



# Rebel Underground

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

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Dr. John Killian speaking on the famous  
Confederate soldier Jesse James for the  
Hutto Camp's November camp meeting

**Major John C. Hutto Camp**

**December Meeting Notice  
Christmas Social**

**Friday, 16 December 2016 - 5:00 pm**

Christmas Social at Victoria's Restaurant. Come early, enjoy a delicious meal from Victoria's Restaurant, and meet and greet your fellow compatriots & family. Listen to the Cook Family music special. Dr. Brandon Beck will be our guest speaker. His message is: Two Confederate Christmases - With Forest in 1864 and With Jefferson Davis in 1865.

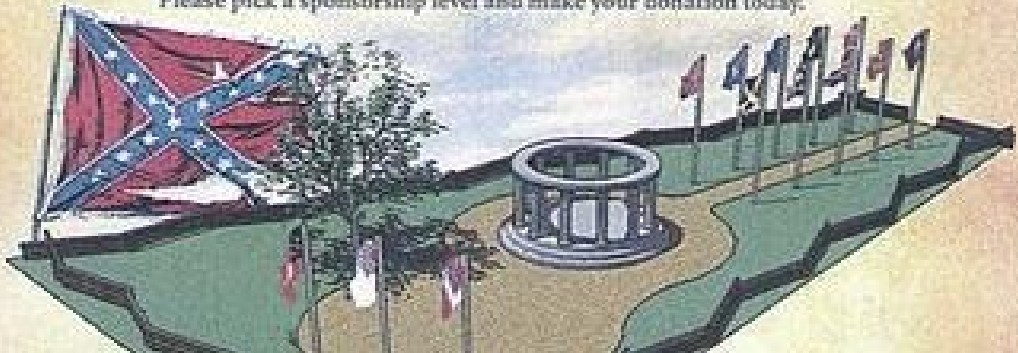
**Saturday, 17 December 2016 - 1:00pm -**  
Townley Christmas Parade - Townley  
Community Center.

# Proud of Your Ancestors?

## Make a Stand on I-10!

Honor your ancestor by helping the Texas Division SCV construct a Confederate Flag Memorial on Interstate 10. The Memorial is located 3 miles west of the Texas Louisiana state line on I-10. Your support will enable passengers in over 35,000 cars per day see Confederate Flags flying proudly in the Texas breeze.

Help us make this dream become a reality, become a sponsor with your tax deductible donation. Please pick a sponsorship level and make your donation today.



August 25, 2016 by SCV Kansas

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are now nearing completion on a monument to their ancestors just off I-10, just this side of the Sabine and the Louisiana border. Situated at the corner of I-10 and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, “The Confederate Memorial of the Wind” will feature a walkway lined by the Confederate battle flag and those of several dozen Texas regiments leading up to a circular monument composed of 13 columns honoring each of the Confederate states. Soon, motorists entering Texas from Louisiana on Interstate 10 will be greeted by 32 waving flags representing Texas regiments of the Confederate army as soon as the flagpoles are erected.

“I don’t like it. I think it’s a bad idea,” Orange City Attorney John Cash “Jack” Smith said last week. “But they own the property, and the First Amendment warrants them that right.” The Sons of Confederate Veterans, the group behind the \$50,000-memorial, just ordered the custom-made flag poles, said Marshall Davis, Texas Division spokesman. The group has been raising money for the project for two years and construction has moved along as fund have allowed.

Around the time the project got underway two years ago, Granvel Block, an Orange resident and the SCV’s Texas statewide commander, rejected the idea, often espoused

by the NAACP, that Confederate symbols are hateful relics of white supremacy and slavery.

Block said the group wants to preserve history. He said some people, white and black, do not like the Confederate battle flag design because they don't understand the history. "So many things (about the Confederacy) have been taught wrong or with a poor skew," he said. As examples, he said the Civil War was not fought over slavery and that slaves were owned in the north, not exclusively in the south. He said individual state governments were sovereign and that "our states were invaded by northern troops."

In an editorial, the Beaumont Enterprise called the project "divisive," "offensive," and "the last thing Southeast Texas needs," one that with its prominent position next the area's primary conduit to the outside world, could sully the reputation of the entire region. "Your support will enable passengers in over 55,000 cars per day to see the Confederate flag flying proudly in the Texas breeze.", reads an SCV appeal.

