

The Runner



Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

Our next meeting will be **Thursday, 9 October** 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.

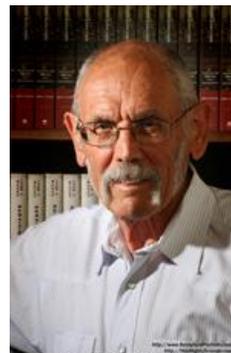
Please make plans to attend the next meeting of the CFCWRT's continuing 2014-2015 Program Year. Visitors are always welcome – **this year, ask a friend to join you**. Each of our speakers strives to enlighten, entertain, and add to our knowledge of Civil War history. This serves our mission of encouraging education and research into this seminal event in our nation's past.

******* October Program *******

Lincoln and the War's End

On October 9th, **John C. Waugh** will discuss Abraham Lincoln during the final five months of the Civil War. Mr. Waugh will follow President Lincoln from his re-election in November 1864 through the end of the war in April 1865.

In early December Lincoln sent his last annual message to Congress. In late January 1865 he successfully pushed through Congress the 13th Amendment ending slavery throughout the United States. On March 4 Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address, one of the great speeches in the English language. Late that same month, as the war appeared about to end, he made an extended sixteen-day visit to Grant's army before Petersburg. On April 4 he walked into a just surrendered and burning Richmond with his son Tad and sat in Jefferson Davis's chair. A week later Lee's army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox Court House and Lincoln saw his four long years of toil ended in victory.



**John C. "Jack" Waugh
Author**

John C. Waugh is a journalist turned historical reporter. For 17 years (1956 to 1973) he was a staff correspondent and bureau chief on The Christian Science Monitor. From 1973 to 1976, he was a media specialist on the staff of Republican Vice President Nelson Rockefeller of New York. For six years, 1983 to 1988, he was press secretary to Democratic U. S. Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico. Between these stints in the newspaper and political worlds, and since, he has contributed to various magazines and periodicals, including *Civil War History*, *American Heritage*, *Civil War Times Illustrated*, *Columbiad*, *The Washington Post Book World*, *The New York Times*, *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, *The Los Angeles Times Magazine*, *The Boston Globe*, *The Boston Herald American*, and *Country Magazine*.

Jack began writing history—books on the Civil War era in 1989, and has since written and published ten—six full-size narratives and four shorter works. He has also collaborated with two co-authors on a book about how historians work. He believes that covering the past is not unlike covering the present. The only difference is that all his sources are dead. He greatly prefers it that way. It also means he can return to his favorite century, the 19th, on a daily basis.

Editor

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

Raffle Master: Ed Gibson

The Civil War ----- *Dick Covell*

The Maryland Campaign ----- *John Moore*

With My Face to the Enemy ----- *John Baldwin*

Unholy Sabbath ----- *Martha Watson*

Warrior Generals ----- *W.G. Batson*

Civil War on the Web ----- *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.

******* Trivia Questions for October *******

1 – On March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln took his second oath of office. Who administered that oath of office?

2 – On April 4, 1865, President Lincoln and his son Tad visited Richmond. Lincoln visited the Confederate White House. What activity did Lincoln perform during his visit?

3 – Who was Gibson J. Butcher?

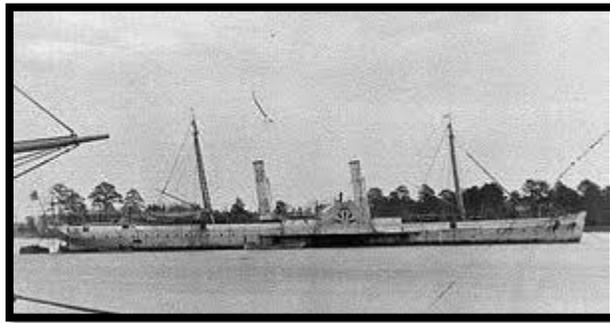
4 – The United States Military Academy Class of 1846 began with 122 cadets in late June 1842. How many of these cadets met success in the rigors that was the academy and graduated four years later?

5 – The members of the Class of 1846 graduated just as the war with Mexico began. What was the fate of this “band of brothers” in the years between 1846 and 1865?

6 – What role did Secretary of War Edwin Stanton play in the operation of the Union prisoner of war camp at Pt. Lookout Maryland?

7– What was the largest prison camp during the war?

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



Blockade Runner the *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 – September 27, 2014 – Fort Fisher State Historic Site: “The Most Terrible Storm of Iron and Lead”: Artillery at Fort Fisher, Saturday, 10 am - 4 pm. Free, and open to the public.

2 – September 27, 2014 – In Remembrance of Rose O’Neal Greenhow. A memorial service will be held at Oakdale Cemetery, 520 North 15th Street, beginning at 2:00 P.M. For more information, contact Martha Watson at mewdss@aol.com.

3 – October 7, 2014 – The Brunswick Civil War Round Table will meet on Tuesday – registration and refreshments: 6:30pm. Program begins: 7:00pm. They meet at the Trinity Methodist Church, 209 E. Nash Street, Southport.

