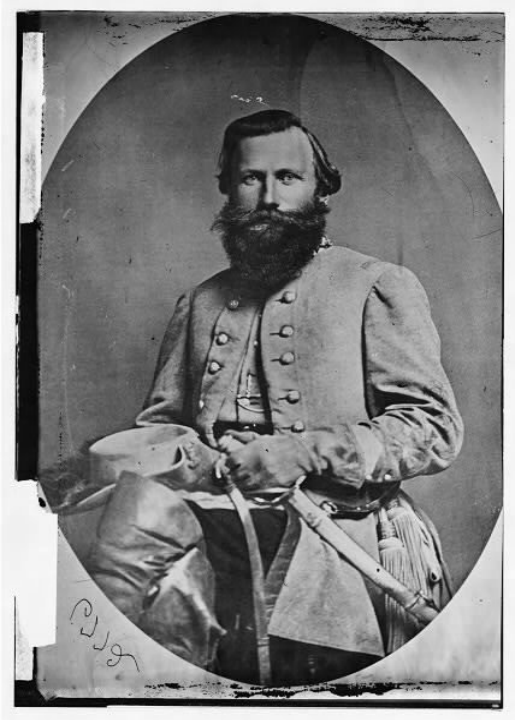
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**Confederate History Month  
Memorial Service**

Living History Event starts  
Saturday night with Confederate assembly  
and cookout, continuing into Sunday  
morning and afternoon. The general public  
is invited. Tours of the home begin  
Sunday.

## 150th Anniversary (1864–2014) Death of JEB Stuart

May 1, 2014 by Trevor



One hundred and fifty years ago this month, JEB Stuart—famed Confederate cavalry commander—was shot during the Battle of Yellow Tavern and died of his wounds the following day, May 12, 1864. During the battle Stuart had been firing at a group of Union soldiers, when one Federal, John A. Huff from the 5th Michigan, took aim and shot Stuart. Hit in his right side below the ribs, Stuart was led off the battlefield, having to switch horses when his own became too

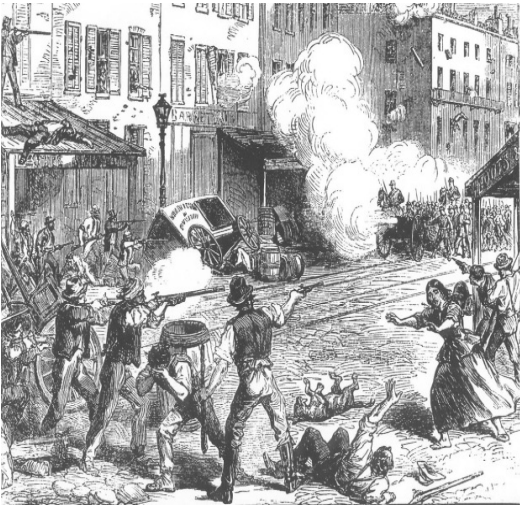
nervous. He was finally loaded into an ambulance and taken to his brother-in-law's home in nearby Richmond.

The doctors found that Stuart had sustained severed blood vessels and a perforated intestine, an extremely painful—and fatal—wound. As he lay dying, Stuart got his affairs in order, received visitors (including Jefferson Davis), and led those around him in singing hymns. His final words were, “I am resigned. God’s will be done.” Stuart died at 7:38 p.m., more than 24 hours after being shot. His wife, Flora, didn’t arrive until 4 hours after his death due to the difficulty of travel. He was buried at Hollywood Cemetery.

When Robert E. Lee heard about Stuart’s passing, he remarked, “I can scarcely think about him without weeping.” Stuart would be remembered not only for his flamboyant uniform (which included a red-lined cape, golden spurs, and a plumed hat), but also for his skill as a cavalry commander and his ability to provide Lee with up-to-date intelligence on the Union army.

