



Lee's Dispatch



Captain Bob Lee SCV Camp 2198

Volume 2, Issue 4

www.captboblee.org

February 15, 2012

Commander's Report

By Doug Garnett

It is my honor to report our flag has been ordered. Double sided, with Captain Bob Lee in the middle, with arched yellow lettering, around the picture of Captain Bob Lee. Above CBL will be the name Captain Bob Lee and below the picture will be SCV Camp 2198 and below that line will be Bonham Texas. The flag will be 4 x 6 consisting of the above described design on a solid black back ground. Also an over shoulder flag carrier will be purchased.

I am also very pleased to announce we have a new camp formed in Greenville, Texas. Our fourth Brigade of the Texas Division now has a camp in every county of the Brigade. The Lt. Alexander Cameron SCV Camp is awaiting the completion and acceptance of their paper work.



Dan Bray was presented with plaque of appreciation honoring not only his dedication to the SCV but also his years of service to the Boy Scouts of America. Members of the Captain Bob Lee Camp along with members of the Colonel Reeves Camp came together to present Dan with the award. Remember to bring a friend always recruit.

Lee's Dispatch is the official newsletter for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198 and is intended for the sole purpose of keeping the camp members and friends of the camp informed to the activities and news of Camp 2198. Statements in this newsletter are those of the author and may not reflect the opinions of the Captain Bob Lee Camp, editor or the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Within articles or quotes written by outside authors mistakes in spelling, grammar or sentence structure are strictly those of the author and may be left as is.



February 23 Gainesville Texas, The Order of Confederate Rose invites all to a Soiree. Contact Angie Hare 940 665 1793.

Events of 150 years ago

February 1863 – March 1863

February 3 1863 Battle of Dover also known as the 2nd Battle of Fort Donelson.

February 28, 1863 The USS Montauk destroyed the Confederate block aid runner Rattlesnake

March 3, The Conscription Act (Enrolment Act) is passed

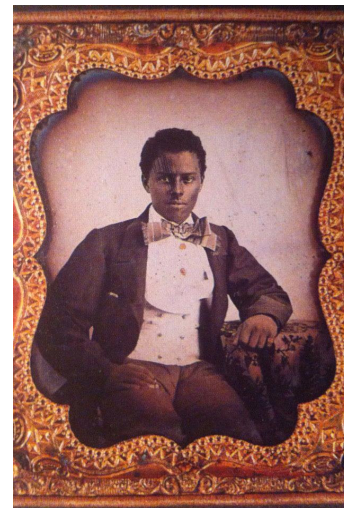
March 3 Battle of Fort McAllister I

March 5 Battle of Thompson's Station

March 13-15 Battle of Fort Anderson

In honor of Black History Month

By Jimmy Langley



Above is a picture of Doctor Solomon Luckie who was not so lucky.

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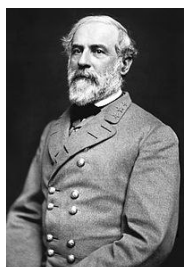
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He was killed by Sherman's men when they occupied Atlanta. Doctor Luckie was beaten by Sherman's men and they broke his leg (femur fracture) when they slammed him into a lamp post. Union doctors amputated his leg and he died of gangue green a few days after the surgery. What you do not hear, as Paul Harvey would have said is the rest of the story and that is that Doctor Luckie was a Confederate Surgeon with the rank of Major in the 44th Georgia Infantry. When Sherman's Army moved into Atlanta Doctor Solomon like many southerners took leave to return home to see about his family. With his being black it was easy for him to cross the Union line into Atlanta. Doctor Solomon was beaten not because he was a Confederate Soldier but because he was a black man that would not cower down to the white Union soldiers



Above is a group of Confederate Surgeons with their orderly/hospital steward "Andrew". This picture was taken near the end of the war. Andrew was a Freedman who was paid to work in the hospital. One of the stories about Andrew is that when the Union Army over ran the Confederate Hospital during the Battle of Missionary Ridge- breaking out of Chattanooga- Andrew disappeared for two days. When he returned he was ask by General Johnston where he had been and why he ran. Andrew replied, "General Sir; If the Yankees get you, you are a prisoner. If they get me, I am contraband." The general just nodded in agreement. To me these men are heroes and a part of black history that is seldom told or taught.

My chief concern is to try to be a humble, earnest Christian.



