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The Official Newsletter of the Lt. John T. Bullock Camp, SCV Camp #2205

Sons of Confederate  
Veterans, Camp #2205



February 2015

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## From the Commander

I would like to give thanks to our February guest speaker John Caknipe. Mr. Caknipe is a great resource on southern Virginia history and research. The facts that he shared with us on the early days of Randolph Macon College and some of the Confederate leaders that attended the school were very interesting. I would also like to thank the Roxboro Greys Camp members for the visit during our joint meeting. This was the second time that our two camps came together for a joint meeting, and we all thank that this is great to do a couple times a year for everyone to visit and work together on future projects.

Bobby Jackson and I attended the winter N.C. Division meeting in Sanford N.C. at the end of January. We were fortunate enough to be in attendance there for the leadership courses that officials from national's and state levels put on. One of the newest tools that our camp is going to try is twitter. Please, if you are able, look up and connect to the account @Camp2205. We are going to give it a trial run to see if this tool can be useful to us. On our way back from Sanford, we pulled over at one of the local church graveyards there and placed several flags on the graves of some Confederate Veterans. I encourage everyone to do this any chance they get.

## March 2015 Meeting

The March 3, 2015 meeting of the Lt. John T. Bullock Camp will be held in the private dining room at Bobs Barbeque in Creedmoor commencing at 5:30 p.m. for a dinner followed by a program. The speaker will be Dr. **Marcus Cooke** who will be giving his program on Col. John Singleton Mosby - "The Grey Ghost." Looking forward to seeing you there.

John Singleton Mosby received his nickname "the Grey Ghost" from a very frustrated Abraham Lincoln. Quotes Lincoln to senior Union officers: "You talk like this man is a ghost, a Grey Ghost". Ever a teenage troublemaker Mosby studied law (while in jail), then became a country lawyer. In 1861 he joined JEB Stuart and was quickly promoted from Private to JEB's Lead Scout. When the Partisan Ranger Act of 1862 was signed, Mosby became the most famous partisan raider of the Confederate States of America.

Mosby's outrageous exploits are legend. The 43rd Battalion, 1st Virginia Cavalry, known as Mosby's Rangers, roamed the Virginia Maryland border. Mosby's men dominated North Central Virginia, which ever since has been called Mosby's Confederacy. In 1864, two small forces one led by John Mosby and the other

Our camp is getting geared up for several events in the next few months. We will start them off Saturday, March 28<sup>th</sup> at the Bullock Cemetery. This will be a small service to celebrate the birthday of LT. John T. Bullock, as we will hopefully be placing an iron cross marker and flag on the grave of LT. Bullock. This will be our first of many services here, since the cemetery has been cleared. Please plan on attending. We will discuss this further at our March meeting.

It is also with great pleasure to inform the camp that our building fund has surpassed the two thousand dollar mark. We have come a long way since we started this project about a year ago. Hopefully one day our dreams of Camp 2205 having our own building will become a reality.

Our March meeting will be on Tuesday, March 3<sup>rd</sup> at Bobs Barbeque in Creedmoor. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. Marcus Cooke from the Chapel Hill Camp. He will be going into great detail on the life and accomplishments of the great Confederate General John Singleton Mosby. I hope each of you can make it, and look forward to seeing you then.

Joey Dickerson,  
Commander Camp 2205

by General Jubal Early, tied down several Union Divisions. Mosby's 'quips' have become part of the fundamental lexicon of American history.

After the war, Mosby was a close friend of President Ulysses S. Grant, who appointed him U.S. consul to Hong Kong. While in Hong Kong Mosby was recruited to be Commander-in- Chief of the Army of China, and later the U.S. Department of Justice chose Mosby to reign in excesses of western cattle barons.

This talk will cover the incredible exploits of John Mosby, before, during and after the Civil War, an amazing partisan leader and great American. Learn how Mosby captured a Union general, how the Mosby story comes down to modern times (ties to a North Carolina Senator and his run for the U.S. Presidency!). Learn how the fate of Mosby (along with the Confederacy) was entwined with the fortunes of a beautiful Hollywood star, Elizabeth Taylor; the future of both forever changed at the 'Lake House'.

