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Nonfiction Books Story of H.L. Hunley And Queenie's Coin, The (05) Printable version. Story of H.L. Hunley And Queenie's Coin, The (05) Return to Previous. Item No.

But the Union advance towards New Orleans caused the men to abandon development and scuttle the Pioneer the following month. John Confederate submarine may have been constructed about this time. Lieutenant William Alexander of the 21st Alabama Infantry Regiment was assigned to oversee the project. The builders experimented with electric and steam propulsion for the new submarine, before falling back on a simple hand-cranked propulsion system. The American Diver was ready for harbor trials by January , but she proved too slow to be practical. Nonetheless, it was decided to tow the submarine down the bay to Fort Morgan and attempt an attack on the Union blockade. However, the submarine foundered in the heavy chop caused by foul weather and the currents at the mouth of Mobile Bay and sank. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Inboard profile and plan drawings, after sketches by W. Alexander Drawings of the H. Construction of the Hunley began soon after the loss of the American Diver. At this stage, the Hunley was variously referred to as the "fish boat", the "fish torpedo boat", or the "porpoise". Legend held that the Hunley was made from a cast-off steam boiler "perhaps because a cutaway drawing by William Alexander, who had seen her, showed a short and stubby machine. In fact, the Hunley was designed and built for her role, and the sleek, modern-looking craft shown in R. The Hunley was designed for a crew of eight, seven to turn the hand-cranked propeller and one to steer and direct the boat. Each end was equipped with ballast tanks that could be flooded by valves or pumped dry by hand pumps. Extra ballast was added through the use of iron weights bolted to the underside of the hull. In the event the submarine needed additional buoyancy to rise in an emergency, the iron weight could be removed by unscrewing the heads of the bolts from inside the vessel. The Hunley was equipped with two watertight hatches, one forward and one aft, atop two short conning towers equipped with small portholes and slender, triangular cutwaters. The hatches, bigger than original estimates, measure about By July , the Hunley was ready for a demonstration. Following this, the submarine was shipped by rail to Charleston , South Carolina , arriving on August 12, However, the Confederate military seized the submarine from her private builders and owners shortly after arriving, turning her over to the Confederate Army. The Hunley would operate as a Confederate Army vessel from then on, although Horace Hunley and his partners would remain involved in her further testing and operation. While sometimes referred to as the CSS Hunley, she was never officially commissioned into service. Confederate Navy Lieutenant John A. This caused the Hunley to dive with one of her hatches still open. Payne and two others escaped, but the other five crewmen drowned. Beauregard , with Lt. Dixon placed in charge. On October 15, , the Hunley failed to surface after a mock attack, killing all eight crewmen. Among these was Hunley himself, who had joined the crew for the exercise and possibly had taken over command from Dixon for the attack maneuver. The Confederate Navy once more salvaged the submarine and returned her to service. Armament[edit] Plans of CSS David The Hunley was originally intended to attack by using a floating explosive charge with a contact fuse a torpedo in 19th century terminology which was towed at the end of a long rope. The Hunley was to approach an enemy ship on the surface, then dive under her, and surface again once beyond her. The torpedo would be drawn against the targeted ship and explode. Instead, a spar torpedo "a copper cylinder containing pounds 61 kilograms of black powder" was attached to a foot 6. Previous spar torpedoes had been designed with a barbed point: However, archaeologists working on Hunley discovered evidence, including a spool of copper wire and components of a battery, that it may actually have been electrically detonated. An iron pipe was then attached to her bow, angled downwards so the explosive charge would be delivered sufficiently under water to make it effective. This was the same method developed for the earlier " David " surface attack craft used successfully against the USS New Ironsides. The Confederate Veteran of printed a reminiscence authored by an engineer stationed at Battery Marshall who, with another engineer, made adjustments to the iron pipe mechanism before the Hunley left on her last fatal mission on February 17, A drawing of the iron pipe spar, confirming her "David" type

