



Rebel Underground

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

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Dr. Brandon H. Beck, Lt. Commander of the Caledonia Rifles SCV Camp in Caledonia, Miss. spoke at the Hutto Camp in April

Major John C. Hutto Camp

May Meeting Notice

Sunday, 15 May 2016 - 2:30 PM

Professor G. Ward Hubbs, associate professor, reference librarian, and archivist at Birmingham Southern College in Birmingham, will be our speaker for May.

Professor Hubbs is the editor of *Rowdy Tales from Early Alabama: The Humor of John Gorman Barr*, and the author of *Guarding Greensboro: A Confederate Company in the Making of a Southern Community*, and *Searching for Freedom after the Civil War, Klansman, Carpetbagger, Scalawag and Freedman*.

Our Confederate Soldier Ancestors



Major John C. Hutto, Co. K, 50 Ala. Inf. buried Liberty Hill Church Cemetery



Long ago abandoned Liberty Hill Church south of Oakman, Alabama. The Evans family does a marvelous job taking care of the adjoining cemetery which has not been abandoned. Major John C. Hutto, and 12 other Confederate soldiers are buried here, including Jesse Davis - bodyguard for Pres. Jefferson Davis



Pvt. William A. Thompson Co. K, 43rd Ala. Inf - Liberty Hill Church Cemetery - Marker almost illegible due to age. Thanks to Chaplain Barry Cook archiving efforts, Pvt. Thompson's Confederate service will be remembered.



The Hutto Camp honors our Confederate Veterans by placing a Basket of Flowers & a Conf. Flag wreath at the base of our Conf. monument on Jasper Sq. Flowers & wreath provided by Jefferson Lovell Chapter UDC & Ms. Bonnie Englebert.

Might as well have one more Confederate monument removal story - posted May 3, 2016 by Jazz Shaw



The whitewashing of history continues in the era of political correctness. This time our seemingly never ending story

arc takes us to Louisville, Kentucky, where the Mayor has taken it upon himself to order the removal of a more than one century old monument honoring no specific person or institution, but simply the war dead from the Civil War. That is... until a judge ordered the removal stopped for the time being. (Fox News)

A Kentucky judge Monday issued a temporary restraining order preventing the city of Louisville from moving a 70-foot-tall Confederate war monument from the spot near the University of Louisville campus where it has stood since 1895.

Jefferson County Circuit Judge Judith McDonald-Burkman issued the order against Louisville Mayor Greg Fischer and the metro area's government, preventing them from moving, disassembling or otherwise tampering with the monument.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and Everett Corley, a Republican running for Congress, filed for the restraining order on Monday. They contended that the mayor

lacks the authority to remove the monument and did not follow proper protocol.

Some of the fights we've seen across the south on this subject have dealt with flags or war memorials erected later in the 20th century, lending at least a sliver of credibility to the idea that the locals put them up in opposition to the civil rights movement. (And in most cases, a "sliver" is putting it kindly.) But this particular monument has stood there since the 1890s, and it was installed in memory of those who died in the war. It doesn't show the faces of Jefferson Davis, General Lee or any other particular individuals. It's a depiction of a few battered soldiers with the simple inscription, "To Our Confederate Dead" on one side.

Kentucky didn't even take a stance in the war in any official sense and families lost a lot of members who fought on both sides. As with too many regions along the border between the Union and the Confederacy, it split families and communities apart and the wounds took a long time to heal. Now the Mayor is rushing to take it down after an editorial in the local paper was published, written by one Ricky Jones (professor of Pan-African studies at Louisville University).

I've written too many of these articles by now to even have the heart to go through it all again. These attempts to bleach history of what happened and to diminish the memories of the families who spilled blood every bit as red as that of the Union soldiers is contemptible. And yet this is the America we live in today, like it or not. This move by the

judge is only a temporary stay, so you can probably expect this bit of history to be torn down and hauled off to a basement somewhere in the near future. My sympathies go out to the proud southern families who have no desire for or love of slavery or any other evils, but simply want to preserve the history and heritage of their culture.

De-Confederatizing the U.S. won't solve anything - by Taylor Millard

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it,” George Santayana in *The Life of Reason*.