The evolution of the 20th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) By Curtis Ogle

It is no mystery that I have had a long career in the Confederate Military service. It began in 1993 at the age of 12. At that time, I was not allowed to carry a firearm. So at my first event, the Battle of Honey Springs, I ran messages for Captain Ron Miller. I was only able to spend one day there, but it was one of the best days of my life. As time drew on, I later joined a S.C.V group (D.H. Cooper Camp 819) and saw my career grow even faster. Sometimes twice a month, I participated in local events. The promotion of the S.C.V was as important then as it is today. I served as a Color Sergeant for many years and later ran for 2nd Lt. Commander. With Reluctance, I was rewarded the post. But a drift had been forming among the members and with my election, it finally split. An unpleasant conversation with the 1st Lt. Commander led to my resignation.

After that unpleasant bump in my career, I got to thinking as to where all this was going. Reenacting was my life and I did not want to stop. So the thought crossed my mind, "why not form my own unit and join another S.C.V group." Well, as expected, things take time and as goes the norm, life got in the way. Most everything had to be put on hold. It wasn't until 2004 when I joined a like minded group of people whose goal was to preserve the past by telling the story in contemporary theater. The Friends of Fort Towson was and still is a volunteer group living in and around Fort Towson, Ok. The year I joined, was the second year they were holding a candle light tour. I was asked to help and with delight, accepted.

The tour was four nights long and about 4 hours a night, but it was a fun experience. While there, I palavered with many of the actors and reenactors there and struck up the idea of forming a Confederate reenacting group. The idea went over beautifully and by the event's end. I had four people interested in helping me. Armed with the knowledge that most only had simple items, more was needed. I went to the fort and other members for help. The fort was more than willing to loan us any extra items they had. And some of the other members had side hammer black powder rifles we could use. And when money would permit, I bought items needed to somewhat supply the unit. Every one pitched in and by December 2004, we were ready for our first event. We hastily choose the 15th Texas Cavalry for temporary sake and would vote on keeping it or changing it at a later date.

The Battle of Dry Fork Creek in Northeastern Oklahoma was our first event. Unfortunately for us, we were outfitted with blue uniforms and were told we had to play Yankee's on Saturday. Well, as you would expect, that did not go over to well with die hard Reb's.

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But they did what was asked and we made it through. No one questioned our uniforms, but let me tell you, it was by far not authentic at all. We had mixed matched cowboy hats and proper army kepis. Mix matched federal jackets and pants. And a few of the guys had to wear regular boots because we could not find proper shoe's for them. But we did have proper belts, cap pouches and cartridge boxes. Our firearms were 3 Hawkins rifles and one musketoon. I was armed with a colt pistol and a sword I bought years ago. Out of the other four, I was about the best dressed. But that would all change.

After that event, we held several fund raisers and raised money to buy proper shoes and pants. Over the early course of 2005, we managed to buy a few things, but not much. People came and went, got new members and lost them during that year. But when 2006 began, everything began to change. I got several new good die hard members who purchased their own uniforms and equipment. With my tax return I bought what I could. Then in the summer of 2006, I met a former member and his mom who were history buffs. They expressed an interest in the unit and informed me that several of them could sew. And there started the drive toward authenticity. Hand sewn shirts and pants would help set the pace for a proper military impression. Jackets and other necessary items would have to be bought with the mind set of what is proper.

While all this was going on, monthly meetings and drill weekends were established for us to get a better sense of the way of military life. But there still lacked the issue of a proper name for the unit. According to the research done, the 15th Texas was a mid Tennessee unit and was not here in Texas. So the thought of finding a actual unit to portray that was actually here had to become a priority. In August 2006, I was touring the Honey Springs Battlefield Park and was reading the historic interpret signs and saw the 20th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted). So with that in mind, I went to the library and did my research on the 20th Texas and found that they were ounce a mounted cavalry unit who were ordered to dismount and serve the remainder of the war as Infantry. During that time, they were stationed at Fort Washita and later they were resisted from an eight company regiment to a four company Battalion. Company B was sent to Doaksville, near for Towson, and so there we go. I passed the info along and we voted to become the 20th Texas.

But with all the good times, came the bad. We were growing and since I had to personally transport many of the high school members. I needed room to transport their uniforms and equipment to and from events. I knew we needed a box trailer, but had no idea where to get one; so one of the members suggested that we make one. He had a old pick up bed cut off in which we put a camper on it to keep it enclosed and protect our stuff from the elements. It worked for a while, until I located a box trailer and bought it for \$500.00.

I still have it today. With the purchase of that trailer, things began to get easier. Transporting the guys to and from the events was still a bit changeling, but we made it.

