



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

November 2013



Walker County Commission Chairman Billy Luster & Cmdr. James R. Blackston October Camp meeting

November Meeting Notice

Sunday, 17 November - 2:30 PM
First Methodist Church
Jasper, Alabama
Guest Speaker - Mr. Bob Sorrell
Alabama "Civil War" Roundtable

December Meeting Notice

Christmas Dinner takes place of
Regular Month Meeting

Victoria's Restaurant
Monday, 09 December 7:00 PM
Arrive early 6:30pm Meet & Greet
Guest Speaker - Mr. Alex Basov
see page 11 & 12



VMFA Plans Regional Visitor Center in Historic Robinson House

Since the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts opened in May 2010, its annual attendance has been the largest of any attraction in the region. Because of its proximity to I-95/I-64 and its leadership position, VMFA will rehabilitate the historic Robinson House and re-purpose it to include a regional visitor center. The building, located on the museum's Mary Morton Parsons Plaza, will be operated in collaboration with Richmond Region Tourism that includes Henrico, Chesterfield, and Hanover Counties as well as the City of Richmond.

The center will open in the summer of 2015.

“The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is an ideal place to begin a visit to the Richmond region,” Director Alex Nyerges said. “The

Virginia Museum is always delighted to collaborate and support tourism initiatives with our regional partners and aspires to become a destination for cyclists in addition to tourists in cars, motor coaches, tour buses and taxis. Besides operating a world-class art museum, we also have a deep respect for the history of the land and the buildings which the Virginia Museum is charged to protect and preserve.”

The preservation and rehabilitation of Robinson House will stabilize its structure, reclaim interior spaces to evoke the buildings' historic past, and re-purpose the spaces for use as a regional tourism center.

In addition, a gallery is planned to interpret the history of the site from Native American times to its role as the headquarters and museum for the R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1,

Confederate Soldiers' Home (1885-1941), among other uses. After a competitive selection process, VMFA has engaged Glavé & Holmes' Cultural Studio, led by Steven Blashfield, AIA, to undertake the project. VMFA also has nominated Robinson House to the National Register for Historic Landmarks and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Robinson House, a handsome Italian structure completed in the late 1850s, was once part of a 159-acre estate belonging to prominent Richmond banker Anthony Robinson, Jr. In 1884 the house and 36 acres were sold to the R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, to become a residential complex for indigent and disabled veterans. The building, which gained a third floor and belvedere two years later, served as the facility's administration building and war museum.

In 1892, Lee Camp sought ongoing and increasing subsidies from the Commonwealth of Virginia to operate the Soldiers' Home. In return, it promised to relinquish the deed to the grounds once the need to house the old veterans ended. By the time the last resident died in 1941 and the property reverted to the state, approximately 3,000 veterans had resided there.

Robinson House served a variety of functions during the seven decades that followed: offices and labs for the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research (1949-63); offices, art studios, and galleries for the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (1964-93);

and offices for the Virginia Association of Museums (1995-96).



Commander's Comments

Confederate and Southern symbols are under constant attack by those who hate all things southern. Those who hate all things southern never cease to take advantage of an opportunity to desecrate a Confederate grave or denigrate a Confederate soldier.

The abuse occurs in real life, and on the Internet. Who are these individuals who wallow in their hatred and derision and live every waking moment to hate all things southern? By comparison lets look at the good and the bad in our day, and how they got that way.

Archibald Gracie was the son of a Confederate soldier, and one of the brave men of the Titanic who put women and

children on the lifeboats. He frantically searched for six "unprotected" women on board the Titanic. As was the custom in the South, Gracie felt it was his duty to save the unprotected women who were traveling alone. After saving all six of the women, and many more, he went into the water and survived by climbing onto an upside down lifeboat.

Archibald Gracie's father was a leader in the Confederate Army in the War for Southern Independence who died when Archibald was very young. Archibald Gracie always wanted to be a brave and courageous man like his father. His mother trained him in principles of Christian biblical manliness. It is easy to see Archibald Gracie is on the "good" side.

