



REBEL UNDERGROUND

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

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Henry Ganey of Carbon Hill was presented with a membership certificate by Adjutant Trent Harris at a recent meeting. If we can add a couple more new members we will be back up over 400 current members.

FAYETTE REENACTMENT
Sat.&Sun.-Feb.25&26
Battles 2:00 p.m.

MEETING NOTICE

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 19
2:30 P. M.
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
JASPER

DOOR PRIZE DRAWING

THE DAILY MOUNTAIN EAGLE
PRINTED OUR 22ND ANNUAL LEE
HOLIDAY ARTICLE. SEE PAGE
TWO FOR REPRINT



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HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

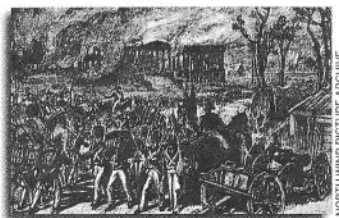
COMMANDER	James Blackston
1ST LT. COMM	John Tubbs
2ND LT. COMM	Brandon Prescott
ADJUTANT	Trent Harris
CHAPLAIN	Wayne Thomas
EDITOR	Leonard Wilson

JANUARY 2012

MILITARY HISTORY

NPS Awards \$1.2M to Key Battlefields

The National Park Service has awarded \$1.2 million in annual grants through its American Battlefield Protection Program [www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp], sup-



porting 25 projects at more than 76 battlefields nationwide. Recipients include the War of 1812 battleground at Bladensburg, Md.; Alabama's Creek War sites; the Civil War battlefield in Saltville, Va.; Revolution-era Fort Boonesborough, Ky.; Pequot War battlefields in Connecticut; and a project to locate seven Nez Perce and Cheyenne-Great Sioux War battle sites in Montana.

EDITORIALS

Celebrating Lee holiday

As we observe the Robert E. Lee Holiday on this January 16th, a few footnotes from history would be instructive. So much good has been said about General Lee that we have but to review some of these points as we pay tribute to the most notable man in Southern history. Unfortunately history is not taught in schools with the emphasis it once was, and this more the reason we should be reminded of great men like Lee.

Recently a lot has been said appropriately about our military veterans. The last WWI veteran has now died, and the WWII veterans are fast declining in their numbers. Many of course paid the supreme sacrifice and did not get to live as veterans.

As tragic as were the losses in recent wars, it should be noted that more Americans died in the War Between the States than the total deaths in all other wars from the Revolution up to and through Afghanistan and Iraq. This is a significant reason for knowing our history and remembering heroes like General Lee.

Another reason for remembering Gen. Robert E. Lee is the fact that the Lee plantation in Virginia was confiscated by the federal government during the war and turned into a cemetery now known as Arlington National Cemetery. Seemingly few Americans know this fact of history.

It would appear that all Americans of goodwill would want to pay tribute to a man like Robert E. Lee in view of his sterling character and the contribution he made to our national heritage.

Leonard Wilson

In Sickness and in Health

GEORGE, age 92, and Edith, 89, had decided to get married and were strolling past a drugstore when George said, "Let's go in. I have an idea." They met the pharmacist, who was also the owner of the store, and George asked, "Do you sell heart medications?"

"Of course we do," the owner replied.

"How about support hose for circulation?" George continued, to which the owner said, "Definitely." This went on, with George asking about medications, hearing aids, denture supplies, wheelchairs, walkers and canes.

"We have all kinds of medications, medical supplies, wheelchairs and canes," replied the pharmacist. "May I ask why all the questions?"

George smiled, glanced shyly at Edith and said to the pharmacist, "We've decided to get married, and we'd like to use your store for our bridal register."

JAN. 23

CIVIL WAR
★150 YEARS★

The Birmingham News

Friday, Dec 23, 2011

64,000 graves may be mismarked

ARLINGTON, Va. — Thousands of grave markers at Arlington National Cemetery may need to be replaced or added to accurately account for the dead, following a meticulous Army review of each of the nearly 260,000 headstones and niche covers on the grounds. In a report to Congress on Thursday, the Army found potential discrepancies between headstones and cemetery paperwork on about 64,000 grave markers — about one in four. Congress ordered the review last year following reports of misidentified and misplaced graves that led to the ouster of the cemetery's top executives.

