



Rebel Underground

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

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Ala. Chief of Heritage Defense Cherokee Brasher, History Professor University Montavallo, Dr. Jim Day & Cmdr. James Blackston at Hutto Camp's July meeting

August Meeting Notice

Sunday, 17 August 2014

2:30 PM

**First Methodist Church
1800 Third Avenue
Jasper, Alabama**

**Speaker
Sgt. Maj. Scottie Myers
York Volunteer Rifles**



Hundreds protest Washington & Lee's flag removal

July 26, 2014

By Michael Cushman

A large number of people, including many from the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and the League of the South, were at Washington and Lee University in Virginia today to protest recent decisions by the school to remove Confederate symbols and push an anti-Southern, Leftist agenda.



Demonstration against university's new anti-Southern policies

The school was named after Confederate General Robert E Lee, who served as its president after the US conquest of the independent South. Lee is buried on the campus and Southern flags have for many decades adorned the Lee Chapel. These symbols were recently removed and the chapel was temporarily closed. The school's president also issued an apology for slavery and pledged to promote Martin Luther King, Jr's legacy rather than that of its Southern founders.

The media's response to the protest against

these actions has been interesting. On the positive side, Katie Brooke for WSET-ABC out of Lynchburg reports, ‘Some people are not too happy about the removal of Confederate flags on Washington and Lee University’s campus. So much so, many joined together for a rally Saturday morning.’ Brooke notes that ‘a small student group known as “The Committee” called the flags “offensive”.’ Brook is a young White woman from Virginia who describes herself as ‘a country girl at heart.’

In contrast to her article for ABC, Frankie Jupiter’s article for WDBJ CBS 7 doesn’t capitalize the proper noun ‘Confederate’ (which is part of a trend in the liberal US media that SNN has previously pointed out) and fails to note that the Black group agitating against Southern heritage on campus was only six people (which was supported by a Leftist university president, Kenneth Ruscio, who has sought to eliminate the school’s deep Southern roots). Jupiter is a young Black man who graduated from Columbia College Chicago.

The upside of the day from a Southern perspective was that hundreds of people showed up to protest the anti-Southern decision by President Ruscio. The protesters did get some fair coverage of the event from mainstream media sources such as WSET-ABC.

Fort Dixie, A Location of Confederate History

By Faye Gaston, UDC Alabama Division Chaplain



The 15th annual birthday celebration of Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was held on Saturday, July 12, 2014 at Fort Dixie, the home of Butch and Pat Godwin on county road 30, Selma,

Alabama. There were nine assorted Confederate flags at the entrance to the driveway. Local motels were utilized for those coming from long distances.

There were several tents and lots of lawn chairs. No one complained about the hot weather. Hand-held "Forrest" fans were available as well as cold watermelon and ice water. One tent held a "general store" where UDC ladies sold items and kept the registration book for guests to sign. Pat

Godwin made an appeal for donations for the conservation of a Confederate flag, the UDC Alabama Division project.

At 3:00 p.m. Pat and Butch Godwin welcomed everyone. Pat reported on the victory against the city of Selma after 14 months of the case being in the legal system. Pat reported that the UDC chapter "Selma 53" has the deed to Confederate Memorial Circle as of January 27, 2014 and the crew has been back to work since April 16.

On the eight-sided pedestal will be eight mounted bronze plaques depicting the history of the Battle of Selma (April 2, 1865) and Gen. Forrest's role in his defense of Selma. There will be a security system installed. The chapter owns the little 19th century style cottage in the Circle. Two 40 ft. aluminum flagpoles and four wrought-iron benches have been donated. There will be a bronze plaque listing those who donate \$500 and above. There are engraved ancestor pavers for sale (4" X 8").

Tickets were sold for a drawing of the bronze mini-bust of General Forrest, an exact replica of the life-size bust that was stolen March 6, 2012. The bust was re-poured and will be placed on top of the granite monument.

