



# Rebel Underground

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

---

Published Monthly

September 2014

---



Sgt. Maj. Scottie Myers (left) and son Whitt Myers (middle) presented the program on uniforms for the August meeting. Cmdr. Blackston (right) looking on with approval. Picture taken at Capt. Benjamin Long house 18 May 2014.

**September Meeting Notice**

**Sunday, 21 September 2014**

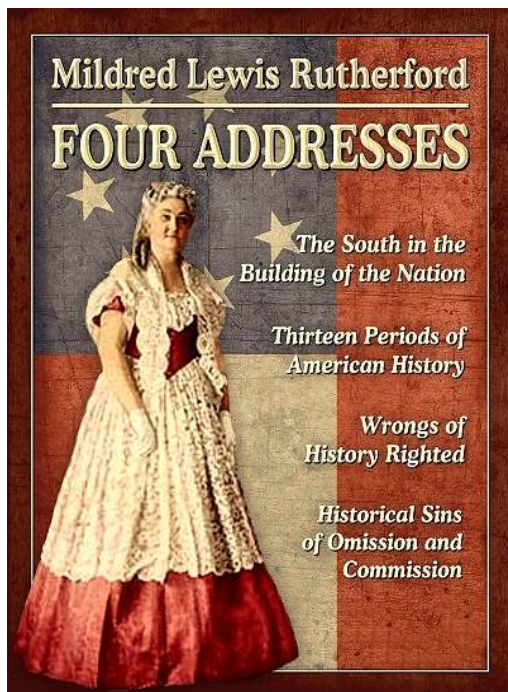
**2:30 PM**

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

**Speaker  
Major Henry Howard  
Confederate Surgeon  
Volunteer Docent First White  
House of the Confederacy**

**History & Archaeology  
Late Nineteenth Century, 1877-1900  
Mildred Lewis Rutherford  
(1851-1928)**

**Original entry by  
Anne E. Marshall, University of  
Georgia,**



Mildred Lewis Rutherford, a teacher, historian, writer, and lecturer known primarily for her Confederate memorial activities, published a monthly periodical entitled Miss Rutherford's Scrap Book from 1923 to 1926.

Lewis Rutherford is best known for her Confederate memorial activities and for her books on the South. She wrote twenty-nine widely read books and pamphlets, including *The South in History and Literature* (1907); *What the South May Claim*; or, *Where the South Leads* (1916); *King Cotton: The True History of Cotton and the Cotton Gin* (1922); and *The South Must Have Her Rightful Place in History* (1923). For three years (1923-26) she also published *Miss Rutherford's Scrap Book*, a monthly periodical. In addition to writing, Rutherford lectured widely at Confederate Memorial Day celebrations and at United Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) engagements.

Rutherford was born in Athens on July 16, 1851, into a wealthy patrician family with deep roots. Prior to the Civil War (1861-65), her father, Williams Rutherford, and her maternal uncles, Howell Cobb and Thomas R. R. Cobb, were among the state's slave-owning elite. Rutherford attended the Lucy Cobb Institute, a finishing school for girls in Athens, and after graduating in 1868, she taught history and literature in Atlanta. In 1880 she returned to Athens and became the principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute.

A tireless advocate of the southern version of history, Rutherford served as the president of the Georgia division of the UDC from 1899 to 1902, and as the historian general of the national organization from 1911 to 1916. Within the Georgia division, Rutherford

promoted educational work in Appalachian Georgia and advocated the use of UDC funds for building facilities at the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School . She also served as a vice president of the Stone Mountain monument project.

During a time of shifting gender roles, Rutherford harkened back to "Old South" ideals about a woman's proper sphere. Although she defied conventional female behavior both by becoming a public speaker and by remaining unmarried throughout her life, she publicly advocated traditional societal roles for women. She joined the Georgia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in 1914 and remained a vocal opponent of woman suffrage and of the Nineteenth Amendment until its ratification in 1920.

Rutherford fell ill in 1927. Late on the night of December 25, while she was convalescing, her house caught fire, and many of her personal papers and belongings were burned. She died the following year, on August 15, 1928. Mildred Seydell, her great niece, was named in Rutherford's honor and became a prominent journalist.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Old Confederate Saying - "If you get to thinkin' you're a person of some influence, try orderin' somebody else's dog around."**



Lee Circle, New Orleans

Lee Circle is a traffic circle in the warehouse district of New Orleans. It is dominated by a large monument that honors general Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army during the War for Southern Independence.

