



Lt. Dixon

# Sons of Confederate Veterans

## The Hunley Torpedo

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



Number Two

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

February 2006

### Camp Business

Four men are in preliminary stages of joining our SCV Camp in March. Plus, there will be two reinstatements on March 1<sup>st</sup>. Our February meeting was very productive. I will summarize it in these two columns as follows:

### Heritage Issues

We voted camp funds toward three causes totaling \$250. Actually, we sent checks totaling \$350. See special thanks below.

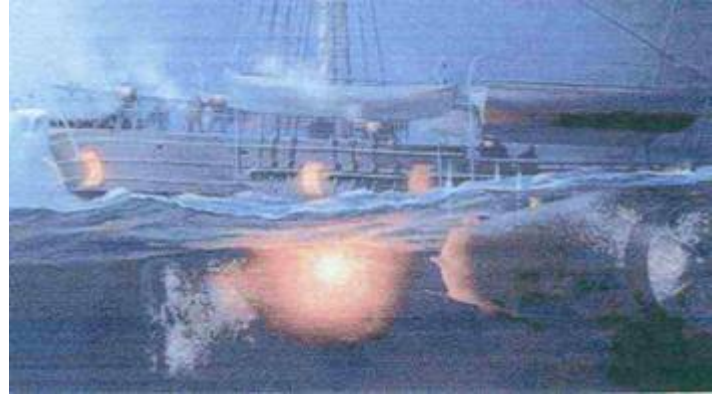
Southern Legal Resource Center: We sent \$100 out of camp funds, augmented by a special donation in amount of another \$100. The infamous Dupont case may be going to the Supreme Court soon. This involves a man being fired from his job for displaying a Confederate symbol.

Memorial Hall, New Orleans: It houses the second largest collection of Confederate memorabilia in the world. The museum solicited funds from us. It was not damaged by hurricane Katrina. But, tourism ended for several months. And they haven't taken in any revenue to pay the overhead. We voted \$100 in camp funds toward this cause.

Brunswick, Georgia: This matter is especially heartbreaking. Vandals damaged the historical old Confederate Statue there. The local SCV Camp #485 requested funds toward restoration. Read John Kindred's report on the heritage page.

### Special Thanks

To Bruce Bowyer: Bruce added another \$100 to our donation to the SLRC.



### Camp Business Continued

Constitutional Revision: It was motioned and voted in favor to amend our camp constitution. When we adopted our present one; we used an archaic model which doesn't fit our needs. Currently it calls for a lot of offices that have no function. These include "surgeon general." This is patently ridiculous. No one is going to operate on anyone in this camp. Equally ridiculous is the position of judge advocate general. Who is he supposed to judge? I have been directed to write and submit a new camp constitution for the membership to consider next meeting.

Processing Fees: It was voted in favor to add a \$3 camp processing fee at the camp level to bring new members into our camp. All of you who have received 9 X 12 mailers with lots of postage will understand this. Our dues are very low and they barely cover the newsletter. Extra donations from members permit us to carry on our heritage work.

### Next Meeting

It will be on Saturday, March 11<sup>th</sup> at 12:30 p.m. in the conference room of the Sparks library. We will be viewing an important film. **Yall Come!**

## Wheat's Louisiana Tigers

The 1<sup>st</sup> Louisiana Special Battalion; also known as Wheat's Tigers was the most unusual and colorful unit in the Confederate Army. The battalion was recruited in New Orleans. It was composed of men from over 37 nationalities. These men were dock workers of which the largest segment was Irish. The battalion was recruited by Chatham Roberdeau Wheat, a Virginian. He had served as a lieutenant in the Mexican War and also as a filibuster (a mercenary) in Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Italy. Some of these men had served as mercenaries with Wheat in Nicaragua.

The picture at right is from a sketch by a lieutenant in Company B of the Tigers. Their uniforms consisted of red wool fezzes with blue tassels; loose fitting red shirts; red woolen sashes; dark blue waist-length jackets with red trim; blue and white striped baggy cotton pantaloons; blue and white striped sailor's socks; white canvas leggings and black leather grieves. They were issued Model 1841 "Mississippi Rifles" that had been seized from the Baton Rouge Arsenal and also "Bowie Knives."