The meetings of the camp are open and guests are cordially invited to join with the camp members on Tuesday, March 3rd at Bobs Barbeque in Creedmoor at 5:30, in their meeting room.

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## Pledges and Salutes

### Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America

*I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under **GOD**, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*

### Salute to the Confederate Flag

*I salute the Confederate Flag with Affection, Reverence, and Undying Devotion to the cause for which it stands.*

### Salute to the North Carolina Flag

*I salute the Flag of North Carolina, and pledge to the Old North State, Love, Loyalty, and Faith.*



## The Charge

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."*

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

## Camp 2205 Mission Statement

The mission of Lt. John T. Bullock Camp 2205, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is to preserve, protect and promote the good name of the Confederate Soldier. We will achieve this with God's help through selfless service, exemplary conduct, and community involvement. We will readily accept the responsibility to preserving the Christian principles held by the Southern people which led to their decision to defend their right of constitutional self-governance.



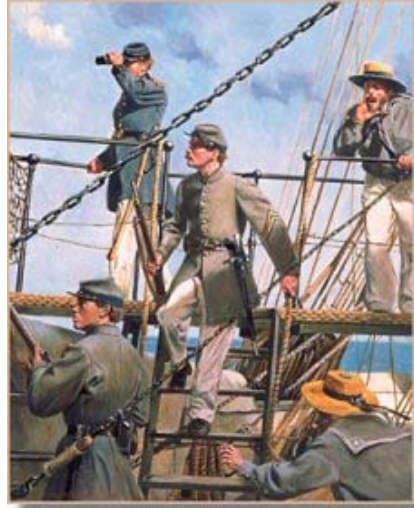
## By Land or Sea, the Confederate States Marine Corp Was a Force to Reckon With

There has been much written about the United States Marine Corps throughout its history, yet, not much is known, let alone written, about the Confederate States Marine Corps. Historians that research the Confederate Marine Corps have to go back to the US Marine Corps for comparisons because the Confederate Marine history has deep roots with the United States Marines.

On March 16, 1861, just one month after the creation of the Confederate Provisional Government, the Navy Department was authorized to create the Confederate States Marine Corps. Initially intended to be a battalion of 6 companies commanded by a major, this organization benefited by "old corps" officers who resigned their U. S. commissions and offered their services to the South. An amendatory act was passed on May 20, 1861 to enlarge the Corps to 10 companies commanded by a colonel with an end strength of 1,072 Marines.

This is in comparison with the size of the USMC at the opening shot of the Civil War was 1,768, which included the President's Own (Marine Band). The peak strength of the US Marines would reach 3,881 in February 1865 whereas the Confederate Marines mustered less than 600 at its zenith. Despite its relatively small size, the CSMC distinguished itself in many ways throughout the war by defending shore installations, embarking on ships, and engaging in numerous battles with enemy land forces when the need arose. Due to a lack of able-bodied seamen in the Confederate Navy, rebel Marines were called upon to maintain discipline and man the deck guns of the ship more so than in the US Marines. In addition, the CS Marines was seen as a unique organization that could be relied upon to take on special assignments when the need arose and carried out these varied duties with a high degree of success despite its small numbers.

As an interesting note, Black Americans were also employed in the Confederate Navy and Marines. The marines



were a part of the Navy Department and at the time, Navy regulations authorized one black for every five whites. Dr. Edward Smith, Dean of American Studies at American University, estimates that by February 1865, 1,150 Black Americans had served in the Confederate States Navy. This number would equate to approximately 20 percent of this branch of the Confederate military. Smith is currently researching the names and compiling a list of those blacks that served in the CS Marines and is meeting with some success by looking through the pension records.

### Origins of the CSMC

The bulk of the Confederate Marines officer corps were seasoned veterans from the USMC who tendered their resignations in order to offer their services for the cause of the South. Fifty-six officers were appointed to the CSMC throughout the Civil War and 19 of these were former USMC officers. An interesting note is that the Confederate Commandant was actually a former U.S. Army officer.