Just 14 years earlier when the French ship "La Bourgogne" sank, claiming 549 of the 711 lives aboard, the men on board, not having been raised in a Christian culture, much less Christian homes, raced to the lifeboats and beat the women over the heads with oars. The brutality, the barbarism was stunning. Where there is no Christ, men act like animals. Where Christ is God of a nation, it's 'Women and children first!

How would those who hate all things southern react under similar circumstances? By desecrating and denigrating southerners and their symbols, in principle the haters are advocating for women and children to get out of the lifeboats. Like William Tecumseh Sherman in 1864 who murdered 60,000 women and children, the haters are calling

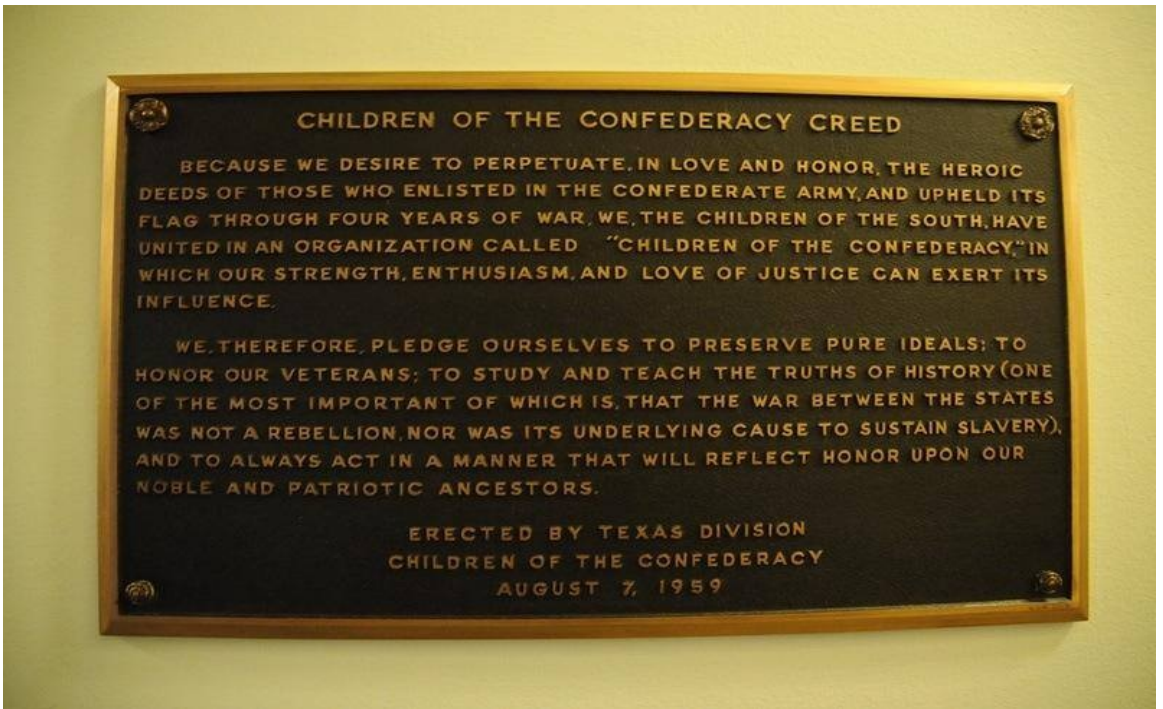
for women and children to get out of the boat.

It doesn't take a genius to see how the haters would react under similar circumstances. The hater's lifestyle and Unitarian religions have failed them. The haters are without morals, and darkness covers every corner of their universe. Those who hate all things southern take their hatred to even greater heights by demanding complete genocide against the southern people and their symbols.

Our nation's survival is at stake. May we join together to fight the haters, and stand on the front lines for the sake of our children and grandchildren. We can win this fight, we will win this fight. We have truth on our side. God Bless. The South was Right.

Children of the Confederacy

The UDC has a youth auxiliary called the Children of the Confederacy. The UDC is open to both males and females "from birth" to the Children of Confederacy convention after their 18th birthday, who can trace their lineage to a Confederate ancestor, or to a member of the UDC. The group has historically held meetings with veterans, widows and historians of the War for



"Children of the Confederacy Creed" plaque at the Texas State Capitol

Southern Independence, observed Confederate Memorial Days, decorated graves, sponsored scholarships and published pamphlets and catechisms presenting the "South's version" of the War.

