



The Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

The *RUNNER*

Newsletter of The Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

Editor **Tim Winstead**

April 2011

Our next meeting will be Thursday, 14 April 2011 at St. Andrew's On-the-Sound (Airlie Road).
Social Hour at 6:30 p.m., meeting at 7:30.



We invite and welcome all people with an interest in American history to attend a meeting of the Cape Fear Civil War Round Table. The speakers for our programs are diverse in their views, interpretations, and presentations.

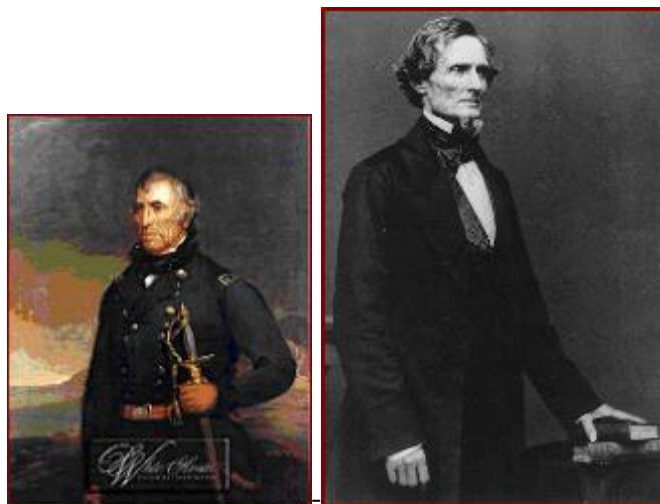
***** April Program *****

John Taylor Wood - Bold Raider



John Taylor Wood

Tim Winstead will present a program about a fascinating man who served in both the Confederate Army and Navy. Tim will follow the career of an officer whose unique background and family connections made him privy to the inner thoughts of a President of the United States and the President of the Confederate States.



Zachary Taylor - Jefferson Davis

Using diaries, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, letters, and other primary and secondary source materials, Tim followed John Taylor Wood through the tension-filled antebellum period and through the war. Again and again, Wood turned up at major event after major event. Was John Taylor Wood the Forrest Gump of the Confederacy?

Wood served on the C.S.S. *Virginia* and took part in the epic battle with the U.S.S. *Monitor* on March 9, 1862. He led cutting-out expeditions against Union ships in Virginia and in North Carolina waters. Wood commanded the commerce raider, C.S.S. *Tallahassee*, when it steamed out of Wilmington in August 1864 to wreck havoc on Northern shipping and to attempt to influence the election of 1864. Wood accompanied Jefferson Davis when Richmond was abandoned on April 2, 1865 and was present when Davis was captured near Irwinsville, Georgia on May 10, 1865.



C.S.S. Virginia vs. U.S.S. Monitor



C.S.S. Tallahassee

Join us on April 14 and learn more about a man described by David Dixon Porter as "fearless" and "gallant."

Tim grew-up in Elm City, North Carolina. He attended NCSU and graduated with a degree in Industrial Engineering in 1969. He joined AT&T's Western Electric in Burlington, North Carolina and subsequently transferred to Wilmington with Southern Bell in 1974. After a nearly 37 year career, Tim retired as an Engineering Manager with BellSouth in November 2006. He returned to UNCW and completed study for a degree in History during May 2010.



******* CFCWRT Spring Tour Reminder – Last Chance *******

Cape Fear Civil War Round Table Spring 2011 Battlefield Tour

of Guilford Courthouse National Park

A 1 day bus tour of this historically important site will occur on Saturday, March 26, 2011 (the 4th Saturday in March 2011). Our guide will be Josh Howard, NC Division of Cultural Resources, who was our speaker at the January 2011 Table. (Josh is co-author of *Long, Obstinate, and Bloody: The Battle of Guilford Courthouse*.)

We have reserved a 47 passenger bus, with on board toilet, for the tour. A box lunch will be included in the cost of the tour as well as coffee, water, soda, donuts and cookies on the bus as on past tours. The price will be determined based on the number of participants. The more people who make the trip; the cheaper the tour. We will leave at 7 AM on Saturday, March 26th from Pine Valley Methodist Church for the 3 and ½ hour bus trip to the park in Greensboro.

