

The *RUNNER*

Newsletter of the Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

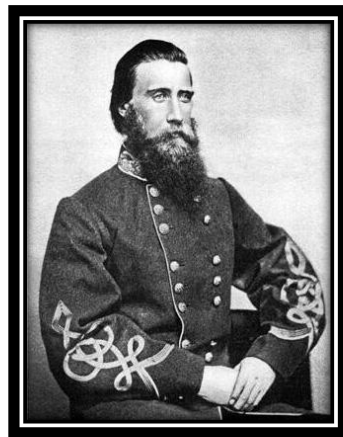
Editor **Tim Winstead**

Our next meeting will be **Thursday, 9 January** at St. Andrew's On-the-Sound Episcopal Church (101 Airlie Road). Social Hour begins at 7:00 p.m. (with light refreshments), meeting at 7:30.

Please join us at our January meeting. Visitors are always welcome – *bring a friend or two*. Each of our speakers strives to enlighten, entertain, and add to our knowledge of Civil War history. This serves our mission of encouraging education and research into that historic conflict.

***** January Program *****

John Bell Hood: The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of a Confederate General



1831 – 1879

**The first law of the historian is that he shall never utter an untruth.
The second is that he shall suppress nothing that is true.
Moreover, there shall be no suspicion of partiality in his writing, or of malice.**
- Cicero

Join us on January 9, 2014 when **Stephen M. “Sam” Hood**, will discuss his research into one of the most controversial generals of the Civil War. As a distant relative of John Bell Hood, Sam will share his findings in a recently discovered cache of personal papers that had remained hidden from the general public and Civil War historians. Sam used these Hood family papers and did other meticulous research which will reveal a different view of General Hood than the portrait that had previously been accepted by historians.

“All lion, no fox.” These words have been attributed to Robert E. Lee as a description of John Bell Hood. This saying has made its way in the history books as fact. Sam Hood examined this and many other accepted facts about General Hood. As William C. Davis, Civil War scholar, teacher and author, said in a recent review of *John Bell Hood*, “For a century and a half since those fights (Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville), Hood has been damned as a bumbling, inept leader who senselessly threw away the lives of his men, and then blamed them for his losses.” With diligent and insightful thought, Sam documented a different basis of facts that may redefine who this man had been.

Come to our January meeting, hear Sam’s presentation, and then make up your own mind. Who was John Bell Hood?

Sam Hood graduated from Kentucky Military Institute, Marshall University (BBA, 1976) and is a veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. A collateral descendent of General Hood, Sam is a retired industrial construction company owner, past member of the Board of Directors of the Blue Gray Education Society, and a past president of the Board of Directors of Confederate Memorial Hall Museum in New Orleans. He lives in his hometown of Huntington, West Virginia, with his wife of 35 years, Martha, and is the proud father of two sons: Derek Hood of Lexington, Kentucky, and Taylor Hood of Huntington, West Virginia.



Editor

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

Raffle Master: Ed Gibson

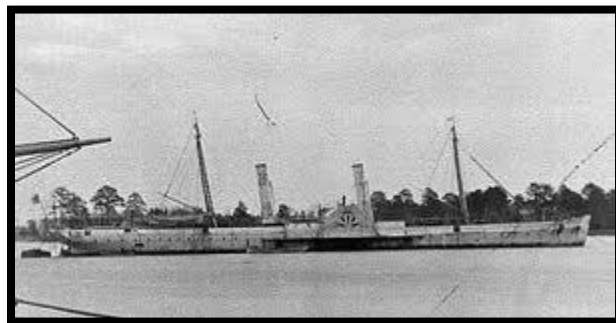
If you have books, prints, or other items that you would like to donate to the CFCWRT Raffle, contact Ed Gibson (egibson759@aol.com) before our next meeting. The raffle is one of the components which allow the CFCWRT to fund our activities and our speakers. Please take part in our raffles by contributing items to the raffle or purchasing tickets.

