

REBEL UNDERGROUND



Major John C. Hutto Camp 443
Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 947
Jasper, Alabama 35502

Published Monthly

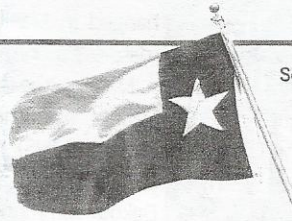
December 2012

CHRISTMAS FEAST

The local UDC ladies will treat us with their annual goodies at our December 16th meeting at the usual 2:30 time. Rain or shine, you will not want to miss this. We will have a short business session prior to the pleasure. Come to ground level Third Avenue entrance at First Methodist Church.

Sore Losers

Some Republicans had extreme reactions



Petitions for secession have been filed in all 50 states.



A Montana lawmaker and Ron Paul fan asked to be paid in gold because he has lost faith in the dollar.



Harold Daniel held the flag in Hutto Camp lead truck in Jasper's annual Veterans Day Parade. More pictures are on the back page.

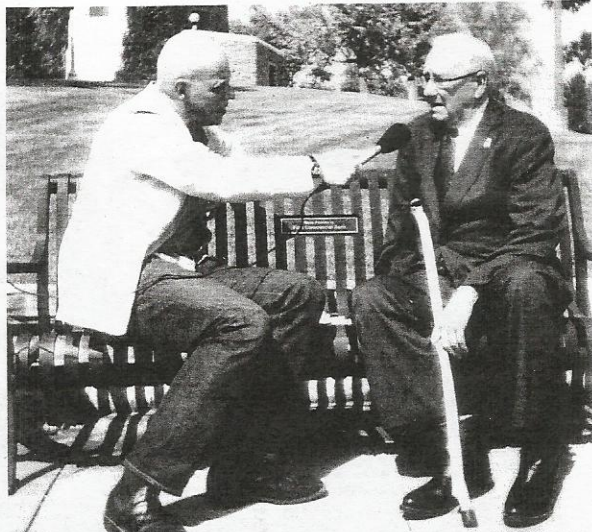
NEWSWEEK NOV. 26/DEC. 3, 2012 |

SECESSION NOT PRACTICAL NOW

We would be required to take our part of the 16 Trillion dollar debt. Moreover, all the social security and other benefit checks would stop.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

COMMANDER	James Blackston
1 ST LT. COMM	John Tubbs
2 ND LT. COMM	Brandon Prescott
ADJUTANT	Trent Harris
CHAPLAIN	Wayne Thomas
EDITOR	Leonard Wilson



Leonard Wilson was interviewed by B B C News in late October at Vulcan Park in Birmingham.

CIVIL WAR TIMES OCTOBER 2012

Ural on URLs | THE CIVIL WAR ON THE INTERNET

usdakotawar.org

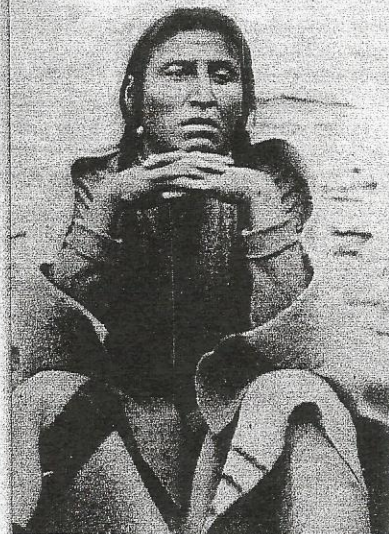
In August 1862, Americans from New York City to Union-occupied New Orleans watched as Robert E. Lee's Confederates moved against Union General John Pope's Army of Virginia. Many were unaware of a boiling cauldron far to their north in Minnesota, where drought and poverty had plagued families all summer, especially in the Dakota nation. Treaties had promised yearly compensation in exchange for Dakota land, but Uncle Sam's attention and treasury was focused elsewhere, and the payments were late. Angry over their loss of land and faced with starvation, Dakota leaders approved attacks on homesteads in the Minnesota River Valley.

