



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

## The Hunley Torpedo



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

Number Six

Website: [www.dixon-hunley.org](http://www.dixon-hunley.org)

June 2008

### Camp Report

As the SCV fiscal year nears its end on August 1<sup>st</sup>, our camp's total membership rises to 103. We are among the largest of the SCV Camps and probably the largest outside of the Old South. The Lt. Dixon–CSS Hunley Camp welcomes its newest members. All of these men are related. They are:

Adam Hansen  
Daniel Hansen  
Ira Hansen  
Patrick Hansen  
Mark Holloman

For those of you who like to listen to conservative talk radio, tune in to Ira Hansen at 99.1 FM on Monday through Friday from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. You will be pleased. Also:

**Jim White became our newest life member**

### Dues

Compatriots, now for the bad news! Soon we must ante-up another year's dues. As of August 1<sup>st</sup> the National dues will increase to \$30 which when added to our camp dues total \$42. Notices will go out soon. If you don't receive one, then you don't owe any money. Here's the good news: If you send next year's dues before August 1<sup>st</sup> you can still pay the current rate of \$32. I recommend life membership if you can afford it! These current rates are shown below, including \$12 camp dues:

Life Member under 65 years:	\$512
Life Membership 65 to 79:	262
Life Member age 80 or above:	137
Regular Membership:	32

**Remember: Regular rate will increase to \$42 on August 1<sup>st</sup>.**



### Above

One of many pictures taken at the flag-raising in Virginia City on June 7<sup>th</sup>. I couldn't get everyone in one picture at the same time. Don't feel left out. There are more pictures on page two. Shown second from the extreme left above is Bruce Reichenbach who came all the way from Elko. Kathie Minner of the UDC, her husband Bob and grand-daughter came from Fallon.

### Gone for the Summer

Our camp goes dark (no meetings) in July and August because of vacations. For the first time, this newsletter will be suspended during this same period. Sorry, but even Lee needs a break. Our next meeting and newsletter will be in September.

### The SCV Credit Card

Is no more! Our camp received its last check in the amount of \$62 from HQ. SCV formerly received 1% of the sales off this card from which they often sent ¼ of the 1% Nevada member's usage to us.

## Our Flag-Raising in Virginia City, June 7<sup>th</sup> 2008



Left: There were still a few Yankees hanging around in town after we arrived. We allowed them to improve their image by being photographed with us. After the flag-raising, many of us dined in the restaurant next to the Delta Saloon here, across the street from the flagpole.



Center Left: Up goes the Stars and Bars, reminiscent and in memoriam to this same event taking place in June of 1861 here in Virginia City. However, the set of circumstances back then weren't as amiable and the flag didn't stay aloft for near as long.

If any reader wonders about the sign in this picture, it refers to the famous suicide table at the Delta Saloon across the street, where more than one unlucky gambler chose to end his life after losing all of his money during the heyday of Virginia City when it was a knock-down, drag-out mining town.



After the flag was raised, we held an informal meeting at the monument by the flagpole. Knowing that the new year's dues would be coming in soon, it was submitted that we make a donation to the Southern Legal Resource Center with our available funds. The motion was seconded and voted in favor to send them a donation in the amount of \$400. Thanks, men!

Left: A contingent of the Confederate Scouts of Reno, Nevada. They actually have more than three times this number shown at left. These boys are always there to support us, and we help them too.



## Largest Confederate Flag in the World



With a size of 30 by 50 feet, the Battle Flag shown here is the largest Confederate Flag in the world. The news media continually refers to it as the Stars and Bars—which all of us know it wasn't. This flag was erected by the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on their own land. Needless to say this has upset many of the not so subtle Marxist elite who are attempting to control the direction of American destiny. It was erected in a county where the Battleflag was removed from the county seal.



### A Dixie Fact

The word “Dixie” comes from the currency issued by the banks in Louisiana. The “ten dollar note” was labeled “Dix” French for the number ten. These notes circulated throughout the South in ante-bellum days. They came to be known as “Dixies” by English speakers, and the area around the French parts of Louisiana came to be known as Dixieland.



### Let's Set the Record Straight

Too many Yankees are quick to deride education in the South as second class. If there was ever any truth to this, it can be blamed on the war and the massive poverty that followed during reconstruction. Did you know?

The first true women's college—Wesleyan College, was founded in 1836 in Macon, Georgia.  
The nation's first state supported university was The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1795.  
The nation's second state supported university was The University of Georgia founded in 1801.

## Remarkable Information

Pages 4 and 5 of this newsletter contain some of the most interesting tidbits of American history that I recovered in the book entitled *The Politically Incorrect Guide to The South*. The two excerpts at the bottom of page 3 came from this same book also. Most of this information has been paraphrased to fit these pages.