<i>Sacred Ties</i>	- Linda Lashley
<i>Cedar Mountain to Antietam</i>	- John Winecoff
<i>The American Civil War</i>	- Linda Lashley
<i>Bloody Ground</i>	- Dennis Wrynn
<i>Civil War Medical Instruments & Equipment</i>	- Linda Lashley
<i>Farming a Battlefield</i>	- Linda Lashley

***** **Trivia Questions for January** *****

- 1 – John Bell Hood has been closely associated with the Texas Brigade. Where and when did Hood’s Texas Brigade receive its initial reputation as being fierce fighters? What was significant about this action?
- 2 – In the Confederate army, eight men attained the rank of “full” general. Who were these men?
- 3 – John Bell Hood was seriously wounded at Gettysburg and later at Chickamauga. He surrendered to Union forces at Natchez, Mississippi on May 31, 1865. What was Hood’s fate after the end of the war?
- 4 - January 8th: David O Dodd, convicted of being a Confederate spy, was hanged in Little Rock, Arkansas. Who was David O. Dodd?
- 5 – Who commanded the Union forces sent to force Crampton’s Gap and relieve Harper’s Ferry?
- 6 – What was D.H. Hill’s reaction to the Union forces that gathered on the National Pike in the Middletown Valley?
- 7 – The 23rd Ohio Infantry was engaged at Fox’s Gap during the Battle of South Mountain. Two of its members achieved lasting fame after the war. Who were these men?

***** **Member News & Activities** *****

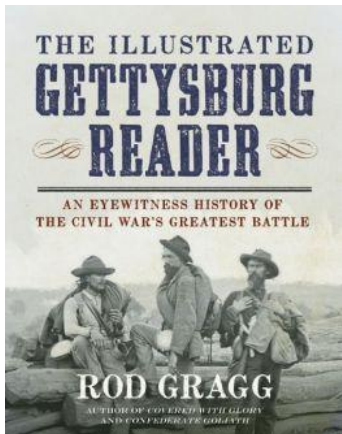


Robert E. Lee

If you have member news or news about Civil War events that you think would be of interest to CFCWRT membership, send me an email with the details. Thanks.

- 1 – **Happy New Year** to all our members and friends. Hoping that the new year brings you and your family wellness and prosperity.
- 2 - Our **CFCWRT Annual Dinner Meeting** will be held in the Madeline Suites on the campus of UNCW on Thursday evening, **13 February, 2014**. The featured speaker is

noted historian and author, **Rod Gragg**, who will discuss his latest work: *The Illustrated Gettysburg Reader: An Eyewitness History of the Greatest Battle of the Civil War*.



Tickets for the event are \$30 and include one raffle ticket that features a Kurz & Allison (1890) print of the *Second Battle of Fort Fisher* or one of two Brian Kraus prints (*33rd North Carolina at the Battle of New Bern* or *First Shot in the Civil War*) Additional raffle tickets (\$5) may be purchased prior to the event.

Tickets will be available at the 9 January meeting on a first come first served basis since seating in the Madeline Suites is limited to about 100.

3 – Fort Fisher’s 149th anniversary – “Healing the Troops: The Medical Service at Fort Fisher” will be held on **January 18, 2014**, from 10am to 4pm.

This program will focus on the medical service of both sides of the struggle and the healthcare available to the soldiers. Civil War re-enactors will set up displays demonstrating various medical tools and the care of wounded, injured, and sick soldiers.

4 - Blockade Running Civil War Weekend | Wrightsville Beach | **January 17-19, 2014**

The Blockade Runner Beach Resort and the Wrightsville Beach Museum of History in Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina are pleased to present a Civil War Weekend dedicated to the Union blockade, Confederate blockade running, and the final Battle of Fort Fisher, the last defense for the port city of Wilmington, North Carolina, the “Lifeline of the Confederacy.”

Join leading Civil War historians Dr. Robert Browning, Dr. Stephen Wise, Dr. Chris Fonvielle, and Dr. Mark Wilde-Ramsing as they set the war-time scene with lectures and tours regarding the events that make the Cape Fear a special Civil War destination.



