



Rebel Underground

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

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September 2021 Newsletter

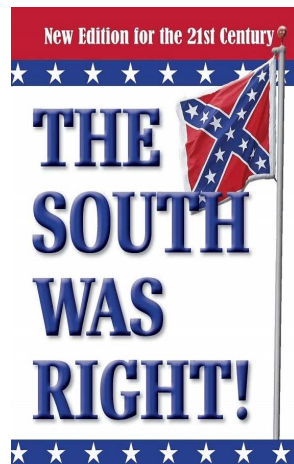
19 September 2021

Major John C. Hutto Camp Meeting

Please join with the Major John C. Hutto Camp in Jasper, Alabama on 19 September 2021 at 2:00pm for the September 2021 Camp meeting. Meeting will be in the First United Methodist Church's Adult Center behind the church sanctuary. Speaker Dr. Fred Moss

[Calendar](#)

Family, friends & guest are welcome



September's Door Prize
The latest Third Edition
Must be present to win.



Henry Ganey, 73, of Carbon Hill went home to be with the Lord Monday, August 30, 2021 at Ridgewood Health and Rehabilitation Center in Jasper. Visitation will be Saturday, September 4, 2021 from 2 to 2:30 p.m. at the Bob Wilson Memorial Chapel in Carbon Hill, with burial at Smith Chapel Cemetery in Carbon Hill.

Mr. Ganey was a lifelong residence of Carbon Hill, a member of the Carbon Hill Church of God and was a member of Odd Fellows Lodge of Townley, and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major John C. Hutto Camp in Jasper and the Walker County Genealogical Society. He was preceded in death by his parents Harrison and Essie Abel Ganey. Wilson Funeral Home and Crematory LLC, Carbon Hill; 205-924-4147

**Birthday Celebration for Lt. Gen. Forrest
Bicentennial and 22nd Annual Birthday Celebration
By Faye Gaston, Admiral Semmes 57 UDC Chapter**



The 200th birthday celebration and 22nd annual birthday celebration for Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest was held at Fort Dixie, the home of Pat and Butch Godwin, near Selma, on July 31, 2021. The stage was the porch that extended the width of the house, with 10 Confederate flags on display the length of the porch. Several Confederate flags also marked the entrance to the long drive-way.

It began at 3:00 p.m. after a slight rain, with 400-500 folks using many tents for shade in the hot sun. The food for supper did not run out but copies of the printed agenda did run out. Cannon salutes throughout the program were given by David Coggins and members of McRea's Flying Artillery of Luverne, Alabama.

The welcome and acknowledgments were given by Pat and Butch Godwin. Pat thanked her husband (Butch), their two children, and her brother for help in giving the party. She said the party in memory of General Forrest had been held here for 22 years. Pat reviewed the hard work done by her and Belinda Holloway for the first celebration. The 2021 celebration was dedicated in memory of Belinda (August 1, 1955-Dec. 23, 2020.) Past Alabama Division SCV Commanders in the crowd were acknowledged, such as Gary Carlyle and Jimmy Hill, plus other SCV leaders such as Cherokee Brasher. Ronnie Simmons was the MC.

Rev. Robert Griffin, from the Tallassee SCV Camp, gave the invocation. He acknowledged "by name" the supporters of "Friends of Forrest" (and members of UDC and SCV as a group) who had died since the last Forrest birthday celebration in 2020. He said Forrest was born on July 13, 1821, and died in 1877. Citing Ecclesiastes 3:4, Matthew 7:24-27, 2 Corinthians 5:17 and Hebrews 4:12, he described the "born again" as a Christian experience of Forrest, from going to church with his wife and reading Psalm 51. He thanked God for Forrest's leadership in

the Confederate army and for his Christian testimony. There was a cannon salute. All sang "Dixie". A period of special music was provided by "The Band Jubilee". This was a family that included twin sisters in beautiful matching long dresses. A cannon salute followed. The keynote speaker about the life of Forrest was Chuck McMichael, a past SCV Commander-in-Chief. A cannon salute followed.

The live auction was conducted by Ed Broadwine, assisted by Mike McWhorter and Floyd Meigs with proceeds going to Confederate Circle in the Selma cemetery. The auction began with a starting bid of \$500 for an antique sword. Items included a bust of Forrest bringing \$280 and varying framed-matted prints of Forrest bringing \$100, \$300, \$110, \$80, and \$150. Other items up for auction were an original 1861 Army Regulation Manual, Jackson-Lee Grace Church print, thick book on "The Civil War", bottles of wine, silver pendant necklace, music box, original 1982 car tag promoting George Wallace for Governor, a basket of items made in Selma, and a basket of miscellaneous items. As every year, John Rice was the high bidder on several items, and he is much appreciated.

