



Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Hunley Torpedo



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

Number One

Website: www.dixon-hunley.com

January 2007

Camp Report

The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp welcomes its newest members. They are:

John Barber
Roger Goeb
Sid Hamm
Larry Heuer
Esteban Valle

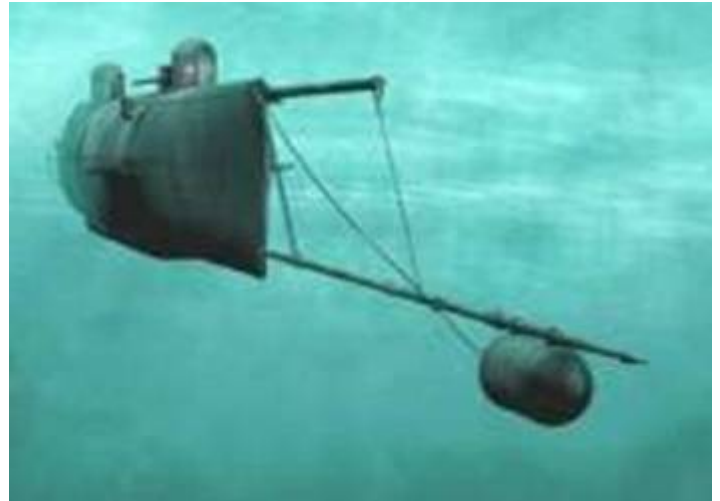
The New Year kicks off with a bang. Larry Heuer is joining as a life member, making a total of seven for the camp. Others wishing to exercise this option can contact me. The cost is \$500 for those under 65 and \$250 for those 65 and over.

Our 2007 Lee / Jackson Dinner

Special thanks to all of you who came to the dinner, thereby helping to make it a success! We had seventy persons in attendance. Six who would have been there and paid for their dinners had last minute complications and were unable to attend.

Several folks came from far and wide to celebrate the event. Commander Chuck Norred and his wife came from Madera, CA. Larry Ray and his wife came all the way from Redding. Bill Bozic and his two lovely daughters came from Houston, Texas. Bill was in Sparks for business that weekend and after learning of the dinner, asked if he could attend. Mr. & Mrs. Minner came from Fallon and Nick Dolphay from Susanville. One gentleman, Keith Herndon, was moving to West Virginia, but delayed his trip for one day to be with us.

Special thanks also to several in attendance who have no link to us but who honored us with their presence, including Gene Nelson, Past Potentate of the Shriners, and other Masons and their ladies.



Next Meeting

It will be on Saturday, February 10th at 12:30 PM in the conference room of the Sparks library. The historical presentation will be about the Battle of Franklin, AKA, the Gettysburg of the West.

Yall Come!

This Issue

Our two greatest Confederate heroes, Generals Lee and Jackson, were both born in January, Lee on the 19th and Jackson on the 21st. And this issue is dedicated to them.

Feedback from the Dinner

Everyone reported having a great time. All expressed the same sentiment however, which was that they would have liked a longer historical program. I am planning to adjust for this next year. On the following page I placed three photographs that are representative of the event. Our door prize was a ceramic figurine of General Lee and his color bearer. It was won by Richard Knigge.

Images From Our 2007 Lee / Jackson Dinner

At Right

Commander Chuck Norred of the Army of the TransMississippi speaks to the assembly. Chuck and his wife Marcia traveled a long way to attend our event. He is the SCV Army Commander west of the Mississippi River. Chuck is a school teacher and high school football coach by profession. His High Position within the SCV takes him throughout the South and West.



At Left

A view of our dinner patrons from the corner by the piano.

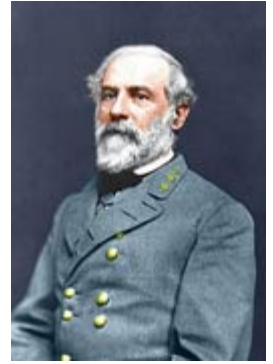
At Right

A view of our patrons, flags and podium from the corner by the bar.