There were several different Confederate flags lining the long front porch where the speakers, musicians and sound system were. A fence held a line of large posters with Confederate history printed on them.

Mr. Cherokee Brasher, Heritage Defense Chairman, Alabama Division SCV, presented the Confederate Heritage Award to Todd Kiscaden for his tremendous role in the Confederate Circle project. The award was signed by Gary Carlyle, Commander, Alabama Division SCV.

Johnny Westerfield prayed the invocation and all sang "Dixie". Todd Kiscaden led the cannon firing.

Soloist Kirby Crabtree sang four verses of "The Bonnie Blue Flag". Confederate music was provided four times on the program by Celtic Singer/Songwriters, Jed Marum of Dallas, Texas and Rickey Pittman of Monroe, Louisiana.

The Master of Ceremonies was Ronnie Simmons of Columbiana, Alabama and past Alabama Division SCV Commander.

The keynote address was given by Pastor John Weaver, past Chaplain-in-Chief SCV, who spoke about General Forrest as a leader in battles in the War Between the States.

There were several drawings for prizes, such as Gen. Forrest tee-shirts.

The auction brought in a lot of money, thanks to the great job by the auctioneer, Bill Anthony. Items were related to Confederate history, such as prints, chess game, doll, a Stonewall Jackson bust, yard ornament soldiers and books. Bill is from the Tallassee Armory Guards SCV Camp 1921 of

Tallasse and has many talents!

Pastor Weaver prayed the blessing for supper. Music was again enjoyed with the buffet supper of Southern fried catfish with many side dishes and desserts. Then the crowd was spell-bound as Mrs. Virginia Davis of Rainbow City, Alabama portrayed Miss Emma Sansom, the heroine in General Forrest's story.

Fireworks ended this special birthday celebration.

Thank you so much, Butch and Pat Godwin, for leading in preserving this history.

Human Interest Stories of the Battle at Gettysburg by Herbert L. Grimm and Paul L. Roy - copyright 1927 - Times and News Publishing Co., Gettysburg, PA.

Confederate Girl Dies With Husband in Battle

Editor's note: The booklet did not provide a picture of the young couple who died at Gettysburg. Their names and State of origin are unknown.

A SOUTHERN GIRL, wife of a confederate soldier who participated in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, paid the

supreme sacrifice with her gallant husband and was buried on the hillside at the high water mark of the Battle, both bodies draped with a Confederate flag embroidered with the hair of Virginia women. These few facts tell one of the most tragic stories emanating from the three days engagement at Gettysburg. It is a story so filled with pathos and tragedy as to move even the most stoic. It illustrates the splendid faith of the southern confederacy at the peak of its bloom and typifies all that is good together with the untarnished love of a united pair.

There is a story of a woman Confederate soldier who was killed and buried at Gettysburg. On the third day, after General Hancock was wounded, the command of the Second Corps was given to Brigadier General William Hays. On July 17, 1863, official reports show that General Hays made a report to his superior officer in which he stated the number of dead buried at Gettysburg by his command from July 2 to July 5. He also reported the burial of one female private in Confederate uniform.

The second story advances the theory that two women were killed at Gettysburg. It is only natural to presume that Union soldiers would have prized a Confederate flag too highly to use it for burial purposes. The second story is given as authentic.

She is unknown, yet her heroic deeds are recounted by many. She has also been remembered because of her young and innocent face, as seen in the ranks.

Captain A. R. Fitzhugh who told the incident first noticed the girl about dusk of the second day of the Battles at Gettysburg. The soldiers, worn out with the day's fighting, lay on the ground sleeping. Among them was the pale face of a boy, light-haired and innocent, pillowed on one arm. Beside the boy, a man sat, apparently guarding his companion.

The two had been noticed before, but it was thought that they were father and son. The soldier slept on, unconscious with the exhaustion of battle. When a gray strip of light showed in the east, they stirred.

Later in the day the cannons boomed between Seminary Hill and the Highwater Mark. Pickett's famous charge was on, and so the advance is made, nearing General Meade's army on the hilltop, until the remnant of Pickett's force climbs the enemy's breastworks.

