



# Sons of Confederate Veterans



## The Hunley Torpedo

The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp # 2016 of Sparks, Nevada

Number Eight

Website: [crossmicro.com/csshunley](http://crossmicro.com/csshunley)

August 2006



### Camp Report

**Dues:** Gentlemen, we have about 35 men who haven't sent in their dues. All yall who haven't done so, need to send these in really soon or we're going to be a much smaller camp.

### Next Meeting

It will be on **Saturday, September 9<sup>th</sup> at 12:30 PM** in the conference room of the Sparks library.  
**Yall Come!**

### Special Thanks

The following men added generous donations when they sent in their dues.

Roger Mayfield  
John Moore

### The SCV Reunion 2006

The principal results of the election of new national officers for a term of two years are as follows:

Commander-in-Chief: Chris Sullivan  
Lt. Commander-in-Chief: Ron Casteel  
ATM Commander: Chuck Norred

### Commander of the Army of the TransMississippi

Chuck Norred was the head of the California Division. He was so well liked at this Reunion, that no one would run against him and he was elected by acclamation. He just retired as a school teacher and coach in California. Chuck contacted me recently about attending one of our meetings, maybe even the next one in September. In the previous column, I did not list all of the election results, just those of primary importance to us.



### The Nevada Delegation

Front Row L-R: Mrs. Johnnie Scamihorn, Mrs. Hilary Weir (Grand-Daughter of Joe and Johnnie), Mrs. Miriam Cavallero.

Back Row L-R: Colonel Joe Scamihorn, Lee Cross and Fred Holt.



## A Serious Matter

A serious intimidation tactic was levied against one our men. His name is being with-held by request. Sometime in early August or a little before, this man received a mysterious phone call from someone identifying themselves as SCV-HQ. The caller wanted to know more about us here in Nevada. This is patently ridiculous, SCV knows who we are. Our compatriot would not volunteer any information.

Somewhat less than two weeks later while he was away from his house, his grown grandson was standing in the driveway when a car containing five black men in a red station wagon with Georgia plates stopped in front of him. The driver got out and called the grandson by our compatriot's name. The grandson told this man that he was looking for his grandfather. The black man then threatened to sue our member in court because as he said, we had ties to the Ku Klux Klan. He demanded our compatriot drop out of the group. The grandson stood up in our defense, though he himself is not a member.

The black man turned around to get back into the car. And as he did, the grandson noticed the muslim crescent on the back of the black man's hat. All of these men wore hats.

One of our legal sources told me this is a potential civil rights violation and an extortion threat. The grandson filed a report with the Sheriff and his grandfather, our compatriot, filed one with the FBI.

If, this happens to any of you, try to get the license number of the car if you can. A photograph would be nice too. We are a legal, tax exempt organization and I for one won't stand by while arrogant and ignorant black muslims attempt to intimidate our people.

This story is true. Our compatriot is a highly regarded man by everyone who knows him. He is a personal friend of mine and a brother Mason. It is apparent to me these people recognized his name on our website. Henceforth, only camp officers will now be named on the Officer's page.



### Special Report on Memorial Hall in New Orleans

For those of you not familiar with Memorial Hall, it is the second largest museum of Confederate Artifacts in the country. We have contributed to them in the past and there is great need there now. The opening ceremony of the convention included a rousing twenty minute film produced by Memorial Hall. It included still and moving photos of the giant "United Confederate Veteran's Reunion of 1906" which was also held in New Orleans. 25,000 Confederate Soldiers attended the event. The local hotels donated rooms and food for 3,000 of these men who had no means to pay for them. There were parades and ceremonies galore. This film was so good, that I immediately tried to buy a copy. The museum could have sold 500 copies of it the morning of the presentation. I was told that it was not for sale by the museum and could not be copied. This is ridiculous, as I explained to one of the men on the board of trustees of the museum later on. They could easily sell these for \$30 each and have an immediate market for 5,000 copies.