The SCV purchased the plot for \$9,000 several years ago. Donations and the sale of commemorative plaques and inscriptions have funded the \$50,000 project, according to SCV officials. Elsewhere, the SCV Texas chapter is in a higher profile battle protracted war over its beloved battle flag, *Walker v. Sons of Confederate Veterans* now before the United States Supreme Court, where they are challenging the State of Texas's rejection to

sell vanity SCV license plates bearing the organization's logo and the Confederate battle flag. The SCV argues that the ban is a violation of free speech while the State of Texas maintains that it has the right to approve or deny what goes on government-issued license plates, as it might imply endorsement of the message. It seems the same principle would apply here. The SCV owns the land and took no tax money.

The thirteen columns that represent the states that fought on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War already stand north of the interstate off Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. The group will add eight flags as soon as the poles come in – though Davis can't estimate when that will be – and the remaining flags will be added in increments of eight as funds allow until all 32 stand around the circular monument. Each flag will have a nameplate and history of the flag. Locals whose ancestors fought in the Confederate Army or Navy also contributed to the memorial by purchasing bricks at \$50, \$300 and \$500 and benches at \$800, according to the group's website.

Granvel Block of Orange, commander of the statewide SVC group and the Orange camp and main force behind the project, rebuffs arguments that slavery was the cause of the Civil War. He said slave owners were scattered across the map, not just the south. He said the Confederate states fought for their sovereignty when "our states were invaded by northern troops." Granvel said the memorial, besides honoring Confederate veterans, will serve an educational purpose,

setting the record straight on many aspects of the Confederacy's history. Granvel, who also is a plaintiff in a recent free-speech case brought before the U.S. Supreme Court that argued that Texas was wrong in rejecting a specialty vehicle license plate displaying the Confederate flag, has since asked Davis to handle all questions about the Orange memorial.

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### **School Students Learn Confederate History**



Faye Gaston, member of the UDC Admiral Semmes 57 Chapter of Auburn, Alabama, attended the school day living history demonstrations on the field of the re-enactment of the Battle of Tallassee on Rifle Range Road on Thursday, November 10, 2016. (The battle re-enactments were on Saturday and Sunday.) Rows of buses and other vehicles

were lined up as school children and adults entered the gate to see the demonstrations of living history.



Women dressed in 1860's dresses were guides. Kay Evans was the guide for the group I was in. The men were dressed in Confederate clothes and the horses were equipped as they were during the War Between the States. Many tents were set up for vendors for Saturday and Sunday activities. Cannon and rifles were fired.

The first demonstration was by a soldier who explained how his saber, rifle and handgun were used. With a dark horse and a white horse, he explained the wooden saddle worn by the dark-colored horse and why the white horses were ridden by Buffalo soldiers who could be seen first and fired at first. A soldier would consume food and water from the same pouch he used to feed and



water his horse.

The next stop was the Blacksmith shop where the man actually had the fire going and melted the tools to shape them with a hammer.

In the third stop the soldier explained the use of 4-6 cannons in a battle that required many men in the crew to fire the cannons, secure food for the crew, transport the cannon and replace parts of the cannons. He told about the different size cannon balls with the gun powder that could knock down doors and destroy houses, or kill 30 infantry at one time. The safety precautions in firing the cannon were to be sure the ones firing the cannon were not killed, and that only the enemy would be killed. Then three soldiers actually gave a demonstration and fired the cannon.

The 4th station had a soldier telling about 15 flags hanging on a fence. His history lesson included the Stars and Bars, the first National flag used by the Confederates, and those that evolved, The demonstration ended with the well-known Battle Flag that symbolizes the Confederacy.

The 5th station was a barn dance with the partners in 1860's clothes. Bill Anthony called the dance steps. Several students joined the Confederates in dancing the Virginia Reel. A band played the authentic music for the dance.

The 6th demonstration was about the

uniforms and equipment carried by the soldier.

A Bible, letters from home, and a razor in a bag and a canteen could be carried on the horse. Wool covering a canteen kept the water cool. Steel on the shoe heels kept the brogan shoes from soon wearing out for soldiers who walked many miles. He explained that 16,000 troops would march shoulder to shoulder in the width of a mile. A soldier wore one uniform for a long period of time. The single-shot rifle was explained.



The 7th demonstration was how a rifle would be loaded with powder and a mini-ball and the barrel would get very hot. When the cylinder with 6 bullets was empty in a Remington 44 pistol, it would be removed and another loaded cylinder would be inserted, and this saved a lot of time during a battle.



The 8th demonstration was a field hospital. The surgeon cut on the arm of a mannequin on the operating table. He said that after the ether and morphine ran out, whiskey could be used to get the wounded man drunk, but it still required four men to hold the wounded soldier down because the pain was so great. He said that 85% of the soldiers died of disease caught in a field hospital. A knife covered with blood from cutting on one man would be used on the next one. A bloody bandage would be removed from one man and placed on another man. So diseases were transmitted through the blood this way and infections came from unsanitary conditions.

The final demonstration was a soldier playing a guitar and singing Confederate period songs, such as "Goober Peas" and "The Battle Cry of Freedom".

Some of the vendor tents were open to sell Confederate clothing, etc.

This day was truly a learning experience about the War Between the States for many school students with these authentic demonstrations. This required the dedicated efforts of many people to make the day this huge success.

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### **WASHINGTON'S KKK: The Union League during Southern Reconstruction** By John Chodes (05/2016)



The “official” version of southern reconstruction is that there was a reign of terror — a systematic murder and intimidation by the “white Southern ruling class” who were determined to keep free people of color in a virtual state of slavery. The real picture is a good deal more complicated.

One can find plenty of material about conflict, intimidation, and killing in America during the period 1865-1877; but the Marxist class conflict formulary of history takes for granted as fact what is clearly partisan propaganda of the time. They never ask the essential factual and moral question: Who initiated violence? John Chodes shows that the violence was begun by the Republicans through the establishment of the Union League.

The Union League was a Northern organization with the mission of maintaining the illegal and undemocratic control of the Republican Party in the South. Its mobs of Black “militia” led by Carpetbaggers engaged in intimidation, theft, harassment of the innocent, and murder. They deliberately provoked violent response. Their coercion was directed not only at whites, but towards the freedmen who refused to support the Republican regime. In other words, the Union League used the methods of the Ku Klux Klan before the Klan came into existence.

This book tells the shocking story of this long forgotten chapter in American history the Union League - Washington’s KKK.



### **The Story of the Black Eyed Pea**

August 15, 2016 by SCV Kansas

The story of the black eyed pea being considered good luck relates directly back to Sherman’s Bloody March to the Sea in late 1864. It was called The Savannah Campaign and was lead by the murderous Northern aggressor Major General William T. Sherman. The campaign began on 11/15/64 when Sherman ‘s troops marched from the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia, and ended at the port of Savannah on 12/22/1864.

When the smoke cleared, the southerners who had survived the onslaught came out of hiding. They found that the blue belly aggressors that had looted and stolen everything of value and everything you could eat including all livestock, death and destruction were everywhere. While in hiding, few had enough to eat, and starvation was now upon the survivors.

There was no international aid, no Red Cross meal trucks. The Northern army had taken everything they could carry and eaten

everything they could eat. But they couldn't take it all. The devastated people of the south found for some unknown reason that Sherman's bloodthirsty troops had left silos full of black eyed peas.

At the time in the north, the lowly black eyed pea was only used to feed stock. The northern troops saw it as the thing of least value. Taking grain for their horses and livestock and other crops to feed themselves, they just couldn't take everything. So they left the black eyed peas in great quantities assuming it would be of no use to the survivors, since all the livestock it could feed had either been taken or eaten.

Southerners awoke to face a new year in this devastation and were facing massive starvation if not for the good luck of having the black eyed peas to eat. From New Years Day 1866 forward, the tradition grew to eat black eyed peas on New Year's Day for good luck."



## Congratulations to the new elected Hutto Camp Officers for 2017

### HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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Commander . . . . .	James Blackston
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmd. . . . .	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd. . . . .	Jeremy Jackson
Adjutant . . . . .	Trent Harris
Chaplain . . . . .	Barry Cook
Communications. . . . .	Gene Herren
Facebook . . . . .	Brandon Prescott & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Cmd. Jeremy Jackson
Newsletter Editor . . . . .	James Blackston

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