These men were so unruly that no other company or battalion wanted to join with them in order to create a regiment. Hence, they remained a battalion. At Camp Moore, soldiers from other units were afraid to walk in the Tiger's encampment. When they weren't on the drill field they spent their time drinking, fighting and playing cards.

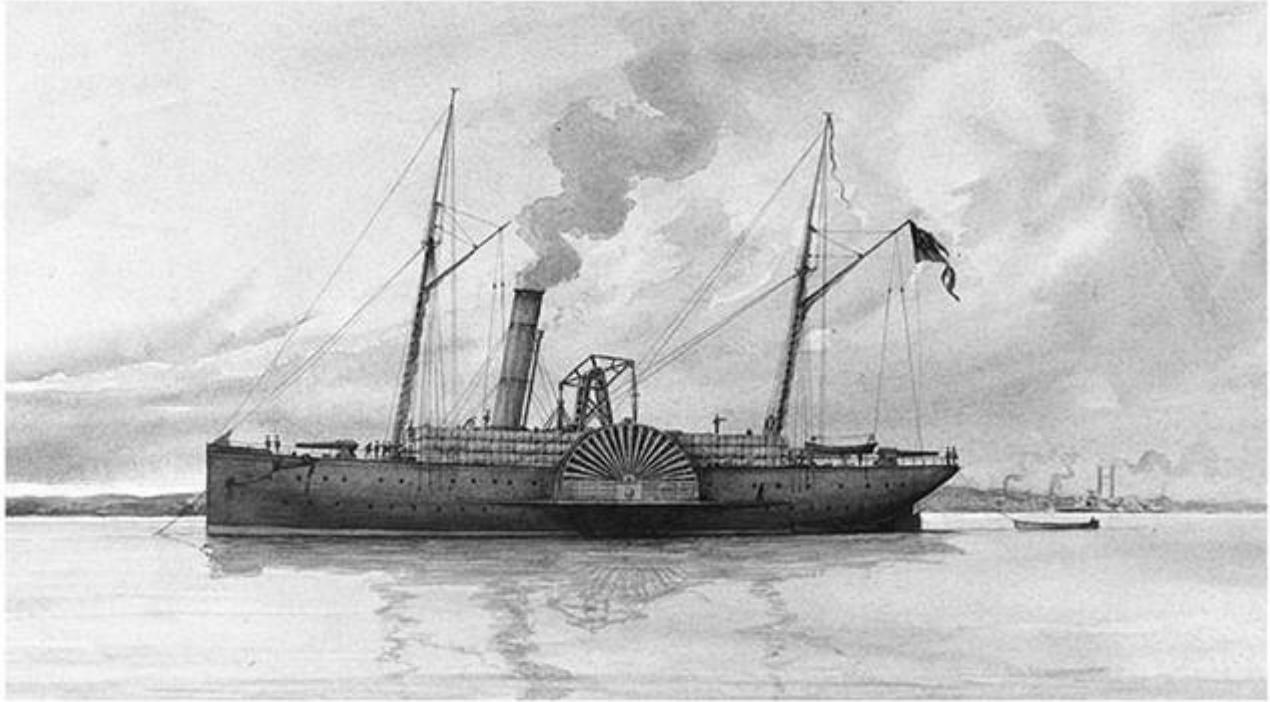


By June, Wheat realized he would not be able to raise a full regiment. So these men were mustered into the Confederate Army. Wheat took his 415 men to Virginia. Officially the battalion was named the 2<sup>nd</sup> Louisiana Battalion by state officials. But unofficially the men and officers always called themselves the 1<sup>st</sup> Louisiana Special Battalion or simply "Wheat's Tigers." They gained more notoriety on the train ride to Virginia. They would stop the train at towns along the way; drink the local bars dry and charge the bill to the Confederate Government. They arrived at Manassas Junction on June 20<sup>th</sup>. They were the first Louisiana unit to be engaged in the war.

