

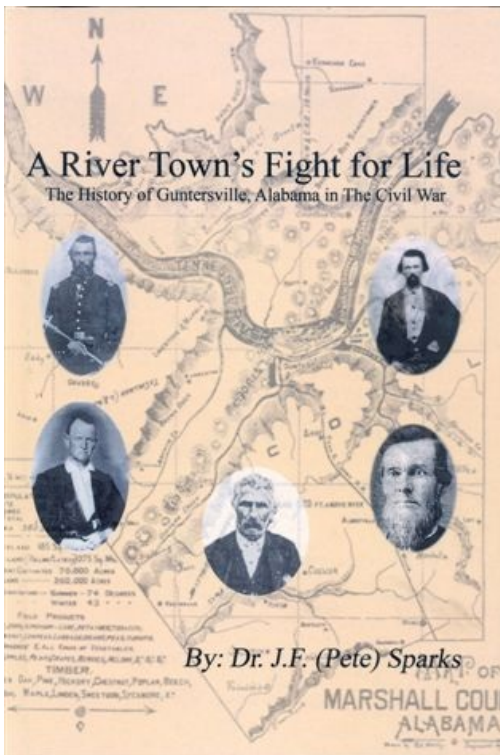


# Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

August 2016



Dr. J. F. (Pete) Sparks spoke at the Hutto Camp in July. Pictured is his book, "A River Town's Fight for Life, The History of Guntersville, Alabama in the Civil War."

Major John C. Hutto Camp

August Meeting Notice

Sunday, 21 August 2016 - 2:30 PM

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Jed Daniels, mayoral candidate for the City of Jasper, will be our guest speaker for August.

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"The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states." Charles Dickens, 1862



*The Mountain Eagle* was established in 1872. Today the paper is *The Daily Mountain Eagle*. Following is an article appearing in *The Mountain Eagle* on 25 April 1994. Story provided by Walker County Genealogical Society President and Hutto Camp member, David Shaw

**The Mountain Eagle 1884-1897  
April 25, 1894**

Mr. J. F. McLain, who moved from Walker County to Texas in 1865, and who is now a well to do planter of that State, is back visiting his old friends here and taking in the Confederate reunion at Birmingham. His comrades say he was one of the bravest men in Bragg's army. He is accompanied by Mr. Miles Stanley, who is also well known in this county.

Confederate Veterans Meet The Confederate Veterans of Walker County met pursuant to the call the chairman, at the court house last Saturday afternoon, April 21st. On the calling of the roll 29 veterans answered to their names.

It was moved and adopted that 17 delegates, one for every ten enrolled, be elected to represent Walker County's camp at the Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Birmingham on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of April. The following named persons were elected and certificates issued to each:

J. H. Hayes, W. B. O' Rear, T. P. Lampkin, J. B. Shields, J. F. Allison, J.B. Randolph, Jesse Kitchens, W.M. Sherer, E. O' Rear, M.S. Glass, R. F. Summer, J. W. Ferguson, Wilson Shepherd, Thomas J. White, J. T. Sherer, W. T. Walton, F. A. Gamble.

It was moved and unanimously adopted that the delegates go uninstructed as to any business that may come up in the reunion, they using their best judgment for our whole interest on any subject that may come up. It was moved and adopted that May the 26<sup>th</sup> be appointed as a day for our annual meeting to elect officers and also a day for decorating the graves in our cemetery at Jasper. All veterans of Walker County are expected to be present.

A motion was carried asking the press of Walker County to publish the proceedings of this meeting. There being no further business the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday, May 26th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m. F. A. Gamble, Chairman, J.B. Shields, Secretary.

The delegates elected to attend the reunion at Birmingham met after the adjournment of the meeting and organized by electing J. B. Shields, commander, F. A. Gamble, 1<sup>st</sup>

Lieutenant, and J. H. Hayes, orderly sergeant.

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**New England Slavery  
Boston, Massachusetts' complacent part  
in early colonial slavery**

The Selling of Joseph: A Memorial  
by Samuel Sewall

The Massachusetts Historical Society has the only surviving copy of Samuel Sewall's *The Selling of Joseph*, the first anti-slavery tract published in New England. In the pamphlet Sewall condemns African slavery and the slave trade in North America, and refutes many of the era's typical justifications for slavery.

Sewall cites chapter and verse from the Bible to decry "Man Stealing" as an atrocious crime, but also uses practical (and racist) arguments about the competition of slaves with free whites to buttress his case.

Sewall noted in his diary that the slave trade had long troubled him, but *The Selling of Joseph* appears, at least in part, to have been inspired by a petition circulated in Boston in 1700 "for the freeing of a Negro [Adam] and his wife, who were unjustly held in Bondage."

