



Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Hunley Torpedo

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



Number Ten

Website: www.dixon-hunley.org

October 2007

Camp Report

Gentlemen: As of this issue, over 15% of our camp members have neglected to send me their dues, which at \$32, are among the lowest of any camp in the SCV. I encourage each man to renew his membership. If we do not cherish and support our history and heritage, then we shall surely lose it. For some of you, this will be the last issue.

Our Website

We're back! Though now back on line, the site will undergo many changes. I invite and encourage each member to submit ideas for its improvement.

Next Meeting

It will be a breakfast meeting in the private room of the **Black Bear Diner on South Virginia St. in Reno on Saturday November 3rd at 9:30 AM.** Please note that this is on the first Saturday of the month instead of our traditional second Saturday.

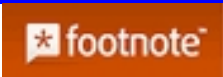
In Memoriam

Compatriot William E. Hampton passed away on August 3rd. Mr. Hampton, had been a Merchant Marine Officer during World War II. He is survived by his son, Compatriot Richard Hampton, who is also a member of this camp.



Anyone signing up for Footnote will generate a donation from this company for our heritage causes. If you do, please use this link.

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Donations

At our October meeting the members present voted to generously donate from our funds a sum of \$1,000 distributed as follows:

Southern Legal Resource Center:	\$500
Memorial Hall in New Orleans:	250
Confederate Memorial Park:	250

Special Thanks

To Ernie Zebal: He matched our \$250 donation to Memorial Hall. Ernie's roots go deep into Louisiana. His great-grandfather and uncle served in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

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Slavery: Symbolism Over Substance
(Paraphrased)

You've probably read that several Southern States have made apologies for nineteenth century slavery. However, not one state, as far as we know, has uttered a word about twenty-first century slavery, which happens to be a very real problem.

Shockingly, an underground slave market is thriving in many of America's larger cities as thousands of uneducated and unsophisticated people are imported every year. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the slave trade is so bad in California that the mayor and other civic leaders have launched a campaign to stop it.

Illegal aliens are forced into all manner of menial jobs as payment for their transportation to America. For most of them, their servitude lasts for years. A major portion of this modern slave trade is sex-trafficking: young children brought in from impoverished regions with the promise of a better future. Once they get here they are forced into servitude by their "masters." San Francisco has become a major hub for this sort of thing.

Often the smugglers isolate their victims from society, confiscate their passports, lock captives in the workplace and threaten to harm them or their families if they attempt to flee. Fortunately, a campaign has been launched to raise public awareness about this problem. "The clients we work with are hidden, and we wanted to create awareness that this really happens in San Francisco," said Kavitha Sreesha, an attorney for the Asian Pacific Islander Outreach Group.

Meanwhile, American politicians continue to pander for votes by apologizing for practices that took place 150 years ago. Is it just us? Or does it make more sense to fight slavery when and where it still exists.



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The Scalawag Award
(Paraphrased)

A Sorry State.....

We've given our Scalawag Award to groups before but never to any so large or deserving of our contempt. Recently, both the Virginia and North Carolina legislatures voted to apologize for slavery. The nation must regard these apologies as offered on behalf of the people the legislators represent, since as a body they can speak for no one else. Their resolutions, cowardly or self-righteous, constitute a cloddish mischaracterization of contemporary Virginians and North Carolinians, who have no cause to apologize to blacks or to the rest of the nation for an institution that was abolished more than 140 years ago.

New Englanders haven't apologized for the dominant role their ancestors played in the slave trade or for the legalization of slavery in states like Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut. Connecticut freed its slaves only 13 years before the outbreak of the war. Yet the Yankees have apparently set up a statute of limitations that shifts with each passing year, always excluding themselves from prosecution, never expiring for us. Acting as both priest and penitent, they have absolved themselves of the sin of slavery, while demanding that Southerners come to confession every day.

Black agitators like Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton take advantage of this double standard to solicit contributions from their Northern patrons. They know that whenever they attack Southerners or the Confederate past, left-wing Yankees write fat checks. These so-called civil rights leaders are like ghouls on the battlefield after sunset, stealing coins and watches from the corpses of dead heroes.

Yet such hustlers are not our chief enemies. Those who do us the greatest harm are the genteel fraggers who, when we attempt to defend our people, living and dead, fall behind us and shoot us in the back – folks like the Virginia and North Carolina legislators.