The Richmond-Stonewall Jackson Chapter, No. 1705, Virginia Division, UDC, is holding its annual memorial service for Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart on Sunday, May 11, at 3 pm. This year commemorated the 150th anniversary of his mortal wounding during that battle. The service is held at the Yellow Tavern monument off Route 1, above Richmond, Virginia.

## New York City's Forgotten Secessionists



Violence erupts in the streets of New York as anti-conscription rioters, clash with federal troops.

In 1860, New York City was seen by many as the commercial, cultural and industrial epicenter of the United States. Its bustling streets, lively wharfs and booming mills and workshops seemed to embody the very modernity and prosperity that characterized the whole of the North. Yet surprisingly, when rebellion split the republic, many in this quintessentially ‘Yankee’ metropolis actually balked at the prospect of fighting to preserve the Union. In fact, many of New York’s most prominent citizens, including the city’s own mayor, quietly supported the southern cause and for a time even openly advocated secession.

In the 2013 book *The Civil War in 50*

Objects, author Harold Holzer uses a random assortment of artifacts from the conflict (an officer’s footlocker, a Zouave uniform, a pair slave’s shackles, etc.) to put the epic four-year struggle into perspective. One of the items showcased in the book is a January 1861 declaration of secession signed by none other than New York mayor Fernando Wood.

The 49-year-old former Congressman and noted Democrat, along with an assortment of anti-war businessmen with southern ties known collectively as Copperheads, feared that the coming conflict would impair the city’s lucrative trade with cotton growers below the Mason Dixon Line. The plan was to withdraw from the Union, declare New York a neutral city-state and continue to trade with the south. To that end, in 1861, Wood sent envoys to the Confederacy and was even in communication with the leaders of six southern states.

And it wasn’t just the Big Apple’s wealthiest that were opposed to the war — many rank and file New Yorkers, particularly recent immigrants from Europe, had little interest in the conflict as well. Some new arrivals simply had no desire to take part in a contest that they felt didn’t concern them, while others feared that a southern defeat would lead to an influx of freed slaves that would create additional competition for jobs while driving wages down.

Eventually, President Lincoln arranged a trip to New York to meet with the truculent mayor. Shortly after the meeting, Wood

toned down the rhetoric and backed away from New York independence. The following year, voters placed a local Republican and staunch Unionist named John Opdyke in the mayor's office.

## **DRAFT RIOTS**

While the secession scare may have ended early in the war, a surprising number of New Yorkers were still hostile to the conflict in general. When in July of 1863, Congress authorized conscription, New York exploded into three days of bloody riots. Angry mobs attacked and killed free blacks by the dozens and even burned a hospital for African American orphans. Militia units that were rushed into the city were quickly reinforced by regular infantry and artillery units fresh from the field at Gettysburg. Authorities temporarily suspended conscription in New York while the federal troops cracked down on the mobs. More than 120 died in the riots. More than 2,000 were injured.

## **NEW YORK PITCHES IN**

Despite this turmoil, other New Yorkers became enthusiastic contributors to Mr. Lincoln's war. More than 150,000 citizens of the Big Apple flocked to the Union colors, while another 50,000 enlisted in the navy. Noted outfits like the 10th and 11th New York volunteers and the 1st U.S. Sharpshooters were all formed in New York. The city itself also financially supported the Union – New Yorkers contributed \$150 million to the war effort.

## **SOUTHERN TERRORISM**

While New York was initially seen by many as a hotbed for southern sympathy, Confederate agents planned a series of attacks on the city in 1864 – ostensibly to disrupt the federal election that year. While the operation, which targeted a series of Manhattan hotels on voting day, was thwarted by an informant within the rebel cell itself, a follow-up attack in late November did see a number of buildings burn, including a museum belonging to circus magnate P.T. Barnum. The fires were all doused before too much damage was inflicted and the agents fled north to Canada.

