



Rebel Underground

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

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April 2022 Newsletter

Major John C. Hutto Camp Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Major John C. Hutto Camp in Jasper, Alabama falls on Easter Sunday this year. In order to accommodate religious services and time with camp member's family the April meeting has been rescheduled for
Wednesday, 13 April 2022 at 12:00pm noon

Meeting First United Methodist Church's Adult Center behind the church sanctuary.

Also don't miss special announcement about National Headquarters event
[2022 Pilgrimage & Confederate Memorial Service](#)

Family, friends & guest are welcome

Abraham Lincoln Crushes Civil Liberties in Maryland

By Michael Schearer
originally published on Abbeville Institute



Abraham Lincoln is widely regarded as one of the nation’s greatest Presidents.[1] He is the subject of at least 15,000 books.[2] A popular poem (later set to music) responded to Lincoln’s call for troops in biblical terms: “We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more....”[3] Upon Lincoln’s death, Bishop Horatio Potter wrote that “[a] glorious career of service and devotion is crowned with a martyr’s death.”[4] Lithographs in the aftermath of the assassination depicted the apotheosis of Lincoln. In short, Lincoln has been venerated among both scholars and the public.

Despite the mostly reverent treatment, little has been written about Lincoln’s treatment of civil liberties during the Civil War.[5] Even then, the few full-length scholarly works have generally excused Lincoln’s conduct or otherwise justified his actions as necessary to conduct the war. One historian admitted “[t]he skimpiness of the serious literature suggests that historians have been more or less embarrassed by Lincoln’s record on the Constitution.”[6] As a result, there is a gap in the scholarly work regarding President Lincoln’s role regarding civil liberties.

This paper seeks to fill that gap by examining Lincoln’s conduct as he tried to keep Maryland in

the Union in 1861. Ultimately, Abraham Lincoln succeeded through a deliberate campaign to suppress civil liberties, including the illegal suspension of habeas corpus, arbitrary arrests of elected officials, interference in Maryland's elections, and the shuttering of newspapers sympathetic to the Confederacy. Whether Maryland would have seceded may never well be known, but Lincoln's calculated conduct ensured that it would not happen.

Maryland's complex role in the Civil War grew out of several factors that developed during the sectional crisis of the 1850s. A border state that was home to nearly 90,000 slaves, Maryland became increasingly connected to the industrial North when the Northern Central Railway was completed in 1858 between Baltimore, Maryland, and Sunbury, Pennsylvania.[7] But most important was its geography, surrounding Washington, D.C. on three sides.[8] Writing about his father John Adams Dix's responsibilities as commander of the Department of Maryland in 1861, Morgan Dix wrote that "the loss of Maryland would have been the loss of the national capital, and perhaps, if not probably, the loss of the Union cause." [9]

The 1860 presidential election was another measure of the complexity of Maryland's situation. Maryland voted narrowly for the Southern Democratic candidate John C. Breckinridge over the Constitutional Union candidate John Bell by 45.93% to 45.14%. Stephen Douglas captured 6.45%, while Lincoln netted just 2.48%, or less than 2,300 votes statewide.[10] In the weeks after the election, the Baltimore Sun was convinced that if South Carolina and other states of the deep South seceded, Maryland would soon follow: "If disunion proves inevitable, the line will be drawn North of Maryland." [11] Based on the 1860 voting patterns, historian Lawrence M. Denton concluded that "Maryland, if free to choose their own course, would have...stay[ed] with their section and join[ed] the states of the upper South in the Southern Confederacy." [12]

Baltimore was particularly hostile to Lincoln, and home to an alleged plot to assassinate the President-elect as he passed through on his way to Washington.[13] When private detective Allan Pinkerton convinced Lincoln to pass through Baltimore under cover of darkness, the Sun blasted Lincoln, declaring that "[w]e do not believe the Presidency can ever be more degraded by any of his successors than it has been by him...." the night before the publicly-scheduled train.[14] Whether or not the threats against Lincoln were fully-formed, the potential for violence in Baltimore was genuine.

[Abraham Lincoln Crushes Civil Liberties in Maryland
continues here](#)

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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

Website: www.huttocamp.com

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