From mid-August through September, warriors killed between 400 and 600 settlers, U.S. soldiers and some fellow Dakota. By fall, Union forces had suppressed the uprising. A total of 303 Dakota were

sentenced to death, though President Abraham Lincoln commuted most of the convictions to prison terms. On December 26, the remaining 38 men were hanged in Mankato, Minn., the largest mass-execution in U.S. history.

Marking the anniversary of the U.S.-Dakota War, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) has created a website about the conflict's lasting impact on the Dakota community. MHS's main goal, as its director and CEO explains, is to rectify years of interpretation that "has not adequately reflected on Dakota perspectives." The MHS offers descriptions of the uprising, oral histories recording how the war is remembered in the Dakota community today, historical resources and access to MHS finding aids that describe their archival holdings.

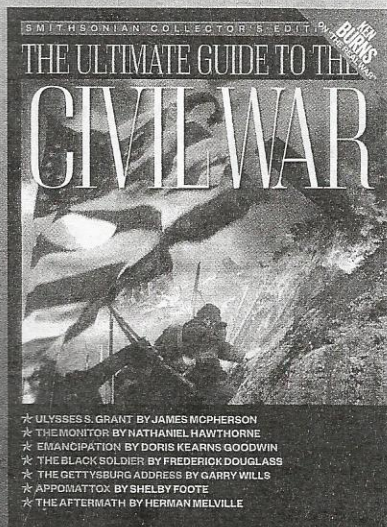
At first glance the site suffers from an overcorrection, since it is almost totally



Medicine Bottle was among the warriors executed in Minnesota after the Dakota Uprising.

Dakota-focused. Taken in conjunction with MHS archival collections, however—a sampling of which I hope archivists will make available online as well—this site offers visitors a wonderful opportunity to shift their attention, as Americans failed to do in 1862, to this overlooked part of the Civil War.—Susannah J. Ural

Smithsonian COLLECTOR'S EDITION



- ★ ULYSSES S. GRANT BY JAMES MCPHERSON
- ★ THE MONITOR BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
- ★ EMANCIPATION BY DORIS KEARNS GOODWIN
- ★ THE BLACK SOLDIER BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS
- ★ THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS BY GARRY WILLIS
- ★ APPOMATTOX BY SHELBY FOOTE
- ★ THE AFTERMATH BY HERMAN MELVILLE

OVER 100 PAGES
FEATURING
THE ALL-TIME BEST
WRITERS ON THE
CIVIL WAR



ORDER NOW!

Buy direct for \$9.99 at
smithsonian.com/civilwarspecial
or 1-800-250-1531



Reb Wickersham of Salem, Oregon, a longtime friend of your editor, is pictured here at the grave site of CSA Col Leonidas Willis in Salem's Pioneer Cemetery. Numerous Confederate Veterans migrated to the west after the war. This is an example of one buried in a well kept cemetery with due note of his service to the South.

You don't have to be a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to buy this tag!



The cost is \$50⁰⁰. \$42.50 goes directly to support the activities of the SCV in Alabama. Call toll free: 1-888-SCV-BAMA for more information. (1-888-728-2262) www.alabamascv.org

This year, when you go to renew your tag, show your southern pride and replace it with the official Alabama Sons Of Confederate Veterans tag.



SOUTHERN LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER



Chief Gilmore with the Mechanized Cavalry



CAVALRYMAN

A photograph appearing in the July 3, 2012 issue of the Columbia County Observer was innocent enough. Lake City's first female black police chief had her picture taken with a group of SCV Mechanized Cavalry at the Olustee Battlefield Festival Parade. From the outcry from the "Always Complaining People" you'd have thought she had her picture taken with

Al Qaeda terrorists. Through the local NAACP chapter a community meeting was called to remove Chief Argatha Gilmore and City Manager Wendell Johnson.

