



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

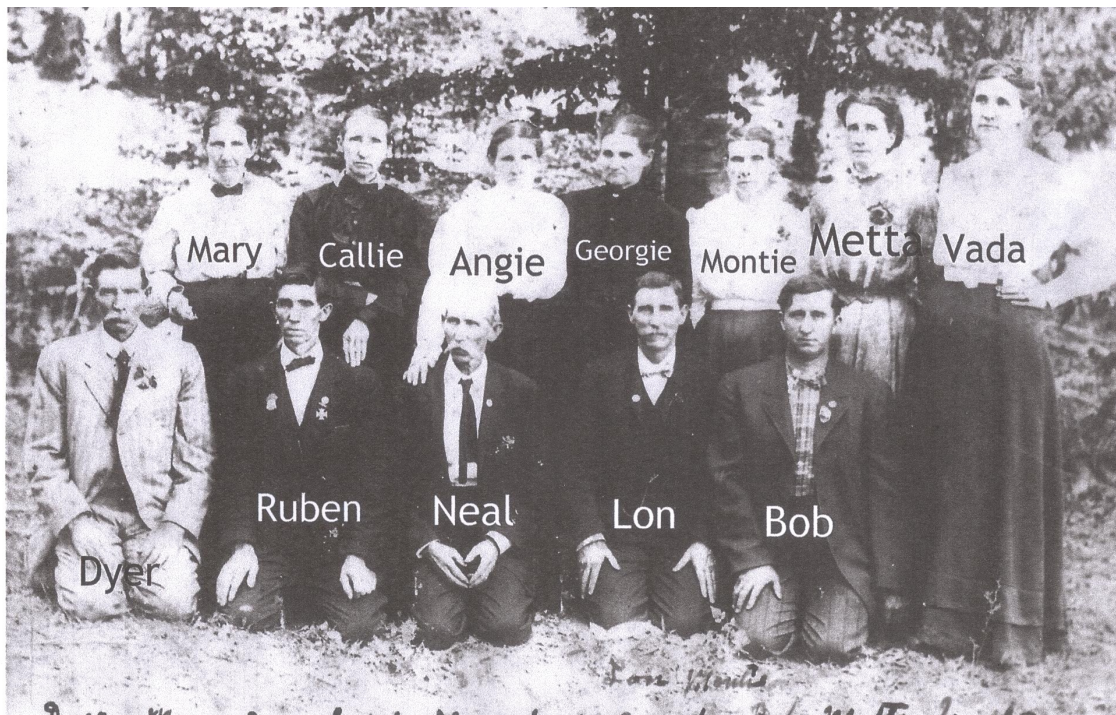
February 2020



Please join the Major John C. Hutto
Camp for their monthly Camp Meeting
Sunday, February 16, 2020 at 2:00 PM

Speaker
Army of Tennessee Commander
Jason Boshers
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn

The Major John C. Hutto Camp cleans the
Morris Cemetery and installs Confederate
Monument for Pvt. Simeon Covin



The twelve children of John Buckner and Emily (Howell) Sumner.

Ruben Sumner is the Great-Great Uncle of Hutto Camp member David Shaw.

Ruben Franklin Sumner, post office, Gayoso, Alabama was born Nov. 20, 1845 at Ball Ground Cherokee Co. Ga.

Ruben entered the Confederate service as a private on March 28, 1862, from Walker Co.

“To the comrades of Camp Hutto of Walker County, Alabama:

I wish to submit a short sketch of my Solder life during the Civil war Between the States.

First I volunteered to do Service in the Confederate Army in March 1862, at the age of 16 years. Went to Shelby Springs in Shelby County, Ala. From there to Corinth Miss., just after the famous Battle of Shiloh, was in a skirmish fight near Corinth,

Next was at Munfordsville, Ky. Where we captured 4500 yanks. Next fight I was in was at Murfreesboro, Tenn. 30 and 31st of

Dec. 1862 where I was wounded and sent to hospital at Atlanta, Ga. I reported to my Co. For duty in April 1863.

Next fight I participated in was Chickmonga, Ga. On Sept. 19th and 20th 1863. After the Army had moved to Missionary Ridge the Companies in our Regiment (28th Ala.) Taken a vote to ascertain what Soldier exercised the Coolest bravery in the battle at Chickmouga, and our Co., voted the honors to me.

Next fight was at Missionary ridge where I shot my last shot at the yanks. I was taken prisoner there and carried to Rock Island, Ill, where I stayed until the 25th of Feb. 1865.

Arrived at home 28th March 1865. Was gone from home just 3 years and 3 days. (Signed) R. F. Sumner Co. C, 28th Ala. Vol.”



**The Sam Davis Monument at its
dedication in Nashville, Tennessee on
April 29, 1909.**

Sam Davis (October 6, 1842 – November 27, 1863) was a Confederate soldier executed by Union forces in Pulaski, Tennessee during the American Civil War. He is popularly known as the Boy Hero of the Confederacy although he was 21 when he died and became a celebrated instance of Confederate memorialization in the late 1890s and early 1900s eulogized by Middle Tennesseans for his valor and sacrifice.

