

SON'S OF CONFEDERATE VETERAN'S***Lt. JOHN T. BULLOCK CAMP # 2205***

COMMANDER: JOEY DICKERSON ----EMAIL--- Johntbullockscvcamp@GMAIL.COM
 LT. COMMANDER: CHRIS POWELL
 ADJUTANT: GEORGE KEARNEY

**Upcoming events**

- May 5th (Sat)
2:00 downtown
Raleigh,
Confederate
memorial service
at Oakwood in
Raleigh
- June 2nd (Sat)
Recruiting booth
at the Butner
Chicken Picking
- June 5th (Tues)
Brigade meeting
at Bobs – 6:30

Individual Highlights:

Drewrys Bluff	2
Garthright	
House	3
Gen. Kirkland	4
Lockett House	5
Oakwood pics	6

May Meeting

May's meeting will be held Tuesday, May 1st at 6:00 at Bobs in Creedmoor. This month's speaker will be our Lt. Commander Chris Powell. He will be talking about the naval forces during the War Between The States. Chris was born and raised in Mecklenburg County Virginia. In 2001 he joined the Marine Corps and left for basic training at Paris Island, SC. After Basic training, he was stationed in Jacksonville NC for flight school training. He

then was stationed in Miramar, California where he was assigned Crew Chief for the Helicopter Marine Squadron #361. This squadron was called the "Flying Tigers". It was also in California where he met his wife Halley. He left California, sent off to tours in Asia, and then was sent to participate in Operation Iraq Freedom II in 2004. Some of his roles along with being Crew Chief of the Squadron were flight mechanic, door gunner, assault support, and

transported cargo and personnel to the ground troops. After his tour in Iraq, he returned to Virginia in 2006 with his wife and they started their family having two boys (Koen, and Christopher), and a little girl (Evelyn). He came to work for the Bureau of Prisons after the military in 2006. Chris has been studying and reading about the war-time naval forces for the last ten years.

Peter Jones Trading Station -- Petersburg, VA.

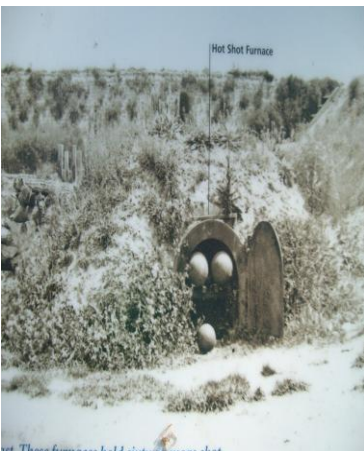
Made of rubble stone construction, this building appears to have been built sometime between 1650 and 1750. Its type of construction is unique to the Fall Zone where stone can be quarried from the building site's environs. Between 1785 and 1791 the building served as Petersburg's first magazine for powder and arms storage. There was a disastrous fire in this area in 1808. Insurance records show another fire occurred in 1840 followed by a renovation of the building in 1845. The earliest extant photographs show this renovated building.

The structure served as a detention facility during the Civil War principally to house both recalcitrant Virginians and captured northern soldiers. At one point after the Battle of the Crater, the facility housed captured Native-American Federal soldiers from Michigan and Confederate soldiers serving punishment for military offenses. The brick addition may have been built during this period. In the 20th century, the building served a variety of purposes, last as part of a granary gutted by a destructive fire in 1980.





