

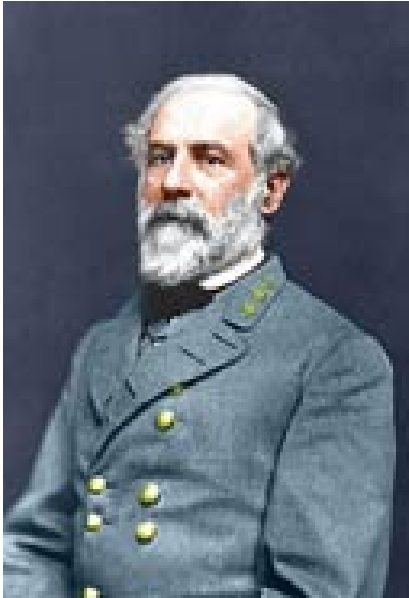
# The Hunley Torpedo

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

Number One

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

January 2006



## Camp Report

The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp begins the Year 2006 with 93 full members on its roster. Two more men are in preliminary stages of joining us.

## This Issue

The following pages contain photos of our Lee / Jackson Dinner. We had 45 in attendance. Mrs. Kathie Minner of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and her husband attended. Gary Parrott from the Fresno Camp and his wife did also.



## Special Thanks

To everyone who helped make our Lee / Jackson Dinner a success. We had attendees from areas as far away as Fallon, NV; Janesville, CA; Yerington, NV and Mammoth Lakes, CA.

Also to John Kindred, our Heritage Officer; he donated a painting of General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson to the camp to help raise funds.

Also to Lisa Miolini; the Marketing Manager at the Sands Casino; Ernie Zebal put me in contact with her. Lisa is a long time friend of Ernie's and she is very deferential to the Shriners and Jesters; both of which Ernie belongs to. Lisa waived the \$400 ballroom fee; the \$100 bar fee and waived any minimum purchase of bar drinks.

## A Strange Twist of Fate

At the dinner while I was passing out tickets for our prize drawing I joked that it was for a trip to Hawaii. This gave Miriam an idea. The next day, Sunday I received the word; read the next column!

## Special Thanks

To Miriam Cavallero; this lady is incredible. She is going to donate a week of her time share in Hawaii to the camp for a raffle to help us raise money. This prize is worth over \$1,500. The winner can even choose the time of year as long as sufficient notice is given. The winner can also pick the island of his or her choice.

The raffle tickets will be sold for the next several months. The drawing will be at our November 11<sup>th</sup> meeting. The tickets will cost \$5 each. \$15 gets you 4 tickets. **Certain restrictions apply**; the winner has thirty days after the drawing to choose the date and the island. But the offer is good for a year. One must allow a minimum of 60 days ahead before a time share can be secured; maybe more.

There are hundreds of these time shares on the five principal islands. Some dates and islands are more popular than others. So, if the winner wanted a certain date on Maui; it might not be available and he or she might have to choose another island or another date. The Winner can give this prize away.

Our Lee / Jackson Dinner  
January 21<sup>st</sup> 2006  
Regency E & F Ballroom, Sands Casino, Reno, Nevada