As time wore on, we began to replace and upgrade all the outdated equipment. For instance, we had a few plastic canteens and half hearted sewn haversacks. We replaced them with tarred haversacks and stainless steel canteens. I know they did not have stainless steel in that time, but tin will rust without being lined with bees wax. So for safety, we just used stainless steel. None of us had any proper eating utensil. So I secured a loan and bought the unit utensils, cups and plates. I had to shop around to find the one sutler who sold good tin cups and plates that would not rust. But just like all things made of tin; we had to keep up maintenance on it all other items that would make life in camp a bit better for us all.

Just up until recently, we had to carry all our gear around in plastic tubs. But now I bought cedar chests and built several other wood boxes to not only transport all our stuff, but when in camp, have a way to hide unnecessary items not needed. Tent poles and fly uprights are now made from cedar poles too, no more 2 x 2's. The ridge poles are rough cut 2 x 4's. Even though our tents are not hand sewn, like then, we were working on that problem. Our firearms have gone from junky CVA rifles to top of the line Armi sport muskets. We can go to any event in the country with the guns we have now.

Our uniforms went from just what one could afford to jean wool and kersey wool uniforms. The Houston depot issued jacket's are a favorite, but are hard to come by. A stricter mindset to the past is now been set. However, the issue of food and its preparation still vexes the mind. So for now, we still use modern items to eat. Mainly because of health safety, we must continue to eat sealed and packaged foods. However, we still use period methods of cooking. So I guess we are dammed if we do and dammed if we don't.

And so we shall continue progressing forward. It is not easy in the times for which we live. Recruitment has all but died off and the bottom has been scraped clean. But as always, we shall continue on and this unit shall stay alive. Because we went from a back woods hick mod to a well dressed and armed group of soldiers. Now we must keep all the hard work from falling through and all being in vein.



Curtis Ogle,
Reenactor, SCV member

THE CONFEDERATE STATES MARINES

Tucker's Marine Brigade Confederate States Marine Corps
From Drewry's Bluff to Appomattox Court House 1865
by
Ray Davidson

In 1998, Confederate States Marines Charles Cleaper, James Hicks and Joe Johnson names finally were added to the exhibit on Black Confederates at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. A tribute and belated honor to a story worth telling of grey coated warriors that served to the honor of the Corps.

Cleaper, Hicks and Johnson enlisted in the Confederate Marine Corps in Charleston, South Carolina and served aboard the Confederate States Ship (CSS) Chicora until March 1865. The Confederate States Marine Corps (CSMC), as well as the Confederate States Navy, authorized recruitment of one black for every five whites recruited. These Marines and sailors served alongside their white counterparts in integrated units. Several skilled pilots on Confederate gunboats were "men of color" and held an officers rank. One such pilot was Moses Dallas, who served with the Savannah Squadron from 1862 to 1864. A letter from the Savannah Squadron Commander to the Secretary of the Navy gives us a small glimpse of the value of blacks to the Confederate Navy:

"I have also been compelled to increase the pay of Moses Dallas from \$80 to \$100 per month in order to retain him. He is a colored pilot and is considered the best inland pilot on the coast."

Later Dallas was on the expedition that captured the Federal gunboat USS Water Witch on the rainy night of June 3-4, 1864. He was among six Confederates killed in action during the firefight that erupted as they boarded the ship. Another black Confederate Naval Officer, Ben Newell, piloted the captured gunboat back to harbor.

In early spring 1865 the Union Army was making a concerted effort to capture Richmond, the Southern capitol and defeat Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. All Confederate States Marines along the east coast were ordered to Drewry's Bluff for defense of Richmond.

The only obstacle that protected Richmond from a river approach was Fort Darling on Drewry's Bluff, overlooking a sharp bend on the James River their eight cannons in the fort, including field artillery pieces and five naval guns, some salvaged from the Virginia, commanded the river for miles in both directions. Guns from the CSS Patrick Henry, including an 8-inch smoothbore, were just upriver and sharpshooters gathered on the riverbanks.

An underwater obstruction of sunken steamers, pilings, debris, and other vessels connected by chains was placed just below the bluff, making it difficult for vessels to maneuver in the narrow river.

Blunting previous Union nautical assaults Drewry's Bluff remained an integral part of Richmond's defense until the fall of Petersburg and Richmond in 1865. The garrison at Drewry's Bluff took part in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. Once Fort Darling had been abandoned by the retreating Confederates, the Union forces quickly cleared a path through the obstructions in the James River beneath Drewry's Bluff. On April 4 President Abraham Lincoln and his son Tad passed the fort on the way up the James River to visit Richmond.

BATTLE OF SAYLER'S CREEK

At Drewry's Bluff, Cleaper, Hicks and Johnson and the men of the Charleston Squadron joined with remnants of the Wilmington (NC) Squadron and Virginia based personnel to form "Tucker's Marine Brigade" that was named after its commander, Commodore John R. Tucker.

