



Sons of Confederate Veterans



The Hunley Torpedo

The Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp # 2016, Sparks, NV

Number Eleven

Website: www.dixon-hunley.com

November 2006

Camp Report

Gentlemen, our current membership totals eighty-five. Very soon we need to do some aggressive recruiting.

Grand Prize Result

We had a very fine fellowship and turnout at the November Meeting at the Black Bear Diner. The drawing for the lotto prize took place that day. The trip to Hawaii was won by:

Gary Utterback of Fallon

Gary is not a member of the SCV. He works at the VA Office in Reno. We called him at his home after the drawing on Veterans' Day. He said it was a wonderful Veterans' Day surprise for a veteran to receive. Gary won a week's stay in a time share in Hawaii and two round trip tickets. He has a full year to choose his vacation.

Fund Raising

The net gain from sales of the lotto tickets netted \$1,400 for our camp. We already had an accumulation of between seven and eight hundred dollars in our camp treasury, so this influx kicked us above the \$2,100 dollar mark, temporarily!

In spite of donating \$580 at this last meeting, we still have in excess of \$1,700 in our camp treasury.

David Morris Goes to War

Our First Lieutenant Commander, David Morris, who is also a law enforcement officer, joined the National Guard. He is in armor [Tanks] in Fallon. Next year he will go to Kentucky for his training.



Next Meeting

It will be on **Saturday, December 9th at 12:30 PM** in the conference room of the Sparks library. Try to come a little early. **See Yall There!**

Elections

This will be an important meeting. We will be electing our officers for the coming year. We need to groom new officers for the future.

Donations

We voted an additional \$580 donation for Memorial Hall in New Orleans. In the last couple of months we have sent them a total of one thousand dollars. Out of this \$580, Ernie Zebal kicked in a hundred of his own, saving the camp that much of its funds. The museum's attendance is down 80% due to Hurricane Katrina. The museum is heavily in debt and you can believe me; every dime we send them is vital to their survival.

As your commander, I, Lee Cross, thank you all from the bottom of my heart for supporting this endeavor and the other causes in this current year.

Compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

From: Christopher M. Sullivan, *Commander-in-Chief*

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer

Modern pundits often credit U.S. President Abraham Lincoln with proclaiming the first Thanksgiving Day. Or, even more prominently, we see the first Thanksgiving Day associated with the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth Rock, in what is now Massachusetts.

Like so much of what we hear about American history, and what type of costumes schoolchildren may wear in pageants this time of year, this is simply wrong.

The first Thanksgiving in this country was, in fact, celebrated at Jamestown, Virginia in December 1607. The Berkley Plantation's charter required that the day of the colonist's safe arrival, "...shall be yearly and perpetually kept holy as a day of thanksgiving...." The sour-faced Pilgrims were still thirteen years into the future. (See: "The Real First Thanksgiving")

Of course, the politically correct love to point to the happy scene of the Pilgrims in their black garb, white collars and stiff hats, sitting at a grand banquet with the ruddy savages, all in all a scene of peace and ethnic tranquility. This joint celebration took place because the Pilgrims' socialistic economic practices (i.e., a common storehouse) had driven them to the brink of starvation, before the Indians took pity and rescued them. If those Indians had only known...

It should be noted that there was an even earlier Thanksgiving. History records that the Spanish settlement at Saint Augustine celebrated a feast with the indigenous peoples in 1565: "After the Mass, Menendez de Aviles invited the Timucuan to join him for the first communal meal of Europeans and natives together," This was apparently the first communal act of thanksgiving in the first permanent European settlement of what is now the United States. (See: "In U.S. History, Florida beats New England professor says")

But, despite all the credit incorrectly given to the Pilgrims of New England, it is President Lincoln who is oft credited with the first Thanksgiving proclamation because it began an unbroken string of such acts occurring in late November.

But Lincoln was not even the first president to do so since George Washington had issued such a proclamation in 1789. More to the point for us, Confederate President Jefferson Davis declared Friday, November 15, 1861 as, "...a day of national humiliation and prayer..." — a full two years before Lincoln's more famous declaration.

Since that time, Thanksgiving Day has become a federal holiday and has lost almost all of its original meaning. Now, Thanksgiving Day is little more than the opening day of shopping season and an irrationally scheduled day off from work. In 1861, however, it was a different story.

At the time he issued his proclamation, Pres. Davis understood the enormity of the danger the South was facing and his decision to call upon the, "...reverend clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes

and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity” was more than just a platitude.