The Civil War was an awful time of American history. It pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend, and state against state. Around 620,000 Americans died in the war, more than any other conflict the U.S. has been involved in. It's something which will hopefully never happen again. Which is why those calling for the destruction of Confederate monuments are wrong. University of Vermont Emeritus Professor of Society James Loewen wants the United States to be de-Confederatized. He writes a long list of things in *The Washington Post* he wants gone:

Now the dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., has noted that the cathedral needs to de-Confederatize its stained glass windows. That would be a start

for D.C., which also needs to remove its statue of Albert Pike, Confederate general and leader of the Arkansas Ku Klux Klan, from Judiciary Square. The Pentagon also needs to de-Confederatize the Army. No more Fort A.P. Hill. No more Fort Bragg, named for a general who was not only Confederate but also incompetent. No more Fort Benning...De-Confederatizing the United States won't end white supremacy, but it will be a momentous step in that direction.

Loewen and other critics of Confederate culture are forgetting what happened to Germany after World War II. The country went to extraordinary lengths to destroy any mention of its Nazi past. The government made it a crime for anyone to use writings, symbols, flags, and slogans from Adolf Hitler's regime. Former WWE wrestler John Bradshaw Layfield escaped prosecution in 2004 after he goose-stepped around the ring and used the "Heil Hitler" salute because the salute wasn't done for political purposes. Layfield was trying to get "heat" with the German crowd so they'd cheer his opponent. Germany has done almost everything it can to make sure Nazism and the Third Reich are anathema in country, yet antisemitism is on the rise. American Jewish Committee member Deidre Berger even asked in *The Times of Israel* if Germany was safe for Jews to be in. Jewish cemeteries are being desecrated with Nazi symbols in Oldenburg and one man was given probation for shooting a paint ball gun at Jewish gravestones. I24 News reported 95% of antisemitic attacks in Germany were done by

Neo-Nazi groups. It even surprised Green Party MP Volker Beck:

“I was a bit astonished to receive these results. The feeling in the Jewish community, as well as my feeling, was that there were more Muslim antisemitic attacks, but the statistics doesn’t support that. This just proves that we need to research the issue more and to get a better assessment of what threatens the security of Jewish people and Jewish institutions in Germany.”

The German government’s “solution” is multiple failed attempts to ban National Democratic Party of Germany because of its Neo-Nazi ties. But MINNPost noted in 2010 government intervention isn’t working:

Interestingly, it’s primarily politicians from eastern Germany, where the NPD is strongest, who have most strongly resisted calls to ban the party. They argue that the only sustainable way to combat neo-Nazi radicalism is through the normal channels of the liberal state — namely, open debate and argument. “Even if you banned the NPD party, they would just rename themselves and come back the next week,” said Andreas Adammer, a resident of Potsdam in the state of Brandenburg, where the NPD has enjoyed success in past elections.

This is why getting rid of Confederate monuments and re-naming schools is a bad idea. It’s going to make people forget how horrific the Civil War actually was. The monuments to Robert E. Lee and other Confederates and the battlefields at

Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Antietam are a main reason why talks of secession these days are met with scorn and derision. The monuments, statues, and school names have to stay up. There’s nothing wrong with pulling down the Confederate battle flag from South Carolina and Alabama. Those were put up in a foolish fight against segregation in the 1950s and 60s. The same with the old Georgia flag. The battle flag was added to that flag in 1956 by state Democratic Party chair John Sammons Bell to fight segregation. There’s no disputing this, it’s fact. But everything else should stay up, if only as a reminder of the past and how destructive the Civil War was. Turning the 1860s into, “the South seceded, lost the Civil War, Lincoln was assassinated, and everything went back to normal,” isn’t the right way to go. It simplifies the matter and makes us forget why things happened, and why a civil war shouldn’t happen again.

Roswell, GA: The Exile of the Roswell Mill Women - Rhetta Akamatsu Atlanta Historic Places Examiner

Very few people know the story of a forced exile that took place during the War in Roswell, Georgia. In 1864, at least 400 mill workers, nearly all women, black and white and their children, were arrested as traitors and shipped North by force, and very few of them ever made their way back home.

It was July, and the Atlanta Campaign was

in full swing, General Sherman burning and slashing his way to Atlanta and his March to the Sea. Seeking a way to cross the Chattahoochee, General Kenner Garrard began his twelve-day occupation of Roswell, which was completely undefended. Everyone except the mill-workers had fled the city. The mills, two cotton mills and a woolen mill, remained in operation, making cloth for uniforms and other military needs, like rope and canvas.

