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The United States Marine Corps in the Civil War: The Second Year

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highly personalized. Some readers will find such an approach illuminating (Paul Kennedy's dust-jacket blurb hails this book as a "brilliant and penetrating study which revises a great deal of our commonly accepted assumptions about Mahan's arguments on the influence of sea power and on naval strategy in general"). However, because it does not evaluate how other scholars have understood and used Mahan's works, I think the principal merit of Sumida's book lies in its distinctive commentary on Mahan's writings, especially in suggesting the relevance of musical interpretation and the teachings of Zen Buddhism.

BARRY GOUGH
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Sullivan, David M. *The United States Marine Corps in the Civil War: The Second Year*. Shippensburg, Penna.: White Mane, 1997. 373pp. \$40

This is the second volume (the first was also published in 1997) of David Sullivan's authoritative series on the U.S. Marines during the Civil War. No one has written more on the role of the Marines in this war than Sullivan. He has distinguished himself with solid research, and he vividly brings these Marines to life. There are excellent accounts of the Marines with the North Atlantic Squadron during 1862, including in the muzzle-to-

muzzle duel between CSS *Virginia* and USS *Monitor*. Lieutenant Charles Heywood (later to be the colonel-commandant) and his Marines won highest praise during this engagement. A number of Confederate marines who manned the guns of *Virginia* are also cited for zeal and courage. During the same year, Corporal John F. Mackie of USS *Galena* became the first Marine to receive the Medal of Honor. This account alone makes the book worthwhile for members of the naval service. One could only wish that the publisher, White Mane, had done a better job with his rare collection of photographs.

Sullivan offers an exciting narrative of events: the court-martial of Lieutenant Colonel John G. Reynolds, Marines fighting on the lower Mississippi, and the problems of wartime expansion of the Corps. It was also in the summer of 1862 that the U.S. Senate debated legislation limiting Marine Corps commissions to graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy. This debate, centered on proportional representation by states, was very contentious. Ultimately the bill failed, but it produced excellent discussions on providing for a professionally educated officer corps. This idea thus took root with Congress; it would be 1882 before it was realized.

Enlisted Marines came from farms, towns, and cities. Many were immigrants, newly arrived in the northeastern United States and eager to enlist. They joined for a

variety of reasons: patriotism, adventure, prize money, or simply to avoid the line regiments of the Army. The chapter entitled "Barracks and Hammocks" describes life in the different Marine barracks in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth (New Hampshire), Washington, as well as various sea-going detachments. From private to sergeant, one of the most common gripes among the men was the loss of the spirit ration. Grog disappeared on 1 September 1862, which caused great unrest and cursing in the ranks.

The book contains an outstanding picture gallery of enlisted Marines in various uniforms and of various ranks. Anyone interested in the uniforms and accouterments of the period will be delighted. One can easily see the shoulder scales on the full dress uniform and the ornaments on the fatigue caps.

The "President's Own," the U.S. Marine Band, has enjoyed a long and distinguished history since its inception during the John Adams administration. There is an excellent history of the band in the concluding chapter. When Lincoln arrived in Washington, it was the Marine Band he heard playing "Hail to the Chief." The band also accompanied the president to the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in 1863, and later it was a part of his funeral cortege. Other Marine musicians served throughout the war as fifers and drummers.

The author is the editor of *Military Collector & Historian*, the journal of the Company of Military Historians. Sullivan has amassed considerable detail on the Marine Corps during the second year of the Civil War. The second volume equals his first, and it makes one look forward to reading the third volume, which was published in January 1999.

This series should be on the reading list of all Marines. It makes an outstanding addition to a part of Marine Corps history about which little has been written. Colonel Charles Waterhouse's painting of Corporal Mackie under fire at Drewry's Bluff on the James River makes a spectacular dustcover. *The United States Marine Corps in the Civil War: The Second Year* is excellent reading and a valuable reference.

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U.S. Marine Corps, Retired

Polmar, Norman, and Thomas B. Allen. *Spy Book: The Encyclopedia of Espionage*. New York: Random House, 1998. 645pp. \$18

Every few years a new encyclopedia of intelligence finds its way into the book stalls. Ronald Seth's *Encyclopedia of Espionage* (1972), Richard Deacon's *Spyclopedia* (1987), Mark Lloyd's *Guinness Book of Espionage* (1994), and Jay Nash's *Spies: A Narrative Encyclopedia* (1997) are typical examples. While entry