



Rebel Underground

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

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The first compatriot, who attends the March Hutto Camp meeting, and can describe the event taking place in the above photo will receive a brand new \$10 bill at the March Hutto Camp meeting. In the event of a tie, the door prize method will determine the winner.

Major John C. Hutto Camp

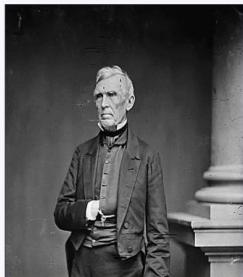
March Meeting Notice

Sunday, 19 March 2017 - 2:30 pm

Dr. Brandon Beck - The title of the talk: Three Great Moments in Confederate History. From the Three Battles of Winchester, Va. Winchester's Battles, in turn, sealed the success of Stonewall's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, opened the Gettysburg Campaign, and lost the Valley to the Great Burning in '64.

Check out the color version of March's Hutto Camp Newsletter online at:
<http://www.huttocamp.com/news>

Crittenden Compromise



Senator
John J. Crittenden
(Know-Nothing: KY)

The election of Abraham Lincoln was a tipping point on the path to Civil War. In the wake of Southern secession, would the new president defend the U.S. forts in rebel territory?

In December 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, Kentucky Senator John J. Crittenden (1787-1863) introduced legislation aimed at resolving the looming secession crisis in the Deep South. The “Crittenden Compromise,” as it became known, included six proposed constitutional amendments and four proposed Congressional resolutions that Crittenden hoped would appease Southern states and help the nation avoid civil war. The compromise would have guaranteed the permanent existence of slavery in the slave states by reestablishing the free-slave demarcation line drawn by the 1820 Missouri Compromise. Though Crittenden’s plan drew support from Southern leaders, its rejection by many Northern Republicans, led to its ultimate failure.

This was an unsuccessful effort to avert the War during the winter of 1860-1861. Despite considerable popular support for Crittenden’s compromise, Congress failed to enact it. Although incoming secretary of state William Seward, viewed by southerners as a radical on slavery, backed the plan, most radical abolitionist Republicans opposed it.

1861- Congress passes Crittenden-Johnson Resolution

On this day in 1861, the U.S. Congress passes the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution, declaring that the war is being waged for the reunion of the states and not to interfere with the institutions of the South, namely slavery. The measure was important in keeping the pivotal states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland in the Union.

This resolution is not to be confused with an earlier plan, the Crittenden Compromise, which proposed protecting slavery as an enticement to keep Southern states from seceding; the plan was defeated in Congress. Many Northerners initially supported a war to keep the Union together, but had no interest in advancing the cause of abolition. The Crittenden-Johnson Resolution was passed in 1861 to distinguish the issue of emancipation from the war’s purpose.

The common denominator of the two plans was Senator John Crittenden from Kentucky. Crittenden carried the torch of compromise borne so ably by another Kentucky senator, Henry Clay, who brokered such important deals as the Missouri Compromise of 1820

and the Compromise of 1850 to keep the nation together. Clay died in 1852, but Crittenden carried on the spirit befitting the representative of a state deeply divided over the issue of slavery.

The Crittenden-Johnson Resolution was passed in Congress, but it meant little when, just two weeks later, President Abraham Lincoln signed a confiscation act, allowing for the seizure of property, including slaves, from rebellious citizens. Still, for the first year and a half of the Civil War, reunification of the United States was the official goal of the North. It was not until Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of September 1862 that slavery became a goal.

Fistful of Firepower - LeMat Revolver

The Confederate nine shot - revolver/shotgun "LeMat" was a self-contained arsenal of devastation. With a revolving cylinder that held a daunting nine rounds and a secondary barrel that contained a load of buckshot or a lead ball, the revolver had few peers.

The LeMat revolver's unlikely story begins with its namesake, Dr. Jean Alexandre Francois LeMat.



In contrast to many of his contemporaries, including Horace Smith, Daniel Wesson, Eliphalet Remington and Christopher Spencer, LeMat was trained as a physician. Born in France in 1821, he studied medicine at the University of Montpellier and worked at a military hospital in Bordeaux for a year and a half.

In 1844 the doctor immigrated to the United States and settled in New Orleans, where he rose to social and financial prominence following his marriage to Sophie LePretre, daughter of wealthy planter and merchant John Baptist LePretre. In the process, LeMat gained as a cousin-in-law West Point educated Army officer P.G.T. Beauregard, an engineer who had served on General Winfield Scott's staff during the Mexican War.

On October 21, 1856, the LeMat received its first patent: No. 15,925. Its inventor labeled it an "Improved Center-Barreled Revolver," otherwise known as the "Grapeshot Revolver." Among its most distinctive traits was a 20-gauge smoothbore shotgun barrel

that doubled as the arbor, or central axis, on which the gun's cylinder rotated. This gave the shooter nine .42-caliber bullets from the revolver and an extra load of ball or buckshot from the center barrel.