There was a Silent Auction with the announcement of winners after 5:30 p.m. There were vendor booths with Confederate associated items for purchase. There was the drawing for the winner of the mini-bust of Forrest and several drawings for prizes in categories, such as who came from the greatest distance, who had attended the annual celebration for 10 years, etc.

At 6:00 p.m. Southern fried catfish with side dishes was worth standing in the long line, after Pastor Robert Griffin prayed God's blessing on the meal. All sang "Happy Birthday" for the cutting of Forrest's birthday cake.

At 7:00 p.m. Tim Watkins, past Commander of the Tallasse Armory Guards, gave a moving address as he portrayed Lt. General Bedford Forrest as the "special guest of honor", and at 7:30 p.m. The Band Jubilee gave another mini-concert.

The Grand Finale was a fireworks display! All sang "Amazing Grace". The final cannon salute ended the 200th birthday celebration for Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest at Fort Dixie.



**ANV Statement on Lee Memorial in Richmond
Office of the Commander
Army of Northern Virginia,
Sons of Confederate Veterans**

September 10th, 2021

For Immediate Release,

Despite overwhelming support to keep the General Robert E. Lee memorial on Richmond, Virginia's famed Monument Avenue standing where it has stood for more than 130 years, we have just witnessed with both anger and sadness its desecration and removal by frenzied radicals and opportunistic politicians. Their loud, unreasoned voices demanding diversity and equity disguise their hatred not just for General Lee and other symbols of the South, but for the entirety

of American and Western civilization and heritage.

Richmond, once the Capital of the South, is now a decaying city. It is now run by those little people who hate and despise her history. Their solution is to attempt to abolish and completely re-write that history, and so destroy any continuity and the inheritance of millions of Virginians. The insane leftists in charge have thrown all reason out the window. Along with that, the Virginia Supreme Court has tossed by the wayside the Constitution. Where else in this great nation can one sign a contract but then renege on it years later. Yet, one gets to keep the property in direct contradiction to that contract? Is Virginia the only state where legal contracts are unenforceable? Are all contracts unenforceable or just the ones that offend the current tyrants in power?

This situation should remind us of another time in history when the Constitution of the United States was overthrown by tyranny. At that moment General Lee was forced to choose between his home state and an oppressive government bent on empire and on subjugating the states in the American South. It would have been easier for General Lee to lead a tyrant's army to destroy property and the rights of the people. Instead, he made the noblest of decisions when he chose to defend his beloved State of Virginia, which had reserved specifically for itself the right to secede when it originally joined the Federal union. Lee, prior to offering his services to the newly-independent Commonwealth of Virginia, had formally resigned from the United States Army. In reluctantly agreeing to serve his native state he committed no treason, rather he rose to protect the people's God-given rights and liberties granted them and otherwise affirmed by the Constitution of the United States.

Much in the spirit of General Robert E. Lee's "Proclamation to the People of Maryland," we support our brothers' and sisters' right to defend their history and property. Like "Marse Robert" we choose to stand for our history and for our inheritance, against the rising tide of lunacy and tyranny.

Proclamation to the People of Maryland
To the People of Maryland:

Headquarters Army N. Virginia
Near Fredericktown, 8th September, 1862

It is right that you should know the purpose that brought the Army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The People of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth, allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties. They have seen with profound indignation their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered Province.

Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders to whom in better days, no citizens appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech, of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the People of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the south have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you to again enjoy the inalienable rights of free men, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish, our Army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, Citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended, no intimidation is allowed.

Within the limits of this Army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. Lee,
General Commanding.

The truth is that General Robert E. Lee's noble and unselfish record contradicts the lies of the radical left.

It is past the time for ordinary folks to support respect for all Americans of all backgrounds and to stand against those who would commit what amounts to cultural genocide against those they deem different from themselves.

Lastly, we thank President Donald Trump for his brave defense of America's greatest general, as he also condemns the desecration of the Robert E. Lee memorial at Richmond's Monument Avenue.

R. Kevin Stone, Commander
Army of Northern Virginia, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

“His (Robert E. Lee’s) deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.” – President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A., Richmond Dispatch, November 4, 1870

Trump deplores removal of Richmond's Robert E. Lee statue Trump claimed Lee would have won the war in Afghanistan

By Jon Brown | Fox News

Former President Donald Trump issued a statement Wednesday condemning the removal of a 131-year-old statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Virginia, calling the Confederate commander "the greatest strategist of them all" and admiring the statue's artwork.