### The First Slave Trial in America:

Anthony Johnson was black. Originally named Antonio, he was believed to have come from Angola. He arrived in Jamestown in 1621 on a Dutch ship. He later changed his name to Anthony Johnson and married an African woman the same year he arrived. He was not a slave but an indentured servant. The term “slave” was not common then, and Africans were listed as “servants” or “Negroes.” Most of these early indentured servants, both English and Africans were under terms of indenture for three to seven years. Anthony paid off his indenture and received 250 acres in Northumberland County after he purchased the head-rights of five white “redemptioners.” That’s right! Five white indentured servants belonged to him. On one occasion, Johnson was conversing with a white neighbor, Parker, when a black man named, John Castor, threw himself at the white farmer’s feet. He begged the white man to take him away—that Anthony Johnson was keeping him as a slave against his will, and that his indenture to Anthony had run out. Johnson claimed that Castor was not an indentured servant but that he had purchased Castor as a “Negro for life.” Castor left with the white farmer and Johnson took the matter to court. The court considered the matter for a year and a half before the court finally ruled on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1655, that John Castor was indeed the property of Anthony Johnson. The white farmer, Parker, was even required to pay the court costs. This was the first court decision in American history that ruled that one human being could own another—in this case, a black man owning another black man. Whew! What would Al Sharpton say about that?

### The Revolutionary War Started in the South:

Unknown to most Americans and glossed over in most history books was the Regulator Movement that started in 1769 in North Carolina. This consisted of backwoods farmers, calling themselves Regulators, who refused to pay corrupt tax collectors, who collected among other taxes, the King’s Stamp Tax. The Governor of North Carolina, William Tryon, gathered a militia and fought a battle with these Regulators at Alamance Creek, near present-day Burlington, N.C. Tryon won the battle and numerous Regulators were hanged. Soon after, many Regulators moved on to Kentucky and Tennessee where they were eager to fight the English again in the Revolutionary War.

Even after Concord and Lexington, Northern colonists hoped for a reconciliation with England. A peace activist, John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, persuaded the Second Continental Congress to issue the “Olive Branch Petition.” No Northern colony demanded stronger action such as immediately declaring independence. One day after Concord and Lexington, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N.C. in the City of Charlotte issued the following declaration...

Resolved...That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, for, or manner countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and the rights of man.

The Halifax Resolves, issued on April 12, 1776 by North Carolina’s Fourth Provincial Congress, were the first official call for separation from Great Britain. They also urged other colonies to follow their lead.

Revolutionary War continued:

On June 7<sup>th</sup> 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, an ancestor of Robert E. Lee, acting on a vote taken a month earlier at the Virginia Delegation, presented the following resolution to the Second Continental congress:

That these united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance from the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

A Book Y'all Aren't Supposed to Read:

*Tobacco: A Cultural History of How an Exotic Plant Seduced Civilization* by Ian Gately. Here's the gist of it; English-speaking America would have never developed had it not been for the whopping success of Virginia tobacco. Tobacco was America's leading export until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when cotton took over. No tobacco = no English colonization = no United States of America.

Southerners Acquired the West for America:

Virginia born President, Thomas Jefferson, acquired 800,000 square miles of land in the Louisiana Purchase. The Yankees in the Northeast were horrified and threatened secession over this (they should have done it). They were afraid of losing political and economic power to unwashed farmers on the frontier. These Yankees seriously considered forming a New England Republic that would also include New York and New Jersey. These same Yankees threatened secession again during the War of 1812 because of their economic ties to England. It was only during the Presidency of Southerners after the Revolution that the balance of the 48 continental States were acquired.

The Slave Trade:

In 1808, the United States Government outlawed the slave trade. The British Consul reported in 1862 that 170 slave trading expeditions had been outfitted in New York City in the three previous years. Not even the war slowed the African slave trade. In April of 1861, Lt. John Guthrie of the USS Saratoga boarded the Nighingale, a slave ship outfitted in New York. He found 962 slaves in its hold. Guthrie returned all of them to Liberia. When the Saratoga docked in America, Guthrie learned that his native Virginia had seceded. He resigned his U.S. Navy commission and joined the Confederate Navy.

Sherman or Lee?

History is explicit about Sherman's lack of mercy to Georgia and South Carolina. What did Lee do when he invaded Pennsylvania? General Robert E. Lee's quote as contained in Special Orders 73, issued as his army crossed in Pennsylvania in July 1863 is shown below. Lee refused to make war upon civilians. No Union General followed his example.

“It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom benevolence belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.” **Robert E. Lee**

## Confederate Ancestors

Phillip J. McNemar

On March 18<sup>th</sup> 1908, a daughter of ex-Confederate Soldier Phillip J. McNemar, requested him to record his extensive service in the Confederate Army. He was an ancestor of one of our newest members—Christopher Haak. In deference to the request, McNemar wrote a lengthy letter. It will only be paraphrased here.

