



HL HUNLEY ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

H. L. Hunley Important Players

1. (Horace Hunley, Robert Barrow, H.J. Leovy and James Scott) New Orleans Natives who bankroll a secret enterprise which eventually became the Hunley.
2. (James McClintock, Baxter Watson) Maritime engineers who designed the Pioneer which is a predecessor to Hunley.
3. Jefferson Davis – confederate President who issues a "letter of Marque" grants the Pioneer privateer status and thus endorsing submarine design and expansion.
4. Secretary of the Confederate Navy Stephen Mallory orders fitting of Merimac with Iron Shell. U.S. Secretary of Navy Gideon Wells hears of ship and orders construction of U.S. Ironclad (1861). Begins the age of ironclads.
5. Admiral Franklin Buchanan was in charge of defending Mobile when McClintock and Watson moved their operation to Mobile Bay.
6. Thomas Park and Thomas Lyons owned a machine shop that built artillery engines for the Confederacy. Spring 1862 is the agreed upon date for the Pioneers successor.
7. Horace Hunley solely backs this project of Pioneer II. Pioneer II built bigger to allow for engine/more manpower.
8. Pioneer II had many advancements from Pioneer. Diving planes as with original, two hatchways instead of one, and mercury gauge to determine depth.
9. February 1863, Pioneer II sinks in a storm while being towed. No loss of life.
10. Backers of sub continue planning. General Dabney Maury (military commander of the District of the Gulf). Supported submarine idea. E.C. Singer-gunsmith and torpedo developer. Helped design contact torpedo, which was an underwater mine. 1863-Hunley, Singer raise finances for building of third submarine. Hunley \$5,000 Singer \$5,000 Whitney-dunn-Breman \$5,000



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11. July 31, 1863 Admiral Buchanan witnesses successful trial run of new submarine. Sends letter to Charleston.
12. August 7, 1863 After reading letter General P.G.T. Beauregard telegraphs, the railroad transport sub to Charleston. Beauregard is in charge of keeping coastal ports open in FL, GA, and SC.
13. McClintock-first captain of Hunley in Charleston Harbor. Ft. Moultrie (Sullivan's Island) -first housing of sub.
14. McClintock relieved and Lieutenant John Payne given command of sub. A couple of days later, the first sinking of the ship with five crew lost.
15. Lt. Haske, only man to go down with sub but survived to tell story.
16. Angus Smith and David Broadfoot, two civilian divers used to raise the sunken sub. Used both times when sub sunk.
17. Lt. George A. Dixon put in charge of raised submarine. Gets crew proficient with boat.
18. Horace Hunley steps in for Dixon to conduct trial run. October 15, 1863 Hunley and crew lost while practicing maneuvers on CSS Indian Chief in the Cooper River.
19. Lt. Dixon regains command and new volunteer crew.
20. CCS Little David employed for use of towing Hunley to entrance of Charleston Harbor. Relinquished duty when a close call with the two behind torpedo almost blew up both ships in harbor. David used spar torpedo, which is the type of torpedo transferred to H.L. Hunley after mishap.



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21. Admiral John Dahlgren was in charge of the South Atlantic Blockading squadron, which was used to stop blockade runners. Orders special precautions due to submersible rumors.
22. USS Housatonic – built in 1861, was one of the newest blockader ships to be employed. February 17, 1864 blown up by Hunley and sunk within five minutes.