"Just watched as a massive crane took down the magnificent and very famous statue of 'Robert E. Lee On His Horse' in Richmond, Virginia," Trump wrote. "It has long been recognized as a beautiful piece of bronze sculpture. To add insult to injury, those who support this 'taking' now plan to cut it into three pieces, and throw this work of art into storage prior to its complete desecration.

"Robert E. Lee is considered by many Generals to be the greatest strategist of them all," Trump continued. "President Lincoln wanted him to command the North, in which case the war would have been over in one day. Robert E. Lee chose the other side because of his great love of Virginia, and except for Gettysburg, would have won the war. He should be remembered perhaps as the greatest unifying force after the war was over, ardent in his resolve to bring the North and South together through many means of reconciliation and imploring his soldiers to do their duty in becoming good citizens of this Country."

Our culture is being destroyed... — Former President Donald Trump

Trump went on to claim Lee was more skilled than current U.S. generals, writing, "Our culture is being destroyed and our history and heritage, both good and bad, are being extinguished by the Radical Left, and we can't let that happen! If only we had Robert E. Lee to command our troops in Afghanistan, that disaster would have ended in a complete and total victory many years ago. What an embarrassment we are suffering because we don't have the genius of a Robert E. Lee!"

Before it was removed Wednesday shortly before 9 a.m., the 21-foot bronze equestrian statue of

Lee had overlooked Richmond's prominent Monument Avenue since 1890.

Following the death of George Floyd last summer, Richmond Mayor Levar Stoney ordered nearby likenesses of Confederate Gens. JEB Stuart and Stonewall Jackson removed, as well Confederate Naval commander Matthew Fontaine Murray. Protesters had earlier toppled a statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Court litigation had delayed the Lee statue's removal because was on state-owned land.

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT RULES ROBERT E. LEE STATUE CAN BE REMOVED FROM STATE CAPITAL



Crews work to remove one of the country's largest remaining monuments to the Confederacy, a towering statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee on Monument Avenue, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 2021, in Richmond, Va. (AP Photo/Steve Helber, Pool) (AP Photo/Steve Helber, Pool)

Gov. Ralph Northam, D-Va., praised the statue's removal, saying, "This was a long time coming, part of the healing process so Virginia can move forward and be a welcoming state with inclusiveness and diversity." He also maintained that the statue symbolized "more than 400 years of history that we should not be proud of."

Crowds gathered around the statue Wednesday morning, cheering and chanting, "Hey hey hey, goodbye," as a crane removed it from its granite pedestal. Once removed, it was sawn into two pieces for storage, not three, as Trump had indicated.

Meanwhile in Virginia Gov. Ralph Northam's terrorist and the US State Department are releasing thousands of improperly vetted Afghanistan citizens into the Virginia countryside. No one knows how many terrorist are included in the recently evacuated Afghanistan citizens. The survival of Virginia is at stake. Indeed the survival of the US is at stake.

On his September 1st episode, Tucker Carlson raised another question, as to where these Afghan refugees are going, and possibly why.

Tucker pointed out that, of the 119,000 Afghans evacuated from Afghanistan, "[V]ery few...were translators or aides or contractors. The allies we're hearing so much about, who fought with the U.S. military and who deserve our support and may deserve our support. Of that group, there are only a few thousand. You can be sure of this from a lot of different signs, but here's one sign: the health department in Alexandria, Virginia, a very liberal town, taking thousands of refugees. The health department there just put up this urgent request, 'Alexandria Health Department is looking for Pashto/Dari speakers to assist with translation support for recent arrivals.'"

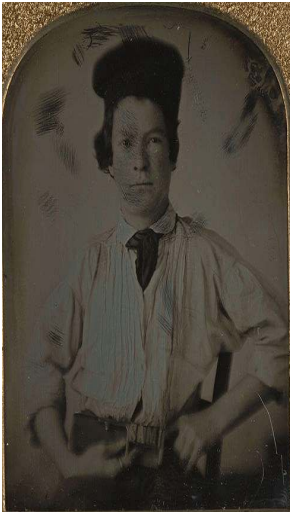
"Oh, so the one thing we know about these recent arrivals is they're not translators because translators probably wouldn't need translators. These are instead refugees who don't speak English."

If the Confederate Army had fought, as young Samuel Langhorne Clemens (aka Mark Twain) did, the Civil War would have lasted but a matter of weeks. The outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861 brought a halt to steamboat traffic. Without a job, Clemens joined a Confederate militia, the Marion Rangers.

Mark Twain's Civil War Experience

Mark Twain is an iconic American writer best known for his classic novels such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Although a writer by trade, Twain also served a brief stint as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War.