Today they also engage in activities such as book drives for Beauvoir, fund raising for the Ronald McDonald House, canned food drives as well as veterans causes.

The first CoC chapter was organized by the Mary Custis Lee Chapter of the UDC in Alexandria, Virginia in 1896. It was formally incorporated on May 6, 1897. New chapters were established in Virginia and

Alabama by 1898.

The Children of the Confederacy Creed:

Because we desire to perpetuate, in love and honor, the heroic deeds of those who enlisted in the Confederate Services, and upheld its flag through four years of war, we, the children of the South, have united in an Organization called the Children of the Confederacy, in which our strength, enthusiasm and love of justice can exert its influence. We, therefore pledge ourselves to preserve pure ideals; to honor the memory of our beloved Veterans; to study and teach the truths of history (one of the most

important of which is, that the War Between the States was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery). and always to act in a manner that will reflect honor upon our noble and patriotic ancestors.

The auxiliary currently has divisions in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Chapters outside of divisions are present in California, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and West Virginia.

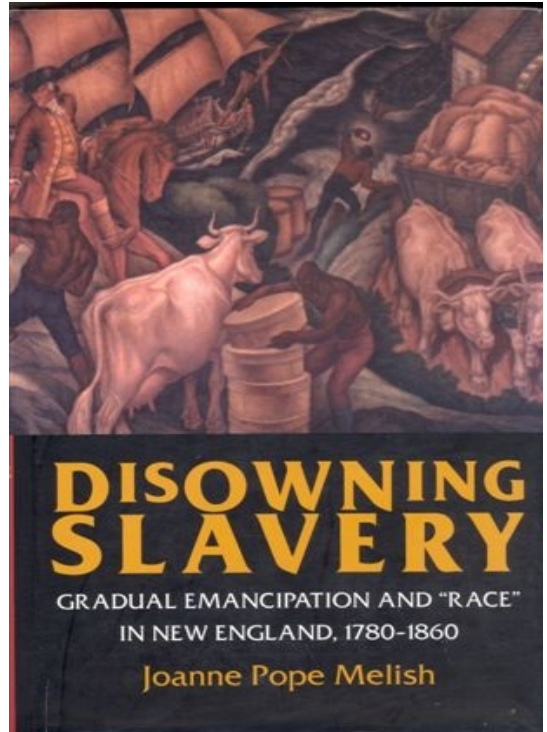
Yankees and those who hate all things Southern, which include the ignorant, the uninformed, the uneducated masses, and the low information voters are in a tizzie over children being told the truth.. The Internet is abuzz with negative comments, snide remarks and outright vitriolic comments about the Children of the Confederacy.

Here's what one commentator had to say on a popular "Civil War" forum. Name without to protect the guilty.

"It's a real shame they feel the need to lie to children like that. "

"And then again it may go far to explain why many Neo-Confederates, and anyone else concerned with getting their money worth from education, send their children to non-tax paid for schools."

"The private schools don't take tax money, don't have to meet the standards and can put out any historical disinformation they want. I get it. But the days when the public as a whole will allow the wholesale historical disinformation campaign perpetuated by plaques like these are numbered."



The idea of Yankee moral superiority was carefully crafted almost from the time of the Pilgrims. By 1861, New England Yankees and their Midwestern cousins had concocted the myth of a free, white, and virtuous New

England that, by virtue of its moral superiority, had a right to remake all other sections of the U.S. in its own image, creating a Heaven on Earth (i.e., the New Englandization of North America). A corollary of this myth was the notion of the morally corrupt, slave-owning South.

But the notion of a morally superior New England Yankee nation is all a myth, as is explained in great detail by Joanne Pope Melish in her book, *Disowning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and Race in New England, 1780–1860* (Cornell University Press, 1998). Professor Melish, who teaches at the University of Kentucky, documents how New England propagandists rewrote their own history, not unlike how the Soviets rewrote Russian history, to say that slavery in that part of the country was only very brief and very benevolent.