The Tour Guy will need E-mail addresses of interested people. His E-mail address is DELSNOOP@aol.com. Please put in the subject line of your E-mail CFCWRT 2011 Tour. The tour is open to nonmembers of the CFCWRT. The bus seats limit us to 47 participants and reservations will be sold on a 1st come basis.

Dale Lear

NOTE: This is your last chance to walk in the history of 1781 and 1865.



***** Raffle Winners *****

A Sense of History – Ed Gibson

Cold Mountain – John Bolger

Lee's Terrible Swift Sword – Gary Henderson

Killer Angels – Bill Carshaw

Never Call Retreat – Dale Lear

Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All – Sam Flowers

***** Trivia Questions April 2011 *****

- 1 – The cruise of the C.S.S. *Tallahassee* from Wilmington outraged Northern merchants and political leaders. Its mission was backed by Jefferson Davis and Stephen Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, as a means to destroy Northern commerce and morale. Which three Southerner leaders were especially distressed by the use of Wilmington as a haven for commerce raiders? And why?
- 2 – During the *Tallahassee's* cruise, Wood sought a Union pilot who would take the *Tallahassee* into the New York City harbor where Wood could attack shipping and the naval yard. Unable to find a pilot of questionable Union loyalty, Wood abandoned his attack plan. In one of the many strange quirks of history, two of the most audacious men in the Confederacy and Union were in close proximity during August 1864. What Union naval officer was in New York on an assignment that would have dire consequences for the Confederate war effort in North Carolina? This Union officer had previously been assigned to the blockade force off the Wilmington coast.
- 3 – The Union Blockade was a part of General Winfield Scott's plan to isolate and starve the Confederacy. The Northern press dubbed the plan as the Anaconda Plan. What were the requirements for a successful blockade that were required by the blockading navy? Was the United States Navy successful in enforcing the blockade?
- 4 - Bert Dunkerly, during his March 10 address to the CFCWRT, told of the efforts during the period leading up to the Civil War to save Mount Vernon as a symbol of the Union for which George Washington had toiled so long. Who led the effort to organize the preservation of Washington's home for future generations? What was the name of the organization founded by this person?
- 5 – "George Washington, Builder of the Union," was a lecture first delivered on February 22, 1856. The orator allied himself with the organized effort to save Mount Vernon. Who was he and for what is he best remembered?
- 6 – Bert related the events of McClellan's army approach to Yorktown in 1862. The soldiers of both armies expressed the significance of Washington's victory at Yorktown. A soldier from Pennsylvania remarked about the significance of Cornwallis' surrender and now the descendants of both North and

South were arrayed against one another on that same ground. A Texan observed that the opposing armies were upon scared ground. What Confederate general addressed his troops with reference to a "Second War of Liberty"?

***** **Member News** *****

If you have member news that you think would be of interest to CFCWRT membership, let me know about it.

1 – The **CFCWRT** would like to welcome new members who have joined us this year. Bill Jayne, Gene Funderbunk, Terry McGiverin, R. Bertram Williams, Ray Flowers, and Linda Lashley have joined the Round Table during 2011.

2- See **Ed Gibson** to purchase your raffle ticket(s) for the framed Civil War print that was on display at the February dinner meeting. Ron Lesser's painting of Stonewall Jackson's "Final Assault" at Chancellorsville is ready for hanging on **your** wall. The lucky winner, whose name will be drawn at the May meeting, will receive a great addition to their Civil War prints for only \$5.

3 – See **Dale Lear** to order a denim shirt or tan hat with the CFCWRT logo. The shirts are available in short or long sleeves with button down collars and left pocket. The shirts are \$20 and the hats are \$10.

4 - Member **Richard Riano** alerted us to activities that occurred at Poplar Grove Plantation on Saturday, 12 March. **Bob Maffitt** and **Jack Travis** were special guests with special stories during Poplar Grove's Women on the Plantation During the Civil War.

***** **Sesquicentennial Commemoration** *****

On April 19, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln issued the call for a blockade of the rebelling Southern States. This action did not include North Carolina or Virginia – initially - because they had not yet left the Union. This action, under international law, extended to the Confederacy legality as a belligerent nation; hence, rights of a government in administering its own affairs to wage war and seek international support for its cause. Lincoln never accepted the legitimacy of the Confederacy and his administration waged its own campaign to "prevent" the official recognition of the Confederacy by the major European powers.

