



Rebel Underground

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

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Cmdr. James Blackston & Dr. Robert S. Davis, director professor of Genealogy & History Wallace State College

Major John C. Hutto Camp

March Meeting Notice

Sunday, 15 March 2015 - 2:30 PM

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

**Mr. Larry Stephens, History Teacher
from Marietta, Georgia speaking on**

**John P. Gatewood
Confederate Bushwhacker**

[Friends of Forrest Victory Flyer Online](#)

New Exhibit at UVa
Posted: Thu 6:49 PM, Dec 04, 2014
By: News Staff



The University of Virginia Special Collections Library has opened up a new exhibit dedicated to the history of the War for Southern Independence

Collection curators say the different artifacts in the exhibits tell the story of the Uncivil War through the people in Virginia who lived through the event.

Exhibits include a diary from a UVa faculty member during the war and the first-ever known photograph of the university.

“It’s not the typical story of battlefields and generals and heroic acts... We figure a lot of places tell that story and we want to be able to tell a story that was slightly different,” said Edward Gaynor, head of Collection

Development and Description at the Special Collections Library.

The Special Collections Library is free and open to the public. The exhibit will be on display through August of 2015.

Black Confederate Troops

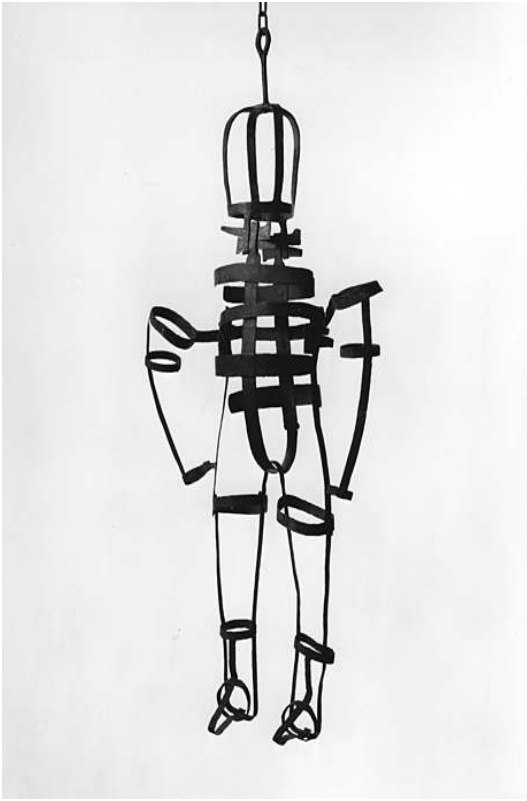
It is now pretty well established, that there are at the present moment many colored men in the Confederate army doing duty not only



Issue of Douglass' Monthly newspaper, via Division of Rare & Manuscript Collections, Carl A. Kroch Library, Cornell University.

as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops, and do all that soldiers may to destroy the Federal

Government and build up that of the traitors and rebels. There were such soldiers at Manassas, and they are probably there still.



A metal gibbet, similar to the one in which the body of convicted slave Mark Codman hung in what is now Somerville, Massachusetts, located two miles northwest of Boston. In 1755, Codman poisoned his abusive master, John Codman. After a trial, Mark Codman was hanged, tarred, and his body suspended on the main road to town, where it remained as a warning for over 20 years. Atwater Kent Museum Philadelphia



Clement Laird Vallandigham (pronounced velan'digham; July 29, 1820 – June 17, 1871) was an Ohio politician, and leader of the Copperhead faction of anti-war Democrats during the War for Southern Independence. He served two terms in the United States House of Representatives.

During the War, on May 5, 1863, Vallandigham was arrested as a violator of General Order Number 38. His enraged supporters burned the offices of the Dayton Journal, the Republican rival to the Empire. Vallandigham was tried by a military court on May 6 and 7. Vallandigham's speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio was cited as the source of the arrest. He was charged by the Military Commission with "Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and

declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.”