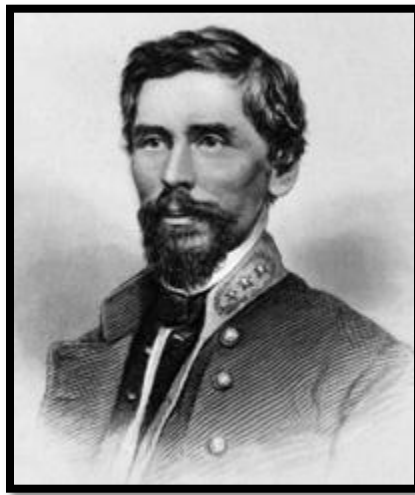
Additional details with agenda and associated costs can be found at <http://blockade-runner.com/blockade-running-civil-war-weekend/> or 910-256-2251 (accessed December 12, 2013).

5 – The **Brunswick Civil War Round Table** will meet on **Wednesday, January 8th** - registration and refreshments: 6:00pm. Program will begin at 700pm. They will meet at the **St. James Community Center**. Guest fee: **\$10**; can be applied toward \$25 annual membership dues. NOTE: Date and location a change from regular venue.

Ed Bearss, Civil War historian, author and raconteur, will speak about the “The Battle of Antietam.”

******* Difference Makers *******

Patrick Cleburne’s Proposal to Arm Slaves



Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was best remembered as a competent general in the Army of Tennessee who died at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. Cleburne, a native of Ireland, enlisted as a private in the Confederate army in early 1861 and rose to the rank of Major General by December 1862. Cleburne distinguished himself at the battles of Shiloh, Richmond (Kentucky), Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Pickett’s Mill, Ringgold and the battles around Atlanta.

On January 2, 1864, Cleburne led his most controversial action. He proposed that the Confederate government recruit and arm slaves to serve as soldiers in the Confederate army. For their service, these soldiers would be granted their freedom. Cleburne formally sent a written proposal to his commanding officer, Joseph E. Johnston. Cleburne asserted that slavery was the Confederacy’s “most vulnerable point, a continued embarrassment, and in some respects an insidious weakness.” Official reaction to Cleburne’s proposal was extremely negative and almost assuredly ended Cleburne’s chances for promotion to higher rank.

Not until late in the war was the proposal, which Cleburne had favored, adopted by the Confederate government. Cleburne had failed in his attempt to alter the course of the war;

however, he demonstrated that he had the conviction of his ideas to risk all for what he believed.

Source: <http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/biographies/patrick-cleburne.html> (accessed December 2, 2013).

******* January 1864 *******

The relationship between Lincoln and his military commanders was tested again in January 1864 when the president commuted a death sentence passed on a Union deserter. Unionist generals believed that such a move would undermine discipline in the Union armies. Later in the same month Lincoln did the same thing.

January 1st: The weather greatly hindered nearly all forms of military activity. Sub-zero temperatures occurred as far south as Memphis, Tennessee.

January 2nd: General Banks led his campaign against Galveston by moving along the Texan coast.

January 3rd: Chronic inflation hit the South especially hard. Basic foodstuff was 28 times more expensive in the South than in 1861. During the same time, wages only went up by 3 to 4 times.

January 4th: Lee was given permission by Jefferson Davis to commandeer food in Virginia. Such a measure may have helped his troops but not the people of the state.

January 5th: General Banks was encouraged by General Halleck to be more aggressive during his offensive. Halleck envisaged Union troops in Galveston by the spring.

January 7th: Lincoln commuted the death sentence imposed on a Union deserter. His move, as commander-in-chief, was not well received by the Union's military hierarchy who felt that it would undermine discipline even more. Union desertion was at an all-time high, especially in the Army of the Potomac. The problems were many but one of them was that men were paid a bounty to enlist. Many did enlist then deserted only to enlist again to collect another bounty. Also if your name came up in a draft for your town/city you could exempt yourself by paying \$300. Or you could get a substitute to do your draft for you. Big cities saw a major growth area in "substitute brokers" who, for a fee, would find a substitute for someone. The whole system was open to abuse and when 57 men were recruited to the 6th New York Heavy Artillery, 17 were physically disabled.