The truth of the matter is that slavery existed in New England for more than 200 years (beginning in 1638) and it was every bit as degrading and dehumanizing as slavery anywhere. In mid eighteenth century Rhode Island slaves accounted for as much as one third of the population in many communities. Newport, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts, were the two biggest hubs of the transatlantic slave trade. Many slaves worked in the shipping industry in New England. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were the three biggest Northern slave-owning states.



Marie Bankhead Owen (September 1, 1869 – March 1, 1958)

was born on the Bankhead Plantation in Noxubee County in the U.S. state of Mississippi.

Marie Bankhead Owen's father was John Hollis Bankhead and her mother was Tallulah J. Brockman Bankhead. Her great-great-grandfather was a Revolutionary War participant named John Hollis. Her father served in the Confederate States Army during the War for Southern Independence.

Marie had one sister, Louise Bankhead Perry Lund. She had three brothers, United States Army officer Henry McAuley Bankhead, United States Senator John H. Bankhead II and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States

William B. Bankhead, the father of actress Tallulah Bankhead.

She married Thomas McAdory Owen on April 12, 1893. The couple had two sons, Thomas McAdory Owen Jr. and John Hollis Bankhead Owen. After her marriage, she was actively involved with the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, as well as other women's social clubs of the day. It was during this period that she began to write extensively about Alabama history.

Thomas McAdory Owen was a history aficionado and a member of the Alabama Historical Society. Together with the help and influence of the Bankhead family, he wrote the legislation, and was named the agency's first director on March 2, 1901. When he died on March 25, 1920, ADAH's board of directors named Marie Bankhead Owen as his successor. She authored many texts on Alabama history for the agency, and remained in her post until her retirement in 1955. When the New Deal Federal Writers' Project worked on the state's history, Marie Owen meticulously supervised and edited the output.

We Dare to Defend our Rights, was adopted as Alabama's state motto on March 14, 1939. As ADAH director, Owen was helping coordinate the design of an Alabama coat of arms, and felt the state needed a motto more representative of Alabamians.

Marie Bankhead Owen died at a rest home

in Selma on March 1, 1958, and is buried next to her husband, Thomas McAdory Owen, at Greenwood Cemetery in Montgomery, Alabama. She was inducted into the Alabama Women's Hall of Fame in 1975.

Women were responsible for major accomplishments during the Civil War

says Dr. Gary Gallagher on Thursday, April 11 during a history meeting in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Dr. Gallagher, a nationally respected history professor at the University of Virginia, said before the Civil War men dominated the nursing profession. But during the tragic War Between the States, women took over most of the nursing jobs.

Leading the way of course was Clara Barton, who established the Red Cross during this time. Louisa May Alcott, famed author of Little Women, also contributed her services as a nurse during the war which cost 600,000 American lives.

Dorothea Dix, who was named first superintendent of U.S. Army Nurses in June, 1861, laid out some stringent requirements for those women desiring to serve. These requirements included good health, between ages of 35 and 50, not too attractive, high moral standards and a willingness to dress plainly.

Civil War historian Jack Hill, who hosted the event, mentioned that Margaret Mitchell penned her classic novel *Gone With The Wind* largely based on stories she was told by soldiers returning from the war. Ordered to rest her voice by doctors, she spent her enforced time of silence to put these stories together into her best selling novel.

The movie "Gone With The Wind" starring Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh was based on her masterpiece.

Gallagher said women who made shirts suffered during the Civil War as the price of a shirt went from 17 cents to only 8 cents.

But the women who suffered the most were those who were transformed into widows by the incredible violence of the conflagration which spared few families. Many widows were left destitute after their husbands were killed on the field of battle. Some chose prison over walking the streets.

Hill, who is a native of Virginia, mentioned that more of the battles occurred in his home state than any other part of the nation and women probably suffered more there than other places since so much of the action was there.



The Atlanta Campaign started at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, north of Atlanta, Georgia.

It was a sweltering hot and clear Monday, June 27, 1864, when some of the heaviest fighting of the Atlanta Campaign occurred here. Preserved are historic earthworks, cannon emplacements and monuments. Interpreted here are the historic events where over 5,350 soldiers were killed in the battle fought here from June 19, 1864 through July 2, 1864.

The name Kennesaw is derived from the Cherokee Indian "Gah-nee-sah" meaning cemetery or burial ground.

