



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

October 2014



Speaker - September Meeting
Lt. Col. Henry Howard
Author, Living Historian & Volunteer
Docent, First White House of the
Confederacy, Montgomery, Alabama

Jasper Car Show
Saturday, 18 October 2014
Jasper Square - All Day

October Meeting Notice
Sunday, 19 October 2014
2:30 PM

First Methodist Church
1800 Third Avenue
Jasper, Alabama

Speaker - John McGraw
History Teacher
Walker High School
Hutto Camp Member

**Graffiti on Stuart Monument
By Randy Hallman
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Monday, September 1, 2014**

A vandal or vandals picked Richmond's J.E.B. Stuart monument for a spray-painted message that was seen by some people on Labor Day.

In letters about a foot high or slightly taller, someone scrawled a crude word followed by "work" on the monument's base facing east. On the west side of the base, a rough drawing suggested a Soviet hammer and sickle.



JEB Stuart statue on Monument Ave.

Earlier in the day, the black-paint graffiti could be read easily. By 3 p.m., the words and the drawing were a faint gray.

Richmond police Lt. Chris Gleason said the vandalism apparently occurred overnight and that employees from the Richmond Department of Public Works were called — on what would otherwise have been a holiday — to remove the graffiti.

“They may have already worked on it,” Gleason said. “We hope to have it rectified by Tuesday morning.”

Gleason said no person or group had taken responsibility for the graffiti. “We have no suspects so far,” he said. The Stuart monument sits in Richmond's Fan District at the intersection of Lombardy Street with Monument Avenue where it becomes Franklin Street.

The monument is one of several on the street commemorating Civil War Confederate figures. Another monument memorializes Arthur Ashe Jr., a Richmond native who was a professional tennis superstar, author and humanitarian.

None of the other monuments showed any signs of vandalism Monday.

Stuart was a Confederate general. He was 31 when he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in 1864

Grave found of man who bankrolled Confederates in American civil war.

Academic uncovers lost London resting place of Charles Kuhn Prioleau, and the forgotten story of Confederate support in Britain

Maev Kennedy - theguardian.com



Tom Sebrell, an American academic, has rediscovered the lost grave of Charles Prioleau in Kensal Green cemetery, London. Photograph: Martin Godwin

The grave of a man who bankrolled the Confederate side in the American civil war, and ended up costing the British government £3.3m in compensation to the victorious north, has been tracked down in a patch of brambles in a London cemetery.

Charles Kuhn Prioleau, a cotton merchant

born in Charleston, South Carolina, was based in Liverpool during the war, from 1861 to 1865. He disappeared from history in a bonfire of company records and correspondence after his firm went bankrupt, having sent supplies, funds, and blockade-busting ships to the Confederates.

But his mortal remains have now been traced to Kensal Green cemetery by a US academic who is gradually unearthing the almost forgotten story of Confederate support in England, which takes in the highest ranks of British politics and society.

Tom Sebrell, a history lecturer at University College London, led a small gang of students into the undergrowth armed with secateurs and cemetery burial records supplied by the Friends of Kensal Green. They literally fell over Prioleau's broken headstone.

His war efforts began as an attempt to save his business when the cotton trade – crucial to the economy both of the southern states of America and the Lancashire mill owners – collapsed. Prioleau's contribution to the Confederate cause grew to sending supplies, weapons, and ammunition to those states, and finally to buying, equipping and crewing warships.

Through agents, he acquired three of the most notorious privateers of the civil war: the CSS Alabama and the CSS Florida, built on Merseyside, and the CSS Shenandoah, built on Tyneside.

The first ship in particular, with a mainly English crew, caused such havoc that the £3.3m the British eventually paid the US government was known as "the Alabama claim".

After the war, Sebrell says Prioleau simply vanished. His company, Fraser, Trenholm and Co, went bankrupt, almost certainly to pre-empt compensation claims. He has descendants in England, Africa and the US, but none knew where he was buried. One branch thought Belgium, another somewhere called Kelsall, a name that led Sebrell and his team to Kensal Green.

Prioleau was buried there in 1887 among grand neighbors, including: the engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel; Lady Byron, the poet's wife; the novelist Anthony Trollope; and WH Smith of news agents fame.

But while some of their monuments are mini-cathedrals in grandeur, Prioleau's, beside the Liverpool in-laws who moved to London with him, is comparatively modest. It certainly fails to match the millionaire style of his surviving home in Liverpool, now owned by the university. Also traced by Sebrell, the house features portraits of Prioleau and his wife, Mary, as well as elaborate Confederate decoration in all the main rooms.

"This is a part of the cemetery's history that even we didn't know," Barry Smith, a trustee of the Friends, said. "It's fascinating to have another name to add to the already

multi-layered history of this place."

Sebrell believes there is a rich tourism dividend in uncovering this lost history: already, he has invitations to lead guided tours of groups from Virginia and Carolina, and Liverpool is planning a Confederate history trail in 2011 to mark the 150th anniversary of the outbreak of the war.



Cherokee confederates reunion
in New Orleans, 1903

The War for Southern Independence was devastating for both East and Western Cherokee. The Eastern Band, aided by William Thomas, became the Thomas Legion of Cherokee Indians and Highlanders, fighting for the Confederacy in the War. The Cherokee in Indian Territory divided into

Union and Confederate factions, with most supporting the Confederacy.

Stand Watie, the leader of the Ridge Party, raised a regiment for Confederate service in 1861. John Ross, who had reluctantly agreed to ally with the Confederacy, was captured by Federal troops in 1862. He lived in self-imposed exile in Philadelphia, supporting the Union. In Indian Territory, the national council of those who supported the Union voted to abolish slavery in the Cherokee Nation in 1863, but they were not the majority slave holders and the vote had little effect on those supporting the Confederacy.

