



# Rebel Underground

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

---

Published Monthly

September 2015

---



August Speaker Professor Shelby Harriel explored the roles that women soldiers played throughout the War.

**Major John C. Hutto Camp**

**September Meeting Notice**

**Sunday, 20 September 2015 - 2:30 PM**

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

**Speaker  
Alabama State Representative  
Tim Wadsworth  
District 14  
Arley, Alabama**

## Commander's Comments



I never thought I would agree with anything that a New York Yankee would be pushing, but I agree with Donald Trump on his “anchor baby” issue. Ironically, the very people who are complaining about anchor babies are the descendants of those who demanded in 1866 that all humans born in the US shall be American citizens.

Anchor babies are possible because of the fourteenth amendment, otherwise called the “civil war” amendment, which was shoved down the throats of southern people a short time after the war ended. The South has been fully vindicated for attempting to secede and form their own country in 1861. No one can blame the South for the “anchor baby” fiasco, or the multitude of problems the war created for the past 150 years.

The fourteenth amendment was the brain

child of northern radical republicans who were determined to heap revenge upon the South. In the fourteenth amendment we see one of the best examples of revengeful and overzealous individuals “sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind.” Hosea 8:7

All the issues complained about in 1861 by southerners have come full circle. Only this time it's the Yankees who are complaining. The problems brought on by Lincoln's war and the ensuing unratified fourteenth amendment serve the Yankees right.

Problem is the terrorist and misfits that caused all the problems are long dead, and will not suffer for their actions, at least not in this life. Now the good people of America are trying to pick up the pieces in an impossible situation. Maybe Lazarus could take ole dishonest Abe and some of his cut throats a drop of water down in Hell.

I'm happy to report that the Hutto Camp is growing each and every day. We've added several new members since the flag haters reared their ugly heads. It's taking a while to organize all the new members, and get the publications going. Please be patient with us while we adjust to these growing pains.

In addition to some excellent speakers planned for the coming year, we will have a new slate of officers, and exciting events planned. We will need all members participation to make the events successful.

We must always remember our primary mission is to care for our Confederate

soldier ancestors. Take a few minutes to check out the flag you placed on their graves in April. If someone hasn't stolen the flag, make sure the flag is still flying in good shape. We have an old cemetery to clean in the near future. Let me know if you can help with that project.

Please continue to attend our camp meetings and let me know you fully support our efforts. Thanks for all you do. The camp is visible to the community, and we are making a difference in Walker County. But we can't let up. Our flag hating enemies are poised to strike at any minute.

Please pay the annual dues before late fees kick in. Send your dues to our camp adjutant listed on back of the newsletter. The state or national adjutants are not set up to handle local dues. Enjoy the newsletter and check out the online version at <http://huttocamp.com/news>

\*\*\*\*\*

### **AUTHENTIC HISTORY PRESENTED IN PLAY IN TALLASSEE**

Submitted by Faye Gaston, UDC Admiral Semmes 57, chapter historian

On Sunday afternoon, July 26, 2015, I attended a play at the Tallassee High School auditorium. It was called, "From the Heart Pocket...Letters and Music of the Civil War". It was presented by the Talisi Historical Preservation Society, Friends of

Tuckabatchee.

It was called "From the Heart Pocket..." because that is where the Confederate soldiers kept letters from home, in the shirt pocket over the heart.



Three members of the UDC Admiral Semmes 57 chapter were in the cast: Tammy Brantley, Amanda Brantley, and Hanna Brantley. Some SCV members that I know were in the cast also. (Bill Anthony was one of these. He has multiple talents. He is an auctioneer at Fort Dixie's annual birthday party for Gen. Forrest, dances, writes Confederate poems, plays the harmonica, and is a re-enactor and actor.)

The Camp 1921 Band (Tallassee) played the period music before the play and during the play. Sometimes there would be three scenes on stage at the same time. There was the dancing of the Virginia Reel. The 1860's costumes made it all so real, on men,

women and children.

