



Rebel Underground

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

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Yankee dug tunnel entrance to Crater
as it looks today

Please join the Major John C. Hutto
Camp on Sunday, March 17, 2019, at
2:00 pm for our regular camp meeting

Alabama Confederate Editor
Tim Kent will be speaking on
Confederate Massacres

By Gail Jarvis - Abbeville Institute

Before the Civil Rights revolution, the South was typically portrayed favorably, albeit somewhat caricatured. Hollywood was partial to films set in the deep South, and audiences enjoyed depictions of the region's leisurely lifestyle; shady verandas, Mint Juleps, and Southern Belles.

When presidential candidate John F. Kennedy visited South Carolina, he was greeted by Governor Fritz Hollings, who presented him with a replica of a Confederate flag. At the time, this was viewed as simply a good-natured welcoming gesture reflecting Southern ambiance – It wasn't until later that a racist connotation was assigned to all things Southern.

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**First They Came for
Southern Heritage**



In 1862, Yankee photographer Alexander Gardner, visited Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C., to photograph imprisoned Confederate spy Rose O'Neal Greenhow (pictured here with her youngest daughter, who stayed with her during her confinement).

A Washington socialite, Greenhow had used her considerable connections to cultivate friendships with Union military and political officials. Her work proved invaluable; President Jefferson Davis credited the information she had relayed about Union military plans with securing the Confederate victory at Bull Run in July 1861.

At least three independent Confederate spy rings operated in Washington at various times during the War.

Mrs. Greenhow, often called Rebel Rose, received reports from various spies selected by her and her recruiter Thomas Jordan. In addition, she gained sensitive information from Colonel E. D. Keyes, military secretary to Union General Winfield Scott.

Greenhow would send all gathered information in cipher through a secret courier system to Jordan, who in turn would see that the information reached Richmond.

Rebel Rose and her fellow spies operated without any problems until August 1861, when she and several others were arrested. Even then, information continued to reach President Davis for several more months.

Investigated and arrested by Yankee

detectives, Greenhow spent five months in captivity. Released without trial in 1862, she was deported to the South, where she resumed her efforts on behalf of the Confederacy, traveling to Europe to build support among French and British aristocrats.

During a mission in April 1864, the blockade runner in which she was returning to the Confederacy ran aground off the coast of North Carolina while being chased by a Union gunboat.

Greenhow, fearing capture, tried to escape in a rowboat, which capsized. She drowned, weighed down by \$2,000 worth of gold sewn into her underclothes.

Taken from UDC Magazine, Feb. 2016 and The Civil War Monitor, Aug. 2016.

**Hard core haters of all things
Southern have found another way to
express their hate against the South.**

In the hater's zeal to condemn the South they attack the South's most beloved historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mildred Rutherford



Mildred Lewis "Miss Millie" Rutherford (July 16, 1851 – Aug. 15, 1928) was a prominent educator and author from Athens, Georgia. She served the Lucy Cobb Institute, as its head and in other capacities, for over forty years, and

oversaw the addition of the Seney-Stovall Chapel to the school. Heavily involved in many organizations, she became the historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), and a speech given for the UDC was the first by a woman to be recorded in the Congressional Record. She was a prolific non-fiction writer. Also known for her oratory, Rutherford was distinctive in dressing as a southern belle for her speeches. She held strong pro-Confederacy views.

Confederate revisionism - from Wikipedia - [Historical negationism](#)

The historical negationism of American Civil War revisionists and Neo-Confederates claims that the Confederate States (1861–65) were the defenders rather than the instigators of the war, and that the Confederacy's motivation for secession from the United States was the maintenance of the southern states' rights and limited government, rather than the preservation and expansion of the

chattel slavery of African Americans.

Regarding Neo-Confederate revisionism of the U.S. Civil War, the historian Brooks D. Simpson said that:

This is an active attempt to reshape historical memory, an effort by white Southerners to find historical justifications for present-day actions. The neo-Confederate movement's ideologues have grasped that if they control how people remember the past, they'll control how people approach the present and the future. Ultimately, this is a very conscious war for memory and heritage. It's a quest for legitimacy, the eternal quest for justification.

In the early 20th century, Mildred Rutherford, the historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), led the attack against American history textbooks that did not present the Lost Cause of the Confederacy (ca. 1900) version of the

history of the U.S. Civil War. To that pedagogical end, Rutherford assembled a "massive collection" of documents that included "essay contests on the glory of the Ku Klux Klan and personal tributes to faithful slaves". About the historical negationism of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the historian David Blight said:

All UDC members and leaders were not as virulently racist as Rutherford, but all, in the name of a reconciled nation, participated in an enterprise that deeply influenced the white supremacist vision of Civil War memory.



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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.