



Rebel Underground

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

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From left to right attending the Hutto Camp's July Camp meeting: Whitt Myers and his father Scotty Myers and Juell Fant and her husband Tom Fant. The Fant's provided an excellent program for the Camp's enjoyment.

Meeting Notice

Sunday, 18 August - 2:30 PM

First Methodist Church
Jasper, Alabama

Guest Speaker
Gene Andrews

Nashville, Tennessee
Executive Director
Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Boyhood Home
Chapel Hill, Tennessee

Compatriots, for your convenience, and the support of the Hutto Camp, please use the "Membership Renewal Statement" received from National Headquarters to remit your annual membership dues this month.
Thank you in advance.



This illustration by artist Edwin Forbes, who witnessed the battle, shows the formidable Union position on Culp's Hill and Confederates seeking the shelter of the rocks below. Edwin Forbes. Library of Congress (Library of Congress)

Yes, there are still bodies buried on the battlefield at Gettysburg
by Marc Charisse
The Evening Sun - 07/05/2013

GETTYSBURG, Pa. - You know you've arrived in the ranks of Gettysburg battlefield buffs when they tell you about the Confederate mass burial trench on Culp's Hill, which saw fierce fighting 150 years ago.

And if they really trust you, a licensed guide might take you out there on a winter day when the ground is bare. Then you can see for yourself the telltale depression where the ground has settled into the graves below.

The National Park Service acknowledges

there are at least 100, maybe more than 200 Confederate soldiers still interred in the thick woods that cover the Culp's Hill area.

But the rangers don't talk about them on tours because of concern over possible vandalism.

Disturbing hallowed ground is forbidden, and even possessing a metal detector on the battlefield is against federal law.

Battlefield park spokeswoman Katie Lawhon explains that if someone unearths a bullet, it might have been lodged inside a decomposed soldier. Removing the bullet destroys the spot as a historical site forever.

The NPS leaves the bodies buried because current archaeological practice in all national parks is to disturb as little as possible, so that future generations will have intact sites available for study.

Public interest in the bodies on the battlefield was immediate following the

fight 150 years ago, and photographers made their way to Gettysburg to record the grisly scene.

Since the 1970s, local historian William Frassanito has revolutionized the understanding of these photographs by finding distinctive rocks and other landmarks in the background to determine exactly where they were taken.

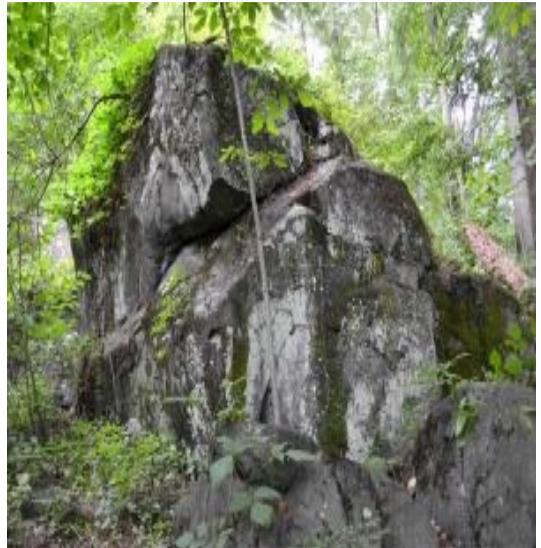
Frassanito also has determined that photographer Timothy O'Sullivan moved a body to pose his famous photograph of the dead Confederate sniper at Devil's Den.

In the days following the battle, Union and Confederate soldiers were buried near where they fell, some by comrades, most by burial crews in the week after the battle. The Union also mapped the location of the graves, still a reliable indicator of where the heaviest casualties occurred.

Eventually, Union soldiers were removed from battlefield graves and re-interred in the National Cemetery dedicated that November. A few Confederates also are buried there because the markers on their original graves had become illegible. Mississippi soldiers are buried among the Massachusetts men and Georgians lie next to Pennsylvanians.

All of the soldiers still buried on the battlefield are likely Confederates. Most families of the Confederate dead would wait for years after the war for private efforts to remove and rebury their relative's remains in

the South.