While admitting his error in point of international law, Lincoln claimed the right to act on his point of practical law. In *Prize Cases*, the Supreme Court recognized Lincoln's action. In an *ABA Journal* February 1981, Vol. 67, page 177 - 178, "The Supreme Court expressly upheld the president's authority to issue the proclamation," and "despite the fact that the proclamation itself constituted the legal beginning of the Civil War."

From Roy P. Butler, et. al., ed., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. 4 (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1953), pp. 338-339.

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

And whereas a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States: And whereas an Executive Proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session, to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the law of Nations, in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave either of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable. And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Tim

******* The Capture of Jefferson Davis *******

John Taylor Wood version

At our October 2010 meeting, **Clint Johnson** presented us with the material covered in his book, *Pursuit: The Chase, Persecution, and Surprising Release of Confederate President Jefferson Davis*. Clint's fascinating story led me to examine another view of the events that led to Davis's capture.

What follows is the Wood's diary entry from May 10, 1865:

Unfortunate day. We camped last night near a stream with a narrow thicket & swamp on either side of it, as is the case with all streams in this pine region. Capt. Campbell with some of his scouts was in advance, there was no one in rear, from which direction alone we might expect danger. The P. slept in a tent with Mrs. D., Miss Howell and the children occupied another, all others slept in the open air. I was with Col. Lubbock near our horses. At day dawn we were awakened by Jim the coachman, saying he heard firing on the road toward Abbeville. We rose & were dressing, when from the opposite direction we heard shouts & the clattering of horses feet, in a few moments over a hundred Yankee cavalry burst into the camp; taken completely by surprise, no resistance was offered, our revolvers

were first seized, then horses. I held onto Tom for some time, a Yankee on one side of his head, I on the other; finally he told one of his companions to fire on me, if I did not let go. I gave him up reluctantly. I never rode as game a horse. A few minutes after our surprises, firing was heard again towards Abbeville, some of the Yankees moved across the branch in that direction, soon firing was quite brisk & kept up until good daylight, some of the balls passing thru. the camp. Then the enemy discovered their mistake, they were firing on each other; the regiment which surprised us, had by taking the Jacksonville road, come in ahead of us at Irwinville, it was a Michigan Reg. under a Col. Pritchard; the other following us was a Wisconsin Reg. They killed & wounded several of their own people. While this was going on, I went over to the P's tent, saw Mrs. D. told her that the enemy did not know that he was present & during the confusion he might escape into the swamp not more than 100 yards distant; she much alarmed said if we would engage the attention of some Yankees near the tent she would do so. Some time was lost, it was becoming more light, the enemy were posting their sentries around the camp.

When the P. came out of his tent with a gown & hood on & a bucket on his arm, with Helen the mulatto nurse. They advanced some distance toward the stream, when one of the Yankee guards directed them in another direction as the balls were flying where they wished to go. they pushed on, Mrs. D in her ever anxiety saying from the tent, "they were only going after water," they were not afraid of the balls." Another Yankee rode up, ordering them to halt, saying he knew who it was, recognizing a man, but not the P., still moving on, he ordered them to halt, pointing his Carabine at the P.'s head. Then Mrs. D. by her appeals, the children by crying, the servants by fear & howling destroyed all. Others rode up, the P. was obliged to make himself known. **This attempted escape in disguise I regret exceedingly, only Mrs. D.'s distress could ever have induced him to adopt it.**

After he realized Davis was captured and beyond help, Wood was able to make his escape by bribing a guard with \$40 in gold. Wood made his way to Florida where he and John C. Breckinridge were to able to make their escape to Cuba. Wood remarked in his diary that Davis had met a "Sad fate."

NOTE: Wood Diary (April 2, 1865 – July 16, 1865), in the John Taylor Wood Papers, #2381, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Tim