AMERICAN HISTORY DECEMBER 2011

Free Black Community Unearthed in Central Park

You would think that a short-lived, antebellum black community would be ripe for study, especially one founded by free African Americans in New York in 1825, two years before the state outlawed slavery. But this precious piece of archaeological turf, once known as Seneca Village and home to some European Americans as well, now makes up part of Central Park in New York City. So, the academic team investigating Seneca Village—professors from City College of New York, Columbia University and New York University—had to lobby the park for 10 years. "It took a long time for them to see the value," says Diana diZerega Wall, an anthropology professor at City College. "And I think finally we just wore them down." In addition to finding personal items, like a child's shoe, the team took soil samples that could reveal diet and other lifestyle details of this middle-class group.

1927 CSA Brigadier Gen. "Tiger John" A. McCausland, one of only two surviving Confederate generals, dies in his sleep at age 90. Born in St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 13, 1836, McCausland was orphaned at age 6 and moved along with his brothers to Henderson, Va. (now West Virginia), to live with relatives. By 1857 he had graduated first in his class from the Virginia Military Institute (VMI); after a year of study at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville he returned to VMI to teach mathematics.

After the outbreak of the Civil War, McCausland commanded troops in and around Virginia. By May 1864 he achieved the rank of brigadier general, and in June he deployed his cavalry to delay a Union advance on Lynchburg, Va., until the city was reinforced and defended.

The following month, Lt. Gen. Jubal Early orders McCausland to extract a ransom of \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in Union scrip from the city of Chambersburg, Pa. With Chambersburg unable to pay, McCausland follows his orders to burn the city—destroying more than 500 buildings, leaving more than 3,000 people homeless, and causing an estimated \$1.6 million in damage.

April 1865 finds McCausland's brigade at Appomattox Courthouse, but upon hearing that "Uncle Bobby had surrendered," he refuses to follow suit and escapes with this troops to Lynchburg where he demobilizes. Learning the prosecuting attorney of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, had issued a warrant for his arrest for arson, Tiger John flees. He spends the next two years in Canada, Europe, and Mexico before returning to West Virginia after receiving word that the Grant administration will not prosecute. He lives the rest of his life out of the public eye on a farm near Henderson, W. Va.—an "unreconstructed" Confederate officer who boasts that he had never surrendered.

THE HISTORY CHANNEL MAGAZINE JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2012

WE NEED TO CONTINUE PROMOTING THE S C V HERITAGE TAG

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.



H.L. Hunley project staffers and volunteers rotate the sub using come-along winches.

Truths Finally Surface for Ill-Fated Civil War Sub

THE CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE *H.L. Hunley* knew victory and defeat in its single combat mission on February 17, 1864—becoming the first sub to destroy an enemy ship in battle and then sinking shortly thereafter under mysterious circumstances. Even now, 11 years after the vessel was lifted from the Atlantic just outside the Charleston, S.C., harbor, many questions remain unanswered, but one was recently eliminated—that major holes in the hull contributed to the sub's demise. Instead, the holes were caused by "scouring" in the dynamic environment of the ocean floor.

The breakthrough came when the *Hunley* was brought to upright position for the first time in 137 years. Ever since going from the sea to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in North Charleston, the sub had been kept at the 45-degree angle at which it was found, so as not to disturb the interior contents. But with the excavation of the remains of its eight-man crew (buried in 2004), objects and various kinds of crud now complete, a painstaking three-day rotation of the seven-ton, 40-foot craft was followed by removal of the contraption holding it in place. Experts could see a part of the hull's exterior—and two larger holes—for the first time. Says Maria Jacobsen, head archaeologist for the *Hunley* project, "It's a bit like studying the dark side of the moon."

Conservator Chris Watters preps the sub



I am an Army veteran of the Vietnam era. The GAR was a good organization for Civil War veterans, but so was the United Confederate Veterans (UCV). My great-great-grandfather was a colonel in the greatest army of all time, the Confederate Army. He was killed by a Yankee during the fighting at the Second Manassas on Aug. 30, 1862.