At that moment a confederate flag bearer is shot down. The next moment the flag is raised by the youth with the childish face. It floats for the barest possible instant and then comes down with its bearer, and husband and wife lay dead on the blood soaked ground. But for the sentiment of a few soldiers who found the bodies later and discovered the relationship, this story would never have come to light. The bodies were buried on the hillside.

Donations for Forrest High School change can't cover it all



The following story submitted by long time Hutto Camp member Dr. Yancey Anthony of Jacksonville, Florida

Forrest High School signs coming down, Westside High School signs going up; public donations down

By Teresa Stepzinski Mon, Jun 16, 2014

The old Nathan B. Forrest High School is being transformed into the new Westside High School.

Businesses and community members have chipped in either financially or in-kind donations but so far that is not nearly enough to offset the cost to Duval County Public Schools to change the name.

Workers with Jacksonville companies that have donated materials and labor are in the

process of changing out the signs at the high school. The Duval County School Board voted unanimously in January to change the name to Westside for the neighborhood encompassing it. Since 1959, it had been named for Forrest, a Confederate general who The remainder of this sentence was deleted by the editor, because it was untrue and defamed the good name of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

The board voted in the wake of a petition drive, and decades of controversy that pitted alumni who advocated keeping the Forrest name against those contending it should be changed, including students at the high school where many are African-American.

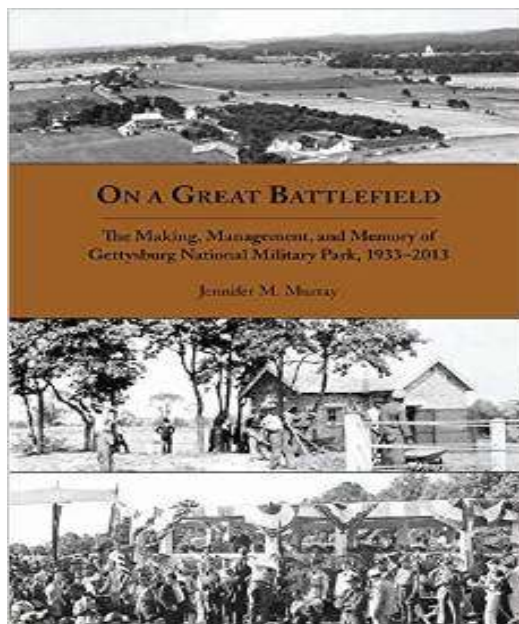
It will cost the district about \$220,000 to change the sign, gym floor, and the students' athletic uniforms, said Tia Ford, district spokeswoman. (Earlier estimates were \$400,000, then downgraded to \$350,000, now \$220,000)

So far, the district has received about \$2,807 in financial donations from community members to help offset that cost. It continues to accept donations. Meanwhile, Jacksonville companies including Holmes Stamp & Sign, Farm Out Design Services and Matt Carlucci State Farm are donating materials and labor for the project, Ford said.

Bryan Croft, president and chief executive officer of Holmes Stamp & Sign, told the Times-Union his company is donating about 10 signs with a total value of about \$2,000.

“We’re a 60-year-old Jacksonville company and one of core values is to support our community any way that we can,” Croft said. “We just thought this was a great opportunity to participate.”

The district is using money from its general fund, and not taking it from the high school’s budget, to pay for the switch.



Scrapping Gettysburg’s Alabama and Virginia Memorial

Jen Murray’s book, *On a Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2012*, is full of surprises. Jen’s book reveals a plan to hide some of the Gettysburg

battlefield monuments with shrubs and other vegetation.

This is not the first steps taken by the Park Service to limit or eliminate battlefield monuments. Another attempt to destroy battlefield monuments occurred during the Second World War to contribute to the nation's scrap metal drives.