***** **March Meeting** *****

Revolutionary War Connections to the Civil War

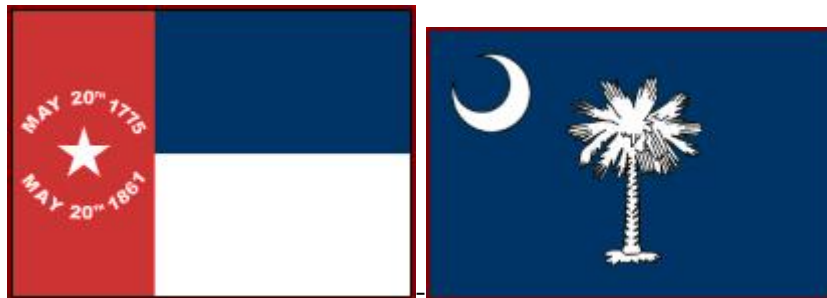


Bert Dunkerly

Bert Dunkerly, Lead Park Ranger at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, presented a study of the way Americans looked at their Revolutionary War heritage and how it affected their views during 1860 – 1865. Bert set the context of his study when he reminded the audience of the similar passage of time between the veterans of the Revolutionary War and the beginning of the Civil War with WWII veterans and today. In many cases, fathers fought in one conflict and their sons fought in the next conflict.

Robert E. Lee's father, Light Horse Harry Lee, was a cavalry leader who served with Washington and Nathanael Green. Jeb Stuart's great grandfather, Major Alexander Stuart, commanded a Virginia Militia unit during the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to Great Britain during the Civil War, was the grandson and son of former presidents of this nation. Colonel Paul Revere, 20th Massachusetts, was grandson of the mid-night rider who carried the call for defense against tyranny in 1776. Many men grew up hearing about the earlier fight for liberty and freedom.

As men flocked to defend their liberties, their homes, and their freedoms, many chose, as their banners, symbols of Revolutionary War. The Kings Mountain Tigers – Co G, 49th NC Troops, used a local battle as their "rebel" inspiration. North Carolina's first state flag made reference to a Mecklenburg Resolve's call for freedom from Great Britain (May 20th 1775) and secession resolutions that called for freedom from the Union (May 20, 1861).. South Carolina used as its national flag a banner that used the Palmetto tree famous for its defense of Fort Moultrie against the British in 1776..



As often happens, the ladies were the ones who cherished the past and determined to honor the men who built this nation. Bert's story of Ann Pamela Cunningham and her secretary, Sarah Tracy, and their efforts to save Mount Vernon was a story of the strong feelings held by ladies in South and North. Ann Pamela was from South Carolina; Sarah was from New York. When you next visit Mount Vernon, think of these ladies and their efforts to preserve the home of the Father of our nation.

Both in the North and the South, people claimed that God was on their side. **Deo Vindice** (With an Avenging God) appeared on the Seal of the Confederacy, **In God We Trust** appeared on Union coinage.



Great Seal of the CSA

George Washington

Those, in the South, who remained loyal to the Union were known as Tories as were those who remained loyal to George III during the Revolution. Men, in North and South, fought for reasons that each felt sprang from the earlier conflict. As battles were fought on Revolutionary War fields, men drew inspiration from what had occurred on those sacred sites. Bert related the comments of Union and Confederates who met each other at Yorktown in 1862. Each would in turn put their own spin on the similarity that their forefathers had achieved there. Our own Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson site was significant in both periods.

Even after the war ended, references to Revolutionary War battlefields were found in accounts of defeated Confederates and victorious Unionists. Rebel soldiers making their way home from Virginia to the Deep South stopped at Guilford Courthouse, Cowpens, and Kings Mountain. Union General Jacob Cox, who fought in the Wilmington Campaign, visited the Guilford Courthouse Battlefield after the war ended. In his book *Blue Tide Rising: A Memoir of the Union Army in North Carolina*, Cox wrote on pages 118-119:

A summer ride which a party of us took to the battlefield of "Guilford-Old-Court-House" may be worth noting as an encouragement to believe that our descriptions of the scenes of our own engagements need not become unintelligible even in the distant future. Among the combats of our Revolutionary War, Guilford Court House ranks high in importance; for the check there given to the invading British army under Lord Cornwallis by the Continental forces under General Greene was the turning-point in a campaign. Greensborough is the present county-seat of Guilford County, and the "Old Court House," a few miles distant, has disappeared as a village, a few buildings almost unused being the only mark of the old town. Natural topography, however, does not change its material features easily, and in this case a cleared field or two where the forest had formerly extended seemed to be the only change that had occurred in the past century. With General Greene's official report of the battle in our hands, we could trace with complete accuracy every movement of the advancing enemy and his own dispositions to receive the attack. We could see the reasons for the movements on both sides, and how the undulations of surface and the cover of the woods and fences were taken advantage of by either commander. Military principles being the same in all times, we found ourselves criticizing the movements as if they occurred on one of our own recent battlefields. It brought the older and the later war into almost startling nearness

Tim

***** **Comments and Suggestions** *****

Comments and suggestions to make the Cape Fear Civil War Round Table and "The Runner" more relevant to your Civil War experience are welcomed. Send them to me at tpwinstead@gmail.com. Please include "CFCWRT News" in your Subject line.

