



The Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

The *RUNNER*

Newsletter of The Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

Editor **Bob Cooke**

November 2008

Our next meeting will be 13 November 2008

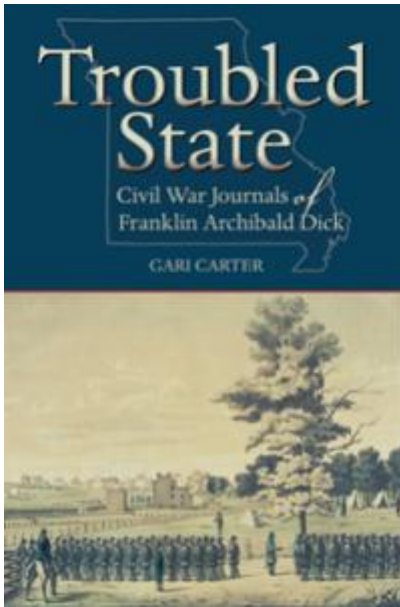


Our speaker for November will be our own **David Norris**. He will speak on his upcoming book (soon to be published by Dram Tree Books) entitled *Potter's Raid: The Union Cavalry's Boldest Raid in North Carolina*. David, who was born in Charlotte, graduated from ECU with a BFA in fine arts and after living in Greenville for a long time, moved with his wife Carol to our neck of the woods. David has written numerous articles for magazines and encyclopedias (mostly on Civil War or North Carolina topics) and lately spends his spare time in his art studio, playing guitar or attempting to maintain a garden.

Please join us for a pre-publication talk on **Potter's Raid** and learn more about not only the raid itself, but many of the participants, including Edward E. Potter (who, according to David, was enumerated in the 1860 census as a 'gentleman') and his superior, John G. Foster.



Our October speaker, **Ms. Gari Carter**, 'who grew up surrounded by oral stories of her family' told us about one of her ancestors, Franklin Archibald Dick. Franklin Dick graduated in 1842 from the University of Pennsylvania and following in his father and grandfather's footsteps, became a lawyer. Shortly before the war he moved to St. Louis, Missouri and began a practice with a partner by the name of Frank Blair. In a tantalizing twist of history, Ms. Carter was given Dick's remaining wartime journals. Unfortunately, only two volumes out of ten remain, those covering 1861 and a part of 1865.



As a Unionist, Dick was very concerned about the pro-Confederate leanings of his adopted state. Holding secret meetings with not only Frank, but his brother Montgomery (who would serve as Postmaster General in Lincoln's cabinet) and Nathaniel Lyon (Connecticut born- USMA class of 1841). While Dick and the Blair's mapped out the political future of the state, Lyon handled the military end of things. Knowing that Southern sympathizers, aided by the Governor Clairborne F. Jackson and his militia, were set to takeover the capital, the men acted quickly to prevent that occurrence. Gathering his forces, which included the local German organization, the Unionists surrounded the pro-Confederates in their camp (Camp Jackson, in the western part of the city). Lyon, described as 'Violent, sometimes almost wild, in his patriotism,' led seven thousand Unionists against the seven hundred



sympathizers in the camp. The Southerners, commanded by General David M. Frost (a native New Yorker and also a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1844) surrendered without firing a shot.

[The following is from *The Civil War, Day by Day*, by E.B. Long] : During the march back to the arsenal, the prisoners were guarded by the Germans and the regulars. Excitement had been extreme in the city for days, with cries of 'Hessians' against the Germans, and equally strong anti-Southern feelings expressed. A crowd of the curious and agitated viewed the march, including one William T. Sherman and his son, and of course it happened: someone pushed or shoved, a shot or two rang out, and then more and more, with the unionists firing on the crowd When it was over some twenty-eight or twenty-nine people were dead or mortally wounded, including, reportedly, a child in arms. Mobs stormed through the streets of St. Louis that night; all saloons were closed. A strange sort of war the 'battle of St. Louis'.

Ms. Carter's ancestor, Franklin Dick, went on to become the Provost Marshall General for the Department of the Missouri, handling the many cases of Southern sympathizers as they were sent beyond the states' borders. According to Ms. Carter, Dick's greatest fear was that the South would move north and the British would move south from Canada to crush the Union. After the war Dick relocated to Washington, D.C. and, with his former partner, Francis Blair, again practiced his profession. He later moved back to Philadelphia, where he died in 1885.

The Round Table has purchased several copies of Ms. Carter's book on Missouri and St. Louis in particular during these times. The book, aptly entitled, *Troubled State*, will be offered at our raffles. If you would like to purchase a copy directly from Ms. Carter, visit her website at <http://www.garicarter.com>.



From *The Knapsack*, newsletter of the Raleigh RT, by way of Bruce Patterson:
Battles with Dual Names- The South generally named battles after some handiwork of man (a town, a building, etc.) while the North gave names based on something natural, such as a river, mountain, etc.

Confederate Name	Federal Name
First Manassas	Bull Run
Leesburg	Mill Springs
Logans Crossroads	Balls Bluff
Elkhorn Tavern	Pea Ridge
Shiloh	Pittsburg Landing
Gaines Mill	Chickahominy
Second Manassas	Second Bull Run
Ox Hill	Chantil
Boonesboro	South Mountain
Sharpsburg	Antietam
Perryville	Chaplin Hills
Murfreesboro	Stones Riverbed
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Mansfield	Sabine Cross Roads
Winchester	Opequon Creek

One Virginia battle had seven names: White Oak Swamp, Frayser's Farm, Glendale, Charles City Cross Roads, Nelson's Farm, Turkey Bend and New Market Cross Roads. [From the *Rebel Yell*].

Raffle Winners

Bruce Catton's trilogy *Glory Road, A Stillness at Appomattox, Mr. Lincoln's Army* - **Bob Cooke**, *Civil War Trivia*- Palmer Royal; *Cold Mountain*- **Ed Gibson** *All for the Union*- **Bruce Patterson** *Stars in Their Courses The Gettysburg Campaign*- Charles Watson *The Battle of Bentonville*- Larry Croom, *Troubled State* (autographed by the author)- Joe George. Once again, thanks to everyone who donated items for our raffle.

My apologies for getting this newsletter out late. Blame it on Bill Gates' Vista DOS which has caused multiple problems with my computer (it is now in the shop to have Vista removed.) Those of you with that operating system understand, I'm sure!

