



Rebel Underground

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

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Dr. Charles
Minnigerode
(1814–1894)

was for thirty-three years, the rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond. During the Civil War, Saint Paul's was called "the Cathedral of the Confederacy," and its

parishioners included Confederate president Jefferson Davis and Confederate general Robert E. Lee. In 1862, Minnigerode baptized Davis, and in 1864, he read prayers at the burial of Confederate general J. E. B. Stuart.

**Major John C. Hutto Camp
July Meeting Notice
Sunday, 15 July 2018 - 2:00 pm**

**Speaker for July is John McGraw
speaking on**

“Chaplains in the Civil War”

July 4- What Exactly are We Celebrating?

By Carl Jones 4 July 2014



On July 2, 1776 the Continental Congress voted to declare independence from the English Crown. A committee of five men was selected to put an ordinance of secession into written form, and on July 4 of that year, the Congress voted to approve what would be known as the Declaration of Independence. Interestingly, and largely unknown, as Kevin Gutzman notes is the fact that Virginia had already declared its independence nearly two months earlier, on May 15, 1776.

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With the South's defeat in 1865 the constitution was thus effectively annulled. The right as recognized in the Declaration of Independence to "alter", "abolish" or "throw off" a government that was no longer desired was crushed under heel and the precedent was set establishing that the government in DC is now, by virtue of the

mere notion that “might makes right”, “Supreme” in all things. It was no longer relegated to what Alexander Hamilton, in referring to the 17 specific powers delegated under Article I, called a specific “sphere” of authority. Today, the States refrain from challenging Federal authority which necessarily means that they have lapsed from their prior existence as “Free and Independent States” united for mutual protection, to being, once again, “provinces” subject to an all-powerful parent government- the very thing that July 4th is remembered for dissolving. This “parent” government resides in Washington, DC, rather than London.

On July 4 of every year Americans gather to shoot fireworks, eat barbecue, listen to “patriotic” speeches and celebrate the birth of their country unaware that the

union of our Founders was laid to rest at Appomattox Court House in 1865. The Founder’s union was altered through an act of violence, bloodshed and subjugation, and its stated purpose for existence in 1788, when the constitution was ratified, was dealt a death blow. In all reality, we are celebrating a country that no longer exists.

[More on the 4th of July Celebration](#)

Carl Jones is a native of Alabama, a former active duty US Marine and a small business owner. He is the Commander of the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is proudly descended from two 5th Great Grandfathers, John Swords and Major William Skinner, who served the State of South Carolina in America’s War for Independence.

Opponents of Alabama's Monument Protection Bill Attack the New Law by Seeking to Expand the Bills Protections to Unrelated Buildings and Sport's Stadiums etc.



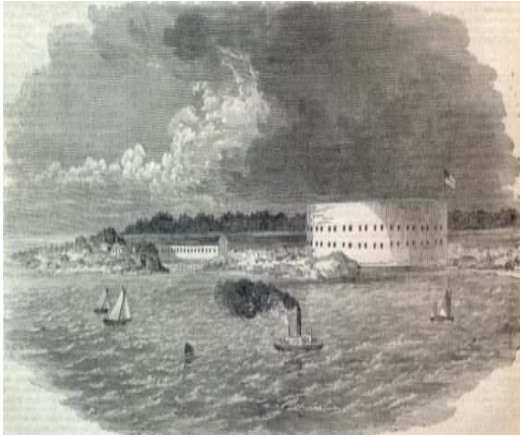
Plans for aging stadium collide with Alabama law protecting Confederate monuments - by John Sharp

Editor's note: Monument haters insist on calling the Monument Protection Act the Confederate Monument Protection Act.

Ladd-Peebles Stadium, opened in 1948, will celebrate its 70th anniversary in October. But the future of the stadium is unknown. The University of South Alabama and Mobile Mayor Sandy Stimpson both back a new 25,000-seat stadium on USA's West Mobile campus. A group of Mobile city officials, however, do not want to tear down Ladd-Peebles Stadium. They believe the stadium should be preserved, and are citing the controversial Alabama Memorial Preservation Act of 2017, as a reason why the stadium should not be torn down.

Update from
Cherokee Brasher
Chief of Heritage Defense
Alabama Division SCV

[More from al.com](#)



Who is Responsible for the First Shot

On March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln in his inaugural address boldly stated that he would use federal power only to “hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect duties and imports.” He publicly had told the world that he would take a military course of action to hold onto forts such as Fort Sumter.