This distinctive rock can be seen sheltering Confederates on the slope of Culp's Hill in a well-known Edwin Forbes illustration of the battle in Gettysburg, Pa. The fighting here was especially severe, and the National Park Service acknowledges at least 100 Confederate soldiers remain buried in the area.

In the case of the more decomposed bodies, the crews took only the larger bones; the smaller ones were left to fertilize the hallowed ground.

Still, over the years, additional remains have been found and reburied at the cemetery, most recently in 1996 when Confederate remains were discovered on Seminary Ridge.

Today more than 6,000 veterans are buried at Gettysburg National Cemetery, including veterans of the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

14th Annual Birthday Celebration of Lt.
Gen. Nathan B. Forrest
by Faye Gaston



Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921 String Band performed at the December 2012 meeting of the UDC Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter 94 of Montgomery. They performed on July 13, 2013 at the birthday celebration of Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest at Fort Dixie in Selma, Alabama.

On July 13, 2013, I attended the 14th Annual Birthday Celebration of Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest at Fort Dixie in Selma, Alabama. This was my first time to attend

and it was a wonderful, wholesome, educational experience. Although, it threatened to rain, it did not, and this cooled the air.

It was a two-hour trip to get to the drive marked with nine different Confederate flags at the home of Butch and Pat Godwin. Affection and appreciation for them flowed from the big crowd seated under tents. Pat was given a replica of the original Selma flag. Photos and video were made of this well-organized event.

There were free educational Confederate history handouts and displays. There was opportunity to contribute to the "Confederate Circle Beautification Enhancement Project" in Selma. Items related to Confederate history could be purchased. Door prizes were awarded.

Butch and Pat gave an initial welcome from the porch where the sound system was located. Johnny Westerfield prayed the invocation.

The six men of the Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921 String Band performed Confederate songs in two sessions. They led the singing of "Dixie" and "Happy Birthday" to General Forrest. (They have sold more than 250 CD's.) More music was provided by Jed Marum.

Todd Kiscaden, in full Confederate uniform, fired the cannon. Randall Hughley was the Master of Ceremonies.

The keynote speaker was Gene Andrews of Nashville, Tennessee. He is the Executive Director of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home in Chapel Hill, Tennessee. He included corrections about wrong information about General Forrest in the news media.

Todd Kiscaden spoke about the theft of the statue of General Forrest in Selma and the plans for the "Nathan Bedford Forrest Memorial Confederate Circle/Live Oak Cemetery project" in Selma.

Bill Anthony was the auctioneer for the Confederate history items that raised a lot of money. One framed portrait of a Confederate soldier raised several hundred dollars. Two hand-made Confederate dresses for girls, books of Confederate history, games teaching Confederate history and a model CSA ship were among the items that brought significant bids. Well-known speaker for conservative values, John Rice, bought some of the items.

Several men were inducted into a SCV chapter. A drawing was held for a replica of the Forrest Monument.

Folks were eating watermelon and French fries. Southern fried catfish with all the trimmings was served for supper.

On a personal note, I got to visit with Ann King, Ex-President of UDC Alabama Division and Donna Clark, the current president, and Hettie Harrington, a member of my UDC chapter. I visited with Tyrone

Crowley who is much appreciated for portraying Jefferson Davis at the Capitol in Montgomery. I got to speak with the Tallasse Band that also had performed for my UDC chapter at our December 2012 meeting. I got to meet and visit with Robert Reames, former Commander of SCV Alabama Division.

The program began about 3:15 p.m. and I left at 8:00 p.m.

If all of us who are members of UDC and SCV worked as hard as Butch and Pat Godwin, we would do better in spreading the word of the true history of the Confederacy.

Faye Gaston
UDC Alabama Division Chaplain
UDC Jefferson Davis District Chaplain
UDC Great-Granddaughters Club Chaplain
President of UDC Cradle of the
Confederacy Chapter 94, Montgomery, AL

Letter to the Editor
16 June 2013



Dr. Yancey L.
Anthony
Jacksonville, Fl

Dear Mr. Leonard
Wilson, Jr.,

Thank you for
your recent letter.

I am very sorry to
learn of your
father's death. I counted the Commander as
one of my dearest friends.

On one occasion there was a brief story in
the Mountain Eagle that I was to speak at
the little Barton's Chapel church near
Cordova.