The day after Garrard arrived, he sent a message to Sherman that he had discovered the mills and was in the process of destroying them. Sherman's message back was that the destruction of the mills met his "entire approval." He then added,

"I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by [railroad] cars, to the North. **THE POOR WOMEN WILL MAKE A HOWL...**Let them [the women] take along their children and clothing, providing they have a means of hauling or you can spare them."

Then, a day later, he added, ""Whenever the people are in the way, ship them to a new country north and west."

The women and a few men who were too old or too young to fight and all the children were rounded up and marched, under guard, the ten or so miles to Marietta and brought to the abandoned Georgia Military Institute. Along the way, Garrard added more people

who seemed to be "in the way."

There was another factory in the town of New Manchester on Sweet Water Creek due west of Atlanta where the women were also transported. But that city was burned to the ground and never rebuilt, so the women never returned and their fates have been lost.

All of the mill workers were charged with treason. They spent a week in holding at the Georgia Military Institute before being sent North, many to Indiana, on trains. During the week while the women were held in Marietta, several Union soldiers allegedly committed acts of assault against their captives. They were then left to fend for themselves in Indiana, in towns already overcrowded with refugees. Many would die from starvation or exposure until a mill opened in 1865 that provided employment.

From Marietta, they were loaded into boxcars, given several days' rations, and taken, not knowing where they were going or what their fate was to be, to Louisville, Kentucky, where many were unloaded, while some others were taken across the Ohio River into Indiana.

In the beginning, the women in Kentucky were fed and housed by a Louisville refugee hospital, but then they were left to find living quarters and employment on their own. The ones in Indiana struggled from the beginning, taking whatever work they could find. They were uneducated and knew nothing but mill work. There was very little possibility that they would get home, and most were illiterate

and could not write to anyone to let them know where they were.

Eventually, not knowing if their husbands were alive or dead, many of the women who survived remarried in the North. In the South, men came home from the war to find their wives and families missing, and presumed them dead, and remarried.

Some few of the women did make it back. One such case was that of Adeline Bagley Buice. She had been pregnant when she was shipped away, and it took her five years to get back to Roswell, only to discover that her husband had given her up for dead.



Adeline Bagley Buice Grave Marker
Inscribed: Roswell Mill Worker Caught and Exiled to Chicago by Yankee Army 1864 – Returned on Foot 1869

In 1998 that the Roswell Mills Camp No. 1547, Sons of the Confederate Veterans, undertook a project to try to identify the victims and locate their descendants. Intensive advertising and research led to many of the descendants being located, mostly in the North, and most of the mill

workers were identified. In 2000, the city of Roswell erected a monument to these exiles.

How does one justify making war on women and children? How does one ever justify it? Mayor Greg Fischer and University of Louisville President James Ramsey continue the war against southern women and children!

The sad thing is that the howl of the women, loud as it much have been, resounded for so short of time through the years. How can a lesson be learned, if the stories are not told?

The remarkable story of the French flag ruse and imprisoned women and children of Roswell - Phil Gast

The Atlanta History Center's permanent exhibit, "Turning Point" tells the account of a Frenchman named Theophile Roche and the "Exile of the Roswell, GA Women."

Roswell is an old town north of Atlanta. Today it's associated with suburbia, but back in 1864 it was known for its mill complex that spun clothing and items for the Confederacy. Some say the workers were akin to indentured servants, earning low wages that went back to the mill owners for housing, food and goods.

Michael D. Hitt, a Roswell police officer, historian and author of a 1991 book, "Charged With Treason," details this peculiar footnote of the Atlanta Campaign.

In the spring and summer of 1864, Union Gen. William T. Sherman's thundering herd was descending on the prize of Atlanta, but first it had to negotiate the Chattahoochee River.

On July 5, 1864, Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard and his Union troopers were battling the home guard for a vital bridge at Roswell, but the Rebels set it afire.

Garrard was surprised to see a most unexpected banner above the Ivy Woolen Mill at the river.



It was a French national flag. Another French tricolor waved in downtown Roswell above Bulloch Hall, built in 1839.

Garrard rode in to investigate and was met by mill workers claiming to be English or French citizens. "They were scratching for ideas to save the factory," said Hitt.