Tammy told me that the letters were from and to soldiers in the Tallassee area, and this really brought the history "home". The Sergeant who gave the "muster call" read the names of the actual area unit in the War! The "Sergeant" in the play is the Commander of the Tallassee Armory Guards, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1921, Fred Randall Hughey. There was heart-rending drama and heart stirring solos. Letters were read at camps, at home. A doctor did some bloody surgery. There was weeping when sad letters arrived home. The play was also presented on Saturday night.

The play ended with all the cast in their 1860's clothes on stage. The audience sang "Dixie" with the cast.

The Tallassee Armory is the only Confederate Armory to survive Union raiders during the War Between the States. I have attended two battle re-enactments in Tallassee, the latest one in November 2014, the 17th annual war re-enactment of the Battle of Cheshaw Station. This re-enactment was designated by the Alabama Division of SCV as the 2014 Sesquicentennial event of Alabama. The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921 received the John Hunt Morgan Camp of the Year Award. ("Alabama Confederate", July 2014).

These events of historical preservation in Tallassee give hope to UDC and SCV. We

believe in preserving our heritage. Thank you to all who work so hard on these events to present a true history.

There is a DVD available of the play. You may contact Deborah Hughey, 334-283-6888.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Washington and Lee University says the Sons of Confederate Veterans no longer can use the campus chapel for an annual ceremony.**



LEXINGTON, Va. (AP) -- Washington and Lee University says the Sons of Confederate Veterans no longer can use the campus chapel for an annual ceremony.

Multiple media outlets report that the university has denied the group's request to rent the chapel for a celebration of Lee-Jackson Day in 2016. The group's

Stonewall Brigade had held the ceremony at Lee Chapel for more than a decade.

Washington and Lee spokesman Brian Eckert tells media outlets that people identifying themselves as members of the group have made misstatements and used inflammatory language targeting the university.

Eckert says the attacks stem from the university's decision in 2015 to remove Confederate flags from part of the chapel. Stonewall Brigade member W.B. Wilmore says the ceremony isn't racial or derogatory. He says his group will find another site.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Should we destroy Confederate monuments? Clark B. Hall**

Following the Civil War, speech makers looked back upon the conflict and voiced divergent opinions about the war. After looking over these hot speeches, the former Partisan Ranger John Mosby expressed his disgust in a 1907 letter that many were holding forth on a topic in which they lacked real-time perspective. And in rejecting ill-informed arguments by those “who weren’t there,” old soldier Mosby concluded that, after all, “People must be judged by the standard of their own age.”

John Mosby’s observation reveals the theme of this column.



A 21-foot bronze statue of mounted Confederate General Robert E. Lee stands on a 40-foot pedestal in the center of a roundabout on Monument Avenue in Richmond.

On the 100th anniversary of his birth, Washington and Lee University planned Robert E. Lee’s centenary commemoration in 1907 and the first order of business was to secure a distinguished keynote speaker. In an act of conscious outreach, the university’s trustees dispatched an invitation northward to Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, requesting the grandson of John Quincy Adams to be their speaker.

College leaders were also not unmindful that Charles Adams — a former Massachusetts cavalryman who fought at

Brandy Station — had previously argued that a monument to General Lee should be erected in the nation’s capitol. Why did he advance this initiative? Because Adams believed Lee was one of world history’s greatest generals and merited immortal American recognition.

The big day arrived for the ceremony in Lexington and a huge throng gathered at Washington and Lee’s chapel. Speaking from the pulpit — and directly in front of the recumbent statue of Lee — Adams got right to the point: Adams noted some Americans believed Lee was a “military traitor,” and was “false to his flag.” Adams sharply rejected this charge and noted, “I would have done exactly what Lee did. In fact, I do not see how, I, placed as he was, could have done otherwise.”