Adam was the slave of John Saffin, a prominent Boston merchant and magistrate. Saffin hired out Adam for a term of seven years and promised him freedom upon his good behavior. Saffin denied Adam his freedom, leading to several years of legal proceedings and a public war of words between Saffin and Sewall.

In 1701, Saffin published *A Brief and Candid Answer* to a late Printed Sheet Entitled the *Selling of Joseph*, in which he refuted Sewall's objections to slavery and defended his actions in Adam's case. In 1703, after a long legal struggle, Adam finally gained his freedom, but Sewall did



Boston: printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1700 Gift from Robert C. Winthrop, 1863

not reply directly to Saffin's *A Brief and Candid Answer* until 1705 when he reprinted an English condemnation of the slave trade that had originally appeared in *The Athenian Oracle*.

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**Battle of Johnsonville  
Paul Ashdown  
University of Tennessee**



Soon after the fall of Atlanta on September 2, 1864, Confederate Lieutenant General John Bell Hood began a westward flanking movement originally intended to cut the supply lines of Union General William T. Sherman and draw him north to Tennessee in pursuit of Hood's army.

In mid-October, a month before Hood's

invasion, Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest had moved north from Corinth, Mississippi, to menace Federal defenses. He reached the west bank of the Tennessee River at the Kentucky line on October 28 with some 3,500 cavalry and infantry.

Capturing a gunboat and a transport as a diversion, Forrest secretly positioned his ten cannons across the river from Johnsonville, named in honor of Military Governor Andrew Johnson, the western terminus of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

The heavily fortified supply depot was built and manned in part by regiments of the U.S. Colored Troops.

On the afternoon of November 4, Forrest's gunners opened fire on three gunboats, eleven transports, and eighteen barges. Union forces numbered about 2,000 men under the command of Lieutenant E. M. King and Colonel C. R. Thompson.

Assuming Forrest was ready to cross the river with more than 13,000 troops, the Union commanders burned the vessels to prevent their capture.

The fire spread to the docks and warehouses, and Federal batteries positioned above the depot could not eliminate the well-entrenched guns across the river.

In the confusion, the station master headed east with a train loaded with supplies and 400 men, some of whom looted the stores.



The boxcars were abandoned at Waverly, and the tender and engine continued on to Nashville, seventy-eight miles to the east.

The blazing docks and warehouses illuminated the river sufficiently to enable Forrest to evacuate his position during the night and move his forces six miles south. An artillery detachment left behind as a rear guard continued shelling the town the next morning.

By the time reinforcements arrived from Nashville, Forrest's artillery had been removed. Forrest arrived in Corinth on November 10 with 150 prisoners and reported to Hood in Florence, Alabama, on November 14.

The Confederates reported two dead, nine wounded, and the capture of 150 prisoners. Union losses were eight killed and wounded. Forrest estimated the value of the vessels and equipment he destroyed to be \$6.7 million, although Union estimates were considerably lower.

Forrest's movements caused a panic, and one report had him near Chicago with 14,000 men. Major General Joseph Hooker took the report seriously enough to move troops from Indianapolis and St. Louis to defend the city.

Ultimately, though, the Johnsonville raid failed to impede the well-supplied Sherman on his march to the sea; nor did it prevent the destruction of Hood's forces at Franklin and Nashville.

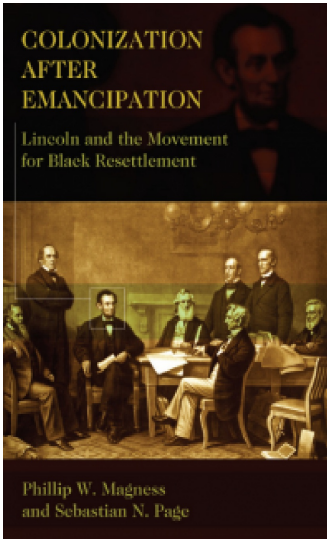
The Johnsonville State Historical Area contains some of the state's best extant examples of Lincoln's War fortifications, including two redoubts, rifle pits, remnants of a railroad turntable, and an early African American cemetery.

It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The Nathan B. Forrest State Historical Area, on the west side of the river, interprets the Confederate role in the battle.