### **History of Lee Circle**

Lee Circle was originally created in 1807 as part of a grand - but mostly unrealized - plan by architect Barthélémy Lafon to develop a new neighborhood. At the time it was known as the Place du Tivoli (Tivoli Square) and encircled by the water of the Tivoli Canal.

In 1877, just twelve years after the Civil War, it was rededicated as Lee Circle in honor of Confederate general Robert E. Lee.



Robert E. Lee Monument

The monument honoring the general was inaugurated in 1884. It shows a 12 ft (4m) statue of general Lee on top of a 60ft (18m) tall Doric column which is set on a rectangular base built on a mound at the center of the traffic circle. Four wide stairways flanked by decorative urns lead to the monument.

Lee, who led the Confederate troops during the War against the northern Union army from 1862 - 1865, is shown standing towards the north, as if to defy his adversaries. (Never turn your back on a Yankee.)

The statue was sculpted by Alexander Doyle while John Roy created the marble column.



Monument to Confederate Dead Greenwood Cemetery  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Designed by Benjamin M. Harrod the monument was dedicated on April 10, 1874, and was the first of the Civil War memorials to be erected in New Orleans. Over 600 Confederate soldiers are buried under the mound.

On top is a gallery about eight feet square and in the center stands a marble pedestal nine feet high. Surmounting the pedestal is a statue representing a Confederate soldier, fully armed. The statue is of Carrara marble and is seven feet in height.

On the south face of the base of the pedestal is the inscription: "Erected in memory of the heroic virtues of the Confederate soldiers, by the Ladies' Benevolent Association." Just above the inscription, on the south side of the

monument, is placed a life size bust of General Robert E. Lee, on the western side a similar bust of Stonewall Jackson, on the side toward the north one of Albert Sidney Johnston and on the east side a bust of Leonidas Polk.

\*\*\*\*\*



Griswold and Gunnison Confederate Pistol

The percussion revolver manufactured in small numbers by a makeshift company, hastily set up in a cotton gin outside of Macon, Georgia in the early part of the Civil War is often confused with the 1860 "Colt Army" and "Navy Colt" revolvers, which were manufactured in the Union North. Once the war broke out, the C.S.A. Army was in need of small arms, and most of the former nation's firearms manufacturers were located in the Northern Union states.

Clearly the Union had the advantage in manufacturing capacity and materials. This

imbalance of production ability plagued the Confederacy to the very bitter end. Griswold and Gunnison and a handful of slaves turned out these pistols in their makeshift shop in "Griswoldville" under a contract from the C.S.A. government.

Nearly identical to the more famous Colt revolvers in looks and design, the Griswold & Gunnison .36 caliber percussion revolver had some brass parts, since steel was more difficult to procure, owing to the supply problems caused by the war, and had an octagonal barrel that tapered to a round shape at the end of the muzzle. They were also known to have used twisted iron for the barrel. The Navy Colt had an octagonal barrel. In some of the Confederate revolvers, what appears to be brass may be actually be steel, with a high copper content, giving it a brassy look. Griswold & Gunnison had to make do with whatever materials they could lay their hands on.

A percussion revolver was charged by pouring a small, measured ration of black powder into a tiny sack of nitrated paper or cloth, and topped with either a conical or round lead projectile, and inserted into one of the 6 cylinders, and tamped down by a clever built-in ram that was attached by a hinge under the barrel. A percussion cap was fitted onto the rear of the cylinder, which ignited the charge when struck by the hammer.

This was an advance from the older days of flintlock rifles and pistols (some of which were still in use during the Civil War), until

this type of charge was replaced by the fully self-contained cartridges around 1873, the type that is still in use today. While crude by today's standards, this percussion revolver could be quite accurate in the hands of a skilled marksman. To be able to appreciate what had to be done to produce these pistols under adverse conditions with limited materials, you can see details inherent in the design, and the fitting of the parts.