Roche, a journeyman weaver from Paris who claimed at least part ownership of the mill, had concocted the idea of flying the French flags, to show the mill was not part of the Confederacy and subject to seizure or

destruction.

"He thought it might work," Hitt said of Roche. "If it didn't work, what did they have to lose?"

We'll get to the rest of the amazing story but for now, here's how the mill drama went down.

The union cavalry commander walked into Ivy Woolen Mill on July 6 to discover bolts of cloth with the letters CSA woven in. He was shown records indicating the material would be used to make uniforms for Confederate troops. Roche's ruse failed.

The mill workers wouldn't leave voluntarily, but Garrard forced their exit. Some took mill records to owner James King, who was in the Roswell Battalion, the home guard fighting the Yankee advance.

Garrard ordered the mill burned and moved along the river to the Roswell Manufacturing Co., a larger complex that had nothing to do with the French flag incident but did make goods for the South. It was owned by the absent Barrington King, brother of James.

It, too, went up in flames. Some employees unhappy with wages and other conditions, assisted in its destruction, Hitt said.

Sherman wrote a letter to a superior in Washington, explaining his rationale.

"They [Roswell mills] were very valuable and were burned by my order. They have

been engaged almost exclusively in manufacturing cloth for the Confederate Army, and you will observe they were transferred to the English and French flags for safety, but such nonsense cannot deceive me. They were tainted with treason, and such fictitious transfer was an aggravation. I will send all the owners, agents and employees up to Indiana to get rid of them there.”

Union troops rounded up 400 of the Ivy Woolen and Roswell mill workers (a contingent that included 87 men -- some soldiers, some deserters), and then added another batch that worked at a mill at Sweetwater Creek, west of Atlanta, for a total of about 600 people. Five hundred were women and children.

Sherman charged the assembly with treason. That included men, women and their children. At the time, rules of engagement called for treason, which was akin to obstruction if it was a civilian offense.

Sherman wrote a letter to Garrard, giving him instructions on what to do with Roche and the workers.

"I had no idea that the factories at Roswell remained in operation, but supposed the machinery had all been removed. Their utter destruction is right and meets my entire approval, and to make the matter complete you will arrest the owners and employees and send them, under guard, charged with treason to Marietta, and I will see as to any man in America hoisting the French flag and then devoting his labor and capital in supplying

armies in open hostility to the Government and claiming the benefit of his neutral flag. Should you, under the impulse of anger, natural at contemplating such perfidy, hang the wretch, I approve the act beforehand.

“I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by cars to the North...The poor women will make a howl. Let them take along their children and clothing, providing they have the means of hauling, or you can spare them.”

The prisoners were marched to nearby Marietta for shipment north. They were placed in the Georgia Military Institute while they awaited trains. There would be no trials at which they could defend themselves.

The 600 were shipped out July 10 and 11, with stops in Chattanooga and Nashville. Many were sent to Indiana, but most arrived in Louisville, Ky., where they were imprisoned in a hospital. A few died of typhoid, measles and the like. Under duress and threat of starvation, many took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

“First housed and fed in a Louisville refugee hospital, the women later took what menial jobs and living arrangements could be found. Those in Indiana struggled to survive, many settling near the river, where eventually mills provided employment,” the New Georgia Encyclopedia says. “Unless husbands had been transported with the women or had been

imprisoned nearby, there was little probability of a return to Roswell, so the remaining women began to marry and bear children.

Very few ever made it back to Georgia. Those who did helped Barrington King get his company back on its feet.

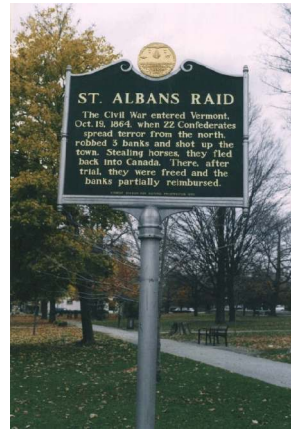
In 2000, the Sons of Confederate Veterans Roswell Mills Camp #1547 erected a monument remembering the troops who fought in Roswell and the mill workers.

As for the fate of Roche and the two French flags? Roche jumped the train between Chattanooga and Nashville and eventually fled to France, where he filed a claim against the United States for the Roswell property. The bid failed. The federal government documented receipt of the flags. Their whereabouts are unknown. "Probably up in Washington in a box somewhere," Hitt said.

