



# Rebel Underground

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

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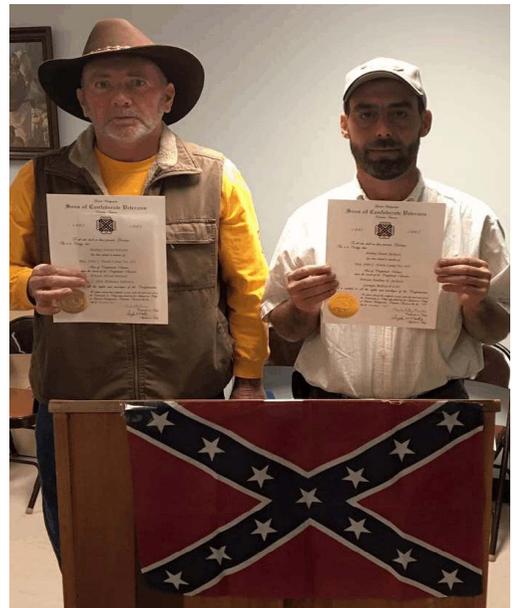
March Meeting Notice

Sunday, 20 March 2016 - 2:30 PM



Alabama Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Lt. Cmdr. Carl Jones speaks to the Hutto Camp in February 2016.

**SB13 ACTION ALERT**



Newest Hutto Camp members  
Steve Partain and Jeremy Jackson

## Commander's Comments



Joseph was a young boy dearly loved by his father. His father distinguished him from his eleven brothers with a beautiful,

luxurious coat of many colors. Joseph's father believe the coat would be a source for warmth and safety for Joseph.

That coat set Joseph apart and symbolized the favor and affection of his father. It also represented God's mantle and anointing on his life. In essence, that beautiful coat displayed Joseph's identity.

Joseph's brothers were jealous. They didn't like Joseph. They were so jealous and angry that they plotted to kill him. They found their opportunity and ambushed him, and threw him in a pit.

The first thing they did was strip him of his coat. Joseph's brothers did not hate him because of the coat of many colors. They hated him because the coat symbolized his identity, favor and anointing of God.

Now, that's not the end of the story. Even though Joseph was knocked down many times, he rose again in great

victory. He stayed faithful to God, and God blessed him beyond his wildest dreams.

So goes the flag hating attacks on the South. The attacks do not come because of the Confederate flag. The attacks come because southern symbols represent truth, our southern identity, and the South stands as freedom's safest place. The flag haters must destroy our southern symbols, before they can destroy our heritage, and change the nation in preparation of a new world order.

Southerners stand in direct opposition to the freedom robbing principles Lincoln forced upon the South and the nation in 1861. Just as Lincoln's invasion of the South in 1861 was a direct attack upon our freedom, the flag haters attacks upon our Southern symbols are a direct attack upon freedom today.

Joseph's journey is a powerful reminder that all throughout life, people may try to strip us of our identity; our robe of truth and favor. We have to stay on guard and be aware of all the subtle ways this can happen.

Do you ever find that you try to adjust who you are in order to be accepted by others? Are you afraid to fly the Confederate flag for fear of offending

someone? Be who God made you to be. You may get knocked down sometimes, but just like Joseph, you will rise again! Stand strong in faith and don't let the world and the flag haters of the world strip you of your identity!

The Confederate flag and Southern symbols represent resistance to tyranny worldwide. The Confederate flag, and the South is freedom's safest place.

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### **Hundreds gather at the Peace Light, on the Gettysburg Battlefield, to celebrate Confederate Flag Day, on Mar. 5, 2016.**

By Daniel Simmons-Ritchie

GETTYSBURG – In a face-off that frequently pivoted from chanting to angry heckling, more than 300 people gathered on Saturday at the Eternal Peace Light Memorial in a boisterous display of support and opposition to the Confederate flag.

Saturday's clash began as rally, organized by the J.W. Culp Camp Sons of the Confederate Veterans, in response to what it views as increasing attacks on southern heritage. The rally was one of many held across the country by confederate heritage groups as part of campaign to begin a national 'Confederate Flag Day'.



Confederate Flag Day stirs up pride and anger on Gettysburg Battlefield. When the Sons of Confederate Veterans choose to commemorate Confederate Flag Day on the Gettysburg Battlefield Mar. 5, 2016 it not only brought re-enactors, historians and those with southern pride but also protestors.