January 8th: David O Dodd, convicted of being a Confederate spy, was hanged in Little Rock, Arkansas.

January 10th: The Confederacy responded to its economic plight by printing more money. Foreign governments were unwilling to lend money to it and only accepted gold for the payment of weapons. The North made matters worse for the South by printing counterfeit Confederate notes, which made confusion endemic.



January 11th: Senator John Henderson (Missouri) proposed within the Senate that slavery should be abolished throughout the USA.

January 18th: Protest meetings were held in North Carolina regarding the conscription policy of the Confederacy. All white males between 18 and 45 were required to enlist – shortly to increase to all males between 17 and 60.

January 19th: Pro-Union supporters met at Little Rock, Arkansas.

January 21st: Pro-Union supporters met in Nashville, Tennessee.

January 23rd: Lincoln approved a plan that allowed plantation owners to hire those who had previously worked as slaves on their plantations.

January 26th: Lincoln commuted another 9 planned executions, as he did not want to “add to the butchering business”. On the same day he approved a plan to improve trade between the Union and those parts of the Confederacy now under Union control. Lincoln was already thinking beyond the end of the war and wanted to ‘normalise’ internal trade as much as possible.

January 31st: Lincoln stated that he hoped all former slaves who wanted to fight for the Union would swear the oath but that it was not an absolute requirement. The same was true for those men who had been in Confederate ranks – swearing loyalty to the Union was preferred but was not absolute.

Source: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/january-1864-civil-war.htm> (accessed November 21, 2013).

***** January 11, 1864 *****

The 13th Amendment to the Constitution is written and introduced to the Senate by **John Brooks Henderson** of Missouri.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by legislation.



Henderson was born in Virginia in 1826. Henderson's parents moved to Missouri in 1832; however, both parents died before John was ten years old. John was mostly self-educated. He was first employed as a teacher, but he studied the law and gained admission to the Missouri bar in 1848. Henderson was active in Missouri politics. During 1861, John supported the Union. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the State militia. In 1862, Henderson was appointed to the United States Senate, he won election in 1863, and served until 1869. Henderson was known as a friend and confidant of Abraham Lincoln.

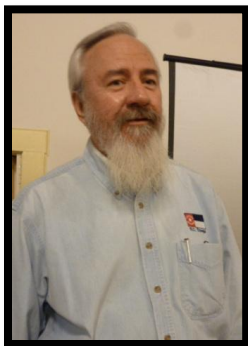
Source: <http://blueandgraytrail.com/year/186401> (accessed December 3, 2013),
<http://www.civilwarstlouis.com/History2/henderson.htm> (accessed December 4, 2013).

******* December Program *******

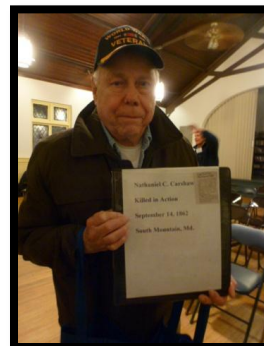
The Battle of South Mountain

Rex Hovey provided a spirited presentation about the little remembered battle at South Mountain, Maryland that occurred on September 14, 1862. Rex also related his involvement with the 13th North Carolina Living History Association and the placement of a North Carolina monument on the battlefield.

Rex had the storyteller's magic going strong as he lay down the details of the frantic battle that unfolded on that Sunday morning. Rex presented the actions of Confederate and Union units and commanders, many exhibited great courage while others covered themselves with anything but glory. Turner's Gap, Fox's Gap, Crampton's Gap, and Wise's Field became scenes of bitter fighting. At the end of the day, the Union army held the gaps. The Confederates abandoned the field, but they had slowed the Union advance and gained time for Lee to concentrate this battered army at Sharpsburg.



Rex Hovey



**CFCWRT Member:
Bill Carshaw**

The Confederates suffered 3,800 casualties and the Union 2,500. Among those killed were generals, Samuel Garland CSA and Jesse Reno USA. Also among the dead was Private Nathaniel C. Carshaw, Co. K, 84th NY (14th Brooklyn) Infantry.