On May 19, 1863, President Lincoln ordered Vollandigham deported and sent to the Confederacy. When he was within Confederate lines, Vollandigham said: “I am a citizen of Ohio, and of the United States. I am here within your lines by force, and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war.” On June 2, 1863, having been banished to the South, Vollandigham was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina by President Davis and put under guard as an “alien enemy.”

Accidental deaths may be reported in newspapers, as was the case with Ohio politician and lawyer, Clement Vallandigham, who was defending a murder suspect and trying to demonstrate the possibility that the victim had shot himself. He attempted to demonstrate his theory, but grabbed a loaded gun by accident. His re-enactment proved fatal. An article from The Herald and Torch Light of Hagerstown, Maryland (21 June 1871) describes the accident and the aftermath.

Attacks upon Southern Heritage are a Socialist attempt to destroy Southern Christian culture. Southerners do not attack Northern Heritage, so why do Northerners and a few racists attack Southern Heritage?

Advertisements.

A Parcel of likely young Negroes to be Sold. Enquire of Charles Apthorp.

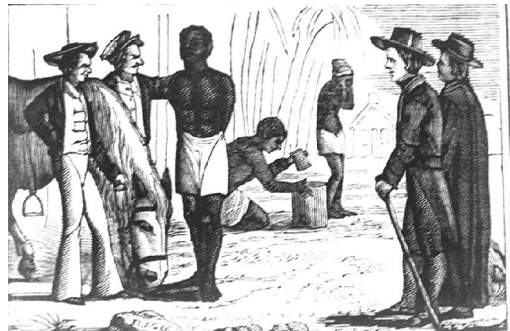
RAN away from his Master, Mr. John Woods of Geeton, on Thursday the 12th of this Instant July, a Negro Man Servant named Caesar, about 22 Years of Age, a pretty stout well sett Fellow. He carried with him a Blue Coat and Jacket, a pair of Tow Breeches, a Cylia Hat, Stockings and Shoes of his own, and a Blue Cloth Coat with flower'd Metal Buttons, a white flower'd Jacket, a good Beaver Hat, a Gray Wig, and a pair of new Shoes of his Master's, with some other Things. It is suspected there is some white Person that may be wish him, or design to make Use of his Master's Apparel above described. Whoever shall take up the said Servant, and bring him to his above said Master in Geeton, or be a Means of convicting any Person or Confessore with said Servant as above suspected, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each of them, and all necessary Charges paid.

Lately lost in the Common in Boston, a pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons: Whoever shall take them up, and bring them to the Publisher of this Paper, shall be rewarded to their Content, for their Care and Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

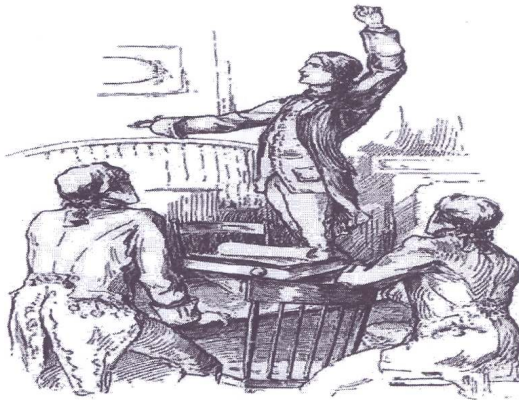
A Strong, healthy and handy Negro Woman, that has had the Small Pox, and can do all sorts of Household Business, can speak English, and has been several Years in the Country. Enquire of the Printer.

Advertisements for slaves printed in the Boston Evening Post of July 16, 1739. Credit: American Antiquarian Society



The first slaves are recorded as having arrived at the Massachusetts colony on December 12, 1638 on board the ship Desire (depicted here by a 19th-century artist). In 1641 Massachusetts became the first colony to officially recognize slavery. Credit: Library of Congress

"It is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth - and listen to the song of that siren, till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those, who having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it might cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it."
Patrick Henry March 23, 1775



the American Revolution about? Wasn't the revolution about a strong opposition against the strong centralize power? And in particular the power of that centralized government to tax the colonies, and make unreasonable demands on one section of the country?"