[https://wn.com/battle\\_of\\_johnsonville](https://wn.com/battle_of_johnsonville)



**Colonization After Emancipation:  
Lincoln and the Movement for Black  
Resettlement**  
by **Phillip W. Magness (Author),  
Sebastian N. Page (Author)**



This is a rare book that is bound to cause some controversy in the academic community. Printed by the University of Missouri, Magness and Page, through painstaking research have uncovered new evidence that definitively

proves that Lincoln was actively pursuing colonization projects after the issuing of the emancipation proclamation. One of which was highly developed (British Honduras), and two others which are only known to have been in their infancy stage (Suriname and Guiana).

It is a well documented fact that Lincoln pursued colonization in his first two years. \$600,000 had been set aside to fund such projects, Lincoln made speeches about it, he encouraged prominent black men to get on board with colonization and even convinced some to go to Île à Vache (which ended up in disaster). But after Lincoln issued the

emancipation proclamation, all colonization speech abruptly ended.

This of course ignores the fact that Lincoln was an active advocate of the American Colonization Society for most of his adult life, but some very distinguished historians subscribe to this.

Some say Lincoln had a sudden change of heart. The Île à Vache colony failed, the Republican party turned against colonization, Lincoln had trouble convincing free blacks to resettle and he saw that blacks could make good soldiers.

It is much more plausible that Lincoln was still struggling with his beliefs on race and the future of blacks. Since Lincoln's war was fought to reunite the country and not over black civil rights, Lincoln did not change his view on removing blacks from American society. The book is an accurate reflection on how Lincoln intellectualized race, one that is not as pretty or progressive as the Lincoln we learn about in school.

Though it is impolitic to mention it today, Abraham Lincoln was an unabashed white supremacist. As he stated in his election debates with Stephen Douglass, he was absolutely opposed to putting blacks on an equal footing with the "superior white race".

Lincoln was a life long member of the American Colonization Society. He devised many schemes for deporting the freed slaves to various Panamanian and Caribbean locations, only to be thwarted by radical

Republicans who wanted them kept in the U.S. for political manipulation of the South and technical problems with foreign governments.

Lincoln's position was well known to the American political mainstream of his day. Well known is the position of William Tecumseh Sherman who detested blacks as much as Lincoln. Why, then, have Lincoln's real views been sent down the memory hole? Lincoln has been converted into a symbol of racial equality by media liars and the academically challenged.

History has long acknowledged that President Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, had considered other approaches to rectifying the problem of his hatred for the black race. Prior to Emancipation, Lincoln was a proponent of colonization: the idea of sending African American slaves to another land to live as free people.

Colonization never became a permanent fixture of U.S. policy, and by the time Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the word "colonization" had disappeared from his public lexicon. As such, history remembers Lincoln as having abandoned his support of colonization when he signed the proclamation. Documents exist, however, that tell another story.

Colonization after Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement explores the previously unknown truth about

Lincoln's attitude toward colonization. Scholars Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page combed through extensive archival materials, finding evidence, particularly within British Colonial and Foreign Office documents, which exposes what history has neglected to reveal—that Lincoln continued to pursue colonization for close to a year after emancipation. Their research even shows that Lincoln may have been attempting to revive this policy at the time of his assassination.

Using long-forgotten records scattered across three continents—many of them untouched since Lincoln's War—the authors show that Lincoln continued his search for a freedmen's colony much longer than previously thought. Colonization after Emancipation reveals Lincoln's highly secretive negotiations with the British government to find suitable lands for colonization in the West Indies and depicts how the U.S. government worked with British agents and leaders in the free black community to recruit emigrants for the proposed colonies.

The book shows that the scheme was never popular within Lincoln's administration and became a subject of subversion when the president's subordinates began battling for control over a lucrative "colonization fund" established by Congress. As so often happens with government funds, the "colonization fund" was stolen by one of the leaders in the colonization movement.

Colonization after Emancipation reveals an

unexplored chapter of the emancipation story. A valuable contribution to Lincoln studies and Lincoln's War history, this book unearths the facts about an ill-fated project and illuminates just how complex, and even convoluted, Abraham Lincoln's ideas were.

Modern historians would have us believe Lincoln invaded the South to free the slaves. Lincoln's unnecessary invasion of the South cost 750,000 soldier's lives, 70,000 southern women and children's lives, and more than 1,000,000 slave's lives. Lincoln freed the slaves right into disease and starvation. Modern historians would have us believe Lincoln invaded the South to free a race of people that he thoroughly despised. Only a true flag hater, or the habitual liar would promote such garbage. "Colonization After Emancipation" is a most useful corrective to Lincoln myths and legends. It is about time.



The Baptist Church in Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 20, 1864, after the city was damaged in two different major battles.

## 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
Communications. . . . .	Gene Herren
Facebook . . . . .	Brandon Prescott
News Editor . . . . .	James Blackston

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