



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

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Dr. Jeremiah Glenn Montgomery
10th Alabama Infantry - Compatriot Jesse
Foster's Confederate ancestor

Major John C. Hutto Camp

October Meeting Notice

Sunday, 18 October 2015 - 2:30 PM

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

**Jasper Car Show
Saturday, 17 October 2015 - 8am -**

**Speaker for October's Camp meeting is
retired Air Force Colonel Al Lassiter, Sr.
from Fultondale, Ala. Colonel Lassiter will
be speaking on blacks in the Confederacy**

Commander's Comments



Who is Major John C. Hutto?

Major John Chapel Hutto is my 1st cousin, 4 times removed. His mother was Martha Jane (Patsy) Earnest...my 3 times great aunt. Major Hutto was born Aug. 25, 1830 in South Carolina - Abbeville and he married Elizabeth Shepherd in 1848.

They had six children: William Tinson Hutto 1854 - 1916; Wiley Wilson Hutto, 1857 - 1931; Adeline Hutto, 1860 - 1940; John C. Hutto, Jr. - 1862 - 1959; Marion Turner Hutto 1870 - 1962; and Berry Houston Hutto, 1874 - 1948.

Elizabeth Shepherd Hutto's father's name was Tinson. According to census reports,

John C. Hutto lived with the Shepherds for a time when Elizabeth was young.

He served in Co. K, 50th Ala. Infantry. My Great Grandfather Joseph H. Herron served with Major John C. Hutto in the same company and infantry unit.



**Major John Chapel Hutto and wife
Elizabeth Shepherd Hutto**

Unfortunately most of the history about our camp's namesake has been lost. The official record contains scant information about him and the soldiers he helped organize.

John C. Hutto entered Confederate service as Captain of 1st Co. K, 38th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, at Camp Abington near Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1861. This company had been accepted for twelve months service on Sept. 9, 1861, at York, Ala. Those who reenlisted for three years or the war on Jan. 8, 1862, were furloughed home. These returned to the regiment by

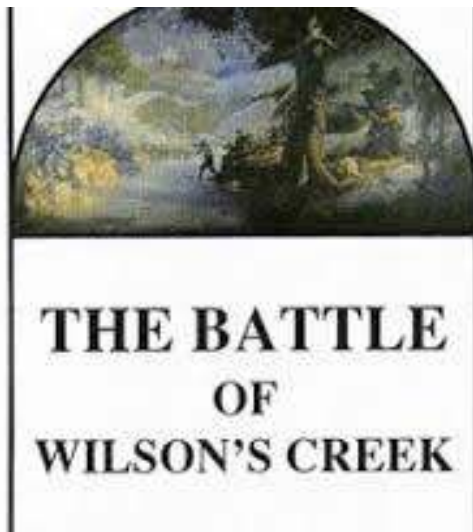
Mar. 10, 1862, and were assigned to Lt. Col. Golladay's Battalion at Corinth, Miss., Mar. 18, 1862.

On Apr. 2, 1862, Chadick's 2nd Alabama Infantry Battalion of seven companies united with Golladay's to become a new regiment. President Davis formally nominated field officers on Apr. 16, 1862, but staff appointments remained incomplete for several months. Also known as Coltart's, this regiment was known as the 26th Alabama for at least a year after its formation. However, another unit had already received that designation, so the Adjutant and Inspector General recorded this command as the 50th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

Capt. Hutto was assigned to duty with his officers and men as Company "K". He was appointed Major Feb. 12, 1864, to rank from Oct. 14, 1863, and submitted his resignation on Feb. 25, 1865. Afterwards Maj. Hutto was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., probably on Mar. 19, 1865. His name appears on register of General Hospital No. 11, Charlotte, N. C., Mar. 20, 1865, and he returned to duty Apr. 26, 1865.

Combined with the 22nd, 25th and 39th Alabama Infantry Regiments on Apr. 10, 1865, the original regiment reorganized as Cos. I and K of the consolidated 22nd Alabama Infantry Regiment. This command surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865. John C. Hutto appears on record with Co. "K" of the 22nd Alabama as an enlisted man.

Major John C. Hutto died May 15, 1887 and is buried with his wife Elizabeth at Liberty Hill Church south of Oakman, Alabama.



Compatriots,

With all of the difficult news we've had to deal with in recent months, the following news is GOOD NEWS.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield near Republic, Missouri, preserves the site of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Fought on August 10, 1861, it was the first major battle engagement west of the Mississippi River.

The Veterans Administration (VA) has finally agreed to re-inter the remains of what

appears to be a Confederate Soldier, whose remains were found along Wilson's Creek at the Battle Field site.