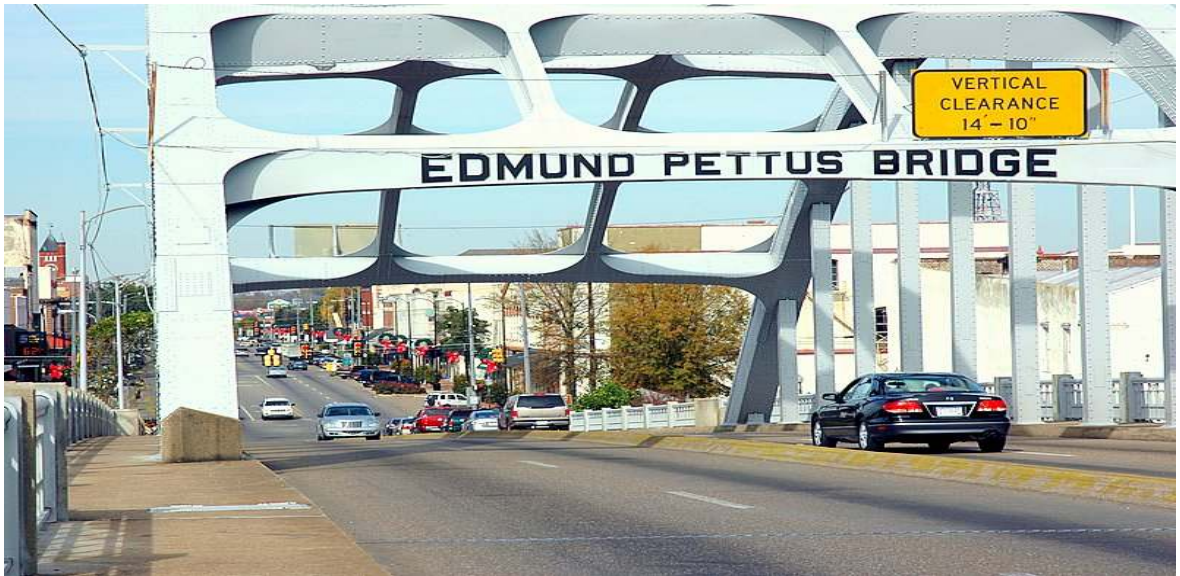
Patrick Henry - A Confederate before the Confederacy

The cause of Lincoln's War began to show its ugly head very early in the country's existence. The year was about 1785. People like Alexander Hamilton and James Madison wanted to give a centralized government the power to tax the states among other heinous acts that only a tyrant would favor. Patrick Henry whose famous words, "Give me liberty or give me death," spoke out against such ideas.

Powerful interest in the northern congress showed a willingness to take action that everyone knew was directly contrary to southern economic interest. In particular the northern congress tried to negotiate a right for southern states to navigate the Mississippi river. Patrick Henry spoke up and said, "So we're going to give this government more power over the states? I don't believe this is a good idea. What was

Henry opposed Alexander & Madison in giving the national government the power to tax. He said, "If we give the national government this much power it will become a monster. Maybe it will work for a while. Maybe if we have well intentioned people in control, but ultimately it will become a monstrosity. It will burst all bounds of size and scope. It will tax the American people to death. It will raise up unbelievable rates of debt. The system advocated by Alexander & Madison won't work for long. The depraved nature of man is well known."

The seeds of civil unrest were sown, and those seeds would fester and grow until the people were at odds over the idea of a despotic centralized government. Under these circumstances a rebellion was sure to happen. In a short 60 -70 years the Irish who came to America to escape English oppression and bondage were killing each other in the land of the free.