Col. Lloyd J. Beall, a West Point graduate, was a paymaster in the U.S. Army stationed at St. Louis, MO when he tendered his resignation and headed south. Although born at Fort Adams, RI, he was a Marylander who married the

daughter of a South Carolina senator, and his loyalties were with the South. On May 23, 1861, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, appointed Beall a colonel in the Confederate States Marine Corps and served in that capacity throughout the war. An administrator during the Civil War, Beall's military knowledge and experience remained an untapped resource. Beall worked hard to have the Confederate Marine Corps receive the personnel, supplies and other benefits accorded to other branches of the military. The training of officers and enlisted Marines took place at the Marines' barracks named Camp Beall in honor of the Commandant just a short distance to the south of Richmond at Drewry's Bluff overlooking the James River. By the end of the war, he had succeeded in helping improve the resources available to the Confederate Marine Corps and established separate marine training camps in Charleston, South Carolina; several permanent stations on the Mississippi River and Atlantic Coast. Thanks, in part, to Beall's efforts; the Confederate Marines gained a reputation for distinguished combat service, on the sea and land. After the Civil War, Beall lived in Richmond, Virginia, and kept most of the Confederate States Marine Corps records at his home. Much of this history, along with Beall's personal history, was destroyed in a fire. Perhaps a final irony of Beall's life was his death on November 10, 1887, the official birthday of the United States Marine Corps.

The organization of the CSMC into companies under the nominal control of a regimental headquarters was different from the organization of the USMC at that time. The USMC was organized under Marine barracks, and ship detachments and were sent out accordingly from those barracks near the ship's homeport. The intent of the CSMC was to train officers and enlisted Marines at Drewry's Bluff (similar to the USMC training at Marine Barracks, Washington DC) and then send them out to man ship detachments or "barracks" at

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designated ports or installations. The captains were responsible for recruiting their own companies and not until later in the war were recruiting offices established throughout the South. Initial enlistment's were for 4 years, but later changed to 3 when recruiting goals were not met.

By late April 1861, when war was declared and new states were joining the Confederacy, Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory reported to President Davis that Marine Corps recruiting stations were—"looking for a few good Southern men" in the capital city of Montgomery, Alabama, and in the bustling port of New Orleans, Louisiana. Most of the new detachments went first to Pensacola, Florida, where Southern forces were besieging a Union garrison in Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island. On July 26, 1861, the 300 man Marine battalion, made up of 3 companies, was attached to the 3d Brigade of the Army of Pensacola and a fourth company of 150 Marines was sent to New Orleans in defense of the harbor. Upon the Federal bombardment of Pensacola, the battalion transferred its companies piecemeal to Virginia and completed the movement, with a small detachment remaining at Mobile, AL around February 24, 1862. Other Marine detachments served with the Naval battery attached to General Johnston's army at Centreville, Virginia, and scattered stations along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina.

During the Union offensives in the spring of 1862, the Southern Marines were involved in a battle on the Mississippi River. The Yankees sailed up the Mississippi on April 24th to challenge Forts Jackson and St Phillip with their ocean going warships; they ran into John Mitchell's River Defense Flotilla, which included the ship, *McRae* and her Marine detachment. During the swirling river fight, the *McRae* took on four enemy vessels at once, including the USS *Iroquois* which suffered twenty-six casualties among her own Marines. This was the first face to face fight between Northern and Southern Marines.

The bulk of the CSMC remained in the Richmond area at Camp Beall on Drewry's Bluff and at the Navy Shipyard, Norfolk, VA with smaller units deploying to Wilmington, NC; Charleston, SC; and Savannah, GA. From these locations, rebel Marines formed ship detachments and embarked on numerous vessels that included ironclads and cruisers to prey upon northern shipping. The largest Marine contingent that served onboard a ship was the detachment of 55 officers and men who served on the ironclad CSS *Virginia*. Marines served aboard the CSS *Sumter*, CSS *Shenandoah* (recruited from Australian stowaways while visiting Melbourne, Australia), CSS *Alabama*, CSS *Atlanta* (rechristened the *Tallahassee* and also known as the *Olustee*), CSS *Tennessee*, CSS *Chickamauga*, and the gunboat *Gaines*, to name a few.

### Roles of Marines

CS Marine regulations prescribed that Marines could be employed on board ship as gun crews under their own officers, or even as individuals assigned to regular gun crews. But such assignments were to be made only in case of necessity. It was pretty well understood that many Marines had been trained as artillerymen and many served in heavy fortifications manning the shore battery guns guarding Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Mobile to name a few major Southern ports.