Lake City's history with the Confederate Flag has been an issue of manufactured controversy for quite some time. Both Confederate and U.S. Flags adorn the city's seal commemorating arguably the most noted event of the region, the Battle of Olustee. This festival draws a huge number of visitors to the city every year.

At July 13, City Council meeting Chief Gilmore supporters let their voices be heard. HK Edgerton, who traveled to Florida for the

meeting, was able to speak on behalf of the Chief and the honor of the Confederate Battle flag and it's heroes.

"I had already gone over my allotted 5 minutes, but was allowed to take 15 minutes more. I must say I was somewhat shocked - no - flabbergasted by the thunderous applause I received from all those wonderful folks. It was like a flood gate had been opened as more and more folks stepped to the mic in support of the Chief and also included another former NAACP President like myself.

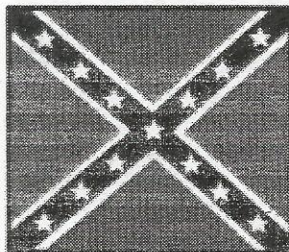
In a report from the Lake City Journal dated July 17, 2012-- "Glenel Bowden, former President of the local chapter of the NAACP who served 16 years on City Council, said "We are not talking about a good-old-boy chief, we're talking about a qualified black woman. I believe that sexism and chauvinism have as much to do with this as anything in the world. Addressing the issue of the photo from the Olustee parade, he said, "I think that what is happening here is high-tech lynching, putting her picture on Facebook, out on the Internet."

Were our ancestors stupid?

James R. Flynn
The Wall Street Journal

THE WEEK October 5, 2012

Are people really getting smarter? asked James R. Flynn. That's what IQ tests would suggest. Over the past century, Americans have gained three to five IQ points per decade, on average. This would seem to suggest that our forefathers were dumb, and that the human brain itself has gotten larger. Not so. The real explanation is that IQ tests measure intelligence of a certain sort—the abstract reasoning, pattern-making, and symbolism you find in modern societies. A century ago, people thought in concrete, pragmatic terms. Asked what a rabbit and a dog had in common, they might answer: "You use a dog to hunt rabbits." Today, the correct answer is: They're both mammals. Is the latter response more "intelligent" than the former? Not really. In our grandparents' or great-grandparents' time, most people had little education, and had to focus mostly on survival. Knowing how to hunt rabbits was more important than how to classify them. Today, education, technology, and a constant bath of information have changed how we think and see the world. Our IQs are unquestionably higher—but we are not inherently smarter than our ancestors.



FIGHTING TERRORISM SINCE 1861

WCTV.tv reported on July 16, 2012 "At the meetings close, the city council moved for a vote of confidence for the Police Chief. The vote was unanimously approved."

Sonar to give best view yet of 1863 Civil War shipwreck

BY MICHAEL GRACZYK
Associated Press

ABOARD THE RESEARCH VESSEL MANTA, Gulf of Mexico — The world will soon get its first good look at the wreck of the only U.S. Navy ship sunk in combat in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War, thanks to sophisticated 3-D sonar images divers have been collecting this week in the Gulf's murky depths.

The USS Hatteras, an iron-hulled 210-foot-long ship that sunk about 20 miles off the coast of Galveston, Texas, in January 1863, has sat mostly undisturbed and unnoticed since its wreckage was found in the early 1970s. But recent storm-caused shifts in the seabed where the Hatteras rests 57 feet below the surface have exposed more of it to inspection, and researchers are rushing to get as complete an image of the ship as possible before the sand and silt shifts back.

"You can mark Gettysburg or Manassas, (but) how do you mark a battlefield in the sea?" said Jim Delgado, the director of maritime heritage for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the person overseeing the project.

