

## Rebel Underground

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

## **Published Monthly**

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Join the Major John C. Hutto Camp at Old York, Oakman Alabama Saturday, November 17, 2018, 3:00 pm for the November Camp meeting.

Come see the historical place where Capt John C. Hutto organized the 26/50th, Co. K, Ala. Inf. Reg.



Twenty Six/Fiftieth Alabama Infantry Regiment flag

Please join the Hutto Camp and the Winston County Gray's Camp compatriots on Saturday, November 17, 2018 at 3:00pm for great food including steaks and BBQ. See and hear the camp's cannon roar. Friends, family & Guest are welcome

## Old York USA Heritage & Music Park Oakman Alabama

This site features more than 20 old buildings including a steakhouse, gift shop and western store.

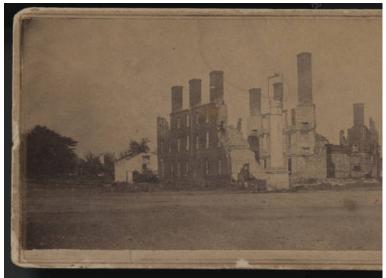
Described by historians as being 'as authentic as you can get', Old York shines with ghost of the Confederacy and the old West.

Nestled in the foothills of south Walker County, York was the original site of the town's first Post Office where in 1862, Confederate troops were sworn in.

This sportsman's paradise will live forever in Alabama history. The Post Office was located in the rustic white house in the center of the heritage park.

For nearly a century and a half, the Corry's have resided on the acreage in and around Old York.

In its day, York was a Mecca for coal mining activities. Five saloons sprang up with the addition of the railroad - the backbone of our nation. One of such watering hole - the Chamborden Saloon, is recreated, complete with the original bar, liquor cabinets and mirror.



The War Against Catholicism, Know-Nothing movements, the liberal Unitarians, Ursuline Convent riots and the burning of the Ursuline Convent - Columbia, South Carolina, by Sherman's Army

The Second Great Awakening of the 1800s helped fuel the idea of Manifest Destiny, the notion that God intended America to expand everwestward At the same time that Northern Protestant America was pushing aside supposedly inferior peoples like Native Americans and Mexicans in an effort to fulfill God's will, it was also combating what it saw as the evils in its midst that would preclude the Second Coming

of Christ.

The millennial spirit of the Awakening in the North targeted alcohol, slavery, and Roman Catholicism, and thus were born the temperance, abolition, and Know-Nothing movements. These three movements comprised key elements of the sectional Republican Party, born in the 1850s, that put Lincoln in the White House and the country on the road to civil war.

Following is a study in the prevailing anti-Catholicism of nineteenth-century America. The fear of "popery" played a prominent role in American political cultural since the earliest settlements.

Most colonies enacted laws aimed at their Catholic inhabitants, ranging from the denial of voting rights and the holding of public office to the prohibition of gun-owning.

During the American Revolutionary era, anti-Catholicism fueled the drive for independence from Great Britain. The Quebec Act of 1774 terrorized Americans into thinking that the Crown's tolerance of Catholicism in Canada was a prelude to the Pope's leading an army of his followers southward to conquer the freedom-loving Protestants of North America.

Rabble-rouser Samuel Adams of Boston warned Americans that there was more to fear from "popery" than from any measure enacted by Parliament against the colonies.

Massachusetts was historically the most virulent persecutor of Catholics. One of Massachusetts Bay's earliest laws called for priests who refused to leave the colony to be executed. It was in this culture that the Ursuline nuns came (from Quebec!) to Boston in 1819.

They soon established a school for girls,

a rarity in America at the time. Its success in educating not only Catholic girls but the daughters of wealthy Protestant families aroused resentment among the Protestant working classes of the town.

It did not help that the convent was situated on a Charlestown hill above Boston and thus provided a constant visual reminder of its presence.

On an August night in 1834, a mob of working-class Protestants besieged the Massachusetts Ursuline convent and burned it to the ground.

Many historians draw a direct line between the violent anti-Catholicism of this event and the war of brother against brother that followed more than a quarter-century later. The passions that fueled the convent fire would nearly immolate the nation in a ruinous civil war.

Sherman burned a similar Ursuline Convent in Columbia, South Carolina on his March to the Sea.

Anti-Irish Know Nothing Mob Burns a Charlestown Convent in 1834

Abstract - The burning of the Ursuline Convent - Columbia, South Carolina, by Sherman's Army - 17 Feb. 1865.

<u>The burning of the Ursuline Convent -</u> <u>Columbia, South Carolina, by Sherman's</u> <u>Army</u>

Brief History of the Ursuline Nuns



Major John C. Hutto Camp at the 2018 VFW Veteran's Parade on Saturday, 03 November 2018



The Major John C. Hutto Camp joins with the Winston County Gray's in the grave dedication of Pvt. Wiley Hill Young, 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Calvary, Co. C.



The Major John C. Hutto Camp members in attendance for Pvt. Wiley Hill Young's grave dedication. Left to right - Cmdr. James Blackston, James Akins, Larry Hayes, Cherokee Brasher, Billy Bonner & Steve Partain



Pvt. Wiley Hill Young, 7<sup>th</sup> Ala. Cav., Co. C, Rock Creek Cemetery, Double Springs, Alabama

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