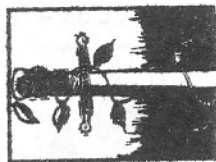
I am a proud compatriot of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and take pride in what the South tried to accomplish: getting our independence from the Union and our states' rights under the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, which Mr. Lincoln ignored.

—Madison A. Ballagh Jr., Irmo, S.C.

YES Where is logic

Where is the logic? If slavery was the cause of the War Between the States, if the North fought to free the slaves, why, then, was a 13th amendment presented in the U.S. Congress and signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861 that would have prohibited the U.S. government from ever abolishing or interfering with slavery in any state?

Why was West Virginia allowed to accede to the Union as a slave state after 1863? Why was slave labor used to build the Capitol building in Washington, D.C.? Why was the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 applicable only in areas not under the control of the Union?



Keeping a historic cemetery in the family

Woodlawn pioneers founded burial ground 200 years ago

By Anne Ruisi
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The 2012 Wood Family Calendar is not your typical fundraiser.

Instead of benefiting a club, school or athletic team, it's being sold to raise money to maintain the family's nearly 200-year-old burial ground on 57th Street North across from Woodlawn High School.

"We maintain it ourselves. One cousin and her husband cut the grass. Once a year we have a cleanup day, usually in the spring," said Lynne Dobson, a Wood family descendant who helped put the calendar together.

The privately owned cemetery and its occupants rely on Wood family descendants to keep the nearly 1-acre burial ground neat and tidy. And while some relatives now take care of the cemetery, they are looking to the future. They want to create an endowment to fund cemetery maintenance when the family can no longer take care of the graveyard, Dobson said.

"The cemetery has historic value



The Birmingham News/Tamika Moore

The Wood Family Cemetery is a privately owned burial ground in the heart of Woodlawn. From left, Carolyn Smith, Lynne Dobson and Stanley Moss are among the Wood family descendants who are selling a calendar to raise money to maintain the cemetery.

and we want to keep it from being an eyesore," she said.

Woodlawn was named for the Wood family, early Jefferson County pioneers. Obadiah Wood of South Carolina was about 71 years old when he and his son, Edmund Wood, then

about 33, came to the Jones Valley in 1824, Dobson said.

Edmund Wood owned about 1,200 acres in the area.

BIRMINGHAM NEWS
DECEMBER 25, 2011



War's Human Cost Was Worse Than We Thought

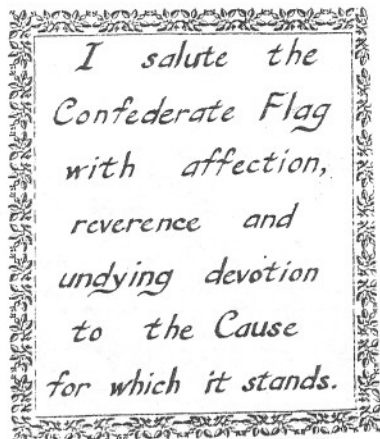
Census data that become available in the past decade shows far more lives were lost in the Civil War than previously believed. J. David Hacker, who teaches at Binghamton University in New York, says his analysis of detailed census data sets reveals that 750,000 were killed in the conflict—20 percent higher than the number commonly cited (620,000). He based his conclusions on breakdowns of data from before and after the conflict that identify each individual as well as his or her race, age and birthplace rather than grouping them as an aggregate number of people in a specific age group. To estimate the number of men killed in the conflict, Hacker first established the population trends for deaths in the decades before and after the war. He then compared the census data for 1850-1860, 1860-1870 and 1870-1880 and found that the number of civilian deaths among native-born men in the 1860-1870 period—encompassing the war years—was far lower than would be expected based on similar trends among native-born women. Hacker reasoned that the difference between the two, 750,000, represented the number of men killed in the war.

Scholars have long suspected that the original casualty estimate was less than accurate, since neither North nor South had standardized personnel records. Commenting on the new data presented by Hacker, historian James McPherson said, "My guess is that most of the difference between the estimate of 620,000 and Hacker's higher figure is the result of underreported Confederate deaths."