HISTORY OF THE BATTLE

According to the Navy Historical Center, the 1126-ton USS Hatteras was built in 1861 in Wilmington, Del., as a civilian steamship. Later that year, it was purchased by the Navy, commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and assigned to join the blockade of the Florida coast to keep vessels from delivering supplies and munitions to the Confederacy.

On Jan. 6, 1863, it joined the fleet commanded by David Farragut. Five days later, it pursued and tracked down a three-masted ship

that identified itself as British, but later opened fire on the Hatteras from 25 to 200 yards away and revealed it was actually the CSS Alabama, a notorious Confederate raider. Forty-three minutes later, with the Hatteras burning and taking on water, Cmdr. Homer Blake surrendered, and he and his crew were taken aboard the Alabama as prisoners, eventually winding up in Jamaica.

Of the 126-man crew, two were lost and are believed entombed in the wreck, which became the only Union warship sunk by a Confederate raider in the Gulf.



INFANTRYMAN



Confederate Veteran.

S. A. CUNNINGHAM, Founder.

Office: Methodist Publishing House Building, Nashville, Tenn.

NO USE FOR YANKEES.—An old negro, standing on a street corner in Macon, Ga., on the day after the surrender and watching Wilson's army coming down Cotton Avenue, was told by some one that General Wilson was coming in to set the negroes free, to which he responded: "Ef dat's wot dey's comin' fer, dey mout ez well go right back home, kase Er ain't seed one yit wot Er truss no furdur dan Er kin sling er bull ber de tail. De las' one er dem sojers look lak dey'd jess ez soon kill er nigger ez look at him. Dey sho' do look servagrous. Er gwine right home en lock up mer house; en Er don't want ter be sot free, nohow."—*Bridges Smith, in Macon Telegraph.*

Forrest Marker Placement

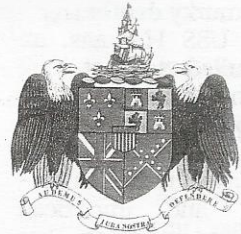
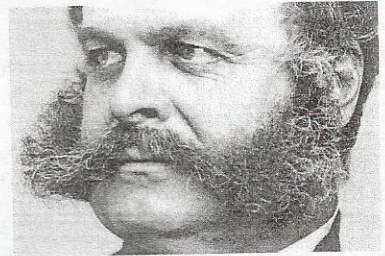
BY DR. CURT FIELDS

On Sunday, July 8th, 2012, at 2 p.m., a crowd of more than 200 Memphis Re-enactors and spectators participated in the dedication of a new addition to Forrest Park in downtown Memphis with the appropriate honor and dignity due the venerable statue and burial place of General N. B. Forrest and his wife. A name marker of Tennessee granite was placed at the entrance to the park and directly in front of the equestrian statue of General Forrest. This is the first addition to the park since the statue was erected in 1905. The marker is ten feet long and two feet tall with a depth of two feet. To say the least, it is impressive. It was placed on the Union Avenue (south side) of the park and is where the most traffic passes by only a few feet away.

The marker was sponsored by the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp # 215 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the General Nathan Bedford Forrest Historical Society. Other SCV Camps that participated were: Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp #1452 (Southaven, MS), Robert E. Lee Camp # 1640 (Germantown, TN), Wigfall Greys Camp # 1560 (Collierville, TN), Kit Mott Camp # 1379 (Holly Springs, MS), James R. Chalmers Camp # 1312 (Memphis, TN).

Lexicon AMERICAN HISTORY
OCTOBER 2012

sideburns (noun)—Facial hair that extends down the sides of the face from the hairline. The term is a corruption of "burnsides," after Union General **Ambrose Burnside**, whose sideburns swept over to his mustache while leaving his chin bare—creating a whiskery, flying-buttress effect.



Confederate Veteran Uniforms



For information,
visit us at
different-drummer.org
or call (828)712-2115
email: kdl@src-csa.org



Mistaken Identity

The Confederate was a Yankee all the time

BY: LARRY WEATHERFORD

A Union soldier from Linn County, Iowa who has been mistakenly marked as a Confederate will soon have a new stone at his final resting place.