While the nation prepared for further sacrifices, so, too, did the battlefield. In December 1942 park officials produced a report that grouped the battlefield's markers and monuments in order of priority for the scrap drives. This report divided the markers into nine groupings, essentially presenting a plan for the dismantling and melting down of many of the memorials and monuments designed and dedicated by the veterans themselves.

First priority for removal were the nineteen bronze itinerary tablets. Group two consisted of 197 Civil War cannons and artillery tubes, which marked the headquarters of the generals. Group three included 256 brigade, division, and corps explanatory tablets. Group four consisted of various decorative objects on 250 monuments.

The report listed nineteen symbolic statues as the fifth priority for removal. Priority group six comprised 317 bronze inscription tablets of regimental or state markers. Reliefs depicting battle scenes or individuals were listed as the seventh priority for removal.

The forty-three statues honoring individuals appeared further down on the priority list. The final group prioritized for scrap consisted of three monuments, listed for their "highly artistic merit." Ironically, those monuments commemorated Confederate soldiers and included the Virginia Memorial, the North Carolina Memorial, and the Alabama Memorial. (p. 55)

The Alabama Monument was placed at its present location on Confederate Avenue by the Alabama United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1933, and was only nine years old in 1942 when the Gettysburg park officials considered scraping the monument along with the Virginia Monument.

Jennifer M. Murray, assistant professor of history at the University of Virginia's College at Wise, is the author of *The Civil War Begins*. Her articles have appeared in *Civil War history*, *Civil War Times*, and *Civil War Times Illustrated*.

The South took better care of their prisoners of war, and fewer Federal prisoners died as a result. Two Federal prisoners died out of every twenty-three; while two out of every fifteen Confederates died in Federal prison. *Empire of the Owls*, pg 252

Another Explanation of the Coming of the Civil War - Posted July 6, 2014

Here's Phil's take on Civil War causation:

Fifty years ago the master narrative of the Civil War Centennial failed to synchronize with the momentous 1960s Civil Rights movement. It minimized the roles of slavery and race. Instead the War was characterized as a unifying ordeal in which both sides fought heroically for their sense of "right", thereby becoming reconciled through mutual sacrifice. Slavery was considered only one of several causes of the War.

Thereafter, most historians began rejecting the Centennial interpretation. Yale professor David Blight explains that historians who came of age during the 1920s economic boom, ensuing crash, and Great Depression were chiefly responsible for shaping the twentieth century understanding of the War's causes – until the 1960s. Such historians "tended to see the world through the frame of the Great Depression" and interpreted sectional differences as more important than differing ideologies on slavery per se.

His signature example was Charles Beard who "saw the South and North as essentially two economies . . . [U]ltimately the Civil War, in Beard's view, wasn't really about any particular ideology . . . it was two economic systems living together in . . . the same nation, and coming into conflict with one another in insolvable ways; forces meeting at a crossroads and they had to

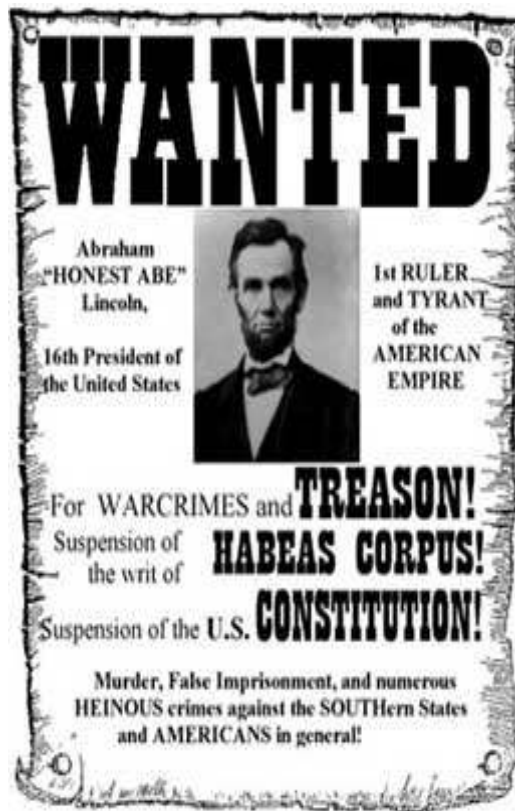
clash. Beard is laden with inevitability, as any great economic determinist usually is."

