



Rebel Underground

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

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Stone Mountain Ga. Cannon Crew

[21 Gun Cannonade Video](#)

by the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp

Please join the Major John C. Hutto
Camp on Sunday, April 28, 2019, at
2:00 pm for our regular camp meeting

Speaker is
Dr. Brandon Beck
of the Caledonia Rifles,
Caledonia, Mississippi

The original plan for Stone Mountain included a larger carving with more figures, and the Memorial Hall to be craved at the base of the mountain.

Old Hwy 78 ran in front of the carving, but is block off today.



**Opening remarks by Senator Herman
E. Talmadge, Chairman of the
Advisory Committee on the Stone
Mountain Dedication-May 9,1970**

"This is a great day for Georgia and the nation. It is, first of all, a day of deep sentiment for all of us who take pride in being Southerners. The monument we dedicate today represents a South that is now and always will be a proud part of our history and heritage.

It is also a monument of even deeper significance for all of us as Americans. For this great monument is in a true sense a symbol of the continuing role the South has played in the forging of our common country.

We meet here today to pay homage to a dream that was conceived a half century ago a dream which itself sought to honor an era of still another half-century before that.

Today, we witness the fulfillment of this dream. It is inscribed in the heroic figures of Lee, Jackson, and Davis, who will ride forever across the face of this impregnable mountain of gray Georgia granite. Today as we stand in respect beneath this majestic carving, we pay tribute to a South that is neither gone nor forgotten. We honor a South that is a living, breathing, prospering part of America.

We commemorate a South that has contributed in full measure to the mind, muscle, and spirit of the great American nation. We love our state and our region we love our country. And in this, there is not conflict.

No one today is wedded to the past. However, neither can we fail to learn from it. There is such a lesson in the monument we dedicate today.

The figures depicted in the Stone Mountain Memorial, astride their spirited horses, battle sabers strapped to their waists recall a time of

grave national division, of a war that cast state against state, brother against brother that threatened to destroy the nation of the Founding Fathers.

It was a most tragic chapter in American history. Yet, from the crucible of conflict emerged a united people and strong nation. From it grew modern America.

Today, the American people again are tortured by division and disunity. Though we lounge in unparalleled prosperity and economic expansion, probably at no time since the War Between the States have our citizens been so divided by bitterness that eats away at the mind and heart of America.

Let us then make this monument a symbol not of Southern heritage alone. Let us dedicate it to American heritage, past and present. Let us resolve at this time and place to look to this symbol and renew the American faith. We are one people. We are one nation. Let us stand

together today united by the strength that can come from conflicts in the past ... and determine through the oneness of national purpose to build an even greater America for the future."



Historical Events in April 1861

April 5 - Federals abandon Ft Quitman, Texas

April 8 - US mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, seized by confederacy

April 12 - Fort Sumter in South Carolina is attacked by the Confederacy

April 13 - Fort Sumter surrenders to Confederates

April 15 - Federal army (75,000 volunteers) mobilized by US President Abraham Lincoln

April 16 - US President Abraham Lincoln outlaws business with confederate states

April 17 - Indianola TX - "Star of West" taken by Confederacy - Used by Union Navy to invade Charleston Harbor on 09 January 1861.

April 17 - Virginia secedes from the Union

April 18 - Colonel Robert E. Lee turns down offer to command Union armies

April 19 - Baltimore riots - 4 soldiers, 9 civilians killed

April 19 - Lincoln orders blockade of Confederate ports

April 23 - Robert E. Lee named commander of Virginia Confederate forces

April 23 - Arkansas troops seize Ft

Smith

April 25 - Battle of Lavaca, fought in Texas, Union victory

April 25 - The Union Army arrives to reinforce Washington, D.C.

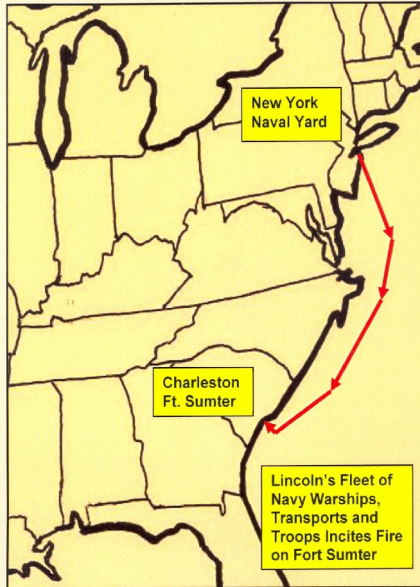
April 27 - US President Abraham Lincoln suspends writ of habeas corpus

April 27 - West Virginia secedes from Virginia after Virginia secedes from Union. West Virginia is admitted into the Union as a slave state.