Robert Edward Lee

“All the South has ever desired was that the Union, as established by our Forefathers, should be preserved, and that the government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth.”---Robert E. Lee. He was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland County, Virginia, on January 19, 1807. The winter was cold and fireplaces were little help. Robert's mother, Ann Hill (Carter) Lee, was also suffering from a severe cold. Ann Lee named her son "Robert Edward" after her two brothers. Robert E. Lee undoubtedly acquired his love of country from those who had lived



during the American Revolution. His father, "Light Horse" Harry, was a hero of the Revolution and served as Governor of Virginia and as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Members of his family also signed the Declaration of Independence. Lee was educated in the schools of Alexandria, Virginia. In 1825, he received an appointment to West Point Military Academy. He graduated in 1829, second in his class and without a single demerit.

Robert E. Lee wed Mary Anna Randolph Custis in June 1831, two years after his graduation from West Point. Robert and Mary had grown up together. Mary was the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Washington and the adopted son of George Washington. Mary was an only child; therefore, she inherited Arlington House, across the Potomac from Washington, where they raised seven children.

Army promotions were slow. In 1836, Lee was appointed to first lieutenant. With the rank of captain, Lee fought valiantly in the War with Mexico and was wounded at the Battle of Chapultepec. He was appointed Superintendent of West Point in 1852 and is considered one of the best superintendents in that institution's history. President-to-be Abraham Lincoln offered command of the Union Army to Lee in 1861, but Lee refused. He would not raise arms against his native state. War was in the air. The country was in turmoil of separation. Lee wrestled with his very soul. He had served in the United States Army for over 30 years. After an all-night battle, much of that time on his knees in prayer, Robert Edward Lee reached his decision. He reluctantly resigned his commission and headed home to Virginia. Arlington House would be occupied by the Federals, who would turn the estate into a war cemetery. Today, it is one of our country's most cherished memorials.

Lee served as adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and then commanded the legendary Army of Northern Virginia. The exploits of Lee's army fill thousands of books today. After four terrible years of death and destruction, General Robert E. Lee met General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, and ended their battles. He told his disheartened comrades, "Go home and be good Americans." Lee was called Marse Robert, Uncle Robert and Marble Man. He was loved by the people of the South, and adopted by the folks from the North.

Robert E. Lee was a man of honor, proud of his name and heritage. After the War Between the States, he was offered \$50,000 for the use of his name. His reply was: "Sirs, my name is the heritage of my parents. It is all I have and it is not for sale." In the fall of 1865, Lee was offered and accepted the presidency of troubled Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. The school was renamed Washington and Lee in his honor. Robert E. Lee died of a heart attack at 9:30 on the morning of October 12, 1870, at Washington-Lee College. His last words were "Strike the tent." He was 63 years of age. He is buried in a chapel on the school grounds with his family and near his favorite horse, Traveller. A prolific letter writer, Lee wrote his most famous quote to son Custis in 1852: "Duty is the sublimest word in our language." On this 200th anniversary let us ponder the words he wrote to Annette Carter in 1868: "I grieve for posterity, for American principles and American liberty." Winston Churchill called Lee "one of the noblest Americans who ever lived." Lee's life was one of service and self-sacrifice. His motto was "Duty, Honor, Country."

President Gerald R. Ford's Remarks Upon Signing a Bill Restoring Rights of Citizenship to General Robert E. Lee

August 5, 1975

Governor Godwin, Senator Byrd, Congressman Butler, Congressman Harris, Congressman Satterfield, Congressman Downing, and Congressman Daniel, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very pleased to sign Senate Joint Resolution 23, restoring posthumously the long overdue, full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee. This legislation corrects a 110-year oversight of American history. It is significant that it is signed at this place.

Lee's dedication to his native State of Virginia chartered his course for the bitter Civil War years, causing him to reluctantly resign from a distinguished career in the United States Army and to serve as General of the Army of Northern Virginia. He, thus, forfeited his rights to U.S. citizenship.

Once the war was over, he firmly felt the wounds of the North and South must be bound up. He sought to show by example that the citizens of the South must dedicate their efforts to rebuilding that region of the country as a strong and vital part of the American Union.

In 1865, Robert E. Lee wrote to a former Confederate soldier concerning his signing the Oath of Allegiance, and I quote: "This war, being at an end, the Southern States having laid down their arms, and the questions at issue between them and the Northern States having been decided, I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the reestablishment of peace and harmony."

This resolution passed by the Congress responds to the formal application of General Lee to President Andrew Johnson on June 13, 1865, for the restoration of his full rights of citizenship. Although this petition was endorsed by General Grant and forwarded to the President through the Secretary of War, an Oath of Allegiance was not attached because notice of this additional requirement had not reached Lee in time.