Memorial Hall needs this money, and I intend to write the board another letter explaining it again. They have left over legal bills from the protracted litigation over their land (which they won). The interior columns were rotted and had to be replaced by temporary steel supports. They only survive hand to mouth by private donations. The government of Louisiana contributes nothing to its proud Confederate Heritage. I left them a donation and will ask the membership to vote for another one at the September meeting. There is little remaining time for Confederate Descendants to step up to the plate. We must act and help them soon.

## Please Keep This Man in Your Prayers

Compatriot Rudy Puckett has a son fighting in Iraq. Due to manpower shortages this is SSgt. Puckett's second tour in Iraq. Compatriot Bill Saunders also had a son there but he has returned. As a National Guardsman, Saunder's son is at risk of going back again.

## Special Note Regarding our Last Meeting

Most of our members that I was able to contact did not react favorably to a proposed change of holding our camp meetings in the evenings during a week day. The reality is, there is no best time for everyone. We are grandfathered into having the second Saturday of each month at the library. If we gave this spot up, it would be lost forever. I do have some proposals for future meetings in July and August which are frequently poorly attended because of vacations.

## More about the 2006 SCV Reunion

There was so much to see and do in New Orleans and the surrounding countryside. The photograph below was a welcoming dinner on the first night. This took place at the famous Destrehan Plantation north of New Orleans. The building below used to be the mule barn for the plantation but is now renovated as an air-conditioned dinning hall. They had an outstanding jazz band there that night.

Fred and I spent a lot of time touring New Orleans together, including a tour of the incredibly beautiful Oak Alley Plantation which also lies north of New Orleans along the Mississippi River. At the Grand Ball on the last night of Reunion, Nevada led the dance couples on the floor in 'the Grand March'.



## Hampton's Red Shirts

There was another civil war in 1876, in South Carolina. It began 100 years after the Revolutionary War in 1776. The people of South Carolina won this struggle. But don't look for it in text books. And, it will be downplayed on most articles you see on the internet. This revolution marked the end of reconstruction in South Carolina. The word reconstruction is a sacrilege; it should have been called deconstruction. One of our compatriots, Tom Morgan had an ancestor who was a Redshirt. South Carolina was called "The Prostrate State." Non-Southerners frequently don't understand why this thing they like to call the civil war is something we can't put behind us. My source on this was a book copyrighted in 1933 entitled "Hampton and His Redshirts" by Alfred B. Williams.

The elections of 1868 firmly put South Carolina under the control of carpetbaggers and scalawags. For those of you who may not know what a scalawag was, he was a Southerner in league and working with the carpetbaggers against his own people. 40,000 White South Carolinian men were killed or disabled during the war. More than 8,000 others were disenfranchised afterward. The Republican Party controlled the state through the Union League which was composed entirely of Blacks under the leadership of both White and Black Carpetbaggers. The Republican Party was able to garner 33,000 more votes than the Democrats.

South Carolina was absolutely and totally raped and exploited by these carpetbaggers during this period. In 1868, there was a constitutional convention in South Carolina. The legislators consisted of 73 Blacks and 51 White men. Of the Whites only 23 were residents of the state. At least one of the native Whites was a jailbird during the war. This constitutional convention alone cost South Carolina two and a quarter million dollars, which was six times the entire state tax in 1860. This constitutional convention was also used as the Republican State Convention

The first general assembly consisted of 85 Black and 72 White men. Of the Black Senators, only three paid any taxes amounting to a combined total of \$2.10. Of the Black Representatives 58 paid no taxes at all. With this sterling cast, these carpetbaggers went to work on South Carolina. The state debt skyrocketed from under \$5 million to over \$20 million in only seven years. The tax evaluation of \$184 million in 1868 was less than half of what it had been in 1860 when South Carolina was a wealthy commonwealth. But where did all of this money go? It wasn't put into South Carolina. The speaker of the house and president of the senate issued "Sight Demands" to anybody they wanted to bribe and even issued these to pay their own gambling debts. In 1872 the Republicans elected Frank Moses as governor. His specialty was selling pardons for money or political favors. He issued 450 of them in a two year period. In 1874 343,000 acres were confiscated for taxes. The money from the sale of this land went into the carpetbagger's pockets. Then, jealousy about shares began to divide the Black from the White carpetbaggers as the Blacks demanded larger shares of the loot. The Blacks threatened to throw the Whites out of the government and keep it all for themselves.