In wartime lithographers produced blank mourning prints such as this, so loved ones could fill in a deceased soldier's name.

CIVIL WAR TIMES | FEBRUARY 2012



NOW THE U. S. FLAG

Wear the Flag, Lose Your Job

The Casa Monica Hotel in St. Augustine, Florida, is not especially fond of employees who love their country -- at least not if the country is the U.S.A. In October, the hotel fired employee Sean May, 26, for wearing an American flag lapel pin. A spokesman for the hotel told Fox News, "Casa Monica has always had personal appearance guidelines, and they are currently being enforced."

Tenth Alabama Regiment graves uncovered

By Mary Orndorff

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BRISTOW, Va. — About an hour west of Washington, D.C., on a scrubby plot of land overrun by prickly bushes and in the shadow of dense modern townhouse developments, an Alabama cemetery was born.

Civil War preservationists with no personal links to Alabama admit to muttering a "Roll Tide" or two as they walked across the newly cleared land, the final resting place of between 75 and 90 soldiers with the Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment.



A muddy trail leads to the section of Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park being cleaned up as part of Dane Smith's Eagle Scout project.

Editor's Note:

There well could be another one;
Does anyone know?

BIRMINGHAM NEWS ♦ TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2012

State Confederate daughter dies

By Thomas Spencer

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Alabama's last known real daughter of the Confederacy, Norma Vivian Smith, was buried Monday in Cullman.

Smith, 89, who died Jan. 7, was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Denney, a soldier who fought in the Civil War as part of Company H in the 31st Alabama Infantry regiment. Smith's brother, Tyus, lives in Tarrant and is in his 90s.

"She was a great lady," said Bettye Moore, the president of the Joe Wheeler chapter of the Decatur chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

According to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Thomas Jefferson Denney was born in 1843. He was about 18 when he enlisted with the Confederate Army. He was captured by Union forces on June 15, 1864, near Marietta, Ga., and held prisoner at Rock Island Barracks in Illinois, where he signed an oath of allegiance to the United States upon his release on June 18, 1865.

He was in his 80s when he married his fourth wife, Smith's mother, Dora,



Norma Vivian Smith

who was a widow in her 40s. The Civil War veteran died at age 91 in 1934.

Daughter Vivian Smith was born on Dec. 22, 1922, in Cleburne County.

A diabetic, Smith lost a leg 30 years ago but continued to live on her own, doing her own laundry, cleaning and cooking.

Gail Crosby, president of the Real Daughter's club of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, said the organization has a list of 16 living real daughters of Confederate veterans still living in the United States.

Thomas Strain, Army of Tennessee Department Commander, said the Sons of Confederate Veterans lists 24 living real sons of Confederate Veterans in the country.

NORTHERN
SOURCE

Frémont Emancipation Proclamation

A career army officer, politician, and western explorer who had helped the United States secure California during the U.S.-Mexican War, John C. Frémont won a commission as a major general in 1861 and took command of Union forces in Missouri. The controversial proclamation he then issued claimed that any slaves confiscated from those taking arms against the Union would be freed. An irritated President Lincoln, who was trying not to inflame slave-owning Unionists in the border states, wrote to Frémont to pull the emancipation clause. Not long thereafter, Lincoln fired Frémont, but the bold proclamation would set Lincoln on the path of issuing his own emancipation proclamation in January 1863.

AMERICAN HERITAGE



What's your most-used Southern expression?

I say "y'all." A lot. And not just "y'all" but "yaaaaaaall!" with lots and lots of twang to it. I'm sometimes criticized on the pageant circuit for my Southern accent. But I'm never going to try to disguise it. That's who I am.

Miss South
Carolina
Bree Boyce

Daily Mountain Eagle

Monday,
Jan. 9, 2012

STATE/LOCAL

A4

CONFEDERATE MARKER DEDICATED IN JASPER



A new confederate grave marker was recently dedicated at Oak Hill Cemetery in Jasper, honoring James F. Haley, a Jasper postmaster in the 1880s. The ceremony included both a rifle salute and a cannon fire. Brandon Prescott, a descendant of Haley, is shown in the photo. The event was sponsored by the Major John C. Hutto Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans.