



Sons of Confederate Veterans
The Hunley Torpedo
 The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp of Sparks, NV



Number Four

Website: www.dixon-hunley.org

Fourth Quarter 2013

End of Year Report

The Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp has shrunk considerably in size. At our peak we had 103 members. These are the Camp returns for 2013:

Membership on January 1 st 2013:	81
New Members:	+ 3
Deceased:	- 1
Voluntary Withdrawals:	- 3
Non-paid	<u>- 15</u>
Current Membership:	65

Of the above figures nine are life members.

Finances: We have a net \$650.62 in the camp account.

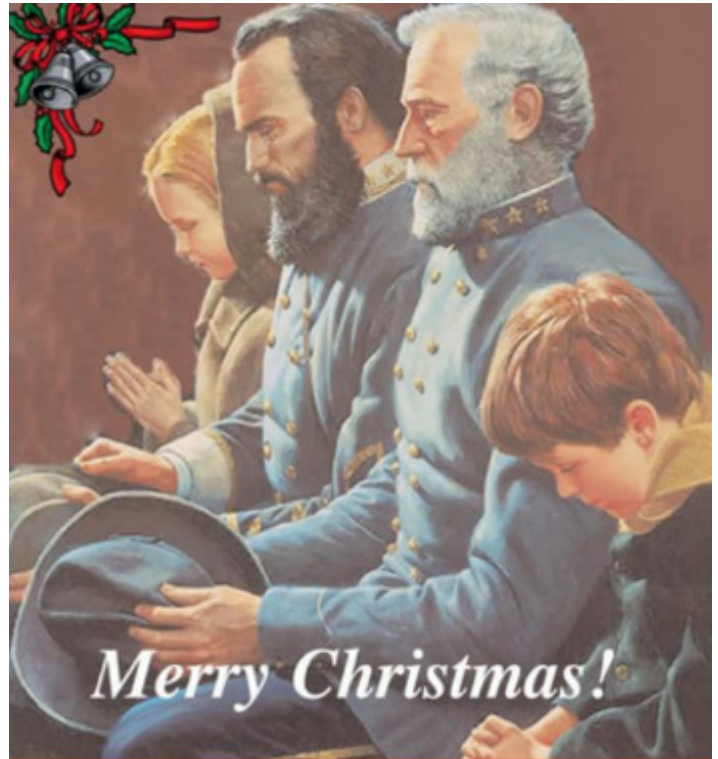
Donations made in 2013:

Southern Legal Resource Center:	\$450.00
Memorial Hall, New Orleans:	100.00
Catholic Charities:	<u>50.00</u>
Total Camp Donations:	\$600.00

Special Note: The donation to Catholic Charities was on behalf of Miriam Cavallero. She was our Matron of Honor. Miriam donated more than a thousand dollars to this camp during her lifetime. In addition to belonging to the UDC she assembled our yearly scrapbook and attended the Reunions at Nashville, New Orleans and Mobile. Miriam was a lovely person, and always generous. Catholic Charities was one of her favorites. Thus we voted this donation in her memory. It was acknowledged and appreciated.

SCV Telegraph

Want to help the SCV raise money by using the internet. Check out the article on page 10.



Next Meeting

January 11th at 9:30 a.m. at the Alamo. Our entire schedule for the year is posted on page three.

Party at the Skinner Home

This is going to be a fun one and we're all invited. There will be a New Year's Day Party at the home of Eric and Julie Skinner. Please check the details on page four. And if you plan to attend please RSVP so they get a good head count.

Dues: The dues collecting process has been especially painful this year. Except for a handful that could not be contacted by phone, most of our fifteen unpaid members indicated their intention to renew their memberships. It is requested in the future that your dues be sent in before August 30th. Otherwise, it creates a burden on our staff.

Minutes from our December Camp Meeting Saturday, December 7, 2013 Minutes

Location: Alamo Hotel & Casino – Sparks.

Number of Attendees: 12

- Pledge of Allegiance
- Salute to Confederate Flag

- Camp Treasury Report:
 - \$650.62 currently in Camp Account & Available for use.
 - Currently Camp Membership stands at 65 Members.
 - Reinstatement process is now in effect for any 2013 dues received as deadline has passed.
 - Those wishing to be reinstated need to send in with their dues an additional \$5.00 which covers the GHQ reinstatement fee.
 - Another reminder that Annual Dues are due Aug. 1st each year.
 - Notice will be posted in Newsletters & website that dues checks should be sent in the month of July.

- Reviewed Donation Thank You letters from SLRC, Conf. Museum in New Orleans & Cancer Society for Donations made by camp in November.
 - Suggested Add Tab on Camp website for suggested organizations that members might want to donate to privately.
 - Website updated with SLRC info.

- SLRC
 - Cdr. Roberts reviewed SLRC's mission statement & what they do.
 - Reviewed some cases they are working on.

- CDR. Roberts reviewed announcement that the SCV has a new agreement for fund raising through on-line shopping through a new & improved website called the Dailygood. The Dailygood's main function is called GoodSearch. Their website is: <http://www.goodsearch.com/> Check this out on page 10!
 - A copy of that memo is attached.

- SCV GHQ Executive Director Ben Sewell has announced his retirement but will remain until successor is selected.

- Eric Announced they will be having a New Year's Day Party at their home in SW Reno on Jan. 1, 2014 from 12:00 – 5:00pm. (Copy Attached).

- Proposed 2014 Camp Meeting & Events Calendar Reviewed. (Copy Attached)
 - Discussed possibility of having Confederate Memorial Day observation for 2014 in Virginia City.
 - Awaiting details.
 - Camp Meeting Dates & Events to be posted on website. Will also be listed in the Camp Newsletter that goes out January 2014.

- New Business - NONE

- Historical Presentation: Col. John Singleton Mosby – CSA

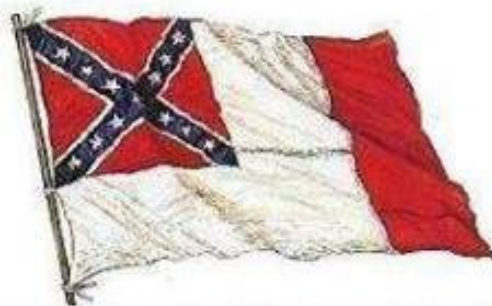
- Recognition by Cdr. Roberts of today being the 72nd Anniversary Of Pearl Harbor, (Dec. 7, 1941)

- Next Meeting is scheduled for 09:30 am Saturday, Jan. 11, 2014 at same location. Notice posted on Website (www.dixon-hunley.org).

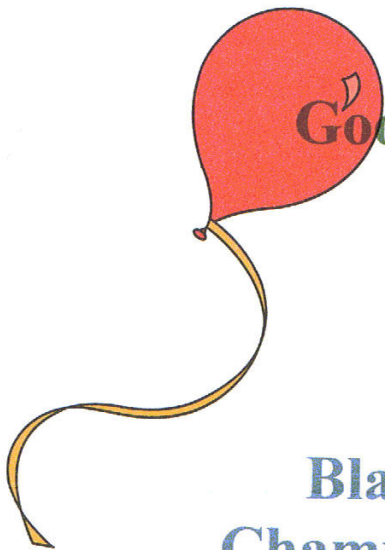
2014 Meeting & Events Schedule

Jan. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Jan. 11, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino - Sparks.
Feb. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Feb. 8, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino - Sparks
Mar. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Mar. 8, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino – Sparks.
Apr. 2014	Confederate Memorial Day – 10:00 Sat. Apr. 12, 2014. Location: To Be Determined
May 2014	Lee Jackson Dinner – 6:00 pm Sat. May 10, 2014. Location: Sands Casino - Reno
Jun. 2014	Virginia City Flag Raising – 11:00 Sat. Jun. 7, 2014. Location: Parking lot across from Delta Saloon on C Street - Virginia City.
Jul. 2014	No Regular Camp Meeting Scheduled
Aug. 2014	No Regular Camp Meeting Scheduled
Sep. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Sep. 13, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino – Sparks.
Oct. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Oct. 11, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino – Sparks.
Nov. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Nov. 8, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino – Sparks.
Dec. 2014	Camp Meeting – 09:30 Sat. Dec. 6, 2014. Location: Alamo Casino – Sparks.

NOTE: Camp Meetings & Events will be posted on Camp Website, www.dixon-hunley.org .