More needs to be said here about the Union League. It was formed to keep the Republican Party in control of the state. It was 100% Black and provided a militia which terrorized the Whites. They held parades and had secret meetings where they conspired to remove all Whites from South Carolina. How do we know this? Because they said so, read on. Of all the horrors forced upon the people of South Carolina, this was the worst. Truly, the Yankees, through their surrogate carpetbag governments thoroughly grossed up race relations in South Carolina as well as other Southern States for over 125 years. During this same period, Yankee descendents began writing books about segregation and the oppression of the Negro. Of 83,000 colored voters, only 13,000 knew how to read. They were told when and where to show at the polls and were carefully coached in casting their votes.

## Redshirts Continued

Then came the so-called Hamburg massacre in 1876. Hamburg had been a thriving town before the war. It was almost abandoned in 1876. The mayor, town marshal, trial justice and the 40 man militia there were all black. Hamburg lay across the river from Augusta, Georgia. Many Whites from Edgefield and Aiken Counties were compelled to go through Hamburg to go to or come from Augusta. The Hamburg militia company drew a line across the 150 foot wide street and subjected the Whites trying to pass through there with insolence and monetary exactions. Ex-Confederate General M. C. Butler attempted to negotiate with the militia captain without success. White people in the area became fed up and hundreds of them assembled from those South Carolina Counties and neighboring Georgia. The Black militiamen took refuge in the warehouse they used to drill in. Soon, one of them fired at the crowd outside and then all hell broke loose. Using whatever weapons were available, shotguns, pistols, and hoes the Whites attacked the warehouse. An old cannon was found in Augusta and brought into use also. The Black militia panicked and attempted to crawl out of a rear window and down a ladder. As they fled, they were hunted down. Seven Blacks were killed, four wounded and thirty taken prisoner. The Whites had one killed. Among the dead Blacks was Lt. Attaway who was also a member of the state legislature. **Just two weeks before this he had made an incendiary speech in Barnwell, denouncing Whites and urging war against them until they were run out of the state.** The captured Blacks were later vouched for by White friends and were released. This event united the dispossessed White people in South Carolina with a terrible resolve. **Another Black legislator, one called “Daddy Cain” had a plan to drive all Whites out of South Carolina except those willing to marry and closely associate with Blacks.**

The first use of the red shirt occurred on August 25<sup>th</sup> 1876 during a torchlight parade by Democrats in Charleston. Men who were too young to have served in the war proudly joined the Redshirts. Women frequently wore red ribbons in their hair or around their waists. Wearing the red shirt became the trademark of the South Carolinians who sought to overthrow the Tory government. Ex-Confederate General Wade Hampton became their leader. Parades and demonstrations took place in every corner of South Carolina. There was comparatively little violence but the Redshirts did not hesitate to intimidate Republicans or disrupt Republican gatherings. **Even some Black men joined the Redshirts and their presence was prominent in the parades.** A few of the worst of the scalawags were hunted down and killed, including the infamous Joe Crews, who had been a slave trader before the war.

**In fairness, not all of the Black Republicans were scoundrels.** One in particular, Tom Hamilton of Beaufort was a decent man who abhorred what was going on around him. The majority wing of the Republicans quickly distanced themselves from him as though he were a pariah.

As the Republican grip on South Carolina began to decline, they groped for desperate measures to control the Whites. This was Grant's and Hayes' worst dream. The Republicans were desperate to control every state they possibly could. There was so much corruption and economic distress under the Grant administration that the Democrats were gaining seats in congress and a Republican victory in the 1876 presidential election was in doubt. Then there was the Charleston massacre in which several Black policemen went to their headquarters called the Main Guard House. They took repeating Winchester Rifles and from concealed positions behind columns and started shooting White people down. The Whites rallied and ended the slaughter by fighting back. Twelve Whites and ten Blacks were shot in this skirmish. The Republican governor used troops to prevent Democrats from two counties being seated after the election. 5,000 Redshirts showed up in Columbia ready to storm the state house. General Hampton knew not to cross a certain line with the Feds and ordered them to disperse which they reluctantly did. Though Hampton won the election of 1876, the Black Republican Chamberlain claimed victory also. Hampton prevailed. The Redshirts under Hampton restrained their tempers and in 1877 President Hayes ordered the removal of Federal Troops from South Carolina. From then on, South Carolina was taken over by the Democrats and this remained so until the 1960s.