He was recruited by Confederate scout forces early in the Civil War. He signed up as a private in the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry in 1861 and his regiment marched off to war first at Cheat Mountain, next in the Shenandoah Valley, then at Shiloh and Perryville. Wounded slightly at Shiloh, Davis suffered a more severe wound at Perryville. After recovering from the later wound he took on very active service as a courier for Coleman's Scouts.

Davis wrote a letter to his mother before his

execution, "Dear mother. O how painful it is to write you! I have got to die to-morrow --- to be hanged by the Federals. Mother, do not grieve for me. I must bid you good-bye forevermore. Mother, I do not fear to die. Give my love to all." There was a postscript for his father, too. "Father, you can send after my remains if you want to do so. They will be at Pulaski, Tenn. I will leave some things with the hotel keeper for you."

He was hanged by Union forces in Pulaski, Tennessee, on November 27, 1863. As he was trundled along to the hanging site atop his own coffin, Union soldiers alongside the bumpy wagon road shouted out their entreaties for his cooperation, lest they have to watch the grim execution. Supposedly the officer in charge of the execution was discomfited by Davis' youth and calm demeanor and had trouble carrying out his orders. Davis is alleged to have said to him, "Officer, I did my duty. Now, you do yours."



The Sam Davis Statue today

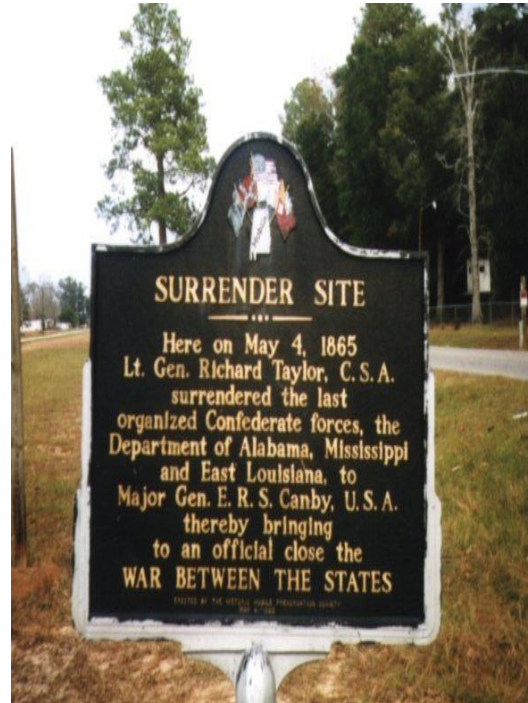
Mobile magazine explosion

When Union troops entered the city of Mobile unopposed on April 12, 1865, Mobile surrendered peacefully thereby avoiding the destruction that other southern cities had experienced during the war.

Confederate General Richard Taylor met U.S. General E.R.S. Canby April 29th at the Magee Farm in Kusla, Alabama to discuss the terms of surrender for the armies of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, the last contingent of the Confederate Army east of the Mississippi.

Beneath a large oak tree near Citronelle, Alabama, later named the Surrender Tree, the last of the Confederate troops east of the Mississippi laid down their weapons on May 4th. Martial law was immediately declared by the Union Army in Mobile.

On May 25, 1865, in Mobile, Alabama, in



the Southern United States, an ordnance depot or "magazine" exploded, killing some 300 persons. This event occurred just after

the end of the American Civil War, during the occupation of the city by victorious Federal troops.

The depot was a warehouse on Beauregard Street, where the troops had stacked some 200 tons of shells and powder. Some time in the afternoon of May 25, a cloud of black smoke rose into the air and the ground began to rumble. Flames shot up into the sky and bursting shells were heard throughout the city. In the nearby Mobile River, two ships sank, and a man standing on a wharf was blown into the river. Several houses collapsed from the concussion.

A reporter for The Mobile Morning News newspaper described "bursting shells, flying timbers, bales of cotton, horses, men, women, and children co-mingled and mangled into one immense mass." He continued: "The heart stood still, and the stoutest cheek paled as this rain of death fell from the sky and crash after crash foretold a

more fearful fate yet impending ... old and young, soldier and citizen vied with each other in deeds of daring to rescue the crumbled and imprisoned."

On the heels of the explosion came fires, which burned until the entire northern part of Mobile lay in smoking ruins. A huge hole where the warehouse once stood remained for many years, a reminder of the disaster.

The exact cause of the magazine explosion was never determined. Some northern newspapers tried to pin the blame on an imagined gang of unreconstructed Confederate officers. Most people, though, accepted that it was the result of simple carelessness on the part of workers handling wheelbarrows full of live ammunition.



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Show them at meetings.

Engage in the Special Operations.

Deploy the Special Operations at your camp or Confederate Legion group meetings.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	James R. Blackston
1 st Lt. Cmd.	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Jeremy Jackson
Adjutant	John McGraw
Chaplain	Barry Cook
Communications.	Gene Herren
Facebook	Brandon Prescott
.	Jeremy Jackson
Quartermaster	Barry Cook
Judge Adjutant.	Cherokee Brasher
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