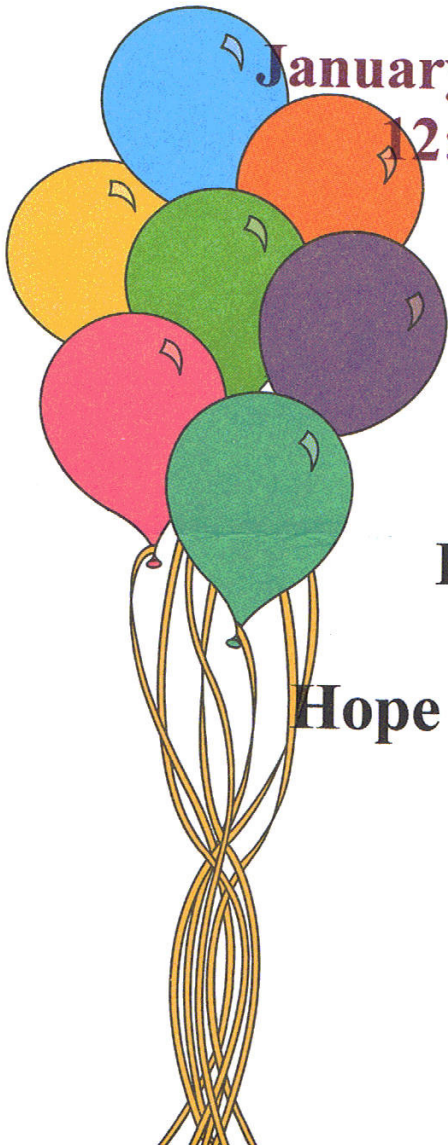
THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT



**Good Luck and Good Friends
in 2014!**

Come one, come all!!!

**Blackeye Peas, Cheese Grits,
Champagne and OJ and lots more!**



**January 1st, 2014 at the Skinner's!
12:00 - 5:00 just drop in!**

**1585 Zolezzi Lane
Reno, NV
775-224-9966**

Ryan will be home!!

Hope to hear you're coming!

Captured Yankee Letter Describes Theft, Looting and War Crimes

The captured Yankee letter posted below describes the plunder, pillaging, looting and murder by Sherman's barbarians that invaded Georgia and South Carolina in 1864-1865. Note the reference to shooting the bobbing heads of blacks. The "official" Yankee version of history is that they drowned trying to swim the river or creek. The History Channel program a couple of years ago on Sherman's March repeated the lie that they drowned. Sherman and his Yankee barbarians were no more than common thieves, rapists, and murderers. This letter was researched in the 1870's by the Southern Historical Society and determined to be genuine. In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia Yankee General Sheridan committed the same type atrocities and war crimes. Lincoln was a micro-manager-he approved and knew exactly what they were doing-he was the most dastardly war criminal of all-Sherman and Sheridan were following his orders. In Atlanta Sherman's monsters dug up graves and stole jewelry from the corpses and left them unburied!

James W. King--SCV Camp Commander Albany GA.

THE LETTER:

"Camp near Camden, S. C., Feb 26, 1865.

My dear wife--I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry [meaning the Honourable & Chivalrous people of the South] have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries.

The terms of plunder are as follows: Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place--one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff; one-fifth to the corps commanders and staff; one-fifth to field officers of regiments, and two-fifths to the company.

Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mrs DeSaussure, at this place. DeSaussure was one of the F. F. V.s of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally. Officers over the rank of Captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back every thing that they can carry about their persons, such as rings, earrings, breast pins, &c., of which, if I ever get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking--I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them.

General Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches alone at Columbia was two hundred and seventy-five. But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides had valuables of every description, down to embroidered ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. I have my share of them, too. We took gold and silver enough from the damned rebels

to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This, (the currency), whenever we came across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless.

I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State". It would deck her out in glorious style; but, alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The damned niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men. Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying secessionists. But the useless part of them we soon manage to lose; [one very effective was to "shoot at their bobbing heads as they swam rivers" after the army units crossed over], sometimes in crossing rivers, sometimes in other ways.

I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro', or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and children. Don't show this letter out of the family.

Your affectionate husband, Thomas J Myers, Lieut.,

P.S. I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it at Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear-rings for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. We found these on our trip through Georgia.

End of Letter.

The letter was addressed to Mrs. Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Massachusetts. End



The Confederate Cavalry Had a Talent for Taking on the Yankee Fleet

In January 1863, General Joe Wheeler captured a gunboat and three transports on the Cumberland River.

In May 1864, Captain Dickison captured and destroyed the gunboat USS Columbine on the St. John's River in Florida.

In June 1864, General Joe Shelby fought three Yankee gunboats on the White River in Arkansas, capturing and destroying the USS Queen City.

In late 1864, General Nathan Bedford Forrest captured two Federal gunboats and two transports and used them to shell everything in sight on the Tennessee River.

The Battle of Sabine Pass

This was the subject of one of our past presentations during a regular meeting. But most of our current and prospective members are probably not aware of it. And it's worth repeating here.

The Stage: The Sabine River in East Texas; easily navigable to shallow draft vessels of the day allowing cotton to run the blockade from eastern Texas and as an artery of supply from foreign sources. Sabine Pass is in Jefferson County and it opened up Northeastern Texas to the sea. The Union plan was to drive a wedge between Texas and Louisiana choking off supply to General Richard Taylor's Army in Northern Louisiana. After the fall of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Shreveport became the Capitol of Louisiana. Up river in Eastern Texas vital railroads centering in nearby Beaumont contributed to Taylor's supply chain.