At the Battle of First Manassas the Tigers played a key role in winning the victory. At one point as the Tigers advanced they were fired upon by other Confederates because their blue jackets. The Tigers turned and returned fire with interest. Wheat rushed among them on his horse and put an end to the disruption. These Tigers were part of a handful of troops on Matthews Hill that held up a whole Union Army Division long enough for re-enforcements to arrive by train. Once, they even drew their Bowie Knives en mass and charged the Yankees. And again in the same battle they distinguished themselves on Henry Hill by charging and then holding a section of Yankee Guns. Wheat was cited for his brilliant courage. The legend of Wheat's Tigers was born in the first major battle of that war. Later in July, the Tigers were assigned to General Richard Taylor's Louisiana Brigade which included the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> Regiments of Louisiana infantry.

The Tigers fought in numerous battles in May and June of 1862. These included the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Somerville Heights. The Tigers played a major role in capturing Front Royal on May 23<sup>rd</sup>. They fought at Middletown, Mount Carmel, Port Republic, and Seneca. In July of 1862, during the Seven Day's Campaign the Tigers were heavily engaged at Gaine's Mill, White Oak Swamps and Malvern Hill. It was at Gaine's Mill that Major Wheat was killed. The battalion was so reduced in strength after the Seven Day's Campaign, and the men so hard to control after Wheat's death; that it was recommended that the battalion be disbanded.

## CSS Governor Moore



This Confederate Warship was formerly named the Charles Morgan, after the founder of the Southern Steam Ship Company who owned her. Originally built in 1854 she displaced 1,215 tons. In mid-January 1862 she was seized at New Orleans by Confederate Brigadier General Mansfield Lovell. She was renamed after the Louisiana State Governor. She was reinforced for ramming by adding two strips of railroad iron along her length. Pine timber was added to protect her boilers. The reader will see above that her superstructure was lined with cotton bales in lieu of armor. She was the larger of two cottonclads owned by the State of Louisiana. She was commanded by Lt. Beverly Kennon who served without pay as the Commander of the Louisiana Navy. The Governor Moore distinguished herself at the Battle of New Orleans on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1862. She was heavily raked by gunfire from the Union warships Oneida, Cayuga and Pinola. She escaped them and exchanged deadly fire with the USS Varuna. The Governor Moore then rammed the Varuna twice forcing the vessel aground. The Varuna was then finished off by the Ram Stonewall Jackson. The Governor Moore's Flag was shot away three times. But it was replaced each time, twice by Lt. Kennon himself. Every stripe in its flag had been shot away. Most of her superstructure had been shot away also. Her crew and captain burned her to prevent capture. 64 of her crew of 93 were killed or wounded. The CSS Governor Moore was highly praised for her brave struggle. Lt. Lovell continued serving as a distinguished officer.



## General Order #11, Ulysses S. Grant's Persecution of the Jews

U.S. General Ulysses S. Grant issued the order described below which affected those areas under his control in 1862. This included Tennessee and adjacent areas. Jews were summarily rounded up and expelled from their homes and forced to flee. They were not allowed to take their property with them.

The *New York Times* called [General Orders No. 11](#) issued by Major General U.S. Grant on December 17, 1862 "one of the deepest sensations of the war." Grant's order read:

The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order.

Post commanders will see to it that all of this class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permit from headquarters. No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application of trade permits.

United Order Bne B'rith Missouri Loge [sic] St. Louis, January 5, 1863:

To his Excellency  
Abr. Lincoln  
President U.S.

Sir:

An Order, Expelling and Ostracising all Jews as a class has been issued by Maj. Genl U. S. Grant and has been enforced at Holly Springs, Trenton, Corinth, Paducah, Jackson and other places.

In the name of the class of *loyal* citizens of these U.S. which we in part represent.

In the name of hundreds, who have been driven from their houses, deprived of their liberty and injured in their property *without* having violated any law or regulation.

In the name of the thousands of our Brethren and our children who have died and are now willingly sacrificing their lives and fortunes for the Union and the suppression of this rebellion.