There were only some 3,600 of the Griswold & Gunnison pistols made, and many were lost and destroyed in or after the war. At one point, the Union's infamous General Sherman burned down the Georgia factory (in addition to any number of C.S.A. cities and other holdings), and they had to start anew, with yet even smaller production than before, which ceased altogether at the end of the war.

There are very few remaining Griswold & Gunnison pistols today, and they fetch very high prices at auctions by avid collectors with deep pockets. By high prices, we're talking about over a million dollars! The best way to own an example of one of these interesting revolvers, unless you are a billionaire, is to get a replica.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Library of Congress acquires iconic War image of Black Confederate**

Sgt. Andrew Martin Chandler of the 44th Mississippi Regiment, left, and Silas Chandler pose in this tintype, circa 1861. The tintype was recently donated to the Library of Congress. (Library of Congress)



It is 1861 and the two men are going off to war. They sit side-by-side before the camera, their elbows and knees touching. They wear the uniform of the Confederacy and are armed with pistols, knives and a shotgun.

The adage "A picture is worth a thousand words" refers to the notion that a complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image. It also aptly characterizes one of the main goals of visualization, namely making it possible to absorb large amounts of data quickly.

One picture is worth a thousand words - the picture speaks for itself.



**Open Letter  
to Hero  
Dogs, Inc. Of  
Brookeville,  
Maryland**

September 3,  
2014

Dear Desma J. Wade and Jennifer Lund,

Recently, members of our organization, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), made a contribution to your organization in the amount of \$482.91, to assist in your work of finding companion and service dogs for American military veterans who need such assistance. A number of our members in Maryland helped to raise that modest contribution and gave of their time and money in doing so. Today that cashier's check was returned to us at our National Headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee with a brief note which says that your Board of Directors and members of your development committee had made a decision to "respectfully decline" being one of our "beneficiaries ". Your signatures were beneath .

There was no reason given for turning down this heartfelt gift. We, who have so many military veterans in our organization , cannot understand why you have done this. Without even the courtesy of an explanation, we do not feel that you have "respectfully " declined our gift, but indeed you have "disrespectfully" declined it. To us, this is an unconscionable insult to our historic and honorable heritage organization, and an insult to those whom you represent yourselves as serving, our wounded veterans . Your "decision" was gratuitous and terribly uninformed.

Sons of Confederate Veterans is one of our nation 's oldest and largest heritage and genealogical groups. We were founded in 1896 and represent male direct descendants of those who fought in the American War Between The States. Our sole purpose is to commemorate and honor our ancestors. Currently there are 30,000 members throughout the United States and abroad.

There are more than 65 million American descendants of the armed forces of the Confederacy. We have served our nation in many ways. In every conflict in our nation's history we have sacrificed all to protect and defend our great nation.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans deplors the use of our forefathers ' symbols by racist and "hate groups". We find these actions to be a desecration. These bigoted displays dishonor our ancestors.

Your insulting refusal to accept our caring generosity also dishonors our ancestors. But perhaps worse, you have withheld badly needed assistance from American veterans because of someone 's apparent fixation with "political correctness." This is sickeningly wrong-headed.

You will find no more patriotic Americans than the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And we always stand willing to help America 's veterans in every way. Given your decision, it remains to be seen if you share that same willingness.

Ben L. Jones  
Chief of Heritage Operations  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Ben Jones' great grandfathers Isaac Lane and Harley Jenrette fought with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Jones served two terms in the United States Congress, where he was a member of the Veterans Committee. There he was instrumental in getting compensation for veterans who suffered from the effects of Agent Orange. A writer, businessman, and entertainer, Jones is well known for his portrayal of "Cooter" the mechanic on the ever-popular "Dukes of Hazzard".

Deo Vindice!  
Charles Kelly Barrow  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

## HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

---

Commander . . . . . James Blackston  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmd. . . . . John Tubbs  
2nd Lt. Cmd. . . . . Brandon Prescott  
Adjutant . . . . . Trent Harris  
Chaplain . . . . . Barry Cook  
News Editor . . . . . James Blackston

---

### Website:

[www.huttocamp.com](http://www.huttocamp.com)

### Email:

[fair@huttocamp.com](mailto:fair@huttocamp.com)

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.