Let us rejoice in the fact that a human being will be given the dignity of being laid to rest. The soldier will be laid to rest in the Confederate section of the national cemetery at Springfield, Mo.

Here is a portion of the Press Release received today:

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) would like to inform you that on October 17, 2015, the Springfield National Cemetery will conduct a committal service for a Civil War soldier whose affiliation cannot conclusively be determined.

In 2011, the National Park Service (NPS) discovered the unearthen remains of the unknown Civil War soldier at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Because NPS administers the national battlefield, they conducted an investigation into the origin of the remains but were unable to determine the individual's identity or whether he served for the Union or the Confederacy. The Secretary of the Interior made a request to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for burial of the unknown remains in Springfield National Cemetery, which was approved.

The committal service will begin at 10:00am

at the cemetery rostrum and continue to Grave #286, Section 1 South. The grave site will be marked with a headstone that indicates the soldier is "unknown". VA anticipates that attendees will include Veterans, Civil War re-enactors, local state and federal partners as well as members of the general public.

The committal service will feature remarks by Springfield National Cemetery and Wilson Creek Battlefield officials and will include funeral honors.

Under 38 United States Code 2404(h)(1)(C), families may display any religious or other symbols during an interment or committal service.

Because the remains of this Civil War soldier are unknown and family cannot be identified, there will be no display of religious or other symbols, including display of any historic flag, during the October 17th committal service. VA and the Department of the Interior will make guidance available to attendees.

As you can see, there will be NO FLAGS allowed -- No Battle flags or any other flags except for the modern flag of the United States of America (50 star flag).

WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THIS WHATSOEVER - THIS IS THE VA'S POLICY AND WE CANNOT DISPLAY ANY FLAGS.

Historically, the Battle Flag was most likely not present at the Battle of Oak Hills, but rather the 1st National Confederate Flag.

Although we wish we could display our flags, we must take this as it is at this point: A Confederate American Soldier is getting funeral honors and will be laid to rest in the CONFEDERATE SECTION OF THE CEMETERY. Again, let us take this as it is and honor this man.

I urge you to attend this ceremony, I and many other SCV members will be there, and this is a chance to honor a man that stood for what he knew to be just and right - and lost his life as a result. Please make every effort to be there for this ceremony to honor this man... a soldier and a hero.

It is also hoped that at a later date, the MO Division can do a remembrance ceremony of our own... those details will have to be decided upon at another time.

Please share this email with your camp memberships immediately.

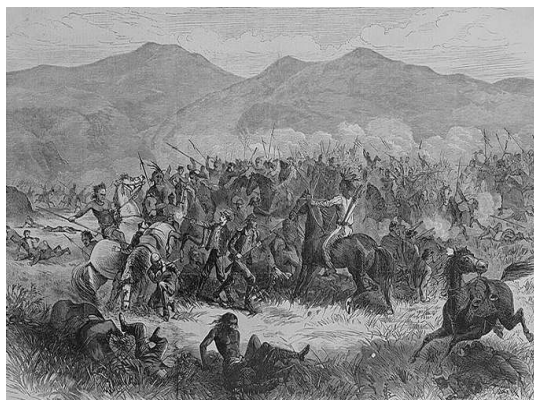
Confederate Regards,

Darrell Maples - Commander
Missouri Division - SCV

How the War For Northern Aggression Became the Indian War by Boyd Cothran and Ari Kelman

Disunion follows the Civil War as it unfolded.

On Dec. 21, 1866, a year and a half after Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ostensibly closed the book on the Civil War's final chapter at Appomattox Court House, another soldier, Capt. William Fetterman, led cavalrymen from Fort Phil Kearny, a federal outpost in Wyoming, toward the base of the Big Horn range. The men planned to attack Indians who had reportedly been menacing local settlers.



Instead, a group of Arapahos, Cheyennes and Lakotas, including a warrior named Crazy Horse, killed Fetterman and 80 of his men. It was the Army's worst defeat on the Western plains to date.

These two conflicts, long segregated in history and memory, were in fact intertwined.

They both grew out of the process of establishing an American empire in the West.

In 1860, competing visions of expansion transformed the presidential election into a referendum. Members of the Republican Party hearkened back to Jefferson's dream of an "empire for liberty." The United States, they said, should move west, leaving slavery behind. This free soil platform stood opposite the splintered Democrats' insistence that slavery, unfettered by federal regulations, should be allowed to root itself in new soil. After Abraham Lincoln's narrow victory, Southern states seceded, taking their congressional delegations with them.