When I got up to speak and looked out over
the congregation, there was your father up
near the front.

He could not have paid me a better
compliment than coming to hear me speak. I
shall always remember the occasion.

Too, your father was a dedicated man to the
Sons of Confederate Veterans. My maternal
grandfather was a Confederate veteran. His
name was James A Barton.

As you know, your father attended many
SCV meetings statewide and national. I
doubt that there is anyone who can replace
him.

I miss being in Walker County. We still own
our old home on River Rd. 3 miles from
Cordova. At 91 and disabled I doubt that I
shall visit there again.

Behind our home there are the beautiful
Appalachian hills. My German Shepard, and
a couple milk goats used to climb them and
look down over the landscape.

Thanks again.
Y. L. Anthony

PS. I am pleased to know you plan to carry
on your father's work in the SCV.

United Daughters of the Confederacy in
Boston, Massachusetts



Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Fort Warren is a historic W.B.T.S. fort that
was utilized as a prison for Confederate
military and political prisoners. The 12th
Mass Infantry Regiment composed the
lyrics to the song "John Brown's Body" at
Fort Warren.

A number of prominent Confederate
officials, including James Mason, John
Slidell and Alexander Stephens were held as

prisoners for various periods of time. In addition, Richard Ewell, Isaac Trimble, Simon Bolivar Buckner and a small number of Confederate soldiers were also held as prisoners during the war.

At one time the United Daughters of the Confederacy was active in Boston Massachusetts. In 1963 the Boston chapter of the UDC dedicated a monument to the Confederate soldiers who died as prisoners at Fort Warren.

Following is an entry from the 1917, Twenty-fourth Annual UDC Convention in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Madam President General and Daughters of the Confederacy:

Massachusetts sends hearty greetings to her sisters assembled in Chattanooga. My plans were all made to meet with you in person, but circumstances in my home have prevented.

The Boston Chapter is showing her true patriotism in the present crisis, for our hearts are large enough to take on more loving sacrifice, while at the same time we prove loyal to the memory of our "Heroes in Gray."

Our Chapter was among the first to subscribe for a Liberty Bond, and each member is actively engaged in Red Cross work. Besides sewing and knitting, we have a tempting collection of home canned delicacies waiting to be given our sick and

wounded soldiers who return to us from across the water. Within the past week our Chapter has given small sums to the War Community Fund and to the War Y.M.C.A.

During the past winter it was our privilege to be able to give to the Ann Lee Memorial Home, \$25.00, and to the Jefferson Davis Monument, \$25.00. We sent \$25.00 to some needy Veterans, and also gave \$25.00 to the Relief Fund. Through the generosity of one of our members half a scholarship was given a worthy young lady in a normal college.

In May it was our rare privilege to have as our guest Miss Mildred Rutherford, of Georgia, former Historian General. She charmed a large Boston audience with her "South of Yesterday." She was something new to Boston, and we gained some new friends through the publicity given her being here.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to call on Governor McCall of Massachusetts, to beseech him to use his influence towards prohibiting the military bands in Massachusetts playing "Marching Through Georgia" as a national march at the present time. There are thousands of Southern boys in and around Boston at the different training stations who are as true and patriotic as men can be, and yet they are compelled almost every day to march to a song whose words are an insult and a constant reminder of that disgraceful March to the Sea.

Cannot we as an organization make a plea to

our nation to be at least courteous enough not to play it, as we are all standing together today behind our great President and fighting for humanity Assuring you that the Boston Chapter stands ready to help in any undertaking, and hoping with you that the dark cloud which hangs over our fair country will soon be lifted.

Respectfully submitted, Mary C. Chesley,
President Boston Chapter. 1917

High-tech resources help preserve civil war cannons
Posted June 16, 2013 By Zach Fox



Workers move a Civil War cannon into position at Fort Moultrie on Sullivans Island after the gun was conserved. The fort, part of the Fort Sumter National Monument and from which Confederate gunners fired at Sumter in Charleston Harbor, recently conserved 10 large cannons. The National Park Service is using computer sensors to monitor the temperature and humidity inside

the guns.

CHARLESTON — Advances in technology are allowing for “state of the art historical preservation” of Civil War cannons at Fort Moultrie.