Considering the heated atmosphere of the times, the people of the South viewed his

saber- rattling speech as a prelude to war. Confronted with massive Southern secession, Lincoln needed time to organize and plan. Lincoln felt that it was too late to bring the seceding states back into the Union peacefully. Despite a split vote and the opposition of his ranking general, Winfield Scott, he chose the military option. What resulted was the cleverest but most deceitful con game in American history, literally forcing the Confederacy to fire the first shot of the Civil War.

In March, 1861, a group of Southern commissioners went to Washington to negotiate a peaceful settlement of all questions arising from secession, to pay for federal property and to arrange for the removal of the garrison in Charleston Harbor. Lincoln refused to meet with them. He employed Secretary of State William H. Seward to obfuscate the situation by maintaining that cooler heads would prevail, that Fort Sumter would be abandoned and that he was working towards a

peaceful reconstruction of the Union. Seward continued the deception until April 7, 1861.

On April 8, 1861, President Lincoln sent a letter to South Carolina Gov. Francis Pickens stating that he would resupply Fort Sumter, peacefully or, if necessary, by force. Lincoln realized that if South Carolina and the Confederacy allowed reprovision, it would make a mockery of their sovereignty. If the Confederacy fired on the ships bringing provisions, he would have maneuvered them into firing the first shots of the war, thus rallying the North into a wartime footing and national feeling of patriotism to restore the Union. A perfectly executed ruse. Checkmate.

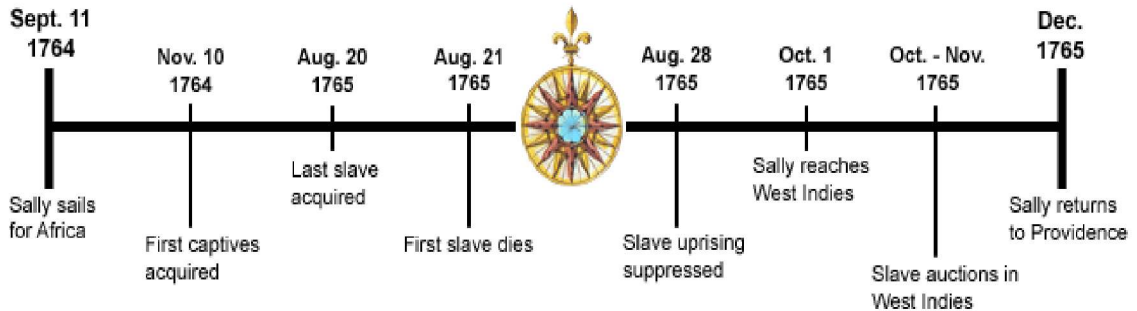
Lincoln sent a flotilla of fighting ships carrying food, ammunition and troops to Fort Sumter. No longer trusting Lincoln's words or intentions, and not wishing for an even stronger Federal presence in Charleston, the Confederacy demanded surrender of the fort

before the ships could arrive. Sumter's commander, Maj. Robert Anderson, refused, and firing commenced on April 12, 1861.

Lincoln had totally misjudged the Southern capacity to fight. By choosing war over negotiation, he could realize the economic hegemony he had long sought over the South. Settlement commissions and peace conferences offered in good faith were what the South championed to avoid war. Lincoln ignored them, refusing to meet. He ignored his advisers. His skillful plan to employ Seward to mislead the South had worked, but the results weren't as planned: A horribly destructive war resulted in which 620,000 people would die and the South would be left in a state of Northern-dominated Reconstruction for another 100 years.

Brag Bowling - Director of the Stephen D. Lee Institute

[Lincoln's Fort Pickens Plot Inaugurates War](#)



In 1764, a one-hundred ton brigantine called the Sally embarked from Providence, Rhode Island, to West Africa on a slaving voyage. The ship was owned by Nicholas Brown and Company, a Providence merchant firm run by four brothers – Nicholas, John, Joseph, and Moses Brown (founder of Brown University.) The Sally's voyage was one of roughly a thousand transatlantic slaving ventures launched by Rhode Islanders in the colonial and early national period, and one of the deadliest. Of the 196 Africans acquired by the ship's master, Esek Hopkins, at least

109 perished, some in a failed insurrection, others by suicide, starvation, and disease.

Records of the Sally venture are preserved in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, as well as in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society. All known records are [displayed on this website](#), offering a unique opportunity to retrace the journey of a single slave ship, from its initial preparation through the long months on the African coast, to the auctioning of surviving captives on the West Indian island of Antigua.

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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.