## From South Carolina

### Daughters Fighting for the Gray



In South Carolina, the War of Northern Aggression (Civil War to some) never really ends. Candice Hardwick, 15, took to the streets with a dozen others to protest her high school's ban on wearing clothing displaying the Confederate Battle Flag. Wearing a Confederate belt buckle and button, she led a march in Latta, 100 miles northeast of the state capitol – where there has been a battle over flying the Confederate Flag at the statehouse. Hardwick says she wants to be able to honor relatives who fought for the Confederacy; school officials however, say the Flag recalls a racially charged past and regularly causes friction. In March, Hardwick teamed up with the Southern Legal Resources Center, which promotes Southern Heritage, to sue the school in federal court. The center has four similar lawsuits pending.

**At left: Latta, SC. Candice Hardwick and rep from the Southern Legal Resource Center.**

### General Jeb Stuart's Letter to Abraham Lincoln

December 28, 1862

Stuart's Cavalry crossed the Occoquan River and proceeded to Burke Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Here they captured the telegraph station and Stuart opened a line of communication with Abraham Lincoln. Stuart sent Lincoln the following message:

President Lincoln,

The last draw of wagons I've just made are very good, but the mules are inferior stock, scarcely able to haul off the empty wagons; and if you expect me to give your lines any further attention in this quarter, you should furnish better stock, as I've had to burn several valuable wagons before getting them to my lines.

J. E. B. Stuart

Ten other generals in The War Between the States were related by blood to Robert E. Lee. Of these six were Confederates and four were Yankees.



# The Heritage Page



John Kindred (858) 484-3851

[johnk1861@yahoo.com](mailto:johnk1861@yahoo.com)

If there is a sleeping giant out there somewhere, we've got to wake him up very soon. The attacks continue to come at us and our heritage. We are losing battle after battle and the few who are actively in the fight are being overrun! We MUST sound the alarm and hope for an awakening.

## Joel Coleman

Over the last few years Mr. Coleman has made a list of heritage losses below which he has titled:

### " WHILE THE SOUTH SLEPT "

1-The Georgia state flag was changed. 2-The battle flag was removed from South Carolina's State House and placed at a Confederate Soldier's Monument. The boycott continues by the NAACP 3-Confederate flags have been removed and banned at many Confederate soldier gravesites. 4- The song "Dixie" has fallen silent, and has been banned from our schools and colleges. 5- The Confederate Battleflag has been taken out of the hands of Ole Miss Rebel football fans because the football coach said it hurt his recruiting efforts. 6- T-shirts honoring Southern heroes that include the banner under which they fought has been banned from many schools throughout the South. 7- BellSouth has banned any likeness of the Confederate battle-flag from business ads in their yellow pages. 8- The "Confederate Naval Museum" in Columbus was renamed the "Civil War Naval Museum". 9- The Confederate Rose was renamed to the Cherokee Rose. 10- The "Confederate Air Force" was renamed. It is now the "Memorial Air Force". 11- The University of Georgia's "Dixie Redcoat Band" no longer plays "Dixie" and they are no longer called the "Dixie Redcoat Band". 12- Texas appeased the NAACP by removing a Confederate Plaque from the Texas Supreme Court building which had been built from funds set aside for Texas Confederate Veterans. The plaque was placed there in the early 1900's to honor the Confederate Soldiers who died defending Texas. 13- The names of schools, streets, bridges, and other buildings bearing the names of Confederate and Revolutionary War heroes are being renamed because the NAACP says you should be offended. 14- The word Dixie has been removed from the "Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic Conference". This is an eight member conference of colleges in the North Carolina, Virginia area. 15- Dixie Outfitters booths have been kicked out of malls in Georgia and Alabama because they sell Confederate themed t-shirts. 16- The Second National Flag of the Confederacy was removed from the display of flags at the River Walk in Augusta because the NAACP asked that it be removed. 17- Coca Cola now refers to its founder, Dr. John Pemberton, as being a "Civil War Veteran" instead of calling him a "Confederate Veteran".