Editor

******* Winter Wanderings *******

Wilmington has great weather but even so, there are a few days (mostly in January) when it is nice to be inside. What then can be better than a short drive to Fayetteville, a city that can boast of not less than four museums of significance and all four are free! (Rt. 74/76, 87)

Located at 801 Arsenal Avenue and just off route 87, is the Museum of the Cape Fear with exhibits dating from the pre-historic Cape Fear through our Revolutionary and Civil wars. Co-located is the 1897 Poe House, a late-Victorian masterpiece. The Museum is adjacent to Arsenal Park, the remains of the Ordnance Factory used by both the Confederate and Union Armies during the Civil War.

Just two blocks away, and adjacent to the AMTRAK Station is the Airborne & Special Forces Museum. This is a spectacular museum that honors the service of airborne and special forces from World War Two to present conflicts. There is no Civil War related exhibit here but this museum is a must see for any military enthusiast.

The Army Airborne Museum and the 82nd Airborne Division Museum are both located on the Fort Bragg Reservation. A photo ID is required for entry to Fort Bragg but your entry efforts will be well rewarded by seeing these two significant military museums. The Civil War skirmish at Monroe's Crossing is also located on the Fort Bragg Reservation but special permission must be secured in order to visit that very interesting site.

If time permits, drive back to Wilmington via Dunn and visit the Averagesboro Civil War Battleground & Museum. This battlefield is preserved in a manner befitting that March 1865 battle that served as a prelude to Bentonville.

Bruce Patterson

******* Winter Wanderings – December 20, 2013 *******

I found myself in the Dunn area on the 20th. I decided to take Bruce's suggestion and visit the **Averagesboro Battlefield & Museum**. I had last visited this site while on a tour of Averagesboro and Bentonville on the 140th anniversary of those battles. I was most glad that I made the effort to visit the museum that was located at 3300 Hwy 82, Dunn, NC 28334. Gloria Gullede gave several visitors an excellent tour of the museum and its considerable collection of Civil War artifacts.

Find out more information about Averagesboro at <http://www.averasboro.com/Home.aspx>.

Editor

******* Trivia Questions for January *******

1 – John Bell Hood has been closely associated with the Texas Brigade. Where and when did Hood’s Texas Brigade receive its initial reputation as being fierce fighters? What was significant about this action? Robert E. Lee had assumed command of the Confederate Army on June 1, 1862, after Joseph E. Johnston was seriously wounded during the Battle of Fair Oaks on May 31. Lee and the newly created Army of Northern Virginia were tasked with the defense of Richmond against a large Union army commanded by George B. McClellan. From June 26 – July 1, 1862, Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia attacked McClellan in a series of battles that became known as the Seven Days – Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines Mill, Savage’s Station, Glendale, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill.

. At the Battle of Gaines’ Mill on June 27, 1862, Fitz John Porter and the Union Fifth Corps stubbornly held off multiple attacks by the numerous superior Confederates. Late in the day, Lee ordered another frontal attack on the strong Union position. John Bell Hood and his Texas Brigade were the first units to breach the Union line. Hood’s brigade had attacked across a creek and up a hill. The Texas Brigade and other Confederates units sustained heavy casualties, but the Union line collapsed. Fitz John Porter was forced to pull back from his position and cross the Chickahominy River to rejoin McClellan’s army.

Hood and his brigade had saved the day for the Army of Northern Virginia. They also gave Robert E. Lee his first victory as commander of that army.



Hood’s Texas Brigade Association Re-activated (HTBAR) at Gaines’ Mill Texas Monument – June 27, 2012.

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/gainesmillbull.htm> (accessed November 27, 2013).

2 – In the Confederate army, eight men attained the rank of “full” general. Who were these men?