By 2 p.m., at least in Gettysburg, it was clear that the group's rally had morphed into something different. As a group of more than 200 Confederate flag-supporters gathered on the northern side of the Eternal Peace Light Memorial, a separate group of 100 people, divided by steel barriers and a hundred yards of yellowing grass, gathered in a heckling, sign-waving protest on the southern side.

"You're bad people," a young man, dressed entirely in black, yelled into a bullhorn aimed at the flag supporters. "Really bad people".

It was an afternoon that often displayed two very different understandings of American history.

Dressed in a civil war reproduction dress,

Leslie Brang, a civil war re-enactor who drove from her home in Mercersburg for the event, saw the protestors as misinformed about the flag's meaning.

"It stands for the rights of the people and the rights of the states," she said. "And it stands for the upholding of the constitution of this country."

Chris Brang, Leslie's son, dressed in his own civil war regalia, chimed in. He said that too many people erroneously associated the flag as a symbol of slavery.

"You can not deny there was slavery in the south, there was," he said. "That's just the way it was. But there was slavery all throughout the country at the time, it was common throughout the entire world."

Ron Kline, 48, a Gettysburg carpenter, agrees with that sentiment.

"This is history," he said. "This is Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This is where a bloody battle happened. We have to remember our ancestors that were there. This has nothing to do with hate – this is just a battle flag."

But on the other side of the memorial, still bellowing through their bullhorn, the protestors were unlikely to be convinced by those arguments.

Susan Russell, a professor of Theatre at Gettysburg College, grew up in the south. She said there was no pretense about what

the confederate flag stood for where she grew up.

By 4 p.m., as the flag supporters began to filter out from their side of the memorial, the protestors began to do the same.

Scott Hancock, a professor of history and Africana studies at Gettysburg College, was the protest's key organizer.

Although he said he was disappointed that the yelling from some of the younger protestors had become so heated, he was pleased with the protest itself.

Hancock said the key problem with the arguments of supporters of the confederate flag is that they were interwoven with a selective and erroneous understanding of the civil war.

For a start, Hancock said, no serious historian would say that the civil war was not about slavery. (Editor's note: "no serious historian" should read "no serious Yankee historian.")

"It's bad history," he said. "You can't find a legitimate historian today who would agree with that."

Ultimately, Hancock said, he hoped that the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, and other heritage groups around the country, took a harder look at civil war history. The protest wasn't intended as a personal attack on the flag supporters.

"It's not about them personally," he said. "They're probably great fathers and brothers and all that kind of stuff, probably great guys, but for me, especially as a history teacher, if their purpose is to educate the public, I think it's a really misleading education."

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### **The Battle of Hampton Roads: March 8–9, 1862**



On March 8–9, 1862, the ironclad CSS Virginia attacked the Union blockade squadron in Hampton Roads, Virginia, changing the course of naval warfare forever.

The CSS Virginia had formerly been the USS Merrimack, but when the Federals had been forced to abandon Gosport Shipyard (the modern-day Norfolk Naval Shipyard) in 1861, they had scuttled the steam frigate. However, it had only burned to the waterline, preserving the hull and engines. The Confederates refloated the hull and built a

superstructure on top with sloping wooden sides covered in iron. They planned to use the newly christened Virginia to break the Union blockade.

Nearly simultaneously, the Union was building its own ironclad vessel, but from scratch. The iron steamer, named the USS Monitor, was nearly completely submerged in the water, except for its deck and revolving gun turret.

On the Virginia's maiden voyage, it decided to attack the Federal ships in Hampton Roads, the Virginian waterway where three rivers converged before entering Chesapeake Bay. On March 8, the Virginia (along with the gunboats sailing with it) steamed into Hampton Roads and launched its attack, decimating some of the Union ships while sustaining only superficial damage itself, as its iron armor caused shots to more or less bounce off it.

Before it could take on the other Union ships, the tide forced the Virginia to retire for the night, and when it returned the following morning, it found that the USS Monitor had arrived in the night to protect the remaining Union ships. The Monitor and the Virginia duelled for about four hours, during which neither ship sustained serious damage, each protected by their iron plates.

Finally, the Monitor turned tail and ran away from the battle. The excuse for leaving the battle was to assess the vessel's damage. The Virginia also departed. Later the Monitor returned only to find the Virginia gone.

Yankee historians typically claim the battle was a draw.