Watie was elected Principal Chief of the pro-Confederacy majority. A master of hit-and-run cavalry tactics, Watie fought those Cherokee loyal to John Ross and Federal troops in Indian Territory and Arkansas, capturing Union supply trains and steamboats, and saving a Confederate army by covering their retreat after the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862.

He became a Brigadier General of the Confederate States; the only other American Indian to hold the rank in the War was Ely S. Parker with the Union Army. On June 25, 1865, two months after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Stand Watie became the last Confederate General to stand down.

Title: Slave Narratives: A Folk History of Slavery in the United States From Interviews with Former Slaves: Volume I, Alabama Narratives



Gus Askew, Eufaula, Alabama

Gus Askew was born a slave of the Edwards family in Henry County in 1853. He was brought to Eufaula just before the close of the war and stayed on as a blacksmith after he was freed. In his seventy years of hard work he saved enough to buy his home and some property which maintains him and his wife since age and infirmity forced him to turn over the work to his son. He has been married 54 years, numbers his white friends by the hundreds and is held in great respect by his own race.

Charlie Aarons - picture unavailable

Personal contact with Uncle Charlie Aarons -
Oak Grove, Alabama

—Written by Mary A. Poole

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/36020/36020-h/36020-h.html#charlie-aarons>

When the Master's son John Harris went to war, Charlie went with him as his body guard, and when asked what his duties were, he replied:

"I looked after Marster John, tended the horses and the tents. I recalls well, Madam, the siege of Vicksburg."

The writer then asked him if he wasn't afraid of the shot and shell all around him.

"No, Madam," he replied, "I kept way in the back where the camp was, for I didn't like to feel the earth trembling 'neath my feet, but you see, Madam, I loved young Marster John, and he loved me, and I just had to watch over that boy, and he came through all right."

Editor's note: Somebody shoulda told Charlie not to tell this truth, because contradicting the preferred Yankee view of master/slave relationships would not be appreciated eighty years later...



The Chicago Defender announces Executive Order 9981.

Jim Crow Laws in the U. S. Military Executive Order 9981

In the popular World War II cartoon strip The Sad Sack, the character was a naive, confused, lazy, bumbling private, but happy enough and almost lovable. The Sad Sack could be found in all branches of the military anywhere in the nation and worldwide. In real life, a sad sack was a miserable person.

Perpetually unhappy himself, he tried to make everyone around him equally miserable. He was filled with hate -- for his officers, for the Army, for blacks, Jews, Italians, whoever.

Whenever he could get away with it, he was

a bully. He was a habitual liar. He disappeared when real work or fighting had to be done. Not only did he fail to carry his weight, he was a constant and serious drain on the Army's efficiency. At his extreme, the sad sack was a mean, vicious, and without a redeeming virtue. The worst sad sack of all was Jim Crow.

The world's greatest republic fought the world's greatest racist (Hitler) with a segregated Army. It was worse than that: the Army and all of US society conspired to degrade blacks in every way possible, summed up in the name Jim Crow.

Jim Crow was the de facto standard for both the North and South and military bases world wide. One must remember, the US Military is a federal organization. Blacks had their own units, mess halls, barracks, bars -- State-side, England, France, Belgium, it didn't matter.

Executive Order 9981 is an executive order issued on July 26, 1948 by President Harry S. Truman. It abolished racial discrimination in the United States Armed Forces and eventually led to the end of segregation in the services. Another significant point to remember is President Harry Truman was southern born from the previous slave holding state of Missouri. Northern presidents since 1865 had plenty of opportunities to abolish Jim Crow laws, but all failed to address the issue. Why?

Truman's Order expanded on Executive

Order 8802 by establishing equality of treatment and opportunity in the Armed Services.

The order eliminated Montford Point as a segregated Marine boot camp. It became a satellite facility of Camp Lejeune. The last of the all-black units in the United States military was abolished in September 1954.

**Civil War officer to receive Medal of Honor 151 years after Gettysburg
August 27, 2014 - FoxNews.com**



This undated photo provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society shows First Lt. Alonzo Cushing.

The White House has announced that a Union Army officer killed at the Battle of Gettysburg will receive the Medal of Honor next month in a White House ceremony.

Cushing was born in 1841 in Delafield, Wisconsin, raised in Fredonia, New York, and buried at his alma mater, West Point. At Gettysburg, he commanded about 110 men and six cannons as part of Battery A of the 4th U.S. Artillery company.

During the battle, Cushing's small force stood their ground under a severe artillery bombardment as nearly 13,000 Confederate infantrymen waited to advance as part of Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863. Cushing was wounded, and his battery was left with two guns and no long-range ammunition. Historians say his stricken battery should have been withdrawn and replaced with reserve forces, but Cushing insisted on ordering his guns to the front lines on the last day of fighting. He was shot in the head and killed instantly.

"Refusing to evacuate to the rear despite his severe wounds, he directed the operation of his lone field piece continuing to fire in the face of the enemy," the White House said in its announcement. "With the rebels within 100 yards of his position, Cushing was shot and killed during this heroic stand. His actions made it possible for the Union Army to successfully repulse the Confederate assault."

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander James Blackston
1st Lt. Cmd. John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd. Brandon Prescott
Adjutant Trent Harris
Chaplain Barry Cook
News Editor James Blackston

Website:

www.huttocamp.com

Email:

fair@huttocamp.com

The *Rebel Underground*, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are invited to submit articles. Articles published are not necessarily the views or opinions of the Executive Board or the Editor.

The *Rebel Underground* is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best in coverage of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. It has been that way for many years. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.