St. Albans, Vermont Raid

"On Thursday morning last, the good people of this village and vicinity were startled by a summons emanating from the adjutant-general of the State, calling upon the arms-bearing citizens to report immediately for duty; that the State had been invaded by land pirates from the neighboring provinces; that the village of St. Albans had been sacked, citizens murdered in cold blood, banks

robbed of an immense amount of treasure, and all the crimes of the highwayman, the robber, and the incendiary committed with the bords of our gallant State, and within a Sabbah-day's journey of our quiet and flourishing village." - Newport News, October 27, 1864.



Col. Bennett H. Young, published his account of the Raid, "Secret History of the St. Albans Raid," The Vermonter, A State Magazine, VII:6, January 1902, pp. 22-27.

Calais, Maine challenges St. Albans Raid as the Northern Most Battle of the War

There is a challenger for the location of the northernmost incident of the Civil War! Vermonters like to claim it is the St. Albans raid. The following has been extracted from the State of Maine Adjutant General's Report for 1864/1865. Note: Calais, Maine is located at 45 degrees, 5 minutes north latitude; St. Albans, Vermont, is at 44 degrees, 49 minutes north latitude.

On the 14th of July, His Excellency Gov. Cony received the following telegraphic

dispatch from the American Consul in St. John, New Brunswick:

St. John, N.B., July 14, 1864
Governor Cony, Augusta, Me.:

A small raiding party left St. John last night to commit depredations on the Maine frontier. Will send you more definite information soon.

J.Q. Howard, U.S. Consul.

On the receipt of this dispatch, I immediately telegraphed to the Mayors and authorities of the principal cities and towns on the coast and frontier as follows:

Augusta, July 14, 1864

A dispatch from our Consul at St. John to the Governor says that a small raiding party left there last night to commit depredations on the frontier of Maine, You will be on the alert with your available force to resist any attack in your vicinity, and to render aid in repelling elsewhere, if needed.

The recent departure at that time of certain suspicious steamers from St. John, coupled with the report that a rebel privateer was hovering on our coast, furnished tenable grounds for apprehensions of a serious nature, and led me to take without delay such precautionary measures which in my judgement were proper, believing that none too much vigilance could be exercised when the property and lives of the citizens of Maine were imperilled.

On the 18th, Mr. Lee, Cashier of the Calais Bank, received the following dispatch:

St. John, N. B., July 18, 1864
J.A. Lee, Cashier, Calais:

Fourteen men left here in lead colored sail and row boat for Calais. Would touch at Robbinston. Intention was to rob your bank in daytime. If they have not been alarmed, you can apprehend them quietly in the bank. William Collins is the leader.

J.Q. Howard, U.S. Consul.

"By means of this information the people of Calais were prepared to give the party a suitable reception. It was known that the bank would be assailed first. A portion of Capt. B. M. Flint's company of the State Guards was detached for service. Pickets were stationed at different points to give the alarm. At about noon, three of the party, named William Collins, Francis X. Jones and William Phillips, went to the bank, and while their leader, Collins, pretended that he wanted to exchange some gold for "greenbacks," it was noticed that his hand glided suspiciously towards a revolver in his side pocket.

Mr. Lee, the Cashier, immediately gave the alarm, when the three were arrested and taken to the Municipal Court Room. The excitement was intense. There were good grounds for believing that the robbers had accomplices in the vicinity, and the State Guards and citizens were soon on hand in a body to repel any invasions and depredation.

Collins had a new Confederate flag on his person, which was captured by Capt. W. B. Taylor. He claimed to be a Captain in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment. The testimony of the prisoners during their examination established the fact that they were determined upon plunder, pillage, and robbery, to be carried out on a large scale, if their associates had joined them. They were ordered to recognize for trial in the sum of \$20,000, which failing, they were sent to Machias jail under a strong guard.

They were subsequently tried on the charge of conspiracy, found guilty, and sentenced each to three years in the Maine State Prison. A detail of fifty men belonging to Capt. Flint's company patrolled the city night and day several weeks after the raid was made, since which time no violations of law or order have occurred".

Source: State of Maine Adjutant General's Report, 1864/1865, Volume I, 67-68.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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17 U.S. Code § 107

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