The Union Advance: On September 8th, 1863 Union Major General William Franklin and U.S. Navy Captain Frederick Crocker led a force of five gunboats, plus transports and auxiliaries totaling 22 vessels up the Sabine with a total of over 5,000 men. To face off against them the Confederates had only forty-seven men (The Davis Guards) commanded by twenty-one year old 1st Lt. Richard Dowling with a battery of six guns at Fort Griffin. The Davis Guards were composed of Irishmen.

The Action: The guns of the Union Warships were far superior to Dowling's guns. They were of larger caliber and greater range and the Federals could stand off and shell the Rebels without any risk to themselves. In light of this Lt. Dowling had his men hold their fire and allowed the Union Gunboats Clifton, Sachem and Arizona to approach to within 1,200 yards of his position before unmasking his guns and returning fire. Lt. Dowling's strategy paid off. Initially concentrating all of his fire upon the Gunboat Sachem; this ship took several hits and ran up the white flag. Then he concentrated his fire upon the Clifton. A Confederate shell broke its steering cable and it grounded. The balance of the Union fleet turned around and sailed back to New Orleans. Fifty Yankees were killed and The Confederates took 350 drenched Yankee prisoners including the Yankee Commander himself without the loss of a single man killed or wounded of their own.

Aftermath: The Confederates were able to salvage the two gunboats they had captured which contained a large amount of armament in the form of twenty-four and thirty-two pounder guns. This was perhaps the most remarkable Confederate Victory of the war. For this action, each man of the Davis Guards was awarded a silver medal as authorized by the Congress of the Confederate States of America on February 8th 1864. These medals were struck from Mexican silver dollars. This was the only instance they ever did this. When news of this battle reached Europe, the value of Confederate Bonds increased two per cent on the world market. Richard Dowling died of yellow fever in 1867. Two SCV Camps in Texas bear his name.



1st Lt. Richard Dowling

Davis Guard Medal



The Boys Fight

The Battle of Palmito Ranch

This was the very last full scale knock down drag out battle of the War Between the States and was fought in Texas more than a month after General Lee's surrender. It took place on May 13th at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville, Texas. It was a Confederate victory. A large percentage of these Confederate soldiers were 16 year old boys as most of the grown men had been sent east. But these weren't ordinary boys; they were tough frontier boys who grew up on ranches, they were almost born and bred in the saddle; their families had been fighting Comanches and bandits for a generation or more.

Both sides knew the war was over but the TransMississippi Region of the Confederacy had not yet surrendered and Confederate General Walker who was in Houston would not throw in the towel until General Kirby Smith who commanded in the TransMississippi officially surrendered. Brownsville, on the Gulf of Mexico, southern most part of Texas and across the Rio Grande from Mexico had been a very important blockade runner's port during the war. Even though it was blockaded, ships would go to Mexico, unload their cargoes which were sent across the Rio Grande into Texas. This had been a sore in the Union's hide all during the war. Toward the end, there had been a sort of gentlemen's agreement to leave each other alone. The Union Colonel in charge on Brazos Island nearby, Theodore Barrett received an erroneous report in May that the Confederates were evacuating Brownsville. This was his last chance for glory as he had been denied permission to assault Brownsville in February. And hero status is what he sought as he had political ambitions after the war. So he took it upon himself to lead a force of 250 men from the 62nd Colored Infantry and 50 men from the 2nd U.S. Dismounted Texas Cavalry without permission toward Brownsville and this force reached White's Ranch on the mainland on the morning of the 12th.

The Confederates at White's ranch had been warned by the Mexicans of the Federal move and the small force was not there when the Yankees arrived. Any hope of taking the Confederates by surprise was lost. At Palmito Ranch on the 13th of May, Capt. Roberson's 190 man company of Gidding's Texas Cavalry skirmished with the Yankees briefly before retiring. Confederate Colonel "Rip" Ford ordered Roberson to maintain contact with the enemy until he could be re-enforced. Under pressure from Roberson, the Union troops fell back to White's Ranch. There Barrett's Yankees were reinforced by 200 men of the 34th Indiana bringing up the Union strength to 500 men at which point the Federals returned in strength to Palmito Ranch. Again, a sharp engagement broke out between Roberson and Barrett; outnumbered, the Rebels fell back while the exhausted Federals retired back to a nearby hill. At three in the afternoon Col. Ford and his 2nd Texas Cavalry and Col. Santos Benavides' Texas Cavalry and a six gun battery under Capt. Jones reinforced Roberson. At four in the afternoon Jones' artillery opened fire as two companies of cavalry struck the Union right. At the same time the rest of Ford's Confederate Cavalry struck the Union center. The Confederate attack came as a surprise and the Union line rapidly fell apart. Col. Ford wrote later that "Barrett seemed to have lost his presence of mind, and had led his men off the field in a rather confused manner." Ford also wrote that from the beginning the "battle had been a run, and demonstrated how fast demoralized men could get over ground."