Union steamships relied on anthracite coal, or hard coal, as their fuel of choice. Some 90% of the world's anthracite deposits are located in northeast Pennsylvania whereas the South had none and had to find fuel wherever it could. Anthracite was transported from the many mines located in Pennsylvania to northern ports where it was loaded into the bulwarks of ships.

Anthracite held a great advantage over bituminous coal as it burned cleaner without nearly as much smoke, allowing Union ships to move about with a certain amount of stealth.

Blockade runners often fueled at English ports where they could take on superior Welsh coal, although the British government had to be careful not to give the impression that it was on the side of the Confederacy.

The fuel aspect of warfare tends to be mostly forgotten, but in the days of steamships, large supplies of wood and coal were essential. Coal also powered steam locomotives and fueled forges.

The real significance of the Battle of Hampton Roads was its demonstration that wooden ships stood no chance against ironclads, almost instantly outdating navies around the globe.

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## **SCV sends alert opposing Stone Mountain bill** - By Greg Bluestein

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is readying for “battle” against Democrats who want to make changes to Stone Mountain.



The group sent out an urgent action alert to members Tuesday night about House Bill 760, a proposal sponsored by state Rep. LaDawn Jones, D-Atlanta, that would require the state agency overseeing Stone Mountain to maintain an “appropriate, inclusive and historically accurate” memorial to the Civil War.

It also appears the bill would remove restrictions on government agencies from making changes to memorials so long as they are “historically accurate and appropriate.”

State law says Stone Mountain, with its massive carvings of Confederate leaders Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, should be “preserved and

protected for all time as a tribute to the bravery and heroism of the citizens of this state who suffered and died in their cause.”

But following the June killing of nine black worshipers at a church in Charleston, S.C., efforts have emerged across the South to halt the display of Confederate symbols in public places.

In October, the Stone Mountain Memorial Association proposed installing a monument to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., as well as a permanent exhibit about the African-American soldiers who fought in the Civil War.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has opposed that plan and has also participated in rallies at Stone Mountain in support of the Rebel flag.

Jones has admitted that her legislation has little chance of passing because her party is strongly outnumbered in both chambers of the General Assembly, but it riled up Georgia’s SCV chapter.

“If we lose this battle, what will be next?” Ray McBerry, a former leader of the group who in the past sought the Republican nomination for governor, wrote in the email alert.

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## **The Civil War Veterans of London By Evan Fleischer**

In 1915, 50 years after Appomattox, the London Branch of Civil War Veterans counted 115 members. The list can be found in Harvard’s Houghton Library, and it provides the names, addresses, ages and length and general location of the service of all its members. One man, listed only as E. Munro, was reported as being 105 years old. Presumably, there were many other veterans who made their way to Britain after the war, who had either died by 1915 or had never bothered to join the branch.



American Civil War Veterans in London 1918. Credit Evan Fleischer

Is that a Confederate flag flying in the last row?

The purpose of the branch was straight forward enough. As the minutes of a meeting in Sept. 20, 1910, relate, it existed to promote “Fraternizing, Fellowship, Camp

Fire Tales, Lower Deck yarns, Jabbering and  
Singing those long ago Battle Hymns.  
Thanking God for sparing mercies.

As Steve Tuffnell, a post-doctoral student in history at Oxford, pointed out, the veterans reappeared a year later, during a celebration on July 4, 1918. The event, held at the Central Hall in Westminster, featured Winston Churchill, then the minister of munitions, and “a large contingent of American Civil War Veterans,” according to The Times of London. Churchill spoke of the relation between Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence, and how, because of that, “We therefore feel no sense of division in celebrating this anniversary. We join in perfect sincerity and in perfect simplicity with our American kith and kin in commemorating the auspicious and glorious establishment of their nationhood.”

Was the London Roundtable made up only of Union veterans, or were former Confederates members present? Southerners did move to London after the war, and in the U.S. veterans' reunions often came to involve both sides. Also information on how many were Brits who volunteered in the war is missing?

Please call your representatives in Montgomery. The Alabama Heritage Protection Act of 2015 (SB13) passed the Senate, and is in the Alabama House of Representatives. [Contact information for our representatives is on our website](#), and will be in this month's program. Come to the meeting and learn how to protect your heritage and your future.

## HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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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
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17 U.S. Code § 107

The *Rebel Underground* is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.