configuration, was published in early histories of submarine warfare. Attack on Housatonic[edit] Main article: Desperate to break the naval blockade of the city, Lieutenant George E. Years later, when the area around the wreck of the Housatonic was surveyed, the sunken Hunley was found on the seaward side of the sloop, where no one had considered looking before. This later indicated that the ocean current was going out following the attack on the Housatonic, taking the Hunley with her to where she was eventually found and later recovered. Disappearance[edit] After the attack, the H. Hunley failed to return to her base. At one point there appeared to be evidence that Hunley survived as long as one hour following the attack at about 8: The day after the attack, the commander of "Battery Marshall" reported that he had received "the signals" from the submarine indicating she was returning to her base. A postwar correspondent wrote that "two blue lights" were the prearranged signals, [12] and a lookout on the Housatonic reported he saw a "blue light" on the water after his ship sank. Hunley had a clear, not a blue, lens. Although at one point the finders of the Hunley suggested she was unintentionally rammed by USS Canandaigua when that warship was going to rescue the crew of Housatonic, no such damage was found when she was raised from the bottom of the harbor. This indicated the torpedo had been attached directly to the spar , meaning the submarine may have been less than 20 feet from Housatonic when the torpedo exploded. Conservation-restoration of the H. Hunley in sodium hydroxide bath, July The Hunley discovery has been claimed by two different individuals. Lee Spence , president, Sea Research Society , reportedly discovered Hunley in [23] [24] and has a collection of evidence [25] claiming to validate this, including a Civil Admiralty Case. Marshals Office , and no determination of ownership was made. Hunley for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The submarine was buried under several feet of silt, which had both concealed and protected the vessel for more than a hundred years. The divers exposed the forward hatch and the ventilator box the air box for the attachment of her twin snorkels in order to identify her. Condon signing, donated [35] Hunley to the State of South Carolina. Newell and not Cussler [39] [40] Dr. Newell credits his expedition only with the official verification of the Hunley. Once the on-site investigation was complete, harnesses were slipped underneath the sub and attached to a truss designed by Oceaneering International. After the last harness had been secured, the crane from the recovery barge Karlissa B hoisted the submarine from the sea floor. Once safely on her transporting barge, the Hunley was shipped back to Charleston. The removal operation concluded when the submarine was secured inside the Warren Lasch Conservation Center , at the former Charleston Navy Yard in North Charleston , in a specially designed tank of fresh water to await conservation until she could eventually be exposed to air. The exploits of the Hunley and her final recovery were the subject of an episode of the television series The Sea Hunters , called Hunley: Lee Spence for unfair competition, injurious falsehood, civil conspiracy, and defamation. Ridgaway of Maryland , James A. Dixon, the identities of the volunteer crewmen of the Hunley had long remained a mystery. Four of the men had eaten plenty of corn, an American diet, while the remainder ate mostly wheat and rye, a mainly European one. By examining Civil War records and conducting DNA testing with possible relatives, forensic genealogist Linda Abrams was able to identify the remains of Dixon and the three other Americans: Collins of Fredericksburg, Va. The position of the remains indicated that the men died at their stations and were not trying to escape from the sinking submarine. Color guards from all five branches of the U. However, the supposed relationship between Bennett and Dixon has not been supported by archaeological investigation of the legend. Dixon had the coin with him at the Battle of Shiloh , where he was wounded in the thigh on April 6, The bullet struck the coin in his pocket, saving his leg and possibly his life. He had the gold coin engraved and carried it as a lucky charm. Kronegh of the Danish National Archive has identified the J. Carlsen of the Hunley. The teeth of his remains in the Hunley still bear significant marks of a cobbler, which was the profession of his father. Carlsen left the ship. In June he entered the Jefferson Davis the Confederate privateer brig originally named Putnam as mate. The actual Hunley is preserved and on display in a tank of water, while a replica can be entered by the public. The Center includes artifacts found inside Hunley, exhibits about the submarine and a video. It aired on September 27, on CBS. The role of Lt. Dixon misspelled in the credits as "Lt. Dickson" was played by Jackie Cooper. It stars Armand Assante as Lt. Hunley JROTC Award , presented to cadets on the basis of strong corps values, honor, courage, and commitment to their unit during the school year.

2: The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin | Through The Looking Glass Children's Book Review

The H.L. Hunley eventually units out on its venture to sink Yankee ships, yet fails to come, its whereabouts unknown. For greater than a hundred years, the secret of the Hunley and the destiny of its group stayed buried. the tale of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin recounts the tale of the "fish boat," via its construction and undertaking, to.