---

## My Comments

While reading this partial list of losses I grew frustrated and wondered how one group ( the NAACP ) could be so effective in their attacks on our heritage. Well my friends it's pretty simple it's all based on numbers, the NAACP claims a membership of 500,000 and that's surely inflated but it carries a lot of weight to the politicians and business community. While the SCV has won some significant battles our membership of 30,000 is not going to carry the same clout, I say it can because instead of getting frustrated we could be maintaining our membership and adding friends and relatives to our cause, with 100,000 members I think we would see the NAACP going after an easier target. Camp 2016 has done a remarkable job of recruiting and its time to keep the momentum going, renew your membership add a relative to the camp or another camp if they are not in Nevada. Even if you are unable to fully participate in camp activities the membership is so important and for a lousy 32 bucks a year we can maintain our numbers and tell the NAACP we are still here and fighting all the way.

**Long Live Dixie**

# Wade Hampton

## Defender of South Carolina



General Wade Hampton III was born in 1818 in South Carolina to a very distinguished family. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. His father served in The War of 1812 under Jackson. Hampton studied law but never practiced as a lawyer. He managed his family's plantations in South Carolina and Mississippi.

At the beginning of The War Between the States, he was the richest man in South Carolina. He believed the South had a right to secede but questioned the institution of slavery. When South Carolina seceded, he raised a command of cavalry which was known as 'The Hampton Legion'.

The Hampton legion consisted of six infantry companies, four companies of cavalry and a battery of six guns. Wade Hampton himself paid the cost of outfitting his command.

Wade Hampton was a big man with the build of an athlete. He had no military training but his natural instincts and ability caused him to become one of the greatest cavalry officers America ever produced. He was one of four Confederate Generals without a military background to rise to the rank of Lt. General.

At Manassas, Hampton's unit was outnumbered but his unit played a key role in the Confederate Victory. Hampton was wounded at Manassas; and was wounded again the Battle of Seven Pines during The peninsular campaign. He fought at Sharpsburg (the Yankee boys like to call this one Antietam), the Chambersburg raid and Gettysburg. At Brandy Station Hampton led one of the most gallant cavalry charges of the battle. This action might have resulted in the capture of the entire Union force in the field but unfortunately the Confederate Artillery laid down too much fire ahead of him which would have had devastating consequences for his force to ride into. It was also at Brandy Station that his brother Lt. Col. Frank Hampton was killed.

On June 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> 1864 at Trevilian Station, his 5,000 cavalymen charged Phil Sheridan's 6,000. The first day Hampton's forces surrounded Custer's who tore the U.S. Flag from its staff to prevent capture. Custer was saved when Sheridan showed up. The next day the battle went badly for the Federals who withdrew with heavy losses.

In September of 1864, Hampton pulled off one of the slickest actions of the war. His unit was pinned down with other units at Petersburg. The Confederates were short of food. At 1:00AM with 4,000 cavalymen, Hampton attacked a poorly guarded Federal encampment and pulled off the largest cattle rustle in history. Hampton stole 3,000 head of cattle out from the Union army's nose and took them back to the starving Confederates. Hampton was later sent to South Carolina to cover Johnston's retreat. Sherman blamed Hampton for the burning of Columbia, S.C. but then later admitted it was a lie.

After the war his estate was destroyed. But he managed to regain his fortune. In 1876 he was elected Governor of South Carolina and with the help of his Redshirts, ran the carpetbaggers out of South Carolina and ended the nightmare of reconstruction. Later he served as a senator. Wade Hampton died in 1902.