The Battle of Sayler's Creek was fought April 6, 1865, southwest of Petersburg. Tucker's Marine Brigade had joined up with two Confederate divisions led by Maj. Generals Curtis Lee and Joseph B. Kershaw. These two divisions made up nearly one fourth of the retreating Confederate army. At Sayler's creek they were cut off by Sheridan's cavalry and elements of the Union II and VI Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

Tucker's Marine Brigade was the only Confederate unit that didn't break under the first Federal charge. After repulsing the charge, the Brigade – numbering 300 to 400 men, was surrounded by six Union divisions. Tucker would not surrender and counterattacked, smashing the 37th Massachusetts Infantry into fragments and tearing into the 2nd Rhode Island in hand to hand combat.

Withdrawing to a wooded area, these Confederate Marines repulsed multiple Federal attacks. Tucker's Brigade was resilient and did so much damage that the Federal generals estimated the "Marine Brigade" to number some 2,000 men. Tucker was ultimately talked into surrendering towards the end of the day.

Note: The Slayer's Creek battlefield was designated a national Historic Landmark in 1985.

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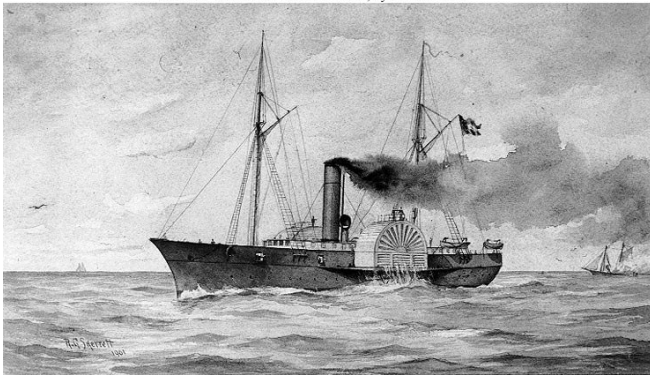
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE AND THE LEGACY

The remnants of Tucker's Brigade; four Confederate States Marine Corps officers and 21 enlisted Marines withdrew to Appomattox and surrendered with General Lee on April 9, 1865. The ranking Confederate Marine Officer was 1stLt Richard Henderson (former USMC Commandant Gen. Archibald Henderson's son). Standing proudly with Henderson were Charles Cleaper, James Hicks and Joe Johnson, "free men of color" who served with distinction as Confederate States Marines.

CSS Nashville

Built in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N.Y. and launched on September 22 1853 the ship started her career as the *SS Nashville*.

Photo # NH 57824 *CSS Nashville*, by R.G. Skerrett



From her maiden voyage, which took place on January 4, 1854; she remained in service as the *SS Nashville* until February 28 1862.

Originally a United States Mail Service ship, the *USMS Nashville* was a brig-rigged, side paddle-wheel passenger steamer. The ship ran the mail between New York City and Charleston, South Carolina.

Arriving in Charleston Harbor during the shelling of Fort Sumter and not flying the American flag she was fired on by the *USRC Harriet Lane*. Quickly raising the American flag the shooting at the *Nashville* stopped. After the surrender of Fort Sumter the *Nashville* docked in Charleston.

With the fall of Fort Sumter the *Nashville* was taken by the Confederates. The fledgling Confederate Navy wasted no time outfitting the *SS Nashville* into an armed cruiser. October 1861, after being converted, and now renamed the *CSS Nashville* Lieutenant Robert B. Pegram, CSN took the ship out to sea and headed across the Atlantic to Southampton, England. The *CSS Nashville* was the first ship to fly the Confederate flag in English waters.

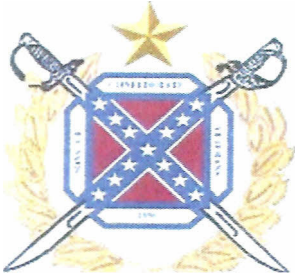
On the return trip the *CSS Nashville* captured two prizes worth over \$66,000. *Nashville* arrived back in Beaufort, North Carolina on February 28, 1862. The ship's company found the ship was no longer the property of the Confederate Navy. The *CSS Nashville* was now the *Thomas L. Wagg*. It had been sold to be used as a blockade runner.

Only nine months later the *Thomas L. Wagg* was commissioned as a privateer and renamed the *Rattlesnake*. In February 1863 the *Rattlesnake* ran aground in the mud of the Ogeechee River, Georgia. The area was being patrolled by the *USS Montauk*. The *Montauk* was another ironclad built by Continental Iron Works. Launched October 9 1862. Commissioned in New York in December 1862 the *Montauk* left New York on Christmas eve and joined a squadron of blockade ships off Port Royal, South Carolina in January 1863.