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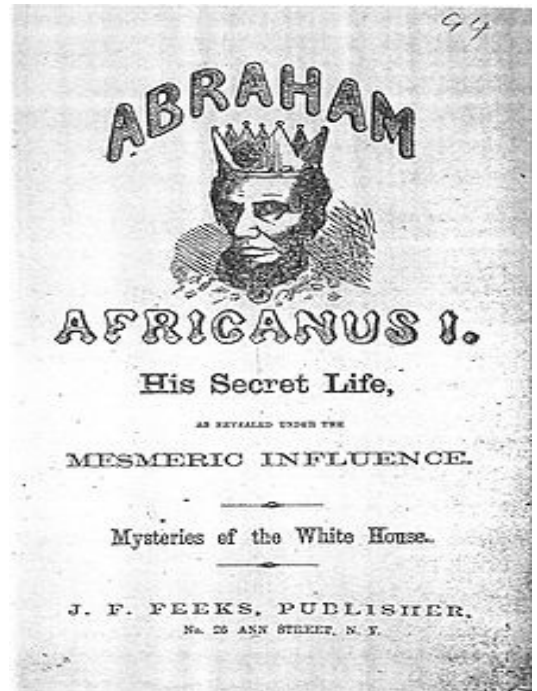
The Copperheads were a vocal group of Democrats located in the Northern United States of the Union who opposed the War, wanting an immediate peace settlement with the Confederates. Republicans started calling antiwar Democrats "Copperheads", likening them to the venomous snake. The Peace Democrats accepted the label, reinterpreting the copper "head" as the likeness of Liberty, which they cut from copper pennies and proudly wore as badges.

They comprised the more extreme wing of the "Peace Democrats" and were often informally called "Butternuts" (for the color of the Confederate uniforms). Two of the more famous Copperheads were Democratic congressmen from Ohio: Clement L. Vallandigham and Alexander Long.

Republican prosecutors accused some leaders of treason in a series of trials in 1864.

Copperheadism was a highly contentious, grassroots movement, strongest in the area just north of the Ohio River, as well as some urban ethnic wards. Some historians have argued it represented a traditionalistic element alarmed at the rapid modernization of society sponsored by the Republican Party, and looked back to Jacksonian Democracy for inspiration. Weber (2006) argues that the Copperheads damaged the Union war effort by fighting the draft, encouraging desertion, and forming conspiracies, but other historians say the draft was in disrepute and that the Republicans greatly exaggerated the conspiracies for partisan reasons.

Some historians argue the Copperheads' goal of negotiating a peace and restoring the Union was naive and impractical, for the Confederates refused to consider giving up their independence. The copperhead beliefs were a major issue in the 1864 presidential election; its strength increased when Union armies were doing poorly, and decreased when they won great victories. After the fall of Atlanta in September 1864, military success seemed assured, and Copperheadism collapsed.



Copperhead pamphlet from 1864

During the War for Southern Independence (1861–1865), the Copperheads nominally favored the Union and strongly opposed the war, for which they blamed abolitionists, and they demanded immediate peace and resisted draft laws. They wanted President Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans ousted from power, seeing the president as a tyrant destroying American republican values with despotic and arbitrary actions.

Some Copperheads tried to persuade Union soldiers to desert. They talked of helping Confederate prisoners of war seize their camps and escape. They sometimes met with

Confederate agents and took money. The Confederacy encouraged their activities whenever possible.

## Newspapers

The Copperheads had numerous important newspapers, but the editors never formed an alliance. In Chicago, Wilbur F. Storey made the Chicago Times into Lincoln's most vituperative enemy. The New York Journal of Commerce, originally abolitionist, was sold to owners who became Copperheads, giving them an important voice in the largest city. A typical editor was Edward G. Roddy, owner of the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Genius of Liberty. He was an intensely partisan Democrat who saw blacks as an inferior race and Abraham Lincoln as a despot and dunce. Although he supported the war effort in 1861, he blamed abolitionists for prolonging the war and denounced the government as increasingly despotic. By 1864, he was calling for peace at any price.