Rick Dorrance, chief of resource management at Fort Moultrie, said that the ongoing efforts at the fort can be used as a model of historical preservation standards.

The cannons, returned to the fort on June 10, were removed in early May to have layers of deteriorating paint carefully removed to make room for newer, tougher industrial strength paint. Dorrance said he hopes the new paint stays strong for up to 10 years.

The fresh coat of paint isn’t the only measure taken to preserve Fort Moultrie’s cannons, however.

The cannons have also been outfitted with high-tech sensors, complete with computer connections, that allow for digital measurement of the moisture and humidity inside of the cannon’s barrel.

“We want to make sure the microclimate inside of the gun is stable,” said Liisa Nasamen, the conservator in charge of the cannons’ preservation.

The project to preserve the cannons began in 2012 when Fort Sumter National Monument and Clemson University’s Warren Lasch Conservation Center

determined that six of the fort's cannons required treatment.

The cannons, sporting fresh black paint and sitting atop new concrete carriages, were originally designed to fire over fort walls at ships as they approached.

Fort Moultrie's cannon row is the best collection of Civil War cannons in the country, according to Dorrance.

"The diversity and rarity of the collection is unmatched anywhere," Dorrance said.

And while the cannons have seen their share of updates and preservation efforts, "they've never gone through a makeover like this," Dorrance said.

VA Agrees To Modify Its Next-of-Kin Policy

By Kathryn Jorgensen
(May 2013 Civil War News)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A Veterans Affairs official told a House subcommittee his agency is willing to make changes in federal regulations requiring next-of-kin authorization for headstones on unmarked veterans' graves.

The requirement, which has been discussed and complained about in Civil War News letters and stories since it went into effect on July 1, 2009, essentially meant that few if any Civil War graves could get a marker

through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs', National Cemetery Administration.

Traditionally, applications for these graves came from heritage groups, such as Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War graves registration officers and local historians.

Steve L. Muro, Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs, told the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on April 10 that the current Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 38.632 — Headstone and Marker Application Process — appeared to be "too restrictive."

He said his agency is willing to do some rewrites and make it "more user friendly." The revised regulation will be put out for public comment, he said.

Runyan's statement was prompted by a constituent and the Department of Ohio SUCVW. He told Muro that the next-of-kin requirement denying skilled researchers the ability to order a headstone gave people another reason to be disappointed with government bureaucracy.

Runyan referred Muro to the Ohio Department's remedial suggestions: allow military researchers, local historians and genealogists to apply for a stone; or follow the National Archives and National Records Administration's policy that allows release of military records to other than next-of-kin for someone deceased more than 62 years.

In its February 2013 issue of The Buckeye

Bugle, the Ohio Department discussed the headstone issue and noted that the most recent version of the marker application language says: "Federal regulation defines 'applicant' as the decedent's Next-of-Kin (NOK); a person authorized in writing by the NOK; or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent. Written authorization must be included with claim."

The newsletter related VA rejection of six applications by the SUV Camp 142 Graves Registration Officer "for want of a descendant's signature though there are no known descendants to be found."

The Ohio Department had also asked an Ohio Congressman to take up the problem with the National Cemetery Administration.

If the government refuses a headstone, the only option is a privately purchased civilian gravestone. The VA does replace damaged and worn headstones.

VA operates 131 national cemeteries in 39 states and Puerto Rico and 33 soldiers' lots and monument sites. Nearly four million Americans, including Veterans of every war and conflict -- from the Revolutionary War to the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan -- are buried in VA's national cemeteries on more than 19,000 acres.

Veterans with a discharge issued under conditions other than dishonorable, their spouses and eligible dependent children can be buried in a VA national cemetery. Other

burial benefits available for all eligible Veterans, regardless of whether they are buried in a national cemetery or a private cemetery, include a burial flag, a Presidential Memorial Certificate and a government headstone, grave marker or medallion.