The Confederate Revolvers

Numerous factories were set up in the South during the War to produce revolvers. Though most of the South's handguns were imported or captured, many thousands were manufactured by these firms. They are extremely rare and valuable today. The most important, famous and some rare ones are shown below as space permits. The list is not inclusive; there were other manufacturers:

Griswold & Gunnison: The largest and most successful manufacturer of pistols in the South; this company took advantage of an interest free loan from the Confederate Govt. The factory was at Griswoldville near Macon, Georgia. This high quality firearm was an almost exact replica of the 36 caliber Navy Colt, with this exception; its frame was brass due to the shortage of iron. Total production numbered 3,600. The factory was destroyed by Sherman in 1864.



LeMat: Designed by Dr. Francois LeMat of New Orleans, this firearm could hold its own in a fight with any modern pistol. The classic revolver held nine 42 caliber bullets. Under the main barrel was a shotgun of approximately 18 gauge. After New Orleans fell, Dr. LeMat moved production to France. About 3,000 were delivered to the Confederacy. They were used by Generals Beauregard, Anderson, Stuart and Col. Patton (ancestor of WWII Gen. Patton).



Spiller & Burr: Shown at right is the Colonel Burton model; he was the designer and a partner with Spiller and Burr. The factory was moved from Richmond to Atlanta and then to Macon, Georgia. It was a 36 caliber revolver based on the Whitney design. It had a solid brass frame with an octagonal barrel and black walnut grips. Sherman's march brought production to a halt. Slightly more than 1,500 were delivered to the Confederate Government.



Leech & Rigdon: Thomas Leech and Charles Rigdon started their factory in Columbus, Mississippi, but after a limited production it was moved to Greensboro, Georgia. Leech dissolved the partnership in 1863 and the company then became Rigdon, Ansley & Co; and was moved to Augusta, GA. These iron-framed pistols were among the best made in the Confederacy. With a production of 2,400, Rigdon was the second largest producer in the South.



The Columbus Firearms Manufacturing Company: Like so many Confederate Revolvers, the Columbus is a copy of the 1851, 36 caliber Navy Colt. An extremely rare firearm, less than 100 of these were manufactured. They are stamped on the cylinder with "Columbus Firearms Manf. Co., Columbus, GA." At least seven originals survive, including serial numbers: 23, 34, 46 and 94. One original has an octagonal barrel; the others are round.



Todd Revolver: This is the rarest Confederate Revolver ever made. The example shown at right was sold at an auction for \$59,000. Its serial number is 272. It was manufactured by George Todd in Austin, Texas. Shortly after the war began, he moved back to Alabama. This six-shot revolver has an iron frame, with a 7 ½ inch octagon barrel. It is patterned on the Navy 36 caliber Colt and is stamped with Austin on the frame.



Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (1818-1893)



The services of "The Hero of Fort Sumter," Pierre G.T. Beauregard, were not utilized to their fullest due to bad blood between the Confederate general and Jefferson Davis. The native Louisianan had graduated second in the 1838 class at West Point. There he had become a great admirer of Napoleon and was nicknamed "The Little Napoleon." Posted to the artillery, he was transferred to the engineers a week later. As a staff officer with Winfield Scott in Mexico he won two brevets and was wounded at both Churubusco and Chapultepec. In the interwar years he was engaged in clearing the Mississippi River of obstructions. In 1861 he served the shortest term ever-January 23-28 as superintendent at West Point. Southern leanings probably resulted in his prompt removal. On February 20, 1861, he resigned his captaincy in the engineers and offered his services to the South.

His Confederate assignments included: brigadier general, CSA (March 1, 1861); commanding Charleston Harbor (March 3 - May 27, 1861); commanding Alexandria Line (June 2-20, 1861); commanding Army of the Potomac (June 20 - July 20, 1861); commanding 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac (July 20 - October 22, 1861); general, CSA (August 31, 1861 to rank from July 21); commanding Potomac District, Department of Northern Virginia (October 22, 1861 - January 29, 1862); commanding Army of the Mississippi (March 17-29 and April 6 - May 7, 1862); second in command, Army of the Mississippi and Department Y2 (March 29-April 6, 1862); commanding the department (April 6 - June 17, 1862); commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (August 29, 1862 - April 20, 1864); commanding Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia (April 22-ca. September 23, 1864); commanding Military Division of the West (October 17, 1864-March 16, 1865); and second in command, Army of Tennessee (March 16-April 26, 1865).