During these operations the *Montauk* along with four other ironclads were sent by Rear Admiral Du Pont to bombard Fort McAllister, Georgia. During the bombardment the *Montauk* received thirteen or fourteen hits by return fire from the fort. In February the ironclads made another attack on Fort McAllister. The fort was badly damaged and the *Montauk* was hit 48 times during this attack. Remaining off the coast Georgia on blockade duty the *USS Montauk* discovered the *Rattlesnake* stuck fast in the mud and began shelling the *Rattlesnake* and set it on fire destroying the helpless privateer.

The *USS Montauk* remained in service throughout the war and was used as the floating prison for the conspirators of the Lincoln assassination. The ship was decommissioned in 1865 and remained in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania until sold for scrap in 1904. During the Spanish American War the ship was re-commissioned and was manned by naval reservists as protection for the harbor of Portland Main.





2013 SCV Texas Division Reunion Registration
June 7-9, 2013

Tanglewood Resort
Pottsboro, TX
Host - Lee-Bourland Camp 1848

Friday June 7, 2013

8:00 AM Lee-Bourland Invitational Golf Tournament

Tee off - Teams drawn prior to tee off No. of players ___ @ \$ 60.00 _____

7 :00 PM Dinner and entertainment No. oftickets _____ @ \$25.00 _____

Saturday, June 8, 2013

12:00 PM Awards Luncheon Total

6:00 PM Cash bar

6:45 PM "Glen Eden Revisited"
Dinner, awards, ball

\$-----

SCV Member Name -----

Address ----- City & Zip Code. -----

Email address -----

SCV Member/Camp ----- Guest -----

Name to appear on convention badge -----

Guest's name on convention badge -----

OCRmember -----

Name of OCR Chapter and number -----

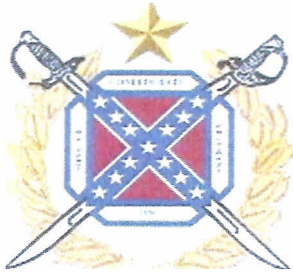
Name to appear on convention badge -----

Make check payable to: Lee-Bourland Camp SCV 1848

Mail completed form and check to: Buddy Burch, 2970 Warm Springs,
Richardson, TX 75082

or EMAIL [formto:buddy.burch@gmail.com](mailto:buddy.burch@gmail.com).

Please direct questions regarding details or events of the 2013 Texas Division Reunion to
Commander Joe White at 940-665-4565 (home) after 6:00 PM or the cell at 940-902-1393
or email joewhite1@suddenlink.net.



Tanglewood Resort is a family friendly facility. If there are several children to attend, there will be a planned afternoon activity. If you prefer a private baby-sitter, please make those arrangements with the resort. We will have a story teller on Saturday afternoon for children and anyone else who may want to participate depending on the number of children registered. There are three pools for kids as well as other activities and play areas for children. If you decide to make this a family holiday, please register their name and age so that we can plan the appropriate activities.

Registration Form for Children

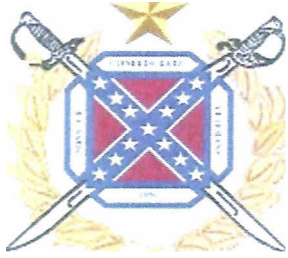
Name _____ Age _____

Name _____ Age _____

Name _____ Age _____

Name _____ Age _____

Name of Parents _____



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June 7-9, 2013

Tanglewood Resort
Pottsboro, TX
Host - Lee-Bourland Camp 1848

Friday, June 7, 2013

8:00AM	Lee-Bourland Invitational Golf Tournament
Lunch on your own	
1 :00 PM-5:30 PM	Registration opens
2:00 PM	Workshops
5:30PM	Memorial Service
7:00 PM	Hors d' oeuvres and entertainment (ticket required)

Saturday, June 8, 2013

Breakfast on your own	
7:00AM	Registration Opens
8:30AM	Opening Ceremonies
9:00 AM	SCV First Business Session
9:00 AM	OCR Annual Meeting
12:00-1 :30 PM	Awards Luncheon and guest speaker (ticket required)
2:00 PM	SCV Second Business Session
3:00 PM	Children's entertainment
6:00 PM	Drinks and hors d' oeuvres
6:45PM	Glen Eden Revisited Dinner and ball (ticket required)

Sunday, June 9, 2013

Breakfast on your own	
9:00AM	Division Executive Council Meeting