As the war progressed, another function of the Marines developed. Confederate Marines were used as a type of Special Forces unit. Confederate Marines were called upon many times for special missions such as the plan to capture Federal ironclads anchored off of Charleston Harbor in 1863. This plan called for the Marines to board the ships at night and disable the engine by dropping sulfur, gunpowder, and wet blankets down the smokestack. Once this was completed, the Marines would wait for the gassed victims to emerge and surrender or die from suffocation. Training was conduct-

ed and the Marines were ready, yet the Union armada of nine ironclads that sailed into Charleston Harbor on April 6, 1863 received such a terrible shelling that the fleet withdrew and the mission was scrubbed when the threat vanished.

Confederate Marines were instrumental in the special operation to take-out the USS *Underwriter* from the flotilla anchored at New Bern, NC on 2 February 1864. After a brief but violent hand-to-hand fight, the Marines and sailors were successful in capturing and destroying the ship. Their commander commented afterward on the bravery displayed by the Marines that, "as a body they would be a credit to any organization, and that I will be glad to be associated with them on duty at any time." The rebel Marines were also successful on June 2, 1864 in capturing the USS *Water Witch* near Savannah, GA in a 10-minute bloody battle on her decks and adding her to the Confederate Navy complement.

In July of 1864, General Robert E. Lee devised a plan where a battalion of Marines were to slip through the Federal naval blockade and make a amphibious landing at Point Lookout above Washington D. C. to free the Confederate Prisoners of War there. This was to be done in support of General Jubal Early's raid on Washington. The force was led again by Thomas S. Wilson and included 2nd Lt. Henry H. McCune of Missouri. But because of fear that the plan was leaked out, the ships carrying the Marines were called back and the mission aborted.

### Exploits of the CSMC

One of the most notable events of the war involved a duel off Hampton Roads, VA between the Union ironclad *Monitor* and the Confederate ironclad *Virginia* on March 8-9, 1862. Marines manned several guns during the standoff and performed well enough to be mentioned in Admiral Buchanan's report where he commended the coolness of the Marines that manned the guns on the *Virginia*. Although the Marines were not able to perform their traditional role of sniping

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and boarding enemy ships or repelling boarders, their skill and daring behind the deck guns was exemplary and showed that the Marines were an integral part of the ship's complement. This type of action would be repeated throughout the Confederate States Navy wherever Marines were present. The Marines redeployed to Drewry's Bluff when the Virginia was trapped in the James River by Union forces and she was scuttled to prevent her capture.

After the Virginia had to be destroyed on May 11, 1862, her crew transferred to the shore defenses at Drewry's Bluff on the James River just in time to battle five Union warships which attempted to ascend the river to Richmond. On May 15, 1862, a Federal flotilla comprised of the ironclad USS Monitor, the armor-plated gunboat USS Galena, and the wooden gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal tried unsuccessfully to run the gauntlet at Drewry's Bluff. Along with the accurate cannon fire, Marine sharpshooters were very effective as evidenced by wounding the commanding officer of the USS Port Royal and trading heavy volume of fire with the U.S. Marines embarked on the ships. The Marine battalion at Drewry's Bluff would remain until fighting late in the war caused them to retreat with General Robert E. Lee's army.

Another interesting footnote of history involves Confederate Marine Sgt. George Stephenson of the infamous commerce raider CSS Sumter. After a long career the CSS Sumter was abandoned at Gibraltar and a small force was left behind including a Marine Guard commanded by Sgt. Stephenson. The Commanding officer Midshipman Williams Andrews was killed in October 1862 by a seaman and Sgt. Stephenson became the only Marine Federal or Confederate to command a ship of war in the War for Southern Independence.

### The Eclipse of the CSMC

In December 1864, the Confederate Marines were caught up in Sherman's capture of Savannah, Georgia. Most of

the station's Marines went ashore to reinforce the army and remained with the army in its retreat to the north. With the South's Atlantic ports now falling like dominoes, Fort Fisher was next. After a three-day bombardment, Union Forces were landed on January 15, 1865, and grappled with the defenders at close range. They overran the main fort, capturing Battery Buchanan and the Mound Battery. In true Marine Corps tradition, the fifty-man company fought a bayonet last stand from gun to gun until they were "all killed or captured."