In 2006 our country also faces many crises: crises of faith; crises of the moral and political decay of society; our troops are at war in foreign fields; and our precious Southern heritage is under attack on many fronts.

Therefore, in the spirit of the actions of President Davis, I am hereby issuing the following proclamation as **General Order #5**.

TEXT of GENERAL ORDER # 5

HEADQUARTERS SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

At Columbia, South Carolina
1 November 2006

Re: Day of Thanksgiving.

I. Whereas on 31 October 1861 President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America did declare 15 November to be “a day of national humiliation and prayer,” which read in part:

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend us hitherto in our conflicts with our enemies as to be unto us a shield.

And whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him, belongeth the victory, and in humble dependence upon His almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our purpose, we appeal to Him that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and humble them to confusion and shame.

II. *Now therefore*, I, Christopher M. Sullivan, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans do hereby set apart Wednesday, the 15th day of November, as a day of national humiliation and prayer, and do hereby invite the reverend clergy, the Compatriots of this Confederation and the people of the Southern States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the benefits of peace and prosperity.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, Christopher M. Sullivan. This communication may be freely distributed throughout the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

This communication comes to you from Mark A. Simpson, Adjutant-in-Chief, by order of the CinC.

Christopher M. Sullivan
Commander-in-Chief

Senator Allen's Electoral Demise

The recent election on November 8th brought about the replacement of many NEOCON Republicans from red states in the House and Senate. In the case of Senator Allen of Virginia, we can all give thanks and rejoice. Seldom has a politician been as stupid as this one. Prior to the election he attempted to cater to certain fringe elements that weren't going to vote for him anyway by denigrating the Confederate Flag. This didn't work for him. The entire Virginia Division of the SCV withdrew support from this man because of his derogatory comments. This division is 4,000 strong which along with wives, voting age children, sympathetic friends and parents probably cost this scalawag over 30,000 votes. The following excerpt gives more background on this event.

September 26, 2006

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Richmond, Virginia 23221

PRESS RELEASE

The Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold a press briefing in front of the South entrance of the General Assembly Building adjacent to the State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia, beginning at 10:30am on Thursday, September 28, 2006.

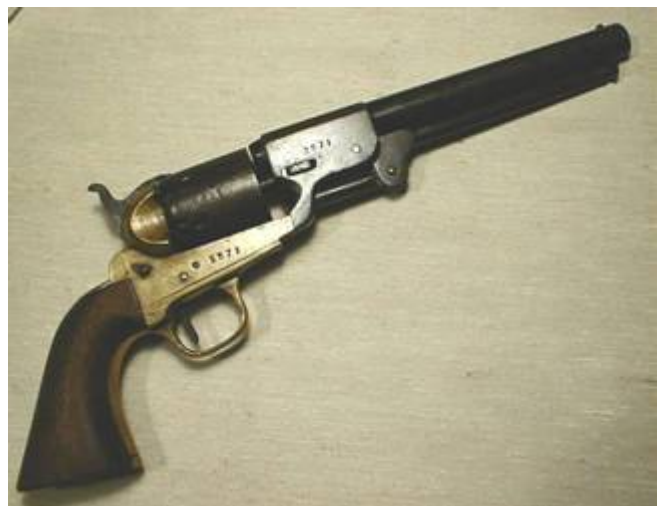
State Commander Frank Earnest of Virginia Beach will answer questions from the press relating to the recent statements of Senatorial candidate George Allen regarding the Confederate Battle Flag. The Sons of Confederate Veterans strongly disagrees with Senator Allen's remarks relating to the Battle Flag and opposes bigotry in any form, including the "macaca moment" which came from the Senator's own mouth. The SCV is concerned that Senator Allen has deviously tried to divert attention from his own remarks and past activities to malign a flag which millions of Virginians have a great deal of pride in.

The SCV has recently conducted programs honoring Jewish Confederates at Hollywood Cemetery and last Saturday conducted the Dick Poplar Program honoring black Confederate and Petersburg native Dick Poplar.

Commander Earnest strongly feels that "there is no place for bigotry in Virginia or her electoral process".

Confederate Manufactured Pistols

Over 10,000 pistols were manufactured in the Confederate States of America. Early in the war this became necessary. Toward the end of the war, there was a surplus of arms in the South. The largest production of Confederate pistols was manufactured by Griswold and Gunnison near Macon, Georgia. A surviving example is shown at right. Approximately 3,700 of these revolvers were manufactured until the plant was destroyed by Sherman in 1864.