April 29 - Maryland's House of Delegates votes against seceding from Union. Most of the delegates were in jail by command of Abraham Lincoln

Understanding Abe Lincoln's First Shot Strategy

(Inciting Confederates to **Fire First**
At Fort Sumter)



**Want to Learn How the Civil War Started?
Then Read this by Howard Ray White**

Understanding Abe Lincoln's First Shot Strategy by Howard Ray White

This booklet presents, day by day, the amazing and untold history of how Republican President Abe Lincoln and Republican Governors in all of the Northern States- Used a Contrived Fort Sumter Incident to Initiate and Justify Federal Subjugation of Democrat-controlled Border States, and Military Conquest of Democrat-controlled Seceded States.

World history and American history repeatedly teaches that creating a contrived incident is frequently used to justify initiating military aggression - and Lincoln's contrived "Fort Sumter Incident" is no exception. And neither was Lyndon Johnson's contrived "Gulf of

Tonkin Incident."

In the northern States many immigrants, having arrived from Europe over the previous 20 years, were easily deceived by political demagoguery and easily incited to take up arms for a cause they did not understand.

Also in the northern States were men descended from colonists, the political leaders of the region, who were quick to assume an attitude of superiority and quick to demonize the southern States people as an inferior class.

Furthermore, business leaders in the northern states urgently needed high import taxes (tariffs) to allow them to charge high prices for American-made goods - a need that fitted well with increasing the power of the Federal

Government, which imposed those taxes.

From this mix arose the belief that Northern States militiamen would quickly defeat the "inferior" Southern States people on the battlefield and at sea, should war erupt. Such men only needed an incident to begin the conquest.

A retired chemical engineer (Vanderbilt University, 1960), Howard Ray White presents history from a scientifically correct perspective, even when doing so is not today considered "politically correct." Furthermore, White loves to tell political history in a narrative style, revealing much through the lives of important political leaders, thereby inviting you to live the history as if you were there alongside them, judging their character while you learn what they said, what they did and why they did it.

Confederates Defend Their Homeland Fire Upon Fort Sumter, SC 12 April 1861

Yankee history claims the bloodiest four years in American history begin when Confederate shore batteries under General P.G.T. Beauregard open fire on Union-held Fort Sumter in South Carolina's Charleston Bay.

During the next 34 hours, 50 Confederate guns and mortars launched more than 4,000 rounds at the poorly supplied fort. On April 13, U.S. Major Robert Anderson surrendered the fort.

Two days later, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteer soldiers to quell the Southern "insurrection."

As early as 1858, the ongoing conflict between North and South over the issue of slavery had led Southern leadership to discuss a unified separation from the United States.

By 1860, the majority of the southern states were publicly threatening secession if the Republicans, the anti-slavery party, won the presidency.

Following Republican Abraham Lincoln's victory over the divided Democratic Party in November 1860, South Carolina immediately initiated secession proceedings.

On December 20, the South Carolina legislature passed the "Ordinance of Secession," which declared that "the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other states, under the

name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.”

After the declaration, South Carolina set about seizing forts, arsenals, and other strategic locations within the state.

Within six weeks, five more Southern states—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana—had followed South Carolina’s lead.

In February 1861, delegates from those states convened to establish a unified government. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was subsequently elected the first president of the Confederate States of America.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, a total of seven states (Texas had joined the pack) had seceded from the Union, and federal troops held

only Fort Sumter in South Carolina, Fort Pickens off the Florida coast, and a handful of minor outposts in the South.



Fast forward to April 2019 - “The United States is engaged today in a civil war that is testing whether it - or any nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal - can endure.” *Know Thine Enemy: A History of the Left (Volume I)*



Twin Oaks Plantation

(between Clinton and Eutaw on Alabama State Route 14, Greene County,

Alabama)

Spread over 8 acres, with the main house and multiple out buildings. The main structure is close to 8,500 square feet including 6 bedrooms, 4 full bathrooms, a state of the art kitchen, formal and informal dining rooms, gentlemen and ladies parlors.

Nathan Mullin Carpenter purchased 667 acres of land for \$10,012 on September 28, 1852, from John Rice and his wife

Anna. The property became known as Twin Oaks Plantation.

The house was built by a local builder, David Rinehart Anthony. Carpenter organized a company of men called the Confederate Rangers on the lawn in front of the house in 1862.

He was elected captain of the unit. It would become Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

The company would see action in the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Nashville, and the Atlanta Campaign. Nathan Carpenter died on May 5, 1907.

The house, open for tours, was added to the National Register of Historic Places on July 23, 1999, due to its architectural and historical significance.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	James R. Blackston
1 st Lt. Cmd.	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Jeremy Jackson
Adjutant	Trent Harris
Chaplain	Barry Cook
Communications.	Gene Herren
Facebook	Brandon Prescott
.	Jeremy Jackson
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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.