***** **Trivia Question Answers April 2011** *****

1 - The cruise of the C.S.S. *Tallahassee* from Wilmington outraged Northern merchants and political leaders. Its mission was backed by Jefferson Davis and Stephen Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, as a means to destroy Northern commerce and morale. Which three Southerner leaders were especially distressed by the use of Wilmington as a haven for commerce raiders? And why? **W.H.C. Whiting, Robert E. Lee** and North Carolina Governor, **Zebulon B. Vance**, were among those who voiced their concerns that the use of Wilmington would draw unneeded Union attention to the last major blockade running port in the Confederacy. All three feared the loss of the lifeline that brought needed supplies to Lee's army and the Southern war efforts. Vance wrote to Davis:

I beg leave to enter my most respectful and earnest remonstrance against the sailing of the two privateers (*Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*) from the port of Wilmington. Ten or twelve valuable steamers have already been lost in consequence of the cruise of the *Tallahassee*, and among them the noble steamer *A.D. Vance*, which alone, I respectfully submit, has been of far more value to the Confederacy than all our privateers combined. For these and other obvious reasons I hope these two vessels may remain in the Cape Fear to assist in its defense.

NOTE: Vance to Davis, October 14, 1864, ORN, Series I, Volume 10, p. 783.

2 – During the *Tallahassee's* cruise, Wood sought a Union pilot who would take the *Tallahassee* into the New York City harbor where Wood could attack shipping and the naval yard. Unable to find a pilot of questionable Union loyalty, Wood abandoned his attack plan. In one of the many strange quirks of history, two of the most audacious men in the Confederacy and Union were in close proximity during August 1864. What Union naval officer was in New York on an assignment that would have dire consequences for the Confederate war effort in North Carolina? This Union officer had previously been assigned to the blockade force off the Wilmington coast. About the same time as Wood and the *Tallahassee* steamed north to raid commerce and attack New York City, **Lt. William Baker Cushing** was sent to New York to secure small steam vessels capable of attacking the C.S.S. *Albemarle* at its anchorage in the Roanoke River.



Lt. William B. Cushing

This bold Union raider had proposed a daring plan to use small steam launches to carry spar torpedoes and sink the ironclad that had allowed the Confederates to retake much of eastern North Carolina. Having already made raids on Confederate forces in Southport and Wilmington, Cushing achieved greater fame and reward for his successful sinking of the *Albatross*.

3 – The Union Blockade was a part of General Winfield Scott’s plan to isolate and starve the Confederacy. The Northern press dubbed the plan as the Anaconda Plan. What were the requirements for a successful blockade that were required by the blockading navy? Was the United States Navy successful in enforcing the blockade? With the addition of North Carolina and Virginia to the Confederacy, the Union Navy in 1861 had a handful of ships to institute a blockade of 189 bays, inlets, and rivers along the 3,549 miles of coastline.

The first military strategy offered to President Abraham Lincoln for crushing the rebellion of Southern states was devised by Union **General-in-Chief Winfield Scott**. From April 1 through early May 1861 Scott briefed the president daily, often in person, on the national military situation; the results of these briefings were used by Scott to work out Union military aims.

About 3 May Scott told his protégé, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, that he believed an effective "Blockade" of Southern ports, a strong thrust down the Mississippi Valley with a large force, and the establishment of a line of strong Federal positions there would isolate the disorganized Confederate nation "and bring it to terms." Contemporary sources said McClellan called it Scott's "boa-constrictor" plan. Scott then presented it to the president, in greater detail, proposing that 60,000 troops move down the Mississippi with gunboats until they had secured the river from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf, which, in concert with an effective blockade, would seal off the South. Then, he believed, Federal troops should stop, waiting for Southern Union sympathizers to turn on their Confederate governors and compel them to surrender. It was his belief that sympathy for secession was not as strong as it appeared and that isolation and pressure would make the "fire-eaters" back down and allow calmer heads to take control.