The Marines who came north from the fallen port cities took post in Richmond's shore defenses, and were overlooked during the first evacuation. Along with displaced and shipless seamen, the Marines were organized into a naval brigade under the overall command of Captain Tucker, CSN, and attached to Custis Lee's division of the Army of Northern Virginia. On April 6, 1865, the Yankees overwhelmed the Confederate rearguard, General Ewell's Corps, at Saylor's Creek, but the Marine brigade fought so hard that the enemy bypassed them to pursue other routed army units. The core of this brigade was a battalion of some 200 marines. It was reported that the Marine battalion fought courageously in savage hand-to-hand combat with the 37th Massachusetts and 121st New York Regiments in rain-swollen marshland and repulsed the attack of the Federals. The 37th Massachusetts regimental commander credited his unit's use of Spencer repeating rifles as the only reason they were able to avoid disaster at the hands of the Marines. Fifteen minutes after General Ewell surrendered, the brigade was still firing away. The remnants of the naval brigade were surrounded at day's end. Only after massed batteries were trained on the Marines did they yield forcing Capt Tucker to surrender his forces. Their conduct in the face of disaster was worthy of the Corp's heritage.

The remains of the Confederate Marines withdrew to Appomattox and surrendered with General Lee on April 9, 1865. Twenty-nine Marines were present

when General Lee surrendered Appomattox Court House. 1stLt Richard Henderson (former USMC Commandant Gen. Archibald Henderson's son) was the senior Marine present on that day when the Confederate Corps capitulated alongside the Army of Northern Virginia. The last Confederate Marines to surrender in the war were north of at Hanna Bluff, Al, just north of Mobile on May 10, 1865.

### Conclusion

By coincidence, the first recruiting for the Confederate Marine Corps in 1861 and the last surrender of an organized unit of the Corps took place in Alabama. Based on the principle laid down by USMC Commandant Gen. Archibald Henderson prior to the Civil War, the USMC was to be ready to respond instantly to any emergency. To the credit of Col. Beall and his experienced officers, the CSMC abided by the same principle. With a battalion-sized unit close to the CSMC Headquarters, the Marines were ready and capable of responding in short notice to emerging threats and special operations. Despite its small size, the CSMC distinguished itself numerous times and was constantly called upon and in demand not only by the Confederate Navy, but by the Army as well. On four separate occasions throughout the war, the CSMC received official thanks from the Confederate Congress. Even in the Confederacy's waning days, the rebel Marines did not give up without a fight. One Union soldier after the Battle of Saylor's Creek stated; "Those Marines fought like tigers and against odds of at least ten to one." Whether on land or sea, the rebel Marines fought with valor and tenacity only expected of an elite fighting force.

The CSMC, although short lived, carried itself notably and could be seen as an implicit extension of the principle of a force in readiness as espoused long before the Civil War.

The Marines of the South were the foundation of the Marine Corps we know today.

Pictures at Our Events



Camp 2205 members were present for the winter division meeting in January, held in Sanford NC.



Our Commander and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander stopped by after the meeting and placed flags at some Confederate Veterans graves.



Our February 2015 meeting, where the guest speaker was John Caknipe talking about the early days of Randolph Macon College.