Later, after his inauguration as President of Washington College on October 2, 1865, Lee executed a notarized Oath of Allegiance. Again his application was not acted upon because the Oath of Allegiance was apparently lost. It was finally discovered in the National Archives in 1970.

As a soldier, General Lee left his mark on military strategy. As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve understanding and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years towards Appomattox.

General Lee's character has been an example to succeeding generations, making the restoration of his citizenship an event in which every American can take pride.

In approving this Joint Resolution, the Congress removed the legal obstacle to citizenship which resulted from General Lee's Civil War service. Although more than a century late, I am delighted to sign this resolution and to complete the full restoration of General Lee's citizenship.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:12 p.m. at Arlington House, Arlington, Va. Arlington House, formerly known as the Custis-Lee Mansion, was the home of General Lee. As enacted, S.J. Res. 23 is Public Law 94-67 (89 Stat. 380).

Old Blue Light

That was another of his nicknames. “Stonewall” Thomas J. Jackson was brilliant in battle and the second most beloved of the Confederate Generals. When he was wounded, General Lee said of him, “He has lost his left arm, I have lost my right.” Jackson was an extremely temperate, moral and devout man. He was from Western Virginia, now called West Virginia, and never owned a slave in his life. He was devoted to his wife and had one daughter. Numerous other people have blood kinship to him through collateral descent, including our own Dave Lubliner who is descended from a sister of Jackson’s grandmother. Stonewall Jackson’s picture was placed on the Confederate \$500 bill and a rousing song was named in his honor - “Stonewall Jackson’s Way.” Copy of this song is on page eight.



What kind of man was General Stonewall Jackson?

We can gain some insight to his character from his own lips:

“When war does come, my advice is to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard.”

“Once you get them running, you stay right on top of them, and that way a small force can defeat a large one every time....Only thus can a weaker country cope with a stronger; it must make up in activity what it lacks in strength.”

“Who could not conquer with troops such as these?”

“My troops may fail to take a position, but are never driven from one!”

“Then, Sir, we will give them the bayonet!”

“Under divine blessing, we must rely on the bayonet when firearms cannot be furnished.”

“Captain, my religious belief teaches me to feel as safe in battle as in bed. God has fixed the time of my death. I do not concern myself about that, but to be always ready, no matter when it may overtake me. That is the way all men should live, and then they would be equally brave.”

“You may be whatever you resolve to be.”

“In my tent last night, after a fatiguing day’s service, I remembered that I failed to send a contribution for our colored Sunday school. Enclosed you will find a check for that object, which please acknowledge at your earliest convenience and oblige yours faithfully.” (This message was sent to the pastor of his church)

“Our God is my shield. His protecting care is an additional cause for gratitude.”

“Don’t say it’s impossible! Turn your command over to the next officer. If he can’t do it, I’ll find someone who can, even if I have to take him from the ranks.”

“I yield to no man in sympathy for the gallant men under my command; but I am obliged to sweat them tonight, so that I may save their blood tomorrow.”

The Cost of the War Between the States

The approximately 10,455 military engagements, some devastating to human life and some nearly bloodless, plus naval clashes, accidents, suicides, sicknesses, murders, and executions resulted in total casualties of 1,094,453 during the Civil War. The Federals lost 110,100 killed in action and mortally wounded, and another 224,580 to disease. The Confederates lost approximately 94,000 as a result of battle and another 164,000 to disease. Even if one survived a wound, any projectile that hit bone in either an arm or a leg almost invariably necessitated amputation. The best estimate of Federal army personnel wounded is 275,175; naval personnel wounded, 2,226. Surviving Confederate records indicate 194,026 wounded.

In dollars and cents, the U.S. government estimated Jan. 1863 that the war was costing \$2.5 million daily. A final official estimate in 1879 totaled \$6,190,000,000. The Confederacy spent perhaps \$2,099,808,707. By 1906 another \$3.3 billion already had been spent by the U.S. government on Northerners' pensions and other veterans' benefits for former Federal soldiers. Southern states and private philanthropy provided benefits to the Confederate veterans. The amount spent on benefits eventually well exceeded the war's original cost.

Inflation affected both Northern and Southern assets but hit those of the Confederacy harder. Northern currency fluctuated in value, and at its lowest point \$2.59 in Federal paper money equaled \$1 in gold. The Confederate currency so declined in purchasing power that eventually \$60-\$70 equaled a gold dollar. The physical devastation, almost all of it in the South, was enormous: burned or plundered homes, pillaged countryside, untold losses in crops and farm animals, ruined buildings and bridges, devastated college campuses, and neglected roads all left the South in ruins.