But the war-fevered nation wanted combat, not armed diplomacy, and the passive features of Scott's plan were ridiculed as a proposal "to squeeze the South to military death." The press, recalling McClellan's alleged "boa-constrictor" remark, named the plan after a different constricting snake, the anaconda. The plan was not adopted, but in 1864 it reappeared in aggressive form. Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's 2-front war, fought in Virginia and Tennessee, pressed the Confederates, while Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea helped "squeeze the South to military death."

The United States had not signed the **Declaration of Paris 1856** agreement that established the need for an enforced and effective blockade to be in place between 2 belligerent nations. In 1861, the blockade was not effective; however, on May 5, 1861, **Queen Victoria** recognized the legality of the blockade and the need for Britain to remain "neutral" in the conflict. The navy had 12 steamships capable of blockade duty in April 1861.

By the end of 1861, Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, had 264 ships with which it began tightening the Lincoln blockade. The thoroughness of the blockade increased over time. By 1865, Welles had 671 ships in the USN. 2/3 of these were assigned blockade duty. The USN concentrated on the 12 major ports in the Confederacy.

Was the blockade effective? Opinions vary as to the answer because the Confederates never lost a battle because of the lack of weapons of war. The people of the South and its soldiers did suffer from shortages but they were caused mainly by the crumbling infrastructure that preventing the available resources to be allocated to where they were most needed.

Neutral ships could be boarded and searched if they appeared "suspicious." Ships stopped by the Union Navy:

- 1:10 1861
-
- 1:8 1862
-
- 1:4 1863
-
- 1:2 1864 -1865
-

Steven Wise, *Lifeline of the Confederacy*, estimated that 60% of the supplies used in the Confederacy came through the blockade.

NOTE: This information came from Dr. Chris Fonvielle's Civil War and Reconstruction class, *Historical Times Encyclopedia of the Civil War* (edited by Patricia L. Faust) and various other readings assigned by Dr. Fonvielle.

4 - Bert Dunkerly, during his March 10 address to the CFCWRT, told of the efforts during the period leading up to the Civil War to save Mount Vernon as a symbol of the Union for which George Washington had toiled so long. Who led the effort to organize the preservation of Washington's home for future generations? What was the name of the organization founded by this person? Ann Pamela Cunningham organized a nationwide effort by the ladies of the United States to preserve what she envisioned as a shrine to the ideals of union represented by the nation's first president. She took her task after receiving a letter from her mother who had passed Mount Vernon and seen its rundown condition. Ann Pamela was a semi-invalid who shouldered the responsibility to accomplish what Congress and the Virginia legislature had failed to undertake. (John Augustine Washington III had tried to sell Mount Vernon to the United States Congress and to the Virginia legislature.) In December 1853, the small and frail South Carolinian, made her first public appeal in a letter published in the **Charleston Mercury**. The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was formed to accomplish her vision.

5 – "George Washington, Builder of the Union," was a lecture first delivered on February 22, 1856. The orator allied himself with the organized effort to save Mount Vernon. Who was he and for what is he best remembered? **Edward Everett** of Massachusetts delivered this lecture in Boston as he attempted to rally citizens to the cause of union. Ann Pamela attended Everett's lecture in Richmond and convinced him to support The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association's efforts. Everett delivered the lecture 129 times and in all sections of the country. Edward Everett, the silver-tongued orator, raised \$69,000 of the \$200,000 needed to purchase Mount Vernon. NOTE: See www.mountvernon.org/visit/plan/index.cfm/pid/809/ for more details about the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Does his name ring a bell? Edward Everett was the key-note speaker at the dedication of a memorial to Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg. Everett's lengthy address was overshadowed, as Everett observed, by the "eloquent simplicity & appropriateness" of Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address." NOTE: *Dictionary of American Biography*.

6 - Bert related the events of McClellan's army approach to Yorktown in 1862. The soldiers of both armies expressed the significance of Washington's victory at Yorktown. A soldier from Pennsylvania remarked about the significance of Cornwallis' surrender and now the descendants of both North and South were arrayed against one another on that same ground. A Texan observed that the opposing armies were upon scared ground. What Confederate general addressed his troops with reference to a "Second War of Liberty"? **"Prince John" B. Magruder**.



John B. Mcgruder