Twain was born as Samuel Langhorne Clemens in a small Missouri town called Florida on November 30, 1835. His birth coincided with the return of Halley's Comet from its 75-year orbit through the solar system, a fact Twain delighted in.



At the age of 18, Twain left home for the New York City and Philadelphia where he worked at various newspapers. He eventually returned home in 1857 and became a river boat pilot on the Mississippi. This new career came to a halt when the Civil War began and river traffic was disrupted. After the Civil War Twain never lived in the South again. Maybe he was afraid of being hung for desertion for having abandoned his Confederate Unit after serving only two weeks.

Mark Twain in 1850, age 15

Twain decided to join a Confederate militia, the Marion Rangers, but only lasted two weeks before he quit and went West. It is not known exactly why Twain quit the militia. He defended his actions throughout the years by describing his confusion while enrolling and explained he was ignorant of the politics behind the war.

In his fictionalized account of his war experiences titled *The Private History of a Campaign That Failed* describes the moment he decided to quit:

“The last camp which we fell back upon was in a hollow near the village of Florida, where I was born – in Monroe County. Here we were warned that a Union colonel was sweeping down on us with a whole regiment at his heels. This looked decidedly serious. Our boys went apart and consulted; then we went back and told the other companies present that the war was a disappointment for us and we were going to disband.”



On the road home Twain and his friends ran into General Harris who ordered them to get back to their posts.

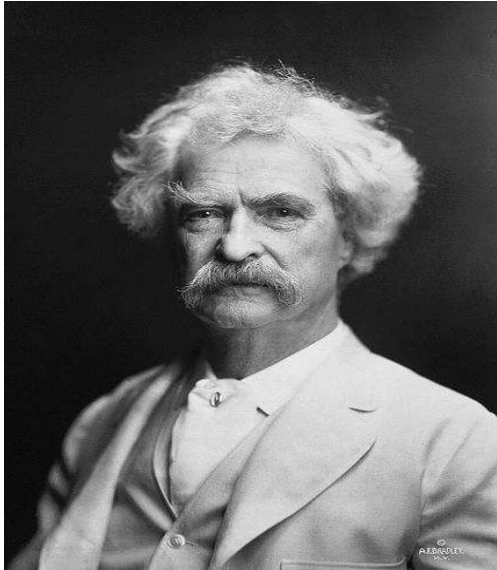
“Harris ordered us back; but we told him there was a Union colonel coming with a whole regiment in his wake, and it looked as if there was going to be a disturbance; so we had concluded to go home. He raged a little, but it was of no use; our minds were made up. We had done our share; had killed a man, exterminated one army, such as it was; let him [Harris] go and kill the rest, and that would end the war.”

Mark Twain in 1863

Twain learned later on that the Union general who had frightened him so much was none other than Ulysses S. Grant.

Years after his military service, Twain continued to face criticism on all sides for his involvement in the war and his alleged deserter status. He explained his military experience in a letter to an unknown recipient:

“I was a soldier two weeks once in the beginning of the war, and was hunted like a rat the whole time. Familiar? My splendid Kipling himself hasn’t a more burn’t in, hard-baked and unforgettable familiarity with that death-on-the pale-horse-with-hell-following-after which a raw soldier’s first fortnight in the field—and which, without any doubt, is the most tremendous fortnight and the vividest he is ever going to see.”



Twain also described the Civil War in general as: “A blot on our history, but not as great a blot as the buying and selling of Negro souls.” Whatever the reason, Twain left the military and never looked back.

Mark Twain in 1871

After a failed stint at silver prospecting, Twain went on to work for many newspapers such as the Sacramento Union and the Alta California. It was during this time, in 1863, that he took the pen name Mark Twain. He married, had three children and continued to write and give speeches.

During the years 1874 to 1891, Twain wrote many novels such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Fin*, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court* while living in Hartford, CT. He gained fame and fortune, although his finances took a hit after several bad investments.

Twain continued to write in his later years but developed a dark, cynical attitude that

threatened to ruin his reputation. In the early 1900s, he suffered a deep depression made worse by the deaths of two of his children and his wife.

With failing health, Twain commented in his biography in 1909 about the return of Halley's comet the coming year:

“I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year (1910), and I expect to go out with it. It will be the greatest disappointment of my life if I don't go out with Halley's Comet. The Almighty has said, no doubt: “Now here are these two unaccountable freaks; they came in together, they must go out together.”

Mark Twain died in his sleep on April 21, 1910, two days after the comet's perihelion. Twain is buried with his family in Elmira, N.Y.