Placed in charge of the South Carolina troops in Charleston Harbor, he won the nearly bloodless victory at Fort Sumter. "The Little Creole" was hailed throughout the South. Ordered to Virginia, he commanded the forces opposite Washington and created the Confederate Army of the Potomac. Reinforced by Joseph E. Johnston and his Army of the Shenandoah, Beauregard was reduced to corps command under Johnston the day before 1st Manassas. However, during the battle Beauregard, being familiar with the field, exercised tactical command while Johnston forwarded troops to the threatened left. Both officers later claimed that they could have taken the Union capital if they had been properly supplied with rations for their men. This was one of Beauregard's first conflicts with Davis. Nonetheless he was named a full general from the date of the battle and early in 1862 was sent to the West as Albert Sidney Johnston's second in command.

Utilizing Napoleonic style, he drafted the attack orders for Shiloh and took command when Johnston was mortally wounded on the first day of the battle. On the evening of the first day he let victory slip through his fingers by calling off the attacks. Controversy over his decision has raged to this day. The next day he was driven from the field by Grant's and Buell's combined armies. He was eventually forced to evacuate Corinth, Mississippi-his supply base in the face of Henry

W. Halleck's overwhelming force. Shortly after that he went on sick leave without gaining Davis' permission; he was permanently relieved of his army and departmental commands on June 27, 1862, by special direction of the president.

Two months later he returned to the scene of his earlier triumph as commander along the Southern coast from the North Carolina-South Carolina line to the tip of Florida. He held this command for over a year and a half and was engaged in the determined defense of Charleston against naval and ground forces. Ordered north, he took command in North Carolina and southern Virginia while Lee faced Grant in northern Virginia. Gradually the two forces were pushed together in an awkward command arrangement.

Beauregard managed to bottle up Benjamin F. Butler in the Bermuda Hundred lines after defeating him at Drewry's Bluff. This was Beauregard's finest performance of the war. At this point he started making grandiose proposals for defeating both Butler and Grant and invading the North by taking a large part of Lee's army with him. This resulted in lengthy correspondence between the two commanders and the Richmond authorities. Beauregard also managed to thwart the early Union attempts to take Petersburg while Lee was still north of the James River. With the siege of the city under way, he continued to serve under Lee until September 1864 when he was assigned to overall command in the West with John B. Hood's Army of Tennessee and Richard Taylor's Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana under him. With no forces under his immediate command he was powerless in trying to stop Sherman's March to the Sea.

In the final days of the war he was again second in command to Joseph E. Johnston, this time in North Carolina. Following the capitulation he returned to New Orleans and refused high rank in the Egyptian and Rumanian armies. Engaged in railroading, his reputation was tarnished by his association with the Louisiana Lottery as a supervisor.

For a time he was Louisiana's adjutant general, and he engaged in historical writing including his *A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas*. (Williams, T. Harry, *P.G.T. Beauregard, Napoleon in Gray*)
Source: "Who Was Who In The Civil War" by Stewart Sifakis



The Works of John Collier

John is an Englishman, but he is also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. His works are carried in many major U.S. colleges and universities, including Harvard. Y'all can see from his list of titles posted below, the valuable nature of this man's work. Persons wishing to order any of these books can do so; the revenues of which go towards the marking and upkeep of Confederate graves in the United Kingdom. His books are:

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR GRAVES SITES OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

CONFEDERATE GRAVESITES OF EUROPE

LOST GRAVESITES OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR GRAVESITES OF YORKSHIRE

The books are \$6 each or all 4 for \$20. Checks to be made out to 'GARY L. EDMISTEN' and sent to:

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Confederates

The following excerpt is testimony to the success of the Oakwood Project started and nurtured by our Heritage Officer, John Kindred, and assisted by Compatriot George Martin, also of this camp.

In the year of 1846 William & Mariah Israel had their first son Zachariah Taylor Israel. Two years later they had a second son Winfield Scott Israel. Within the next few years two daughters Martha and Mary Jane had been born. This family lived in a quite country side in Patrick County, VA.