He was born in 1844 in Braxton County, Western Virginia. He joined the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Partisan Rangers of the Confederate Army at the age of 17 on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1862, in Pocahontas County. Shortly thereafter, they destroyed a railroad bridge. Then, they captured 100 Yankees at the B. & O. R.R at Capon Bridge without firing a shot. Ten miles away they captured another company at Paw Tunnel, and also burned a commissary. This stirred up a hornet's nest and they were pursued. They were surprised at breakfast time and had to take to the woods. Several of his comrades were captured. Phillip McNemar's later service was in the 62<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Mounted Infantry.

In early 1863 he caught smallpox and was quarantined for six weeks.

His regiment captured 900 men near Harper's Ferry. In his own words, "They were in the court house and other buildings, but a few shots from our 24 pounders brought them out."

At Harrisburg, Virginia, he went on furlough to visit his home and see his girl friend who later became his wife. In his own words, "I stops to see my girl, the one I afterwards married and was taken prisoner. Kept for ten days, compelled to march on foot day and night and keep up with the cavalry. I took what we call French leave, returned to my regiment in December."

McNemar's regiment arrived at Gettysburg on the night of the second day's fight. He heard the famous Pickett's charge on the third day but was not in it. He was detailed to guard the supply train during the retreat. It was gloomy and dark with thunder and lightning all around. Arriving back at Williamsford on the next day they were attacked by Union Cavalry in his toughest fight so far. His regiment lost 131 men killed and many more wounded.

In 1864, McNemar was at the Battle of Newmarket, where though outnumbered the Confederates attacked. Ordered to "give the Yankees the bayonet," the Confederates charged. He recorded it as such, "The Yankees stood by their guns until you could see the whites of their eyes." His company lost 33 men killed with many times this number wounded. McNemar himself was wounded three times. In his own words, "Oh God forbid that I never witness such scenes. You would hear men in one place praying, another crying, another cursing."

Phillip McNemar fought at Frederick City, Berry's Ferry and at Kernstown, where his regiment destroyed their trains. At Smithfield White Post he was shot from his horse receiving a bullet above the left eye and a piece of shell in one side. His comrades thought he would die but took him to the hospital at Winchester anyway.

In this letter, McNemar says that sometimes he was in fighting every day for days on end. This would be in line with him being a mounted infantryman—lots of small skirmishes, and his share of big battles.

He was released from the hospital in January of 1865 and in February was captured while going home to see his parents. In all, Phillip McNemar was wounded seven times by bullet. He was captured three times.



## The Heritage Page

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A life-size statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis could stand with the one of Abraham Lincoln at Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is offering to donate a bronze statue of Davis for placement at the National Historic Landmark site to mark this year as the bicentennial of his birth.

The \$100,000-plus statue by Lexington sculptor Gary Casteel would help educate the public about the Confederate president and how his family took in a mixed-race orphan and serve as a counter to the Lincoln statue that was dedicated in 2003, said Brag Bowling, a Richmond resident and a board member with the National Southern-heritage group.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans fought the Lincoln statue, which depicts him with his son Tad on his visit to the burned-out Confederate capital in 1865. Bowling said the group isn't trying to cause an uproar but sees a need for historic balance at Tredegar.

"The acceptance of that statue would soothe some feelings of Southerners from a few years ago," he said. Representatives of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are expected to meet next Tuesday with officials from the American Civil War Center, which controls the Tredegar site through an agreement with its owner, New Market Corp.

The statue of Davis depicts him standing with his son Joe and with Jim Limber, who was a mixed-race child taken in by the Davis family, according to John M. Coski, historian and library director for The Museum of the Confederacy.

David Ruth, superintendent of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, said he expects the statue of Davis to be considered just as the Lincoln statue was when it was offered by the U.S. Historical Society.

Its placement would have to be approved by New Market, plus the board of directors for the American Civil War Center. The National Park Service could serve as a consultant in the process. The now-defunct Richmond Historic Riverfront Foundation controlled the Tredegar property when the Lincoln statue was approved.

Ruth said whether the statue would be accepted at Tredegar could depend on such factors as its design; whether it's determined that another monument to Davis is needed in Richmond; and whether Tredegar would be the appropriate place. A monument to Davis was erected in 1907 at Monument and Davis avenues. Ruth said the story of Jim Limber's association with the Davis family could be worth telling, although some details of the relationship aren't clear.

Bowling said the Sons of Confederate Veterans commissioned the statue with Casteel. The piece is expected to be finished this fall, and it could be placed to mark the 200th anniversary of Davis' birth or in the walkup to 2011 and the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War.



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PUBLISHING  
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