An eight inch cannon that was used here is still inside the fort today



Hot shot furnace



As capital of the Confederate States of America, Richmond, Virginia, became the constant target of Northern armies. It was vulnerable by water as well as by land. Gunboats could navigate the James River all the way to Richmond. Drewrys Bluff, named for local landowner Captain Augustus H. Drewry, rose 90 feet above the water and commanded a sharp bend in the James River, making it a logical site for defensive fortifications. By May 1862, workers hand constructed earthworks, dug artillery emplacements, and mounted three large seacoast guns inside the fort. The soldiers of the fort built a little white chapel church inside the garrison that held services for about 150 soldiers at a time. Different ministers came from Richmond each week to preach. A small burial ground was located just fifty yards behind the chapel. It was a reminder that life at Drewrys Bluff was not without hazard from battle or disease. All the remains have been removed and most interred in Richmond. On May, 10-11, 1862, Confederates abandoned Norfolk and destroyed their only ironclad, the CSS Virginia. The James River was now open to the U.S. Navy. Five well armed Union ships, including the ironclads Galena and Monitor, ascended the James River under Commander John Rodgers. Their mission was to shell Richmond into submission. The city's fate rested with 300 or 400 Southern troops manning the large cannon at this small earthen fort, just seven miles south of the capital. The stage was set for the first epic battles for control of Richmond. When federal gunboats rounded the distant bend in the James, they entered a shooting gallery. Confederate soldiers and marines along the riverbanks raked the decks with musket fire, and Confederate cannons poured shot from up above in the fort. Never again after the first attempt on May 15, 1862 did the US Navy challenge the guns of Drewrys Bluff. The Confederates used a centuries old device here: the hot shot furnace. Inside the furnace, solid shot were heated red hot. It required one hour and fifteen minutes to heat them to a red heat. The furnace here held sixty or more shot. Clay wads of wet hay were then inserted between the powder and the ball to keep the heat from igniting the powder prematurely. When fired at a wooden ship, the sizzling missile could set the vessel ablaze. When orders came to evacuate Richmond, the Confederate garrison abandoned the fort and joined Lee's army during its retreat to Appomattox. For many of them, their active service ended with capture at the Battle of Sailors Creek, April 6, 1865. Drewys Bluff did not remain vacant long. Union troops immediately took possession. The fort remains well preserved today with the earthen fortifications still surviving; remains of its walls, bomb proofs, and artillery emplacements still stand. An eight inch Columbiad cannon, cast at the Arsenal in Richmond that was used here, is still on exhibit inside the fort.

Garthright House-Cold Harbor Va.



As the house looks today.



Photo in 1887 with Union Veterans & Mrs. Garthright

The Garthright House stood in the path of charging troops at two battles; Gaines Mill in 1862 and Cold Harbor in 1864. The house belonged to Miles Garthright, a Confederate soldier who cavalry until saw action around Cold Harbor early in the battle. Portions of the building might have been 100 years old by the time of the war. There is a nearby brick enclosed family cemetery that dates from the middle of the 1700's, if not earlier.

Union surgeons used the house as a field hospital in June 1864. Mrs. Garthright took refuge in the basement, where "with fear and trembling" she watched as blood dripped through the cracks in the floor and into the cellar. At least 97 Union soldiers died from their wounds here and received temporary burial in the front yard. Two years later the Cold Harbor National Cemetery opened across the road and work crews reburied all of the Union dead there.



Cold Harbor National Cemetery was built across the road 2 years after the battle.

Battle of Cumberland Church, Virginia

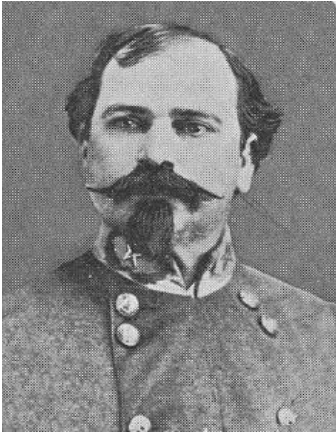
In the afternoon of April 7, 1865, as the Army of Northern Virginia was retreating from Petersburg when they made a halt and entrenched to protect the route west to Appomattox Station, where supplies awaited the men. The Confederate line stretched a third of a mile to the north, where it then curled around to the west. After repulsing several Union assaults, the Confederates also turned back an attack on their left flank, where General William Mahone held the line. The federals dug in as evening fell. Under cover of darkness, the Confederate army slipped away but had lost valuable time as the Union army closed in. It was here that evening, Gen. Robert E. Lee declined a request for surrender sent to him by General Ulysses S. Grant. From Cumberland church, Lee could see the Blue Ridge Mountains; he still hoped to move west and then escape to North Carolina.