JoAnn and Ernie Zebal



Lee and Claudia Cross



Paula and Larry Bogdon



Kathie and Bob Minner



Johnnie and Joe Scamihorn and  
Miriam Cavallero on the Right



Jim and Sherry Dunn



Tammy and David Granlees



Dr. Mike Libke and Cynthia



Lori and Gary Parrott



Adrian; Chelsea Long



Carie and Stephen Long



Sally; Dillon Hill



Our Lee / Jackson Dinner Continued



Beverly Eckmyer



Ron and Donna Monnin



Patrick and Hampton Brady



Aaron and Benjamin Bowyer



Mathew Bowyer



Howard Palmer



Lowell Cross



Bryan and Brenda Staples



Sharon and Nick Dolphay



Debbi and Ralph Covington



Terry Raemhild



Mary Ann and Vic Genovese

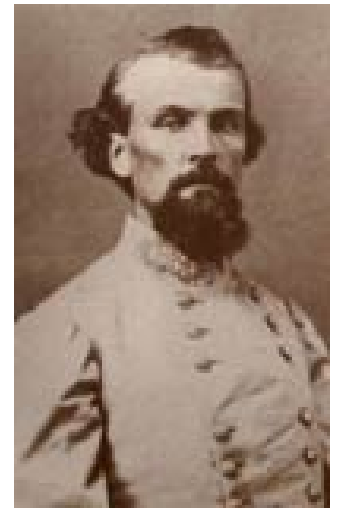
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In our camp the position of **Adjutant** is an appointed position. The Adjutant makes or breaks the camp and the position is even more important than that of Commander. It has to be held by someone who is both willing and capable of doing the work. Ralph Covington volunteered and I accepted his offer. He understands accounting and has a long resume including retired Merchant Marine Officer and Captain of Army Special Forces in Vietnam. Both Ralph and I (Lee Cross) will be the new trustees of our camp bank account.

## General Forrest Fools the Yankees

In the April of 1863 Union Colonel Streight planned an ambitious raid south of Nashville that would take his forces across the entire State of Alabama and into Northern Georgia where he planned to cut the Confederate Railroad line supplying Bragg's Army in Tennessee. Most of Streight's forces were infantrymen mounted on mules along with two companies of regular cavalry. Initially he had 2,000 men but lost many along the way.

Arriving at Eastport on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April, Streight's men encamped. The mules started braying so loudly that they alerted Roddey's Confederates nearby. The Rebs sneaked into the corrals that night and stampeded 400 mules, most of which remained in Confederate hands.



By the 26<sup>th</sup> most of Forrest's Cavalry Brigade was in pursuit of these Yankees. General Nathan Bedford Forrest had 1,200 men with him. He was still outnumbered by several hundred men by these same Yankees he was pursuing. On the 28<sup>th</sup> Forrest had evaded Union General Dodge's 5,500 Yankee cavalrymen who were trying prevent him from crossing the Tennessee River and following Streight's Yankees. The day before, the 27<sup>th</sup> of April; General Dodge sent a message to Streight saying that he had stopped Forrest.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> Forrest struck Streight's rearguard at the foot of Sand Mountain. Over the next five days and nights Forrest launched a series of assaults and ambushes constantly chasing the Yankees eastward. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the Confederate Cavalry horses were worn out. The Union horses and mules were generally in fine condition. And when Union troops lost horses, they replenished them by stealing them from nearby Southern farms. When Forrest lost a horse; he also lost a man who had to drop out. After a hot pursuit of five days and nights during which General Forrest lost two-thirds of his forces from these broken down horses, Forrest cornered Streight. During these five days both sides had spent most of their time in the saddle and everyone was exhausted. On May 3<sup>rd</sup> Forrest drove in the Union pickets and sent a flag of truce to Colonel Streight demanding surrender.

The Yankee Colonel called for a conference. Forrest arranged for this to take place in sight of a cut-off in the mountain road. He instructed his artillery chief, Captain Morton who only had a few guns to pass on this road in sight of the Yankee Colonel; then take the cut-off, turn out of sight, circle back around and back in view of the Yankees. This made it appear as if the Confederates had an unending stream of artillery. Yankee Colonel Streight said to Forrest, "Name of God! How many guns have you got? There's fifteen I've counted already!" To which Forrest replied, "I reckon that is all that has kept up!" Streight replied, "I won't surrender until you tell me how many men you've got." Forrest told him, "I've got enough to whip you out of your boots." Streight again replied, "I won't surrender!" Forrest said to his bugler, "sound to mount!" Streight then cried out, "I'll surrender!" Forrest replied, "Stack your arms right along there, colonel, and march your men away down that hollow."