As the chapel attendees looked over Adams’ shoulder at the recumbent statue, Adams concluded: “Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom better than any other, what kind of man you yourself are...Whom do you set on a high column, that all men looking at it, may be continually apprised of the duty you expect from them?”

Charles Francis Adams, grandson of a United States president, and who had fought Confederates for four years, then turned and held out his hand toward the recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee.

And bringing things closer to home, on Aug. 8, 1902 and Oct. 17, 1912, Confederate veterans directly facilitated the dedication of

two monuments in Culpeper’s National Cemetery memorializing fallen Union dead. During the 1902 dedication of the 28th New York Infantry Monument, former Yankees and Rebels hailed the courage of Union soldiers who fell at Cedar Mountain, and in 1912 former combatants joined at the Pennsylvania Monument and together sang the “Star Spangled Banner” with “notable feeling and enthusiasm.”

So when you hear others today propose tearing down monuments to Confederate icons, please remind them that Civil War soldiers on both sides would reject such a hateful, divisive notion as “foolish nonsense.”

And if he were here today, John Mosby would remind those who disparage the courage, sacrifice and heritage of Confederate soldiers that, a.) they don’t know what they are talking about because they are viewing the war through a prism of contemporary cynicism and historical ignorance; and b.) it is axiomatic throughout military history that soldiers always do what soldiers are ordered to do.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Frederick Douglass - Fighting Rebels With Only One Hand

(Douglass' Monthly, September 1861)

By Frederick Douglass

[http://radicaljournal.com/essays/fighting\\_rebels.html](http://radicaljournal.com/essays/fighting_rebels.html)



What on earth is the matter with the American Government and people? Do they really covet the world's ridicule as well as their own social and political ruin? What are they thinking about, or don't they condescend to think at all? So, indeed, it would seem from their blindness in dealing with the tremendous issue now upon them. Was there ever anything like it before? They are sorely pressed on every hand by a vast army of slaveholding rebels, flushed with success, and infuriated by the darkest inspirations of a deadly hate, bound to rule

or ruin. Washington, the seat of Government, after ten thousand assurances to the contrary, is now positively in danger of falling before the rebel army.

Maryland, a little while ago considered safe for the Union, is now admitted to be studded with the materials for insurrection, and which may flame forth at any moment.-- Every resource of the nation, whether of men or money, whether of wisdom or strength, could be well employed to avert the impending ruin. Yet most evidently the demands of the hour are not comprehended by the Cabinet or the crowd. Our Presidents, Governors, Generals and Secretaries are calling, with almost frantic vehemence, for men.--"Men! men! send us men!" they scream, or the cause of the Union is gone, the life of a great nation is ruthlessly sacrificed, and the hopes of a great nation go out in darkness; and yet these very officers, representing the people and Government, steadily and persistently refuse to receive the very class of men which have a deeper interest in the defeat and humiliation of the rebels, than all others.-- Men are wanted in Missouri--wanted in Western Virginia, to hold and defend what has been already gained; they are wanted in Texas, and all along the sea coast, and though the Government has at its command a class in the country deeply interested in suppressing the insurrection, it sternly refuses to summon from among the vast multitude a single man, and degrades and insults the whole class by refusing to allow any of their number to defend with their strong arms and brave hearts the national

cause. What a spectacle of blind, unreasoning prejudice and pusillanimity is this! The national edifice is on fire.

Every man who can carry a bucket of water, or remove a brick, is wanted; but those who have the care of the building, having a profound respect for the feeling of the national burglars who set the building on fire, are determined that the flames shall only be extinguished by Indo-Caucasian hands, and to have the building burnt rather than save it by means of any other. Such is the pride, the stupid prejudice and folly that rules the hour.