The London Armoury

A Principal Supplier to the Confederate States of America

The British arms factory "London Armoury Company" was founded on February 9, 1856. Among the most important stockholders are the names of Robert Adams (inventor of the Adams revolver) and James Kerr [Pronounced Carr]. The factory was established on the former site of the South-Eastern Railway Company, in the Bermondsey neighbourhood, City of London.

The factory flourished due to the manufacture under license of the Adams revolver. Yet in 1859, a decision of the board to increase the production of infantry rifles and decrease that of revolvers, could not be accepted by Robert Adams, who left the company and sold his stock. By then, James Kerr became the prominent figure of the company.

Production was enhanced by the mass production of the Enfield model 1853 rifle, for which the factory had secured important contracts with the British Government as well as with private clients.

The company didn't however lose its interests on revolvers, and James Kerr applied even for several additional patents on the field. In 1859, the company started the production of a new kind of revolver, known under the name Kerr Patent Revolver.

However the LAC did not secure any contract with the British government for that revolver, modest sales to retail dealers and volunteer units were realized. In November, 1861, the United States Government purchased 16 revolvers, and that will be the only official purchase by the Union army.

As soon as he arrived at London at the beginning of the Civil War, Capt. Caleb Huse, in charge of the purchase of handguns for the Confederate Government, went immediately to the LAC and offered Kerr a contract for the delivery of all rifles and revolvers he could produce. After a few problems with Union agents, also present at London, and the cancel of a pending contract with the British government, Huse managed to secure a contract with the LAC, in which was stipulated that the latter would turn over to Huse, on behalf of the Confederacy, all the arms that would be produced.

That contract made the London Armoury become an effective Confederate Armoury in England.

According to surviving records, about 80,000 rifles and 9,000 revolvers were sold to Huse. More than 70,000 rifles and about 7,000 revolvers were produced and shipped, but the exact number of weapons that made it through the Union blockade and was delivered to the Confederate army is unknown. The London Armoury, anyway, delivered more revolvers to the Confederate army than any other manufacturer.

Captain James D Bulloch of the Confederate Navy also signed a contract with the LAC for the delivery of revolvers; the exact terms of that contract are however unknown.

The weapons delivered by the LAC were considered the best of all arms delivered to the Confederacy. This was confirmed by both Huse and Bulloch, and also by a letter from the Tennessee army, dated April 1863, ordering 200 revolvers and insisting on the fact that the Kerr pattern was preferable to the Spiller & Burr.

the fate of the London Armoury Company was so intertwined with that of the Confederacy, that the company ceased to exist within a year following the fall of the Confederacy.

The Jewish Confederates

The number of Jews living in the Confederate States of America was about 25,000. Many were native born, many others were immigrants. Almost all were ardent Confederates. At least 2,000 of them and possibly as many as 3,700 served in our army. Few of these men were farmers. They were traders, shop owners and professionals by trade. One of them, Moses Ezekiel, was the future sculptor of the Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery.

The highest ranking Jew in the Confederacy was Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of State. He was known as the 'Brains of the Confederacy.' Had Jeff Davis and the Congress taken his advice early in the war, the South would have won. The highest ranking soldier was a colonel. There were particularly large concentrations of Jews in Richmond, Charleston and Savannah. There is a Jewish Confederate Cemetery at Shockoe Hill in Richmond, Virginia. It is the only Jewish Military Cemetery outside of Israel.

Shown at right is Major Moses. He is credited with receiving the last order after the army surrendered in the east. On May 5th in Washington, Georgia he was ordered by the Confederate Government as its last official meeting to take \$40,000 worth of gold and silver bullion and help our defeated soldiers. This was not an easy task. Many were they who wanted to rob the people of the CSA of this treasure. He gathered a small group of soldiers about him and performed the task.

In Douglas Southall Freeman's history 'Lee's Lieutenants,' Moses was described as the best commissary officer in Confederate Service. As Longstreet's commissary officer, he served in most of the major battles in the east. He had three sons in the army, one of them was killed. After the war he was an ardent opponent of reconstruction.

Among his other accomplishments, Moses pioneered the commercial growing of peaches and plums in Georgia. He is credited with being the first planter to ship and sell them outside of Georgia.



Maior Rafael Jacob Moses



Jewish Confederate Monument
Richmond, VA



The Heritage Page



Organizations

By Dennis Myers

This article appeared in the Reno Gazette Journal of Reno, Nevada, after Veterans Day. This bears some looking into. We may want to sponsor this group of kids locally. They were observed by Compatriot Craig Beck. As of yet we have been unable to find their telephone number and contact them, but we will soon.

Back to scouting basics?

It appears on a leaflet being handed out around town and posted in convenience store windows to recruit followers for an alternative to the Boy Scouts of America.