When this was done Forrest ordered his men into the open to take possession of the Yankee arms. When Colonel Streight saw that the Confederates numbered barely four hundred, he demanded to have his arms back so they could fight it out. Forrest laughed at him; patted him on the shoulder and replied, "Ah, colonel, all is fair in love and war, you know."

The Yankees lost fifteen officers and one hundred thirty men killed and wounded. And Streight's surrender netted General Forrest 1,600 Yankee prisoners. Colonel Streight was sent to Libby prison in Richmond.

## Western Virginia, AKA West Virginia

The December article called “The War Between the States, an uncivil War” precipitated a lot of interest out there. It’s worth elaborating on the situation of Western Virginia. Recidivist textbooks and uneducated teachers along with the mass media have projected the idea that all of Western Virginia resisted joining the Confederacy. That couldn’t be further from the truth. Indeed there was a lot of Union sympathy there, but!

The western part of Virginia was partially isolated from Eastern Virginia by the Blue Ridge Mountains by which it was accessible only through certain passes. It was easy for the Yankees to invade it from Ohio and Pennsylvania which is what they did. Most of the eastern and southern counties in what is now West Virginia were Pro-Confederate. In addition to this, after the war, the Yankees detached an additional eleven loyal counties to this new entity. They did this for geographical and economic reasons. Otherwise, this new creation would look mighty jagged on the map; like a jigsaw puzzle with pieces missing.

Another part of the “Big Lie” is that 25,000 to 30,000 West Virginians served in the Union Army. Correct in one respect; they did on paper. Such a large percentage of these men were from Ohio and Pennsylvania that the true estimate of native West Virginians in the Union Army is estimated from a low of 8,000 to a high of 20,000. In addition, 25,000 men from Western Virginia served in the Confederate Army.

The Yankees convened a state constitutional convention in Wheeling from November 1861 to February 1862. For those of you who don’t know where Wheeling is; it is in that little tip of the Old Dominion State of Virginia further north than many parts of Pennsylvania and half of Ohio. In the rigged county elections that followed, Union Troops were stationed at the polls to prevent those with Confederate sympathies from voting.

Altogether Western Virginia provided 18 infantry regiments and battalions; 25 cavalry regiments and partisan units; 12 artillery companies and batteries and 2 militia units to the Confederate Army. Incidentally, Stonewall Jackson himself came from West Virginia. And just like most people in West Virginia, he never owned a slave in his life.

Some examples county by county are: Pocahontas County; almost entirely Confederate; Berkeley County, provided five companies to the Confederate Army but only two to the Union; Hardy County, almost all Confederate; Greenbrier County, 80% Confederate and 2,000 of their men were in the Confederate Army; Barbour County, mostly Confederate; Monroe County, predominately Confederate and they have a statue erected here to honor the Confederate Soldier. These are a mere sampling!

After the war, the Supreme Court refused to hear the challenge to return Lincoln’s new creation to Virginia. It was lawful for Western Virginia to secede if it served his purpose so long as only certain people were allowed to vote.



### This Old Article from the Louisville Courier-Journal

After General Robert E. Lee had surrendered, General Fitzhugh Lee (his nephew) rode away from Appomattox. While riding along a lane he met an old North Carolina Soldier. “Ho there,” cried General Lee, “where are you going?” “I’ve been off on furlough, and am now going back to join General Bob Lee,” replied the soldier. “You needn’t go back, but can throw your gun away and return home for Lee’s surrendered.” “Lee surrendered?” “That’s what I said,” said General Lee. “It must have been that damn Fitz Lee, then. Bob Lee would never surrender,” and the old soldier put a look of contempt on his face and walked on.



## Confederate Ancestors

### William Pinckney Walters

He was the ancestor of William Lamar Walters. He was born in 1829 in Robeson County, North Carolina; a son of William Walters Sr. and Celia Dawson. In 1847 he married Sarah Ann Loe and together they had seven children.

William Walters enlisted in Co. B, 50<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry and was appointed a 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt. on Feb. 25<sup>th</sup> 1862. In December 1862 he was discharged for being sick with typhoid pneumonia. When his health recovered William re-enlisted in July 1863 and served in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. North Carolina Artillery. He served at Fort Fisher.