Along came the Civil War, Zachariah Taylor was only eighteen years old. But nothing else would do Zachariah, except to join the "Rebel Army". On April 23, 1864 he enlisted in the 24th VA Infantry, Co. H. Zachariah Taylor left his home in Patrick County and traveled into a whole new world for him. Richmond, VA was quite different from his native Patrick, County. In Patrick County he probably only used his rifle for squirrel hunting or target practice. I'm sure he had fun competing with his younger brother "Scott" shooting at cans or even rocks.

But here in Richmond, he was handed a gun to kill another man, perhaps only a boy like himself, away from home for the first time in his life. The following three weeks I'm sure was hell for the eighteen year old.

I can only imagine how he longed to see his only brother and his two sisters. How he longed to hear his mother call him to supper, or even hear his father William tell him it was time to do his chores.

Oh, if only Zachariah Taylor could have gone back to his family in that little quite country side. Maybe he would have found someone he could have shared his life with, had children who would have been cousins to my dad Walter C. Israel.

But less than a month after leaving his home, Zachariah Taylor looked at the mountains and gazed at the beautiful James River for the last time. For there on Drewrys Bluff, that foggy spring morning, this eighteen year old lost his life.

On May 17, 1864, while doing what he felt was his duty, protecting the city of Richmond, Virginia, Zachariah Taylor received a bullet to the head. One can only guess, as to how long he lay there injured, or if he was even alive when they got him to Wayside hospital. We do know that he was pronounced dead, the following day May 18th, 1864.

Since that time, Zachariah has lain in an unmarked grave in Oakwood Cemetery. Here in this Cemetery in Richmond, VA. He had only a number for a name, far from his family who knew not where he was and far from his beloved Patrick County.

Through the use of computers, his great niece and three wonderful men, George Martin, John Kindred and Lee Hart (S.C.V.) helping her, Zachariah has been located.

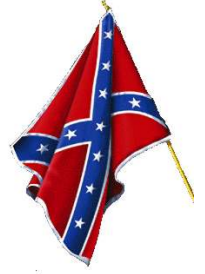
Now Scott Israel can know, that no longer is his only brother, a small mound of unknown clay. Zachariah will forever more, have a stone that will tell anyone who looks at it..... HERE LIES A Never Forgotten Confederate Soldier.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR ISRAEL

24th Virginia Infantry, Company H



The Heritage Page



John Kindred

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No monument can be built high enough to commemorate the memory of a typical private soldier of the South."In Memory of the Confederate Soldier" by Major General Fitzhugh Lee

While I would agree with the above statement I must say that the team working on the Confederate Memorial Park next to Point Lookout may come pretty close, the committee has done an outstanding job of planning what will surely be one of the most beautiful settings to honor our ancestors.

The first phase to purchase the land has been completed at a cost of 32,000 dollars; phase two is halfway completed at a cost of 100,000 dollars and consists of ground preparation and the following.

A walkway leading to the entrance will be lined with the three CSA national flags, the Bonnie Blue Flag, the Cross of St. Andrew, and the Point Lookout POW flag. On each side of the entrance will be placed Maryland's state and St. Mary's County flags. In front of these, two stones from the original monument in the Pt. Lookout Cemetery will be placed and inscribed with the meaning of Confederate Memorial Park. The St. Mary's County flag was [donated to CMP](#) by Commissioner Larry Jarboe and this flag will fly to honor all the military/civilian men/women/children of St. Mary's County who were imprisoned in Point Lookout as American POW Veterans.

Phase three will be the placement of statue which is being sculpted by the nationally recognized historical sculptor Gary Casteel.

I was glad to hear that our camp has made a donation; I have also made a donation in the name of our camp and hope that many of you will also continue to support this fantastic project with your tax deductible donation. For a full view of the project please go to the web site:

<http://confmemparkinc.plpow.com>

Make your checks payable to **Confederate Memorial Park, Inc.** and mail to **Frank Towberman, Treasurer, P.O. Box 337, Claremont, VA 23899-0337**

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30 Years Service in the U.S. Navy [WWII, Korea and Vietnam]; Joe has assisted hundreds of veterans to obtain their benefits. Contact him for any service connected injury.

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