In the name of religious liberty, of justice and humanity—we Enter our solemn Protest against this Order, and ask of you — the Defender and Protector of the Constitution — to annul that Order and protect the liberties even of your humblest constituents.

Morris Hoffman  
Secy

Henry Kuttner  
President

As a result of this outrage from pro-union Jews living in Missouri, the order came down from Washington to rescind General Order #11. In 1943 the perpetrators of this type of hatred were called Nazis. In 1863, they were called Yankees.

## News from Georgia:

## "WHILE THE SOUTH SLEPT"

By Joel Coleman

A little over two years ago, I started a list of our Southern heritage we had already lost. 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.

1. Our 45 year old Georgia state flag was changed, dishonoring the Confederate soldiers it was designed to honor. The Battle Flag was removed from South Carolina's State House under threat of boycott, and placed at a Confederate Soldier's Monument. The boycott continues as the NAACP says they are still offended.
2. Confederate flags have been removed and banned from display at many Confederate soldier gravesites.
3. The Southern song and tune "Dixie" has fallen silent, and has been banned from our schools and colleges.
4. The Confederate battle-flag has been taken out of the hands of Ole Miss Rebel football fans because the football coach said it hurt his recruiting efforts.
5. T-shirts honoring Southern heroes that include the banner under which they fought has been banned from many schools throughout the South.
6. Employees of some large corporations have been told that vehicles with bumper stickers displaying the battle-flag were not allowed in the company parking lot.
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. Under pressure from corporate sponsors 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. Former Texas Governor George W. Bush 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 (non-offensive) Confederate themed t-shirts.
16. Ashley Walls, a student at East- Highland Middle School in Sylacauga, Alabama, was told to remove a small necklace on which she had a small Confederate flag. Principal Nathan Brown says the school forbids all "rebel" insignia as well as all clothing or objects containing references to "Dixie."
17. The Town Council of Exmouth, England, scuttled plans for a ceremony to honor Gen. Collett Leventhorpe, an English General who fought in the Confederate army. This was done because the observance might be seen to have "racist undertones."
18. The Second National Flag of the Confederacy was removed from the display of flags at the Riverwalk in Augusta because the NAACP asked that it be removed.
19. A young high school senior in Kentucky was forbidden from entering her high school prom because she had designed her beautiful prom dress to the likeness of a Confederate flag.
20. Coca Cola now refers to its founder, Dr. John Pemberton, as being a "Civil War Veteran" instead of calling him a "Confederate Veteran".



# Confederates

## James Lord Pierpont

An interesting name! What gives this Confederate Soldier his distinction? Well, much! He was born as a Yankee in Massachusetts in 1822; but he got over it. And, he was from an abolitionist family. As a young man James was a world class wanderer who participated in the California gold rush. He was also a musician and song writer. His first wife, a northern lady died and his children by her stayed in the north. James went to Savannah, Georgia in the late 1850s.

James Pierpont wrote “Jingle Bells!” That’s right; a transplanted Yankee who became a Confederate Soldier wrote this Christmas classic. The Yankees like to claim him as one of their own. Not so! New Englanders claim this song was written when he lived near Boston. And they claim that it was first published in 1857 in Boston under the name “One Horse Open Sleigh.” Apparently, the proof for this claim can’t be found. The problem with the Yankee timeline is that in 1857 James Pierpont was in Georgia!” In Savannah, it was definitely published by him under the name “Jingle Bells!” James married a Southern Belle, the daughter of the Mayor Purse of Savannah. They had several children together.

Along came the war. James joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Cavalry (Isle of Hope Volunteers) where he served as a company clerk. James also wrote several patriotic Confederate Songs; including “Our Battle Flag,” “Strike for the South,” and “We Conquer or Die.” His father was a chaplain in the Union Army. James Lord Pierpont was also an uncle of the famous financier J. Pierpont Morgan.

After the war James made his living as a music teacher. He lived in Valdosta; then in Quitman, Georgia. James Pierpont died in 1893 in Florida. He was buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah next to his brother-in-law Thomas Purse who was a casualty of the first Battle of Manassas. Remember; at Christmas time when you hear “Jingle Bells,” you are listening to a song of the South.