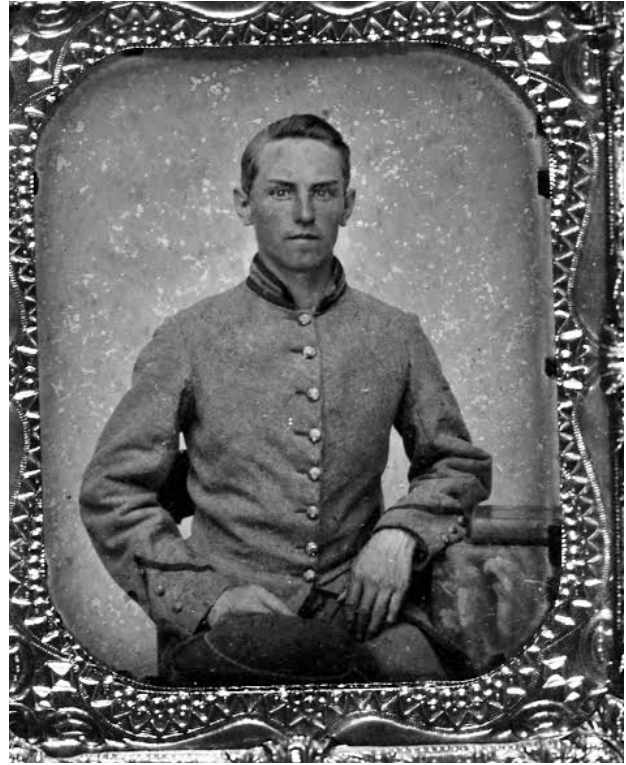
Our February 2015 meeting, where the guest speaker was John Caknipe talking about the early days of Randolph Macon College.



Lt John T. Bullocks' birthday is March 31. Camp 2205 will hold a small service at his grave on Saturday, March 28<sup>th</sup>.

## Edward Gale Butler, of Granville County NC

Edward Gale Butler, of Granville County NC, bursar of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of North Carolina and assistant instructor in English, had a gallant career as a soldier of the Twelfth regiment of infantry. He is a native of Virginia, born at Norfolk, February 26, 1841, but was reared at Granville, N. C., from the age of two years. He entered the service with a company organized there by Capt. Henry E. Coleman, which became Company B of the Twelfth regiment. With this command he served in Virginia from May, 1861, with Garland's brigade, fought through the sanguinary Seven Days' campaign, and was captured at Malvern hill. He was held as a prisoner at Fort Delaware five weeks and then exchanged. For this experience he was revenged in full measure. During the retreat from Gettysburg he took prisoner a captain and two other men from an Illinois regiment; and on the night before the evacuation of Petersburg, with three or four men he recaptured Fort Mahone, taking prisoner 95 Federals, including four commissioned officers, whom he turned over to the proper authorities and received a receipt



therefor. At Sailor's creek Sergeant Butler was again captured, and was held at Johnson's island until the following June. Returning to Granville, now Vance county, he followed farming and teaching school until August, 1897, when he accepted his present position. Source: Confederate Military History Vol. V



## *About Our Organization*

### **2013 - 2015 Camp Officers**

Commander: Joey Dickerson

1st Lieutenant Commander:  
Frank Keller

2nd Lieutenant Commander:  
Bobby Jackson

Adjutant: George Kearney

Chaplain: Randy Green

Color Sergeant:  
Brandon Yarboro

Surgeon: Stanley Bennett

Newsletter editor: Vacant

Historian: Frank Keller

Web master: Allen Dew

Communications Officer:  
Craig Phippen

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We're on the Web!

See us at:

**[www.scv2205.com](http://www.scv2205.com)**

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built. Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is comprised of people just like you. We make positive contributions to society and

serve our respective communities throughout the United States. We are proud of our Heritage and of the many contributions made to the fabric of society by our ancestors. We believe history should be seen, taught, and understood – not removed from view, disparaged, or deliberately manipulated.

Our Historical Honor Society was established in 1896 by direct heirs of the United Confederate Veterans. We have focused on programs designed to preserve truth in history, protect the good names of our ancestors, and honor our Southern Heritage.


The North Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not affiliated with any other group, and we are non-political.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans rejects any groups whose actions

demean or distort the image of the Confederate soldier's good name, or their reasons for fighting. We do not support, condone, or embrace any group whose philosophy involves racism. Neither do we accept any such persons as members in our historical honor society organization.

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederacy. Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be documented genealogically. The minimum age for full membership is twelve, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership. The North Carolina Division invites you to become a part of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

## **NEW RECRUITS**



WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU TRIED TO RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER FOR THE  
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND THE BULLOCK CAMP?  
DO YOU EVER APPROACH ANYONE AND ASK IF THEY ARE INTERESTED?  
TRY IT ONCE IN A WHILE AND YOU MIGHT BE SURPRISED TO FIND OUT THAT THERE  
ARE PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS JUST WAITING TO JOIN!  
DON'T JUST WAIT FOR SOMEONE TO ASK YOU FIRST.