The action lasted four hours. 115 Union troops were captured including four officers; and 30 were killed or wounded. The Confederates casualties were a few dozen wounded. After the battle, Ford said, "Boys, we have done finely." The remaining Yankees were chased all the way back to Brazos Island.

This battle had no part in the outcome of the war but can be viewed as a source of pride to us. Ironically, as the battle was actually taking place, the Confederate Governors of Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana were authorizing General Kirby Smith to disband his forces and end the war in the TransMississippi.

Quotes from a Great Yankee Hero

But it is doubtful if the following history is taught in any public school

At least two schools, one in New York City and one in Chicago, are named for General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman was the architect of total war against the South during the so called "Civil" War and a policy of genocide against the Plains Indians after the war. The type of crimes committed by Sherman merited death sentences against German generals at Nuremberg in 1946. William T. Sherman is simply not an appropriate name for a public school anywhere and is highly offensive to people in the South and Native Americans. This is a request to the Chancellor of the New York City Dept of Education and the Chairman of the Chicago Public Schools Board of Education to change the name of their respective W.T. Sherman Schools.

Here some Sherman quotes to ponder:


"Gentlemen, niggers and cotton caused this war, and I wish them both in Hell." Wm T. Sherman 1865
Fayetteville, NC

"sandbags stop bullets better than niggers" Wm T. Sherman 1864

"All the congresses on earth can't make the nigger anything else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man... Two such races cannot live in harmony save as master and slave." Wm T. Sherman to his wife 1860

"What will you think of that — our buying niggers?" Wm T. Sherman to his abolitionist brother 1859

"The more Indians we can kill this year the fewer we will need to kill the next, because the more I see of the Indians the more convinced I become that they must either all be killed or be maintained as a species of pauper." Wm. T. Sherman



Charles Dickens
1862

**"The Northern
onslaught upon slavery
was no more than a
piece of specious
humbug designed to
conceal its desire for
economic control of the
Southern states."**

Iain C. Martin, *The Quotable American Civil War*, (Lyons Press, 2008), 119.

A composite image featuring a black and white portrait of Charles Dickens on the left. To the right of the portrait is a dark grey rectangular box containing a quote in white text. Below the portrait, the name 'Charles Dickens' and the year '1862' are written in white. At the bottom right of the grey box, a small white-bordered box contains the citation: 'Iain C. Martin, The Quotable American Civil War, (Lyons Press, 2008), 119.'

SCV Telegraph- Free money for the SCV-Check it out!

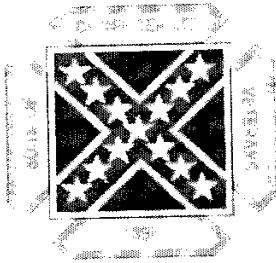
1 message

Sons of Confederate Veterans <ihq@scv.org>

Mon, Nov 11, 2013 at 9:10 PM

Reply-To: ihq@scv.org

To: hroberts.scv@gmail.com



SCV Telegraph

••• ••• — News for SCV members

SCV HQ ••• ••• —
Recruiting Website Sesquicentennial Society The Confederate Museum

Heritage Rally 2014

Greetings Compatriots,

As you may know, for several years the SCV has had an agreement with We-Care.com for fund raising through on-line shopping. That has changed! We now have a much better site with a lot more features and opportunities. It is called the Dailygood and the main function is called GoodSearch.

<http://www.goodsearch.com/>

Go to "select your cause" and type in "Sons of Confederate Veterans"

Once you have picked the SCV as your cause, every time you do an internet search the SCV gets 1 cent. This might not sound like much, but imagine if 500 people did 10 searches a day. That is \$50 dollars a day or \$18,250 a year! It will work even better if simply make their page your homepage which will ensure that you remember to use this search engine. But even better is to download the search toolbar. This works just like a Google or Yahoo toolbar (in fact it is Yahoo). It will be displayed across the top of your browser window. Here is the link:

<http://www.goodsearch.com/toolbar/mode/>

But there is more! It is also for online shopping! They have thousands of the most popular stores, and every time you make an order through GoodShop the SCV gets a percentage!