Almost a 110 years ago, John C. Durbin died at the National Soldiers and Sailors Home in Danville, Illinois. The Virginia native who had moved to Iowa had joined the 24th Iowa Infantry near the start of the War. There was never any doubt of his loyalty to the Union. That is, until the letters "LA" instead of "IA" were chiseled into stone in 1903. Below that, his grave marker reads "Confederate States Army."

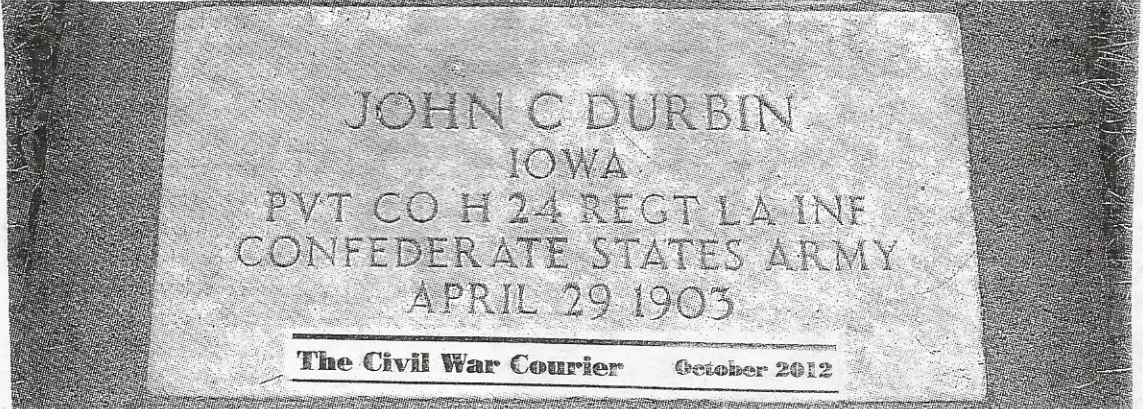
For all these years, countless school and tour groups have been shown the lone Confederate in the National Cemetery that has now grown to over 11,000 graves.

On Confederate Memorial Day of this year, local historian, writer and radio personality Larry Weatherford decided to do some research on the eight Confederates who were supposedly buried in Vermilion County, Illinois, where Danville is located. He had heard the stories about Durbin

and had visited his grave. Beneath Durbin's name, the word IOWA is listed on the stone. The tale was that Durbin was a southerner who had moved north and when the war broke out he had joined a Louisiana Infantry Regiment. Then after the war returned north.

It made for an interesting story, but Weatherford wanted to find out more. His research soon found no John C. Durbin in the 24th Louisiana. From years of experience, he knew that just because he wasn't found didn't mean that he didn't serve. With the similarity of the state abbreviations, he quickly checked the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors data base and found John C. Durbin of the 24th Iowa Infantry, Company H. Everything was just like the stone read, except "IA" instead of "LA" and certainly no Confederate States Army. Subsequent research located rosters, muster cards, Pension Records, Census information and other written references that confirmed Durbin's service to the Union States Army rather than the Confederate States Army.

Here is the current stone



JOHN C DURBIN
IOWA
PVT CO H 24 REGT LA INF
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
APRIL 29 1903

The Civil War Courier

October 2012



The Hutto Camp Float is shown in front of Confederate Monument. Below is John Tubbs on one of his numerous tractors pulling his buggy with John, Jr. riding.



Dixie Lyrics

O, I wish I was in the land of cotton
Old times there are not forgotten
Look away! Look away!
Look away! Dixie Land.

In Dixie Land where I was born in
Early on one frosty mornin'
Look away! Look away!
Look away! Dixie Land.

Chorus:

O, I wish I was in Dixie!
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
To live and die in Dixie
Away, away,
Away down south in Dixie!