First I think you need interesting characters. In and of themselves the standards can be a little boring. I look for the details of history that will enthrall others, old and young alike, the quirks of history, the stuff of history that make it alive and worth remembering. The Civil War is a historical topic full of facts and my Georgia teaching standards are quite clear as to what students should know when they tackle that test each April. The Civil War is also a historical topic that is jam packed with great backstories and wonderful, real characters that can be used to motivate students to delve deeper into the content and analyze the context of the times and the motivation behind all of the parties involved. The story of the CSS Hunley is interesting not just from a naval and technological viewpoint, but since I have to consider my audience and what will drag them kicking and screaming to the historical roundtable, the story of the Hunley is a gem for any serious teacher of history. Last week for my wordless post I presented the front view of a gold coin that seem simple enough at first glance, but oh. Homeschooling Granny made a correct assumption that the coins I pictured were indeed the coins given to George Dixon by his sweetheart Queenie Bennett as he left for war. Highlighting literature is an important part of my teaching style and the book *The Story of the H. True Story* by Fran Hawke and illustrated by Dan Nance is a wonderful story to share with history students from 9 to 12. Throughout our great history men have gone off to serve our country and have received parting gifts from their loved ones. George Dixon was no different. During the Civil War many soldiers received miniature paintings or photographs of their sweethearts, a handkerchief, scarf, or a tender love letter. As he left in to join the 21st Alabama Regiment to serve under General P. George instantly placed the coin in his pocket where he carried it into war. What was given as a token of love actually served many more purposes. On April 6, at the Battle of Shiloh the coin actually stopped a bullet from injuring his leg. Dixon would have a lasting limp from the injury, but he survived because of the coin. When he returned to Mobile he had the coin inscribed: "Shiloh, April 6, My life preserver GED" and he continued to carry the coin in his pocket as a symbol of his love and devotion to Queenie as well as to commemorate his experience at Shiloh. Dixon was unable to return to the battlefield, but continued to serve the Confederacy. He volunteered for another duty working with a new type of weapon the Confederacy was investigating. Learning and experimenting as they worked, the men molded iron plates into a sleek shape. There would barely be room for eight or nine men, sitting on a wooden bench, turning the shaft that moved the propeller. A long pole was affixed to the front of the submarine. It would hold an explosive, which would be jammed into the hull of an enemy ship. Then, of course, as stories often do the plot returns to love. After a couple of disastrous tests George shared with Queenie that he was going to request command of the Hunley. He felt certain that the South should use submarines. He stifled any fear Queenie might have regarding his safety by reminding her he carried her gold coin. It only sank because the other crews made mistakes. The submarine is temperamental, but she is not a death trap. The book continues with a discussion regarding how the Hunley attacked the foot-long USS *Husatonic*, and how the Hunley tore a hole in the side of the Union ship and sank her. Sadly, however, the Hunley never returned to port. The Confederacy tried to keep the loss of the Hunley secret, hoping that the Union would fear more attacks. Over the years quite a few myths surrounded the Hunley and her disappearance. More than years after the Hunley disappeared, famed author, Clive Cussler, arrived in Charleston to begin his search for the submarine. He was a Civil War expert, an underwater archaeologist, and an author. The Hunley was finally located on May 3, but it was not raised until August 8, 1975. The remains of the crew members were also gathered for a proper burial. Maria Jacobsen, the chief archaeologist sifted through the area where Lt. George Dixon would have sat. Through the mud she saw the glint of the lucky gold piece. The story motivates students to learn more about the submarine by drawing them into the tragic love story of Queenie and George, by strategically interchanging the back story and the historical record back and forth in such a way you are totally

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unaware that you are learning something. The website for Friends of the Hunley can be found here A picture of Queenie and more information can be found here.

3: The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin by Fran Hawk

*The Story of the H. L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin [Fran Hawk, Dan Nance] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. During the Civil War, Union forces blockade the port of Charleston so the Confederate army seeks a way to attack the Yankee ships.*

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Get this from a library! The story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's coin. [Fran Hawk; Dan Nance] -- During the Civil War, Union forces blockade the port of Charleston so the Confederate army seeks a way to attack the Yankee ships.

5: Nonfiction Books :: Story of H.L. Hunley And Queenie's Coin, The (05)

The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin recounts the story of the "fish boat," through its creation and mission, to its ultimate recovery and final voyage home. Fran Hawk and her husband live in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, near several Hunley landmarks.

6: The Story Of The H.L. Hunley And Queenie's - Sleeping Bear Press

Sleeping Bear Press is proud to announce the release of The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin, a children's pictorial that chronicles the story of a young man, a young woman, a "fish boat" and a golden coin that proves years of hearsay and rumor were absolutely true.

7: The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin by Fran Hawk | Scholastic

The mystery of the Confederate submarine The H.L. Hunley and its crew was buried at the site where it disappeared off the South Carolina coast in Hawk and Nance recount the story of the fish boat from its creation and mission to its discovery in to its final voyage home. Illustrations.

8: Top shelves for The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin

The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin Frank Hawk Illustrated by Dan Nance Non-Fiction Ages 6 to 12 Sleeping Bear Press, ,

9: H. L. Hunley (submarine) - Wikipedia

The Story of the H.L. Hunley and Queenie's Coin Edition 1. (True Story) by Fran Hawk and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

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