If Blight correctly reasons the accepted causes of the Civil War fifty years ago were distorted because the Great Depression personally affected influential authors, it is reasonable to examine whether the Civil Rights movement similarly impacted Sesquicentennial historians. Princeton's James McPherson is a good place to start. He won a 1989 Pulitzer Prize for *Battle Cry of Freedom*, which was his historical interpretation of disunion and the War. His influence is evident from the book's massive popularity as a text in American colleges. Moreover, he's repeatedly confessed that the 1960s Civil Rights movement molded his study of the War. The affect was evident as early as his dissertation selection:

...[T]he selection of a dissertation topic was one of the most difficult experiences during my four years at Johns Hopkins from 1958–1962. . . . My adviser...encouraged me to write . . . on Alabama Reconstruction. . . [T]he Civil Rights Movement was in full swing, and I knew that as a Yankee (born in North Dakota and raised in Minnesota) I might be less than welcome in Alabama. The prospect...left me considerably less than ecstatic. . . . Meanwhile, I had become fascinated with the abolitionists... My empathy with these civil rights activists generated more excitement than...Alabama.

Additionally, McPherson echoes Blight's criticism of Beard by writing "As Beard viewed it, slavery and emancipation were almost incidental to the real causes and consequences of the war. The sectional conflict arose from the contending economic interests." On the eve of the Sesquicentennial McPherson opined that Beard's once popular economic-centric explanation had been nearly universally rejected by contemporary historians, who define slavery as the overarching cause: "Probably 90 percent, maybe 95 percent of serious historians of the Civil War would agree on...what the war was about . . . which was the increasing polarization of the country between the free states and the slave states over issues of slavery, especially the expansion of slavery."

After winning the Pulitzer, McPherson steadily attracted followers. While nearly all emphasize slavery as the reason for the secession of the cotton states, they generally fail to explain why the North declined to let the South depart peacefully. After all, if the South quietly left the Union, slavery would cease in the United States. It was precisely what prominent abolitionists frequently advocated prior to the War. Examples include William Garrison, Henry Beecher, Samuel Howe, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Clark, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, and even Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner who would become a leading war hawk. For years Garrison described the constitutional Union as "a covenant with death and agreement with hell." Moreover, Lincoln continually rejected



emancipation for the first seventeen months of the War. During the first year, he overruled Generals Hunter and Fremont when each attempted to emancipate slaves in their districts. As late as August 1862, he famously replied in a letter to publisher Horace Greeley's call to free the slaves, "My paramount objective in this struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do

that.” In short, “preserving the Union” was really a slogan to avoid the consequence of disunion. The reasons are chiefly linked to economics, not abolitionism.

A surviving independent Confederacy would undoubtedly employ much lower tariffs than the United States. In his inaugural address President Jefferson Davis stated, “Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is . . . [in] our interest, and that of [our trading partners], that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities.” Similarly Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin later offered France a special tariff exemption “for a certain defined period” in exchange for diplomatic recognition.

A low Confederate tariff presented the remaining states of the Union with two consequences. First, the federal government would lose the great majority of its tax revenue. Articles imported into the Confederacy from Europe would divert tariff revenue from the North to the South. Additionally, the Confederacy’s low duties would encourage Northern-bound European imports to enter in the South, where they could be smuggled across the Ohio River into Midwestern states to evade US duties. Tariff compliance would nearly vanish, thereby inducing a collapse in federal tax revenue. Second, given the Confederacy’s lower tariffs its residents would likely buy more manufactured goods from Europe rather than from the Northern states, where prices were inflated by protective tariffs.