Date of Rank	Notes	Age at Promotion	Birth	Death
Samuel Cooper	16 May 1861	63	June 12, 1798	December 3, 1876
Albert Sydney Johnston	30 May 1861	58	February 2, 1803	April 6, 1862
Robert E. Lee	14 June 1861	54	January 19, 1807	October 12, 1870
Joseph E. Johnston	4 July 1861	54	February 3, 1807	March 21, 1891
Pierre G. T. Beauregard	21 July 1861	43	May 28, 1818	February 20, 1893 September 27, 1876
Braxton Bragg	6 April 1862	45	March 22, 1817	
Edmund Kirby Smith	19 Feb. 1864	39	May 16, 1824	March 28, 1893
John Bell Hood	18 July 1864	33	June 1 or 29, 1831	August 30, 1879

John Bell Hood was the last to receive this rank – his was a temporary rank when he was promoted to succeed Joseph E. Johnston as commander of the Army of Tennessee. Hood reverted to his old rank when he stepped down on January 23, 1865. At 33 years of age, Hood was the youngest to assume command of an army. Much has been written about Hood’s efforts to garner command of the Army of Tennessee and his subsequent actions while its commander. Hood was the center of controversy for his actions in the defense of Atlanta and his invasion of Tennessee.

Only one general on the list, Robert E. Lee, won a significant number of Confederate victories on the battlefield. Even Lee was unable to achieve victories as the war entered its last two years. Was anyone capable of success after the end of 1863? Was bold attack the only possibility for a Southern victory?

John Bell Hood had won fame and promotion for his aggressive attacks at Gaines’ Mill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga. Did his aggressive nature result in poor battle plans or was he let down by his subordinates? Did Hood’s inexperience as an administrator doom his command of the Army of Tennessee. These are questions that have been asked since before the end of the Civil War. Perhaps the recently discovered Hood papers can assist current and future historians in answering some of these questions.

John Bell Hood: The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of a Confederate General may provide some different answers (or thoughts) about Hood’s role during the war.

3 – John Bell Hood was seriously wounded at Gettysburg and later at Chickamauga. He surrendered to Union forces at Natchez, Mississippi on May 31, 1865. What was Hood’s fate after the end of the war? Hood had planned to permanently reside in Texas, but economic necessity made him pursue commercial ventures in a less war-torn New Orleans. A soldier from early in his life, Hood had to seek his livelihood in the business world. After borrowing \$10,000 from friends in his native Kentucky, Hood established J.B. Hood and Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants with partners, John Barelli and Fred Thayer.

On April 30, 1868, Hood married Anna Marie Hennen. Anna, educated in Paris, was a member of a prominent New Orleans family. In the next ten years, John and Anna had eleven children – three sets of twins. Lydia was born in 1869. Oswald, the tenth, was born in 1879.

The cotton business initially struggled and in 1869, Hood took over James Longstreet's insurance business. From 1870 until 1878, the fortunes of both enterprises improved. Hood was successful and devoted himself to his family, to business affairs, and to gatherings for Confederate veterans. Hood, Anna, and their growing family lived in an elegant home in the Garden District and Hood traveled frequently throughout the South.

It was also during this period that Hood became embroiled in conflict with Joseph E. Johnston and other Confederate officers about the causes of Southern failures during the war. Hood's *Advance and Retreat* was published in 1880.

In 1878, the people of New Orleans were exposed to a yellow fever epidemic. Businesses failed as people fled the city. By early 1879, Hood was financially ruined. The yellow fever returned in 1879 and Hood was unable to take his family out of the city to safer environs. Anna Hood died on August 24, 1879, one month after the birth of Oswald. Lydia and Hood followed Anna in death on August 29th and August 30th.

The surviving ten children were adopted by families throughout the country. Organizations of Confederate veterans, especially the Texans of his old brigade, raised funds for the children's future support and education.

Source: <http://counter.johnbellhood.org/bio-05.htm> (accessed November 27, 2013).



The 10 Hood orphans

4 - January 8th: David O Dodd, convicted of being a Confederate spy, was hanged in Little Rock, Arkansas. Who was David O. Dodd? David Owen Dodd was born in Lavaca County, Texas on November 10, 1846. The family moved to Little Rock, Arkansas for his father's business interest and educational opportunities for David and his sisters. David attended St. Johns' College until illness forced him to withdraw.