With a semiofficial seal of approval in hand, LeMat and Beauregard formed a partnership and went into business. Notwithstanding his modest 25 percent share in the venture, Beauregard assumed the mammoth tasks of promoting the pistol, building relationships with armories and distributors and managing their mounting expenses.

Some of the world's best gun manufacturers were then located in the northeastern United States. But once the secession crisis unfolded in the spring of 1861, those facilities were off-limits to the Southern-sympathizing LeMat and his revolver.

The newly established Confederacy needed weapons, of course, and thanks in part to the influence of Beauregard, now a Confederate general, LeMat won a contract in late July 1861 to furnish Southerners with 5,000 Grapeshot Revolvers. But when he learned that the South lacked the materiel and industrial resources necessary to produce such a sophisticated firearm, LeMat had no choice but to take his operation to Europe, where his pistols would be manufactured in a disjointed production process. To make the parts for his revolvers, LeMat used armories in Liege, Belgium, and Paris. The components were in turn sent to Birmingham, England, for assembly, before being shipped to the Confederacy.

As the war went on, the perils of the stormy North Atlantic, combined with the risks of running the Union naval blockade, made delivering the guns increasingly costly and unreliable. Of the 2,900 Grapeshot Revolvers LeMat produced, historians estimate that somewhere from 900 to 1,700 actually made it to the Confederacy.

For the conflict's duration his pistols were more prestige items than trusted battle implements. Numerous Confederate commanders possessed them. In addition to Beauregard, Jefferson Davis, Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston and Henry Wirz each owned at least one. Legendary cavalryman J.E.B. Stuart supposedly loved his. Stonewall Jackson, too, is rumored to have had a LeMat, though his revolver's whereabouts remain a mystery to this day.

In Dr. LeMat's defense, his concept was sound and its potential applications manifold. Scott, Bragg and the rest of their armament board colleagues certainly thought so. But regardless of their approval, the Grapeshot Revolver ultimately faded into obscurity. The woefully under equipped South had been unable to produce a gun of such advanced design, and the LeMat never received the meticulous attention to detail that is critical to the evolution of every firearm. It was manufactured in Europe, then secretly slipped back into the South—circumstances unlikely to engender success.

But more than 150 years later LeMat's legacy endures—more so on the auction block than in American arsenals. The

scarcity of his revolvers help drive premium sales prices, generally \$15,000 to \$50,000, depending on condition. Indeed, LeMat's failed pistol has captivated countless history buffs and gun enthusiasts, many of them willing to pay big money to own such a rare specimen of an ambitious weapon.

Yale's Folly - Calhoun College at Yale University H. Lee Cheek, Jr.

The effort to rename Calhoun College at Yale University has won the day. After initially deciding not to rename Calhoun College last year, a special presidentially-appointed task-force recommended the renaming, guided by set of new renaming criteria. Unfortunately, Calhoun College is no more.

Of course, colleges and universities have the option to name or rename structures on their respective campuses, but Yale's attempt constitutes nothing less than the tendency of contemporary Americans to demonstrate how we "forget who we are" and engage in what has become known as political correctness. The advocates of political correctness want to corrupt history for temporary political gains more than they desire to keep or restore it, and their efforts are, sadly, a disease on the body politic. In fact, under the new renaming guidelines given to the special task-force, a building should not be renamed unless the original name is at odds with the mission of the institution, or if the overall "legacy" of the namesake is seriously

deficient in some regard. At the end of the day, Calhoun should have passed the test.



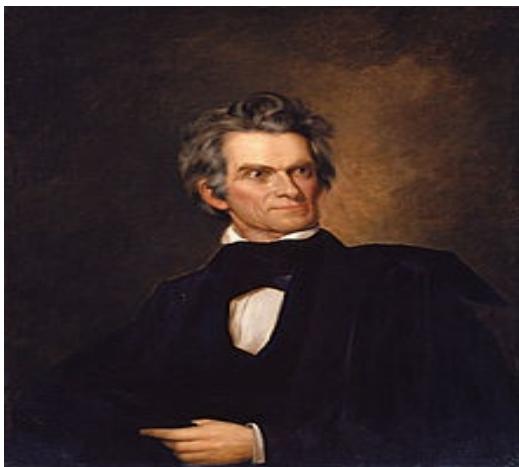
Calhoun's home, Fort Hill, on the grounds that became part of Clemson University, in Clemson, South Carolina. John and Floride Calhoun's fourth child, Anna Maria, married Thomas Green Clemson, founder of Clemson University.

Yale now joins the many operatives of political correctness who have met with great success of late. With Orwellian irony, they succeeded in having a U.S. Navy ship named for a person who hated the Navy (Cesar Chavez) and have imposed "speech codes" (with the actual purpose of restricting speech) on many college campuses—as well as more destructive examples of assaulting First Amendment rights and redefining history.

The greatest threat to political correctness is an environment in which free and uninhibited discussion and disagreement can take place. In fact, diversity of thought is the opposite of political correctness, and is at the heart of a free society. The proponents of political correctness—and those who have succeeded in

renaming Calhoun College—stand on the side of censorship against free and open discussion.