General William Whedbee Kirkland: A North Carolinian at War

---Article written by by Peter Koch

Page 4 of 6



**General W.W.
Kirkland**

William W. Kirkland was born Feb. 13, 1833 at "Ayr Mount" in Hillsboro to a family with substantial land holdings in central North Carolina. Life growing up in Orange County must not have been too dull for Kirkland and his many siblings. At age eleven, his twelve-year-old brother accidentally shot him in the hip but the ball was made of oak and he escaped serious injury. Appointed to West Point in 1852, Kirkland was expelled in 1855. He did receive a commission in the US Marine Corps that year, but with the growing sectional tensions, Kirkland resigned the Corps in August 1860.

The following March, Kirkland was appointed captain in the new Confederate Army. He helped form the 11th Regiment NC Volunteers, becoming its first Colonel that June. "This efficient and accomplished officer, with vigorous efforts, brought the regiment to a state of perfection in discipline and drill, which was afterwards properly appreciated by those of us who became intimately acquainted with the stern realities of war." (Clark, 129) Kirkland led this regiment at First Manassas and during the Valley campaign until he was shot through both thighs at First Winchester. It took more than a year to heal although he managed to serve as Patrick Cleburn's chief of staff during the Murfreesboro campaign. In June 1863, Kirkland rejoined the redesignated 21st NCT in time for Gettysburg. He survived and was promoted to Brigadier General in August. Transferred to Pettigrew's old brigade, Kirkland was shot through the arm during the disappointing action at Bristoe Station. After a four-month rest in Savannah, he returned to lead that brigade during the 1864 Overland campaign until he was again wounded in the right thigh at Cold Harbor. Another bout of healing necessitated a change in brigade leadership and William McRae was appointed in Kirkland's place. After two months of recuperation, Kirkland joined Hoke's division to command James Martin's brigade. After spells of heavy fighting, particularly around Fort Harrison in September, Hoke's men were ordered south to help defend Wilmington. Kirkland is difficult to track in the ANV as his absences rival Taliaferro and Trimble's in length. His ability showed in the Overland campaign and on other occasions and Robert E. Lee did not push for Kirkland's transfer as he did other sick or injured leaders whom he mistrusted. However, when the very able and more efficient McRae took over his brigade, Kirkland found himself on the outside and transferred to P. G. T. Beauregard's nearby army. Thus in late 1864, he led his brigade back to the Old North State in one of the few large and well-organized Confederate divisions. After a difficult trip by rail, the men arrived in Wilmington on December 23. Along the way, soldiers in the 42nd NCT built fires in the cars to keep warm while those in the 66th reputedly drank a barrel of