William's first wife Sarah died in 1887 and later that year he married a younger woman; Laretta Comfort Lewis. They had six more children together.

William worked as a farmer and was a deacon in the Hog Swamp Free Will Baptist Church which his father had helped establish.

William Pinckney Walters died in March of 1905 and is buried in the family cemetery north of Proctorville, N.C.



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### New Book

For those among you with Louisiana roots, there is a new book available entitled:

**“Twenty-Seventh Louisiana Volunteer Infantry”**

By

Terry G. Scriber

This book contains the history of this regiment as well as all of the biographical information currently known about the men of this regiment. It is available at Barnes and Noble and on Amazon. It can be ordered through the publisher at 800-843-1724.



# The Heritage Page



As most SCV members have read the charge given to us by Lt, Gen. Stephen Dill Lee on defending the good name of our ancestors I was curious about what the camps within the Confederation are actually doing about it. A little research shows that most post the charge on their web sites and not much else, many collect money occasionally for heritage violations but there are a few camps with programs that should make us all proud to be in the SCV. During this next year I would like to post these projects in our newsletter and if any member would like to contact me to start a similar program in Nevada I would be happy to work with you. Another area of concern is the large number of attacks against us; our heritage page will also list current violations and a point of contact to voice our protests.

John Kindred (858) 484-3851

johnk1861@yahoo.com

## Education is our best hope of preserving the truth.

Tim Steadman,  
Commander, Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372

Thank you very much for contacting us. We would be very happy to share the details of our educational program with you.

As to school programs, we are fortunate to have several very active re-enactors in the camp. Over the years, these men have developed their own individual presentations. We rely on them to provide our school programs. Their presentations mainly deal with life of the common Confederate Soldier. How they lived, how they were equipped and of course why they were fighting from the Southern Point of View. We have made it known that we are available to provide such programs and generally get 3 or 4 requests every year.

Another program we have involves the placement of youth oriented books about our Camp namesake, General Fighting Joe Wheeler, into the local and school libraries.

We also have a scholarship program. In general, we award a \$500 scholarship to a high school senior every year. In years past, we have been able to award \$1,000. The amount of the scholarship is based on the success of our fund raising efforts. The scholarship is awarded on the basis of an essay, the subject of which is Confederate History. The essays are judged by two members of our camp, one a teacher and one a retired pharmacist.

Last year, we hosted a Southern History extravaganza at the historic Alabama Theatre. We sent free tickets to this event to the history teachers in most of the area school systems. Should you hold a public event or re-enactment, I would suggest you do the same.

### **Comment,**

Any camp that is this active deserves our support so next month I, John Kindred will make a donation to their scholarship program on behalf of Camp 2016, Sparks, NV.

## Heritage Defense

The South Carolina NAACP will again march in Columbia Jan. 16 to commemorate slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, plus other topics, **including the Confederate battle flag.**

In July 2000, the flag was moved from atop the Statehouse dome and positioned on the Capitol's grounds, but for Dwight C. James, executive director of the state NAACP, **the move was not enough.**

James said he's equally concerned with what he calls the "**Confederate mindset.**" He said he's discouraged by the type of thinking that allows racial disparities to stay alive in education, health care, the economy and the criminal justice system,

**"The flag should be placed with other relics of that period," he said. "It's a part of South Carolina's history, but it shouldn't be a part of its future."**

Comment;

The NAACP will continue its attacks unless we take action, one way may be to go after their sponsors. The NAACP receives about 5 million dollars a year from Anheuser Busch which then uses this money against us yet we continue to buy their products, to me this is nothing less than sending a donation to the NAACP.

I may be just one man but today I stop buying products from A.B. and will send them a letter of protest. If anyone else is interested please write to.

Anheuser Busch  
One Busch Place  
St. Louis, MO.  
63118

# Rolling Into 2006