Calhoun’s “legacy” is indeed complex and subject to debate. However, in denying Calhoun’s vital role in American political life, they have committed a great injustice to the rising generation of Americans. The untold story, now diminished even more by the Yale decision, is Calhoun’s importance to American political thought and history.



John C. Calhoun - Oil on canvas painting of John C. Calhoun, perhaps in his fifties, white shirt, black robe, full head of graying hair - 7th Vice President of the United States. In office March 4, 1825 – December 28, 1832.

While spending most of his public life in the United States Senate, he was also vice president under both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson—and he served as secretary of state to John Tyler. He is generally regarded as one of the greatest senators ever, part of the “Great

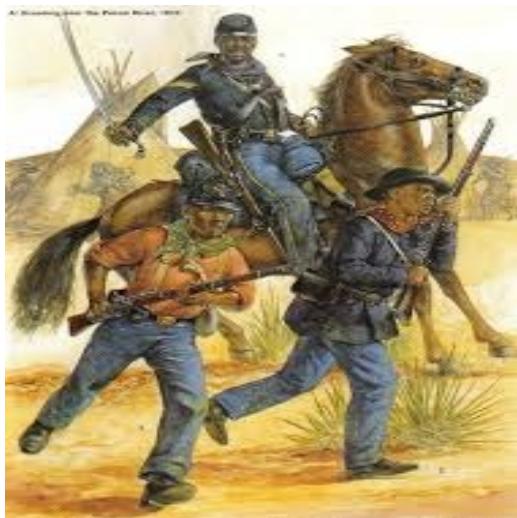
Triumvirate” with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

What Yale does not want you to know is that Calhoun was not only one of America’s greatest statesmen, but also one of its greatest thinkers. His two treatises on American politics, the Disquisition and Discourse (published after his death), demonstrate his hope that America could avoid the pending conflict of the Civil War.

In Calhoun’s interpretation, America’s greatest hope lay in the interposing and amending power of the states, which was implicit in the Constitution. This alone could save the country by allowing for a greater diffusion of authority and undermining the cause of sectional conflict. Calhoun’s purpose was the preservation of the original balance of authority and the fortification of the American political system against the obstacles it faced.

The debate is over, and the Yale task-force may have possessed good intentions, but as Shakespeare warned, “men are men; the best sometimes forget.” John Calhoun was imperfect, but he remains one of the greatest statesmen in American history. In the world of the Yale task-force, neither the past nor the future deserve our attention, and we are only left with the option of muddling through the present.

Fort Davis and Black History Month



The original San Francisco 49ers came west seeking the gold discovered in California in 1848. Snowy mountains in the North, disease in the Isthmus of Panama, storms and sea dangers on the long route around South America greeted the gold seekers. Thousands took the San Antonio - El Paso Road, though Apaches were in their way. In 1854, Fort Davis in West Texas, named after Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, sprang up to protect stagecoaches and wagon trains. Eventually Abraham Lincoln, a prominent railroad lawyer, would develop plans for building railroads to replace the stagecoaches and wagon trains.

Union General Sherman wrote in his

memoirs that as soon as the war ended, "My thoughts and feelings at once reverted to the construction of the great Pacific Railway. . . . I put myself in communication with the parties engaged in the work, visiting them in person, and assured them that I would afford them all possible assistance and encouragement." "We are not going to let a few thieving, ragged Indians check and stop the progress [of the railroads]," Sherman wrote to Ulysses S. Grant in 1867.

On July 28th, 1866 Congress approved an act saying the ex-slaves could join the U.S. Regular Army: it created two all-black cavalry units and four infantry regiments. Within the next month military departments began recruiting black soldiers and white officers from former Yankee volunteer regiments to fill the ranks of the Ninth and Tenth U.S. Cavalry Regiments. Nearly half of the black soldiers recruited were veterans of the War of Northern Aggression, and most were former slaves, illiterate with few skills beyond those of a field hand or farm laborer.

These black regiments played a key role in decimating the Indian tribes of the American West in the period 1866-1890. During those 24 years the black soldiers raped, murdered and fought with Indians as a way of life. History details how the Yankee controlled government in

Washington DC enlisted one minority group (blacks) to rape and murder another minority group (Indians). The western Indian Tribes would never recover from the total war waged against their homes and families. The black regiments would become known as the Buffalo Soldiers.

The Yankee controlled government killed tens of thousands of American Indians and imprisoned thousands more in concentration camps (“reservations”) for generations in order to build a transcontinental railroad. Former Union Generals Sherman and Sheridan, were the key players, and utilized the state’s latest technologies of mass killing developed during the War of Northern Aggression, and its mercenary soldiers (including the former slaves known as “buffalo soldiers”) to wage their war because they were in a hurry to shovel subsidies to the railroad corporations and other related business enterprises.

The railroad corporations were the Microsofts and Apple iPhones of their day. Eventually the westward bound routes of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads bypassed Fort Davis, and the fort closed in 1891.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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