The leaflet reads, "Why: To form a new scouting organization 'back to basics', with pride, honor, respect, and discipline. ... All are welcome even B.S.A."

Gary Hatfield, who is heading the effort, says he wants to form a group that reflects traditional scouting.

"We're a new group, and what it is, is we've broken away from the Boy Scouts of America and have gone back to the basics of scouting."

He says the group was previously a Scout troop that met at the Elks Club. Hatfield is not concerned that the use of the term "Confederate" might be inflammatory.

"I mean, whatever happened 150 years ago is no problem of mine, you know, whether it was the act of slavery or whoever broke away from who."

He says the term also refers to the Iroquois Confederacy.

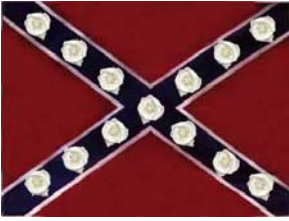
"The only thing is, we're going with grey uniforms. ... And we've gone back to the 1959 version of the [BSA] handbook."

Justin Thompson, who is also involved in the project, says that there are Confederate Scouts chapters "within Texas, Alabama, Georgia, all the original Southern states."

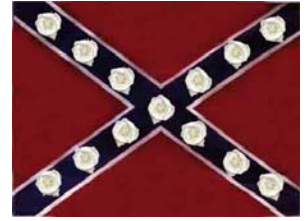
"We've had a lot of trouble with the Boy Scouts of America. We were Troop 974 but ... they dropped our troop," Thompson says.

Local BSA Executive Director Jeff Hunt says he has no record of a Troop 974. He was not anxious to be identified with a Confederate Scouts: "We wouldn't sanction anything like that."

The group is scheduled to hold its first meeting Friday at 7 p.m. in the lobby at the Rodeway Inn at 2050 Market St.



I Love Being Southern



Only a Southerner knows the difference between a hissie fit and a conniption fit, and that you don't "HAVE" them, you "PITCH" them.

- Only a Southerner knows how many fish, collard greens, turnip greens, peas, beans, etc., make up "a mess."
- Only a Southerner can show or point out to you the general direction of "yonder."
- Only a Southerner knows exactly how long "directly" is -- as in: "Going to town, be back directly."
- Even Southern babies know that "Gimme some sugar" is not a request for the white, granular sweet substance that sits in a pretty little bowl in the middle of the table.
- All Southerners know exactly when "by and by" is. They might not use the term, but they know the concept well.
- Only a Southerner knows instinctively that the best gesture of solace for a neighbor who's got trouble is a plate of hot fried chicken and a big bowl of cold potato salad. If the neighbor's trouble is a real crisis, they also know to add a large banana puddin'!
- Only Southerners grow up knowing the difference between "right near" and "a right far piece." They also know that "just down the road" can be 1 mile or 20.
- Only a Southerner, both knows and understands, the difference between a redneck, a good ol' boy, and po' white trash.
- No true Southerner would ever assume that the car with the flashing turn signal is actually going to make a turn.
- A Southerner knows that "fixin" can be used as a noun, a verb, or an adverb.
- Only Southerners make friends while standing in lines. We don't do "queues," we do "lines"; and when we're "in line," we talk to everybody!
- Put 100 Southerners in a room and half of them will discover they're related, even if only by marriage.
- Southerners never refer to one person as "ya'll."
- Southerners know grits come from corn and how to eat them.
- Every Southerner knows tomatoes with eggs, bacon, grits, and coffee are perfectly wonderful; that red eye gravy is also a breakfast food; and that fried green tomatoes are not a breakfast food.
- When you hear someone say, "Well, I caught myself lookin'," you know you are in the presence of a genuine Southerner!
- Only true Southerners say "sweet tea" and "sweet milk." Sweet tea indicates the need for sugar and lots of it --- we do not like our tea unsweetened. "Sweet milk" means you don't want buttermilk.
- And a true Southerner knows you don't scream obscenities at little old ladies who drive 30 MPH on the freeway. You just say, "Bless her heart" and go your own way.
- To those of you who're still a little embarrassed by your Southernness: Take two tent revivals and a dose of sausage gravy and call me in the morning. Bless your heart!
- And to those of you who are still having a hard time understanding all this Southern stuff, bless your hearts, I hear they are fixin' to have classes on Southernness as a second language!
- And for those that are not from the South but have lived here for a long time, ya'll need a sign to hang on ya'lls front porch that reads "I aint from the South but I got here as fast as I could."
- Bless your hearts, ya'll have a blessed day.