It was quickly realized that such concerns were not mere abstractions. In March 1861 New Yorkers were panicked to read a dispatch from St. Louis in a Manhattan newspaper: “Every day...our importers are receiving, by way of New Orleans very considerable quantities of goods, duty free...If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade and New York will suffer terribly.” Cincinnati also reported that goods were arriving from New Orleans tariff-free. Three months earlier the Philadelphia Press editorialized, “It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, not the coercion of the [Rebel] state[s] that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the Union is clearly gone.” Historian Charles Adams explains:

If trade were to shift to the Southern ports because of a free trade zone, or extremely low duties relative to the North, then [the] great cities [of the Northeast] would go into decline and suffer economic disaster. The image painted by these editorials [from newspapers of Northeastern cities] is one of massive unemployment, the closing of factories and businesses, followed by unrest, riots, and possibly revolution. The inland cities of the North would also go into decline, like Pittsburg, where duty-free British steel and iron products would cripple the American steel industry.

States northwest of the Ohio River had additional economic reasons to fear dissolution of the Union. Specifically, they

were apprehensive that the Confederacy would jeopardize free trade to the mouth of the Mississippi River. The concern was sufficiently acute that some Midwesterners toyed with the notion of forming a Northwest Confederacy of states to be allied with the Southern Confederacy. Although the Davis government promised that the river would be open to free trade, many Midwesterners regarded such assurances as mere paper guarantees. They remained worried that the Confederacy may impose fees and import duties at some future date.

Finally, after the opening guns at Fort Sumter many Northern capitalists reasoned that a war would be good for business. Wall Street looked at disunion as a menace to their investments. Government bond quotations dipped with every incident of federal indecision. But the demand for war goods was correctly expected to lift the economy. Since hostilities would block much of the Mississippi River trade, eastern merchants reasoned that they could monopolize commerce with the Midwest. Manufacturers would get many profitable military supply contracts. The Midwestern states would supply Union armies with provender. Such conclusions proved to be valid. From 1860 to 1865, the gross national product increased from \$4.3 billion to \$9.9 billion, which translates to an 18 percent compounded annual growth rate. Since the economy in the South was shrinking, the rate applicable to the Northern states was probably well above 20 percent annually.

Critics of the Centennial storyline have successfully placed slavery and race at the center of the Sesquicentennial narrative. Some have over compensated to a point where blacklisted historians are attacked as “neo-confederates.” For example, Gary Gallagher felt compelled to explain, “Don’t dismiss me as a ‘neo-Confederate’...As a native of Los Angeles who grew up on a farm in southern Colorado, I can claim complete freedom from any... special pleading...[and] not a single ancestor fought in the war.”

Those who worry that the moonlight and magnolias version of Civil War history holds much public influence fear a ghost. By capturing a 71% share of the TV audience the race-centered narrative of the “Roots” miniseries has surely been as influential as the countervailing account provided by “Gone With the Wind.” It has been 37 years since “Roots” shifted Hollywood’s Civil War perspective. By comparison, the interval between “Gone With the Wind” and “Roots” was 38 years.

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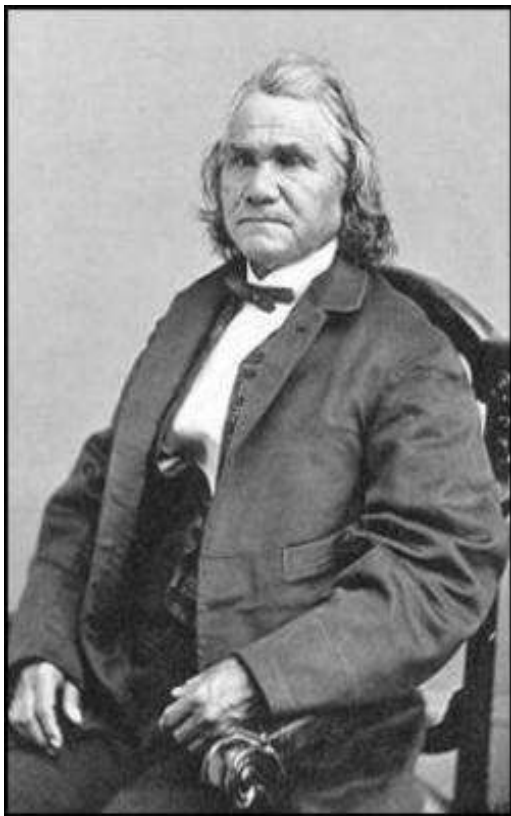
fair@huttocamp.com