Visit Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Visitor Center

Gene Bowker



Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield is a 2,923 acre National Battlefield that preserves a Civil War battleground of the Atlanta Campaign. The battle was fought here from June 19, 1864 until July 2, 1864. Sherman's army consisted of 100,000 men, 254 guns and 35,000 horses. Johnston's army had 63,000 men and 187 guns. Over 67,000 soldiers were killed, wounded and captured during the Campaign.

There are 3 battlefield areas: In front of the Visitor Center, off Burnt Hickory Road and the main site is located at Cheatham Hill [then commonly known as the Dead Angle]. The visitor center provides introductory information about the Battlefield and the battle. While walking some of the 17.3 miles of interpretive walking trails you will see historic earthworks, cannon emplacements and various interpretive signs. There are 3 monuments representing states who fought here.

During the week take a drive, or on

weekends take our shuttle bus, to the mountain top; drive to Cheatham Hill (the main battlefield) then to Kolb Farm; picnic in designated areas; hike some of the 18 miles of our maintained interpretive trails; bring your binoculars and go birdwatching or your camera and capture a moment.

Please keep in mind that firearms, fireworks, fires made outside of the designated picnic areas in the grills provided and alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Dogs are welcome on the Battlefield grounds but they must be on a leash no more than 6ft in length and under the owners physical restraint at all times. Please be mindful of where dogs "stop". Please pick up anything they leave behind with mutt mits that are free and in dispensers in all parking areas.

We ask that you enjoy your visit, walk the beautiful grounds and if you happen to catch our wildlife in action, watch and enjoy, but

please do not approach.

Please keep in mind that acts against the Battlefield are felony crimes. Per 18 United States Code 1361: Destruction of Government Property; 18 United States Code 641: Theft of Government Property/degradation; 18 United States Code 2: Aiding and abetting; 18 United States Code 371: Conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Lawsuit Over Confederate Memorial Site in Selma Moves Forward

By George McDonald



From the West Alabama Newsroom-- A federal judge has ordered a settlement conference in a lawsuit over construction at a confederate memorial site in Selma.

The conference has been set for November 8th -- in an effort to settle the issue before it goes to trial. KTK Mining is suing the city of Selma for revoking their building permit without a hearing.

The company was working on a project that was supposed to make the Memorial to the Confederate Dead wheel chair accessible -- and improve security around a monument to Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

The city stopped construction of the project after a group opposed to the Forrest monument began protesting. If a settlement cannot be reached -- a trial has been set to begin in February.

More on Mr. Alex Basov - Special Speaker for December Christmas Dinner

Cmdr. Blackston and grandson Matthew were at the Confederate Library on Sat. 19 Oct. 2013. Alex Basov came by the Confederate Library. He introduced himself as a Russian Jew, and an American citizen living in a very conservative suburb of Chicago Ill. He is an engineer temporary working for US Steel in Fairfield. He has one daughter in Chicago who is a doctor.

Mr. Basov doesn't have a Confederate ancestor. He escaped Communist Ukraine Russia in the 1970's, became an American citizen, and a very loyal and devoted

Confederate supporter. He said it didn't take him long while learning American history to obtain his citizenship, and drawing from personal experiences that the Southern version of the War for Southern Independence is the correct version.

He travels all over the South locating and visiting Confederate monuments and parks. He goes to Montgomery and walks around the Confederate Monument at the Capitol. He described his time visiting the Confederate Monument almost like a religious experience.

He has a scrapbook full of pictures detailing his adventures. He previously donated a book "Jewish Confederates" to the library. Today Mr. Basov donated \$20 to the library fund. Ms. Irma at the Confederate Museum said Mr. Basov comes by Confederate Park on a regular basis.

After growing up and living under communism in Ukraine Russia, he understands more than most Americans that the Confederate Flag stands for liberty and freedom.

The Hutto Camp is very fortunate to have Mr. Alex Basov as the Guest Speaker for December's Meeting and Christmas Dinner. Expecting huge crowd. Plenty available seats at Victoria's Restaurant meeting room.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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Ask any Officer to learn more about the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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The ***Rebel Underground***, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All readers 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.