Sources:

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The Mark Twain House & Museum: Mark Twain: Frequently Asked Questions:
www.marktwainhouse.org/students/faqs_mark_twain.php

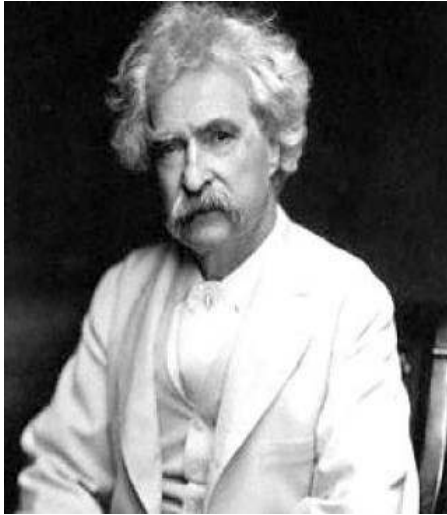
Mark Twain House & Museum: The Man:

www.marktwainhouse.org/man/biography_main.php

Mark Twain's Civil War; Mark Twain, David Rachels; 2007

University of Houston: Halley's Comet: www.uh.edu/engines/epi1642.htm

Mark Twain explains to veterans why he deserted the Confederacy



At a reunion of Union veterans in Baltimore in 1887, former Confederate Mark Twain gave a moving account of why he left the American Civil War after just 2 weeks' service in 1861.

“When your secretary invited me to this reunion of the Union veterans of Maryland he requested me to come prepared to clear up a matter which he said had long been a subject of dispute and bad blood in war circles in this country – to wit, the true dimensions of my military services in the Civil War, and the effect they had upon the general result. I recognize the importance of this thing to history, and I have come prepared. Here are the details.

I was in the Civil War two weeks. In that brief time I rose from private to second lieutenant. The monumental feature of my campaign was the one battle which my command fought – it was in the summer of '61. If I do say it, it was the bloodiest battle ever fought in human history; there is nothing approaching it for destruction of human life in the field, if you take into consideration the forces engaged and the proportion of death to survival. And yet you do not even know the name of that battle. Neither do I. It had a name, but I have forgotten it. It is no use to keep private information which you can't show off. In our battle there were just 15 men engaged on our side – all brigadier-generals but me, and I was a second-lieutenant. On the other side there was one man. He was a stranger. We killed him. It was night, and we thought it was an army of

observation; he looked like an army of observation – in fact, he looked bigger than an army of observation would in the day time; and some of us believed he was trying to surround us, and some thought he was going to turn our position, and so we shot him.

Poor fellow, he probably wasn't an army of observation after all, but that wasn't our fault; as I say, he had all the look of it in the dim light. It was a sorrowful circumstance, but he took the chances of war, and he drew the wrong card; he over-estimated his fighting strength, and he suffered the likely result; but he fell as the brave should fall – with his face to the front and feet to the field – so we buried him with the honors of war, and took his things.

So began and ended the only battle in the history of the world where the opposing force was utterly exterminated, swept from the face of the earth – to the last man. And yet you don't know the name of that battle; you don't even know the name of that man.

Now, then, for the argument. Suppose I had continued in the war, and gone on as I began, and exterminated the opposing forces every time – every two weeks – where would your war have been? Why, you see yourself, the conflict would have been too one-sided. There was but one honorable course for me to pursue, and I pursued it. I withdrew to private life, and gave the Union cause a chance. There, now, you have the whole thing in a nutshell; it was not my presence in the Civil War that determined that tremendous contest – it was my retirement from it that brought the crash. It left the Confederate side too weak."

After his brief war, Mark Twain tried gold mining and journalism before finding his calling as a writer. He achieved worldwide fame and was a friend to presidents, artists, scientists, and European royalty. Twain was still a deserter, and that fact probably tormented him the remainder of his days. Twain never came back South, again probably

for fear of being hung as a deserter. After the war he spent the rest of his life in New York when he wasn't traveling the world.

In 1909, he said, "I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it. It will be the greatest disappointment of my life if I don't go out with Halley's Comet. The Almighty has said, no doubt: 'Now here are these two unaccountable freaks; they came in together, they must go out together.'"

He died of a heart attack the following year as predicted, one day after the comet's closest approach to Earth. Upon his death, he was buried in Elmira, New York where he and his family spent most of his time when not traveling.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	James R. Blackston
1 st Lt. Cmd.	Trent Harris
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Jeremy Jackson
Adjutant	John McGraw
Chaplain	Barry Cook
Judge Advocate.	Cherokee Brasher
Communications.	Gene Herren
Facebook	Brandon Prescott
.	Jeremy Jackson
Quartermaster	Barry Cook
Newsletter Editor	James Blackston

Website: www.huttocamp.com

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