During August 1862, Andrew Dodd and David moved south to Monroe, Louisiana, leaving David's Mother and sisters with kin folks in Little Rock. During this time, David worked in the Monroe telegraph office where he learned Morse code. When Little Rock fell to Union forces in 1863, his father thought that the underage David would be safe to venture to Little Rock and bring his wife and daughters south. David's father secured a pass for his son to pass through Union lines. David made it to Little Rock during September 1863 and for a time gained employment in a mercantile business. When Andrew Dodd did not hear from David and his family, Andrew went north and sneaked through Union lines to reunite with his family. On December 1, 1863, the Dodds, under cover of darkness and with help from kin folks, made it through Union lines and reached safety a week later in Camden, Arkansas.

At this point, the story, of which there are numerous versions, took a strange twist. Andrew Dodd sent his son back to Little Rock to settle some business matters. Dodd even procured a pass from the Confederate authorities which granted the boy a pass through their lines. Mounted on a mule and in possession of his birth certificate, David headed to Little Rock on December 24th. After all went well on the journey, David even attended parties among old friends. On December 28, David visited the Provost Marshal's office and obtained a pass that would take him through the Union lines and back to his family in Camden.

Eight miles south of Little Rock, David presented his pass and was allowed to pass through Union lines. The Union sentries, supposedly, tore up the pass because it was no longer needed. David decided that he should visit his uncle and spend the night before heading to Camden. On the morning of December 30th, David unfortunately took a road that led him back into Union territory and into a confrontation with a Union cavalry detachment.

Without a pass through Union lines, the cavalymen were suspicious of the boy. David had in his possession letters to relatives and friends as well as a leather memorandum book. Nothing was worrisome until examination of the memorandum book revealed a page written entirely in Morse code. David was arrested on suspicion of espionage and sent back to Union headquarters in Little Rock.

When Union authorities had the suspicious page decoded by a telegrapher, David's book revealed a detailed description of Union strength in Little Rock. From that point forward, in spite of efforts by local attorneys and townsmen, David Owen Dodd was tried and sentenced to be hung on January 8, 1864.

The various stories provided a sad end to David. A botched hanging saw David linger more than five minutes before his death.

In time, David became known as the **Boy Martyr of the Confederacy**. This stained-glass window is in the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History and is on indefinite loan from the MOC.



Source: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2536> (accessed November 28, 2013). http://www.knowsouthernhistory.net/Biographies/David_Dodd/ (accessed December 2, 2013), <http://www.arkmilitaryheritage.com/exhibits/dodd.htm> (accessed December 2, 2013).

5 – Who commanded the Union forces sent to force Crampton’s Gap and relieve Harper’s Ferry? General William B. Franklin commanded the VI Corps. Franklin, convinced that the Confederates were in sufficient strength to block his 12,000-man corps, delayed his assault. Union General Henry W. Slocum, one of Franklin’s subordinates, felt that the gap was theirs for the taking. Around 4 p.m., Slocum led his division against the 1,000 Confederate defenders. Successive Union assaults pushed the defenders down the western sloop. With daylight fading, Franklin halted his corps from further exertions and made no further attempt to relieve the Harper’s Ferry garrison.

Sources: <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/south-mountain.html?tab=facts> (accessed December 16, 2013).

6 – What was D.H. Hill’s reaction to the Union forces that gathered on the National Pike in the Middletown Valley? From his headquarters at South Mountain House, D.H. Hill saw the mass of the Army of the Potomac that gathered to force their way through the Confederate defenses. “It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before and I did not see one like it afterward.” Years later, Hill remembered the view and his reaction to the scene, “I do not remember ever to have experienced a greater feeling of loneliness.”

Source: <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/pdfs/SouthMtBattlefields.pdf> (accessed December 16, 2013).

7 – The 23rd Ohio Infantry was engaged at Fox’s Gap during the Battle of South Mountain. Two of its members achieved lasting fame after the war. Who were these men? Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley would both be elected President of the United States. Hayes was wounded during the battle. McKinley escaped injury at Fox’s Gap, only to be slain by an assassin on September 14, 1901 – 39 years to the day after the battle.

Source: http://cmhl.org/Battle_of_South_Mountain.html (accessed December 16, 2013).