or

Newsletter Editor
6185 Hwy 195
Jasper, Al 35503



Alabama Confederate buried in Brazil - Festa Confederada - Sao Paulo, Brazil
Tombstone reads - Sacred to the memory of Joseph H. Moore who was born in Choctaw
Ala. U.S.A. June 2, 1826 Died at S. Barbara, Brasil March 15, 1878



Birth: Dec. 12, 1806
Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, USA
Death: Sep. 9, 1871
Oklahoma, USA

Confederate Brigadier General Stand Watie, whose Cherokee name is Degataga-oo-Watee, was born near present day Rome, Georgia. He was a controversial leader of the Cherokee Nation and a hero of the Confederate cause. At the outbreak of the War for Southern Independence, Watie joined the Confederate Army, he was commissioned as a colonel and raised a

regiment of Cherokee fighters. In 1862, the Colonel was named the principal chief of the Confederate Cherokees.

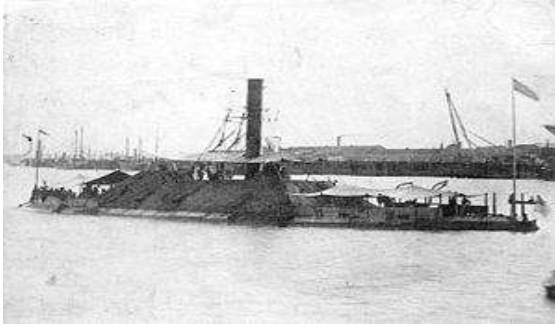
During the war he led his troops into eighteen battles and guided them into many more raids behind Union lines. His raids were so effective that it forced hundreds of Union troops to be tied to the West at a time they were desperately needed to fight in the East.

In 1864 his regiment captured a Union steam boat and seized over a million dollars worth of supplies from Union forces. Later that year he was made a brigadier general, the only Native American to achieve that rank during the Civil War. He surrendered to Union forces on June 23, 1865, reportedly the last Confederate general to lay down his arms.

Spouse: Sarah Caroline Bell Watie (1820 - 1882)

Burial: Polson Cemetery , Delaware County, Oklahoma, USA

A memorial stone dedicated to Stand Watie, placed at the Polson Cemetery in Oklahoma by the Oklahoma Historical Society in 1971 can be seen on the Web at: <http://tinyurl.com/nurbtb7>



The Battle of Mobile Bay of August 5, 1864, was an engagement of the War for Southern Independence in which a Federal fleet invaded Mobile Bay, attacked a smaller Confederate fleet led by Adm. Franklin Buchanan and three forts that guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay.

The ironclad CSS Tennessee was the principle defender of Mobile Bay outside the forts, and was built at Selma, Alabama. Tennessee became the flagship of Admiral Buchanan, and served gallantly in action in the Battle of Mobile Bay. On that morning Tennessee and wooden gunboats CSS Gaines, CSS Morgan, and CSS Selma, steamed into combat against Admiral Farragut's powerful fleet of four ironclad monitors and 14 wooden steamers.

The CSS Tennessee delivered a vigorous fire on the Federals at close range. The CSS Tennessee was rammed by several ships, and her vulnerable steering chains were carried away by the heavy gunfire. Unable to maneuver, Tennessee was battered repeatedly by heavy solid shot. With two of her men killed, Admiral Buchanan and eight others wounded, and increasingly severe damage being inflicted on her, Tennessee was forced to surrender.

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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.