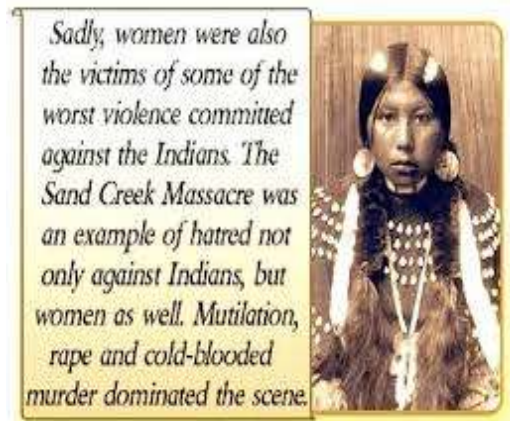
Never ones to let a serious crisis go to waste, leading Republicans seized the ensuing constitutional crisis as an opportunity to remake the nation's political economy and geography.

In the summer of 1862, as Lincoln mulled over the Emancipation Proclamation's details, officials in his administration created the Department of Agriculture, while Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act, the Pacific Railroad Act and the Homestead Act. As a result, federal authorities could offer citizens a deal: Enlist to fight for Lincoln and liberty, and receive, as fair recompense for their patriotic sacrifices, higher education and Western land connected by rail to markets. It seemed possible that liberty and empire might advance in lock step.

But later that summer, Lincoln dispatched Gen. John Pope, who was defeated by Lee at the Second Battle of Bull Run, to smash an uprising among the Dakota Sioux in Minnesota.

The result was the largest mass execution in the nation's history: 38 Dakotas were hanged the day after Christmas 1862. A year later, Kit Carson, who had found glory at the Battle of Valverde, prosecuted a scorched-earth campaign against the Navajos, culminating in 1864 with the Long Walk, in which Navajos endured a 300-mile forced march from Arizona to a reservation in New Mexico.

That same year, Col. John Chivington, who turned back Confederates in the Southwest at the Battle of Glorieta Pass, attacked a peaceful camp of Cheyennes and Arapahos at Sand Creek in Colorado. Chivington's troops slaughtered more than 150 Indians.



A vast majority were women, children or the

elderly. Through the streets of Denver, the soldiers paraded their grim trophies from the killing field: scalps and genitalia.

In the years after the Civil War, federal officials contemplated the problem of demilitarization. Over one million Union soldiers had to be mustered out or redeployed. Thousands of troops remained in the South to support Reconstruction.

Thousands more were sent West. Set against that backdrop, the project of continental expansion fostered sectional reconciliation. Northerners and Southerners agreed on little at the time except that the Army should pacify Western tribes. Even as they fought over the proper role for the federal government, the rights of the states, and the prerogatives of citizenship, many Americans found rare common ground on the subject of Manifest Destiny.

During the era of Reconstruction, many American soldiers, redeployed to the frontier. They became shock troops of empire. The federal project of demilitarization, paradoxically, accelerated the conquest and colonization of the West.

The Fetterman Fight exploded out of this context. In the wake of the Sand Creek Massacre, Cheyennes, Arapahos and various Sioux peoples forged an alliance, hoping to stem the tide of settlers surging across the Plains. Officials in Washington sensed a threat to their imperial ambitions. They sent Maj. Gen. Grenville Dodge, who had

commanded a corps during William Tecumseh Sherman's pivotal Atlanta campaign, to win what soon became known as Red Cloud's War.

After another year of gruesome and ineffectual fighting, federal and tribal negotiators signed the Treaty of Fort Laramie, guaranteeing the Lakotas the Black Hills "in perpetuity" and pledging that settlers would stay out of the Powder River Country.



The Indian wars of the Reconstruction era devastated not just Native American nations but also the United States. When the Civil War ended, many Northerners embraced their government, which had, after all, proved its worth by preserving the Union and helping to free the slaves. For a moment, it

seemed that the federal government could accomplish great things.

But in the West, Native Americans would not simply vanish, fated by racial destiny to drown in the flood tide of civilization. Red Cloud's War, then, undermined a utopian moment and blurred the Republican Party's vision for expansion, but at least the Grant administration had a plan.

After he took office in 1869, President Grant promised that he would pursue a "peace policy" to put an end to violence in the West, opening the region to settlers. By feeding rather than fighting Indians, federal authorities would avoid further bloodshed with the nation's indigenous peoples. The process of civilizing and acculturating Native nations into the United States could begin.

This plan soon unraveled. In 1872, Captain Jack, a Modoc headman, led approximately 150 of his people into the lava beds south of Tule Lake, near the Oregon-California border. The Modocs were irate because federal officials refused to protect them from local settlers and neighboring tribes. Panic gripped the region.

General Sherman and Maj. Gen. Edward Canby, famous for his part in the New York Draft Riots, would be the next players in the murdering scheme to pacify the Modocs.

To be continued in November

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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2nd Lt. Cmd.	Brandon Prescott
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17 U.S. Code § 107

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