Detailed studies of Union and Confederate military casualties are found in *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America 1861-65* by Thomas L. Livermore (1901) and *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1867-1865* by William F. Fox (1889).



President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

America's 32nd president, spoke at the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Statue in Dallas, Texas, on June 12, 1936 and said, quote," I am happy to take part in this unveiling of the statue of Lee. All over the United States we recognize him, as a great general. But also, all over the United States, I believe we recognize him as something much more than that. We recognize Robert E. Lee as one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen."

Who was Robert E. Lee? Robert E. Lee, a man whose military tactics have been studied worldwide, was an American soldier, educator, Christian gentlemen, husband and father.

Robert E. Lee said, "All the South has ever desired was that the Union as established by our forefathers, should be preserved, and that the government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth."



Heritage



Johnk1861@yahoo.com **John Kindred** (858) 484-3851

John H. Ward, Dallas

University Of Texas Ponders Confederate Statue Controversy

Four bronze statues depicting leaders of the Confederacy have been at the center of a long-standing debate about race and history, at the University of Texas. Now, the school's new president hopes a newly appointed panel will resolve the conflict.

The statues depicting Confederate president Jefferson Davis, Generals Robert E. Lee and Albert Johnston, and Confederate postmaster general John H. Reagan, have prompted repeated protests and complaints from students, faculty and Austin residents. The UT's new president, William Powers, Jr. said he had appointed a new advisory committee to sort out the conflict. Powers took over as president in early December.

Critics have long contended that the Confederate statues are an insulting reminder of racial intolerance inappropriate to a diverse university campus. Supporters of the statues say they are important symbols of Southern history and culture.

"A lot of students, and especially minority students, have raised concerns," said Powers in an interview published by the Austin American-Statesman. "And those are understandable and legitimate concerns. On the other hand, the statues have been here for a long time, and that's something we have to take into account as well."

In 2004, a task force examining "Racial Respect and Fairness" at the university recommended adding more diverse figures to UT's campus statuary, including images of Texas Rep. Barbara Jordan and farm workers leader Cesar Chavez. Jordan was African-American and Chavez was Mexican-American. Statues of Jordan and Chavez have been approved and would join a statue of Martin Luther King Jr. which was raised in 1999.

The above AP release got at least someone to respond my hat goes off to John H Ward of Dallas for his letter below, oh by the way the latest on this story is that the UT is now considering a statue of Mohandas Gandhi.

According to University of Texas President William Powers Jr., "a lot of students, and especially minority students, have raised concerns" about the Confederate statuary on the UT campus.

I am concerned that somebody is going to mess with the statues of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and any other leaders of the Confederacy. And I imagine if the question were put to Texans, those in favor of leaving them as is would greatly outnumber Mr. Powers' lot.

Some people seem unable to leave history as it was lived. Texas was a part of the Confederacy, and as such, statues of those considered to be heroes of the Confederacy.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY

by John Williamson Palmer (1825-1906)

Come, stack arms, men. Pile on the rails,
Stir up the campfire bright;
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong
To swell the brigade's rousing song
Of "Stonewall Jackson's way"

We see him now--the old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew--
The shrewd, dry smile--the speech so pat--
So calm, so blunt, so true.
That "Blue-Light Elder" knows 'em well--
Says he, "That's Banks; he's fond of shell--
Lord save his soul! We'll give him"...well,
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! caps off!
Old Blue Light's going to pray;
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff;
Attention; it's his way!
Appealing from his native sod,
In forma pauperis to God--
"Lay bare Thine arm; stretch forth Thy rod;
Amen." That's "Stonewall's way."

He's in the saddle now! Fall in!
Steady, the whole brigade!
Hill's at the ford, cut off! He'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
"Quick step--we're with him ere the dawn!"
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

The sun's bright glances rout the mists
Of morning, and, by George!
There's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge--
Pope and his Yankees whipped before--
"Bayonet and grape!" hear Stonewall roar,
"Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score
In Stonewall Jackson's way."

Ah, maiden! wait and watch and yearn
For news of Stonewall's band!
Ah, widow! read with eyes that burn
That ring upon thy hand!
Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on,
Thy life shall not be all forlorn--
The foe had better ne'er been born,
That gets in Stonewall's way.