John Mullaly's Metropolitan Record was the official Catholic paper in New York City. Reflecting Irish opinion, it supported the war until 1863 before becoming a Copperhead organ. In the spring and summer of 1863, the paper urged its Irish working-class readers to pursue armed resistance to the draft passed by Congress earlier in the year. When the draft began in the City, working-class whites, largely Irish, responded in violent riots July 13 to 16, lynching, beating, and hacking to death more than 100 black New Yorkers and burning down black-owned businesses and

institutions, including an orphanage for 233 black children. On August 19, 1864, John Mullaly was arrested for inciting resistance to the draft.

Even in an era of extremely partisan journalism, Copperhead newspapers were remarkable for their angry rhetoric. Wisconsin newspaper editor Marcus M. Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat called Lincoln "Fungus from the corrupt womb of bigotry and fanaticism" and a "worse tyrant and more inhuman butcher than has existed since the days of Nero ... The man who votes for Lincoln now is a traitor and murderer ... And if he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger point for the public good."

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A wise Yankee learns something new everyday. Actually a wise Yankee learns something old every day. Just because a wise Yankee just learned it, doesn't mean it's new.

Southerners already knew it. "Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant," is a good example.

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## Master Honored by his Former Slave



This very interesting headstone in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia, was lovingly purchased and placed by a former slave in honor of his master, who died ten years before the outbreak of the War Between the States.

The inscription reads:

David McKinley  
Died 1851  
Aged  
About 70 Years  
My Trust is in God.  
Erected by Peter Fleming  
his former Slave.

For a century and a half this simple grave marker has borne silent testimony to the familial bonds of affection which often existed between slave and slaveholder in the

antebellum South. It confirms the records left by hundreds of former slaves in the WPA Slave Narratives, in which the overwhelming majority speak of their former masters with fondness and appreciation.

It also is a testimony to the Christian faith of both slave and master. Such a kindred spirit between slave and slaveholder in this "peculiar institution" is impossible to conceive outside of a shared Christian faith. Many Christian slave holders were opposed to slavery as a permanent condition, but were realistic enough to know that immediate, forced emancipation, without proper preparation, would be harmful to both the individual slave and the larger community.

A prime example of this is General Stonewall Jackson, the namesake of the cemetery where this stone is found. Jackson personally assisted many slaves in gaining their freedom and he helped hundreds more by educating them in his Colored Sunday School. Jackson saw gradual emancipation as the most practical way for the slaves to become responsible, self supporting members of society. He was not alone. Tens of thousands of southern slave holders had already prepared their slaves and then had freed them, even before the War Between the States. Most northern slave holders sold their slaves "down the river." That's why there were far more free blacks in the South than in the North.

The symbol at the top of the headstone shows a hand with the forefinger thrust upwards.

This is a universal symbol, pointing upward to the hope of Heaven, and also upward to the Savior, Jesus Christ - who is the One Way true liberty.

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Alabama was admitted to the Union on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of March 1819. What her population and resources were at that time is not known; but the 1860 Census enables us to see what her condition was when the convention passed the ordinance of secession, on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 1861.

Our State then had a population of 964,201 souls, of which 526,431 were white, 2,690 were free colored, and 435,080 were slaves.

We had 108,701 mules, 127,205 horses, 234,045 milk cows, 92,495 working oxen, 452,643 head of other cattle, 39,061 sheep, yielding 681,404 pounds of wool, and 1,736,599 swine.

Source: Message of Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of Alabama, 20<sup>th</sup> day of July, A.D., 1865.

Governor Parsons in his own words stated that, he was appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama by *His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States*. Portions of Governor Parsons message to the people, indicated that he was happy the War for Southern Independence was lost.

## 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                   | James Blackston  |

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**Ask any member of the Hutto Camp to learn more about the Sons of Confederate Veterans**

### Website:

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

Email: [fair@huttocamp.com](mailto:fair@huttocamp.com)

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.