Civil Rights Leaders & Hollywood rally around Confederate General Edmund Pettus, a well known Confederate Hero

Oh, the irony of it all. The first part of this story belongs in the funny books. Hollywood stars used the Oscar stage not only as a place to accept awards, but also to take a stand, and unknowingly honor a Confederate hero.

Glory, a call-to-arms anthem by Common and John Legend written for the civil-rights drama “*Selma*,” won for best original song at the 87th Academy Awards on Sunday in Hollywood. When accepting the Oscar, Legend said it's a musical symbol to the continued racial struggles in America.

“When people are marching with our song,

we want to tell you we are with you, we see you, we love you and march on.”

Common recalled a time where he and Legend (whoever they are) sang Glory on the same Alabama bridge where Martin Luther King Jr. marched 50 years ago. “This bridge was once a landmark of a divided nation but now is a symbol for change. The spirit of this bridge transcends race, gender, religion, sexual orientation and social status.”

“This bridge was built on hope, welded with compassion and elevated by love for all human beings.”

Edmund Winston Pettus (July 6, 1821 – July 27, 1907) was an American lawyer, soldier, and legislator. He served as a Confederate general during the American Civil War, during which he was captured three times.



In 1861, Edmund Pettus, a champion of the Confederate cause, was a delegate to the secession convention in Mississippi, where his brother John was serving as governor. Pettus helped organize the 20th Alabama Infantry, and was elected as one of its first officers. On September 9 he was made the regiment's major, and on October 8 he became its lieutenant colonel.

Pettus served in the Western Theater of the American Civil War. During the Stones River Campaign, he was captured by Union soldiers on December 29, 1862 and then exchanged a short time later for Union soldiers. Pettus was captured again on May 1, 1863 while part of the surrendered garrison that had been defending Port Gibson in Mississippi. However he managed to escape and return to his own lines. Pettus

was promoted to colonel on May 28, and given command of the 20th Alabama.

During the 1863 Vicksburg Campaign, Pettus and his regiment were part of the force defending Confederate control of the Mississippi River. When the garrison surrendered on July 4, Pettus was again a prisoner until his exchange on September 12. Six days later he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and on November 3 he was given brigade command in the Army of Tennessee. Pettus and his brigade participated in the Chattanooga Campaign, posted on the extreme southern slope of Missionary Ridge on November 24, and fought during the action the following day.

Pettus and his command took part in the 1864 Atlanta Campaign, fighting in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, Atlanta on July 22, and Jonesborough from August 31 to September 1. Beginning on December 17, he temporarily led a division in the Army of Tennessee. Afterward during the 1865 Carolinas Campaign, Pettus was sent to defend Columbia, South Carolina, and participated in the Battle of Bentonville from March 19–21. Pettus was wounded in this fight, hit in his right leg during the battle's first day. On May 2 he was paroled from Salisbury, North Carolina.

After the war, Pettus returned to Alabama and resumed his law practice in Selma. In 1877, he led the Ku Klux Klan as “Grand Dragon of the Realm of Alabama.” On March 4, 1897, he was elected to the U.S.

Senate, and was re-elected in 1903. The Edmund Pettus Bridge, crossing the Alabama River in Selma, Alabama, the bridge that Hollywood has made into a “civil right’s” icon, was named in Pettus’ honor.

General Pettus has been described by military historian Ezra J. Warner as “a fearless and dogged fighter and dieting-unshd himself on many fields in the western theater of war” and after his promotion to a general officer “he followed with conspicuous bravery every forlorn hope which the Confederacy offered...” Likewise historian Jon L. Wakelyn summed up his military career by saying “.he volunteered for service in the Confederate Army and distinguished himself in the western command.”

Pettus died at Hot Springs, North Carolina, in the summer of 1907. He is buried in Live Oak Cemetery located in Selma.

Join the [Friends of Forrest](#) in Selma to Celebrate, Commemorate & Re-Dedicate Confederate Memorial Circle Forrest Monument Victory at the Historic Live Oak Cemetery - Selma, Alabama

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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. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.