Why does the Government reject the Negro? Is he not a man? Can he not wield a sword, fire a gun, march and countermarch, and obey orders like any other? Is there the least reason to believe that a regiment of well-drilled Negroes would deport themselves less soldier-like on the battlefield than the raw troops gathered up generally from the towns and cities of the State of New York? We do believe that such soldiers, if allowed to take up arms in defense of the Government, and made to feel that they are hereafter to be recognized as persons having rights, would set the highest example of order and general good behavior to their fellow soldiers, and in every way add to the national power.

If persons so humble as we can be allowed to speak to the President of the United States, we should ask him if this dark and terrible hour of the nation's extremity is a time for consulting a mere vulgar and

unnatural prejudice? We should ask him if national preservation and necessity were not better guides in this emergency than either the tastes of the rebels, or the pride and prejudices of the vulgar? We would tell him that General Jackson in a slave state fought side by side with Negroes at New Orleans, and like a true man, despising meanness, he bore testimony to their bravery at the close of the war. We would tell him that colored men in Rhode Island and Connecticut performed their full share in the war of the Revolution, and that men of the same color, such as the noble Shields Green, Nathaniel Turner and Denmark Vesey stand ready to peril everything at the command of the Government. We would tell him that this is no time to fight with one hand, when both are needed; that this is no time to fight only with your white hand, and allow your black hand to remain tied.

Whatever may be the folly and absurdity of the North, the South at least is true & wise. The Southern papers no longer indulge in the vulgar expression, "free n----rs." That class of bipeds are now called "colored residents." The Charleston papers say:

"The colored residents of this city can challenge comparison with their class, in any city or town, in loyalty or devotion to the cause of the South. Many of them individually, and without ostentation, have been contributing liberally, and on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., a very large meeting was held by them, and a committee appointed to provide for more efficient aid. The proceedings of the



meeting will appear in results hereinafter to be reported."

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

There is a Negro in the army as well as in the fence, and our Government is likely to find it out before the war comes to an end. That the Negroes are numerous in the rebel army, and do for that army its heaviest work, is beyond question. They have been the chief laborers upon those temporary defenses in which the rebels have been able to mow down our men. Negroes helped to build the batteries at Charleston. They relieve their gentlemanly and military masters from the stiffening drudgery of the camp, and devote them to the nimble and dexterous use of arms.

Rising above vulgar prejudice, the slaveholding rebel accepts the aid of the black man as readily as that of any other. If a bad cause can do this, why should a good cause be less wisely conducted? We insist upon it, that one black regiment in such a war as this is, without being any more brave and orderly, would be worth to the Government more than two of any other;

and that, while the Government continues to refuse the aid of colored men, thus alienating them from the national cause, and giving the rebels the advantage of them, it will not deserve better fortunes than it has thus far experienced.--Men in earnest don't fight with one hand, when they might fight with two, and a man drowning would not refuse to be saved even by a colored hand.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Lost State of Franklin 1784 - 88** Tennessee Historical Commission.



This is a replica of the building which is believed to have served as the capitol of the State of Franklin from 1785 until 1788 and which originally stood near the intersection of Main and Depot Streets.

“Rapidly increasing dissatisfaction with North Carolina’s governance led to the frontiersmen's calls to establish a separate, secure, and independent state. On August

23, 1784, delegates from the North Carolina counties of Washington (which at the time included present day Carter County), Sullivan, Spencer (now Hawkins County) and Greene—all of which are in present-day Tennessee—convened in the town of Jonesborough. There, they declared the lands to be independent of the State of North Carolina.” They named their new state The State of Franklin.

At constitutional conventions held there, competing proposals engendered bitter controversy and resulted in the first political pamphlets produced west of the Appalachians. Chief protagonists were three Presbyterian clergymen, Rev. Samuel Houston, Rev. William Graham, and Rev. Hezekiah Balch.

The Franklin Legislature, which also met there, challenged the authority of North Carolina by passing laws to levy taxes, raise a militia, establish courts, authorize the performance of marriages, and open a land office.