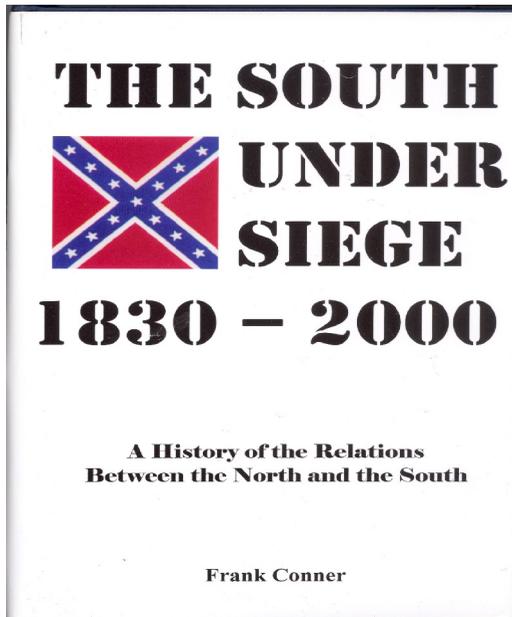
Information on VA burial benefits can be obtained from national cemetery offices, from the VA Web site on the Internet at www.cem.va.gov or by calling VA regional offices toll-free at 1-800-827-1000.

The South Under Siege 1830 - 2000 - A
History of the Relations Between the
North and South
by Frank Conner

White Southerners do not know who they are, because they do not know who they were, because their true history has been systematically suppressed or distorted beyond recognition. So they are no longer a people. And as mere individuals, the traditional Southerners can no longer defend their basic interests in the national arena, or even in their own homeland. Every demagogue or racial hustler who comes along can guilt-trip today's Southerners into doing his bidding by bludgeoning them with the "official" history of the South.

That "official" history is actually the propaganda from an unending ideological war which various groups of Northern liberals have been waging against the South

ever since the 1830s. After the North won its 1861-65 war against the South, that Northern-liberal propaganda became the "official" American history that is taught universally in the classrooms, in the movies, on TV, and in the books, magazines, and newspapers. It teaches that the war was a civil war; that the South started it; that the North fought it to free the slaves; and other such blatant lies.



That omnipresent "official" history also teaches that the North is good and the South is bad; that the liberals are good and the conservatives are bad; that the blacks and the feminist white-women are good and the white males are bad; and that a totalitarian-socialist government (under some other name, of course) would be good for the U.S., and that limited government in

a republic under the U.S. Constitution is very bad.

The Southerners have had no defense against the liberals' "official" history, because there have been no books to refute systematically that ocean of "official" lies about the South.

This book examines the true relations between the North and the South from 1830 to June 2000. It identifies the real history of each region, and the lies and distortions by which the Northern liberals have created totally false stereotypes of both the Northern liberal and the traditional white Southerner. It tells what the North has done to the South; and why the North claims to have done it; and why the North really did it; and what the consequences have been.

With that history laid out in one volume, the strategy and tactics of the liberals' ideological war against the South then become obvious. The traditional Southerners (and the conservatives of the other regions) can then identify the viciousness and destructiveness of the liberals' war against them.

If you are sick of living in a society which believes that life has no meaning or purpose; a society which is being balkanized into hostile tribes of races, ethnic groups, genders, and fanatical single-interest groups that attack one another incessantly; a society which prizes individual selfishness and knee jerk-reflex consumerism above all else, and is characterized by alienation, road rage, a

dog-eat-dog corporate culture, and an all-pervasive emptiness, this book offers a solution. It proposes that the South wage a war of ideas-an ideological revolutionary war-against the North's failed liberalism, so as to restore the traditional society of decency to the South, and bring sweetness and tranquility back into the lives of the Southerners.

This book also has a powerful message for conservatives everywhere: it tells how the ideological liberals have sold socialism to the American public step by step since the late 19th century. It tells how the liberals have falsely tied racial discrimination so tightly to Southern states' rights in the public mind as to make states' rights anywhere (thus, constitutional government) unacceptable to the American public.

The liberals' goal is totalitarian socialism; and the only way to head them off is by dismantling their Southern racial discrimination propaganda trap which demolishes all states' rights. The South has always been the liberals' battlefield; and the Northern conservatives who refuse to join the Southern conservatives in the fight there will soon find themselves helpless cogs in the ideological liberals' paradise.

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The Rebel Underground, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are invited to submit articles. Articles published are not necessarily the views or opinions of the Executive Board or the Editor.

The Rebel Underground is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best in coverage of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. It has been that way for many years. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.