corn whisky supplied by Governor Vance. Upon arriving near Fort Fisher on Christmas Eve, the ex-Marine and his brigade attempted to stop the Federal landing just north of the fort. Unfortunately, his regiments had a great deal of sand to cover and too much ship-borne firepower arrayed against them. Kirkland withdrew his men to a line covering the peninsula north to Wilmington but not before Company A of the 42nd NC was surrounded and forced to surrender in an abandoned battery. Fort Fisher's defense was strong, though, and the attackers were beaten back. As the Federals retreated to their boats, no counter-attacks were made on the beachhead, a small number of whom remained on shore overnight. This failure is attributed to Bragg who had command of the department although Hoke probably should share some of the blame. Had such an attack been made, Kirkland's brigade would have been in the forefront. Instead they spent the next two weeks in bivouac adjacent to Wilmington before the Federal navy again appeared off Cape Fear. Kirkland's brigade marched with the rest of Hoke's division in a review at Wilmington on January 12, 1865. That evening, Federal amphibious forces again appeared off Fort Fisher. Yanked from either their bivouacs or from the pleasures of Wilmington, the men were hustled onto steamers for the ride down river to the Sugar Loaf defenses. As in December's amphibious action, Kirkland's troops skirmished with the Federals close to the water's edge. However, Hoke surprisingly refused to launch a full-scale assault. Over the next two days, Kirkland merely maintained a presence along the peninsula to Wilmington. On the 15th, Clingman and Kirkland's brigades probed the Federal's but did not attack in strength, a move that again puzzled the troops. Some felt that the Federal lines, in part manned by inexperienced USCT troops, could be driven in. Instead, Hoke kept his men back and the unhindered Federals overran Fort Fisher that evening. For the next month, Kirkland held the middle of the Sugar Loaf line. While there was constant skirmishing and a drain of casualties, no serious effort was made by the Federals until February 12 when both sides made several attacks and counter-attacks. Kirkland's 17th NCT sustained the heaviest losses but the lines held firm. Only after the Sugar Loaf line was outflanked by the successful Federal attack on near-by Fort Anderson did Hoke withdraw the men towards Wilmington. From the 19th through the 22nd, Kirkland's troops fought in several skirmishes as part of the rearguard. The last action was at McRee's Ferry, a crossing over the Cape Fear north of Wilmington where the retreat was bottlenecked. Kirkland's men helped hold off the Federals while the crossings were destroyed, causing the pursuit to be suspended. Kirkland and his men retreated slowly to the northwest until March 5 when they took trains eastward as part of a large operation designed to block Schofield's advance on Goldsboro from New Bern. The small battle at Wise's Forks (Second Kinston) was the result of this operation. On the 8th, Kirkland led Hoke's division through a swamp around the Federal flank. In the ensuing attack, Kirkland and his men cut off a Federal brigade, capturing between 800 and 1500 soldiers. Following a day of skirmishing, the Confederates attacked on the 10th with Kirkland again in the forefront. This time, however, the effort was uncoordinated and Kirkland's brigade advanced alone, becoming stalled in the open against strong Federal positions. They sustained roughly 300 casualties in the two-hour action before withdrawing back towards Smithfield. The Bentonville campaign, Johnston's last attempt to slow Sherman's advance, started for Kirkland's troops on March 18 with a fifteen-mile march that placed them on the left of Johnston's ambush. The brigade began the action on the 19th in reserve but was soon placed on the left flank as Federal skirmish lines moved through the woods and swamps looking for the flanks of the Confederate advance. The North Carolinians easily pushed back these light attacks, having entrenched in the swampy ground just minutes before firing. As the general Confederate attack ground through the Federals, Hoke's division remained stationary until late in the afternoon. At that point, Hoke tried a frontal assault on entrenched Federal lines but the division was repulsed. On the 20th, Kirkland's brigade was involved in a difficult maneuver as the Confederate army, shifted to the northeast. Withdrawing slowly, the brigade's skirmishers covered the retreat of the division.

General Kirkland continued.....

The most dangerous moment came when two Federal regiments pressed forward to take advantage of any possible confusion. Johnston, informed that Kirkland faced this assault, reputedly stated, "[L]et them attack. I know of no brigade in the Southern Army I would sooner they would attack." Kirkland withdrew his brigade into line with the rest of the division, faced the men about and waited for the Federals. Several calmly delivered volleys sent them scurrying back with heavy losses. That night, and for the rest of the battle, the brigade skirmished with the Federals, anchoring the right flank of Hoke's curved lines. Kirkland survived Bentonville intact and drew praise for his performance from both contemporaries and recent historians such as Mark Bradley and Nathaniel Hughes. Yet it should be remembered that this was an experienced leader with relatively large battalions of veteran troops. Hoke regularly selected Kirkland to perform the most difficult and dangerous tasks probably because the rest of the division had sustained heavier casualties or was indifferently led. Yet, at Bentonville, Hoke has been criticized for not attacking earlier on the 19th and for not fully utilizing all his forces, Kirkland's in particular. Indeed, Hughes points out that there is no documentation that Kirkland pressed the attack with any enthusiasm. This echoes the results in January at Fort Fisher and earlier in March at Wise's Forks, two other failures to fully develop desperate but not suicidal situations. A lack of after-action reports or writings by Hoke and Kirkland also raises questions although it might indicate a desire not to point fingers at the other man involved in each of these situations, Bragg. After Bentonville, Kirkland's brigade moved west with the army. As part of the rearguard, the brigade moved through Raleigh towards Greensboro. Southwest of Chapel Hill, the men encountered rain-swollen creeks that hindered progress and caused several deaths. On April 17, they camped at Redcross, southeast of Greensboro, just into Randolph County. Ten days later, Hoke moved the division west towards Archdale due to concerns that hostilities might break out again. During the time Kirkland's brigade had stayed at Redcross over 700 men had deserted. Now ordered to march again, according to General Hagood, only forty out of the remaining 300 were willing to follow orders. Luckily the last enemy guns had been heard back in Alamance County and Kirkland received paroles for the brigade in High Point on May 1. William Kirkland lived in Savannah for several years after the war. Like many ex-Confederate officers, he found employment in jobs that seem at odds with his training and career. He worked in the commission business until he moved to New York City. There he took a position in a post office. Possibly he and his wife moved to be closer to their daughter Elizabeth who had become the successful actress known as Odette Tyler. He ended his life as an invalid in a soldier's home in Washington DC, passing away on May 12, 1915 of kidney failure. Kirkland was buried in the family plot of his son-in-law at Elmwood Cemetery, near Shepherdstown WV.