### The Last Silk Dress By General James Longstreet

The Federals had been using balloons in examining our positions, and we watched with envious eyes their beautiful observations as they floated high up in the air, well out of range of our guns. While we were longing for balloons that poverty denied us, a genius arose for the occasion and suggested that we send out and gather silk dresses in the Confederacy and make a balloon. It was done, and we soon had a great patchwork ship of many varied hues which was ready for use in the Seven Day’s Campaign.

We had no gas except in Richmond, and it was the custom to inflate the balloon there, tie it securely to an engine, and run it down the York River Railroad to any point at which we desired to send it up. One day it was on a steamer down on the James River, when the tide went out and left the vessel and balloon high and dry on a bar. The Federals gathered it in, and with it the last silk dress in the Confederacy. This capture was the meanest trick of the war and one that I have never yet forgiven.



# The Heritage Page



By John Kindred, Heritage Officer

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## SCV Camps taking the high ground

This month I spoke with Curtis Tipton of the Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710 in Arizona about their successful program of donating books to the local schools.

The Program was originated by the Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710 and kicked off in 2000 with a donation of books to Buena High School in Sierra Vista, AZ. The donation was well received and the Camp decided to continue it with a donation to a different school library each year. In 2001, the donation went to the Sierra Vista Middle School. SVMS also holds "Rifles for Watie" day each year as the culmination of the students' study of the War for Southern Independence. Camp 1710 has participated in this event each year since its inception.

In 2002, books were donated to the Valley View School in Palominas. 2003's donation went to the Elgin School in Elgin, AZ and, in 2004; the St. David School in St. David was the recipient. This year's donation will go to the Tombstone Middle School.

Each donation has been worth more than \$500.00 and consists of new books as well as used ones in excellent condition. Members either donate new or used books or cash for the project. In every case, the donations of reference books, arts and crafts project books, biographies, histories and novels have expanded the recipient libraries' section of War Between the States books. Each donated book contains a book plate identifying the donor as the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Each book plate reads, "Donated by the Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, SCV for our children's education." and prominently features the SCV logo.

Our compatriots in Arizona are doing a great job with this program and I will send a donation to them from our camp.

This could also be a worthwhile project for Nevada so if anyone is interested please contact me.

John Kindred

## Heritage Defense

It seems that sometime in December some one took bricks and beat most of the writing off of the base of the Confederate War Memorial in Hanover Park located in downtown Brunswick, Georgia. The sandstone and marble monument was erected with funds donated by the UDC/UCV in 1905/1906 and has a sandstone base which had various phrases and wording on all four sides in memoriam of the sacrifices of the heroic patriots who served the Confederate Cause. The Confederate soldier standing guard atop the monument is made of Italian marble and suffered only minor damage from the bricks that were thrown at him.

This monument is in a public park located in a lighted square on the line between the business district and the historic residential area of South Brunswick.

The attack on the Confederate monument has done irreparable and extensive damage to this monument to Southern American War Veterans and is a terrible loss to the local community and the state of Georgia as a whole. As the base is sandstone it is highly unlikely that the damage can be corrected or that the writing can be replaced. Due to the extensive damage and the high cost of any possible repairs to the monument the local Thomas Marsh Foreman SCV Camp # 485 is accepting financial donations.

Any donation may be made to the Monument Repair Fund c/o SCV Camp #485 and Commander Scott Newbern at:

Comm. Scott Newbern  
SCV Camp #485  
7 Patton Dr.  
Brunswick, GA 31520



# Did All Yall Know!

The first statue ever depicting and honoring a Black soldier in the U.S. Capitol is the Confederate Monument at Arlington National Cemetery. What would Al Sharpton say? This statue was erected in 1914. It was designed by Moses Ezekiel, a Jew, who had also served in the Confederate Army.

Below  
A White Confederate Soldier entrusts his child to a Black Mammy as he goes off to war



Below  
The Confederate Monument  
Arlington National Cemetery



Below  
A uniformed Black Confederate marching off to war with his White Comrades