Franklin survived as an independent nation for four years with its own constitution, Indian treaties and legislated system of barter in lieu of currency, though after only two years, North Carolina set up its own parallel government in the region. Finally, Franklin’s weak economy forced its governor, John Sevier, to approach the Spanish for aid. North Carolina, terrified of having a Spanish client state on its border, arrested Sevier. When Cherokee, Chickamauga and Chickasaw began to

attack settlements within Franklin’s borders in 1788, it quickly rejoined North Carolina to gain its militia’s protection from attack.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Confederate Motorcycles



For the last 24 years, Confederate Motors has custom built high-end motorcycles for celebrities, royalty and "all the best people," as company founder Matt Chambers likes to say.

That all nearly came to an end when Hurricane Katrina literally brought the roof down on the company's New Orleans headquarters.

"We couldn't build a bike for nine months. We couldn't get into the city for seven weeks. Our insurance company went

bankrupt. We got nothing from FEMA -- not a nickel -- and it wasn't for a lack of trying," Chambers said.

The company relocated to downtown Birmingham and although they talked for a time of returning to New Orleans, the company is now embarking on a Magic City expansion.

Since 1991, the company has built roughly 1,000 motorcycles and counts among its customers Tom Cruise, Brad Pitt and King Abdullah II of Jordan.

But what about that name? With Confederate flags coming down from government buildings and Civil War monuments pulled from public places, has the company considered a new name?

In 2010, shareholders were asked to approve a name change for the company, which at the time was planning a return to New Orleans.

The proposed name change, according to a document filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said they wanted to change the name to CM Design Inc. as a condition of getting a loan from the city of New Orleans.

Although New Orleans offered them "a nice package," Chambers decided to keep the company in Birmingham and he dismisses any idea of changing the name.

"The rebel is the man who says no and the

primary thing he says no to is stasis," Chambers said. "Our brand is strong. I don't look to the establishment to give us an endorsement."

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Life during the American Civil War at Tatton Park, Liverpool, England this weekend - Kirsty McHale**

Prepare for a warm American welcome at Tatton Park this weekend, as the Yankees and the Confederates pitch camp for the American Civil War Weekend. Tatton's picturesque Old Hall and its grounds will host the annual two-day event from the American Civil War Society, as they portray life for both sides during the famous civil conflict.



The Society's re-enactors will portray the myth, romance and reality of the period as the public walk and talk their way through military lines, giving the chance to see close up the interaction between re-enactors and their weaponry, uniforms and belongings.

Domestic life is also portrayed, with camp followers, wives and children.

While the North and South's lines are close together, and there is some friendly rivalry between them, when the battle starts, all bets are off.

Wood smoke will mingle with the acrid smell of gunpowder as gun and cannon fire, together with explosions, echo around the trees and walls of the Old Hall's grounds.

Rank and file soldiers, led by their sabre-wielding officers, will march with bravery and fear into the uncertainty of battle.

Old Hall steward Mick Ricketts said: "I always find the American Civil War Society both fascinating and friendly. Founded 40 years ago they have the experience and knowledge to put on an exciting and informative show living up to their motto History – Alive!"

American Civil War Weekend takes place at the Old Hall, Tatton Park this Saturday and Sunday, 5 and 6 September. The event runs from 12pm to 5pm, with last entry at 4pm.

Admission is £6 for adults, £4 for children, with family tickets available for two adults and up to three children at £16. A park entry charge of £5 also applies.

## HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

---

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Commander                | James Blackston  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmd. | John Tubbs       |
| 2nd Lt. Cmd.             | Brandon Prescott |
| Adjutant                 | Trent Harris     |
| Chaplain                 | Barry Cook       |
| News Editor              | James Blackston  |
| Facebook                 | Brandon Prescott |

---

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

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



[Visit our Facebook page](#)

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 fair use of any included copyrighted work is for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research, and is for nonprofit educational purposes only.

17 U.S. Code § 107

The *Rebel Underground* is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best 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.