Ayr Mount, a dignified Federal-style brick plantation house built in 1815 by William Kirkland.

Lockett House, Battle of Sailor's Creek — Lee's Retreat —

Here, around the home of James S. Lockett, desperate fighting occurred near sundown on April 6, 1865, when the Union corps commanded by Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys almost overwhelmed Gen. John B. Gordon's Confederate corps. The house, just across the road, still bears the scars of battle.

Gordon's corps, which served as the rear guard for the Army of Northern Virginia, also protected the Confederate wagon train. To avoid the fighting near the Hillsman House, the train was rerouted first to the northwest and then south on this road. At the bottom of this hill, where double bridges crossed Little Sailor's Creek and Big Sailor's Creek, the wagon train bogged down. Humphreys first drove Gordon from his position here then pressed him across the creek. By the end of the battle, as the sun was setting, the Confederates had lost some 1,700 men – most of them as prisoners – to the Federals' 536. The remnant of Gordon's corps continued its march to Farmville, but about 300 wagons and seventy ambulances fell into Union hands.

After the fighting ended for the night, the Lockett House became a field hospital.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, after witnessing the rout of his army here at the Hillsman House and at the Marshall Farm with eight generals and about 7,700 men captured, exclaimed, "My God! Has the army been dissolved?"

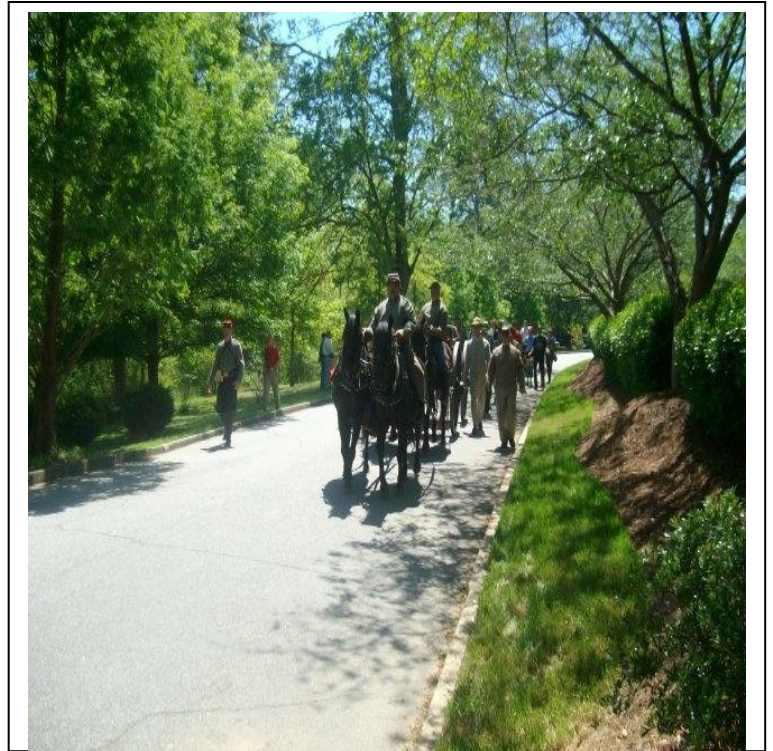


In this low ground, the confederate column and wagon train became bogged down while crossing Sailors Creek. The union forces in pursuit then assailed the southerners and captured a large number of prisoners and wagons before darkness put an end to the fighting.

Holloman brother's move to Oakwood



The brothers caskets laid under guard at the museum of history that morning.



The caskets were brought by funeral precession to Oakwood Cemetery.



And the band played *Dixie*



The 26th Regt. gave a firing salute.