Edward H. Bonekemper will present “**Lincoln and Grant and the Westerners Who Won the War.**”

4 – October 18, 2014 – Avasboro Battlefield & Museum: The Weekend of October 18, 2014. **Civil War Living History, with members of the 22nd North Carolina.**

5 – October 25, 2014 – Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site: Fall Festival and Living History. Saturday, 10 am - 4 pm.

Bring the family and celebrate fall at Bentonville Battlefield! Activities include hayrides, carnival games based on 19th century games, corn shucking contest, townball (19th century baseball), and more. Visitors will learn about 19th century farm life, and the chores that women and children were suddenly responsible for. Costumed civilian re-enactors will also discuss how their lives changed at the outbreak of war and the general 19th century civilian lifestyle. Demonstrations include open-hearth cooking, games, spinning, sewing, and more. There is no admission fee for these daytime activities.

******* October 1864 *******

October 1864, the Confederate General Hood believed that the only way to fight Sherman was to confront him. In this he was supported by Jefferson Davis. Hood knew that constant retreating was demoralising his men. Hood's approach won the admiration and respect of the man he was trying to defeat - Sherman.

October 1st: The body of Rose O'Neal Greenhow was found on a beach near Wilmington, North Carolina. She was one of the foremost Confederate spies in Washington DC and passed onto General Beauregard the plans of General McDowell on the eve of what became known as the Battle of Bull Run. Fearing her ship might be boarded on her return from Europe, Greenhow took to a small boat to row ashore but it must have overturned and she drowned.



Rose and "little" Rose

General Hood decided that an offensive campaign was the only way ahead for him against Sherman. Hood decided that Sherman's supply lines were too long and therefore were vulnerable to attack.

October 2nd: Confederate troops cut the Western and Atlantic Railroad – an important part of Sherman's lines of communication.

October 3rd: Jefferson Davis made a speech at Columbia, South Carolina, declaring that if everyone supported the work of Hood, he was confident that Sherman would be defeated.

Hood's men broke the track of the Chattanooga-Atlanta railroad, a further blow to Sherman.

October 4th: Hood's men destroy fifteen miles of railway near Marietta.

October 5th: Hood's men attacked Union positions that defended the railroad pass at Allatoona. The Confederate attack was defeated. Such was the importance of this victory, that Sherman sent a personal message of thanks to Major General J M Corse who commanded the Union troops at Allatoona.

October 6th: General Thomas Rosser led a Confederate cavalry force against General George Custer at Brock's Gap. It failed.



Thomas Lafayette Rosser and George Armstrong Custer – USMA Class of 1861

October 9th: Generals Custer and Lomax led a successful cavalry attack against Confederate positions in the Shenandoah Valley.

October 13th: Maryland voted to abolish slavery within the state.

A Confederate force destroyed twenty miles of railway near Resaca.

October 18th: General Early decided to attack General Sheridan's army despite being heavily outnumbered. He knew that he could not simply just move and then move on still more. Not only could he not adequately feed his army, he knew that such a tactic was demoralising his men.

October 19th: Early 10,000 men attacked Sheridan's 30,000 troops at Cedar Creek. Early's advance was disguised by fog and his attack achieved near total surprise. However, the early Confederate successes could not be sustained and by midday the exhausted Confederates withdrew. Early's army lost 3,000 men in total. The Union lost over 5,550 men in total but Sheridan's army could sustain this.

October 20th: Sheridan decided not to pursue Early as he no longer considered them to be a sustainable fighting force.

October 22nd: Hood continued with his aggressive campaign against Sherman. However, he was aware that lack of supplies was becoming a major issue.

October 23rd: The South suffered a defeat at Brush Creek in Missouri. Both sides lost about 1,500 men.

October 26th: Sherman recognised that his opponent, Hood, was a highly able commander. He said of him: "He can turn and twist like a fox and wear out my army in pursuit."

Bloody Bill Anderson was killed in an ambush at Richmond, Missouri.

The last Confederate offensive in Missouri ended.

October 27th: General Grant launched an attack against Confederate positions in Petersburg but it was beaten back.

October 31st: Hood's attempt to draw Sherman away from Atlanta failed. Hood's army was heading in one direction while Sherman's was heading further into the Confederacy.

Source: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/October-1864-civil-war.htm>
(Accessed September 2, 2014).

***** **Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address** *****

“With malice toward none, with charity for all.....” These were among the most well known words used by any president. These words were used to signify what Lincoln's second term was going to accomplish – **“to bind up the nation's wounds.”**

I had never read the entire address. It is a short, but powerful document that discussed a need for faith, a need for ending slavery, and a need for a lasting peace.

Fellow-Countrymen:

AT this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God,

must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Source: <http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres32.html> (Accessed September 19, 2014).

***** September Program *****



Richard Triebe's research into the Union Prisoner Camp at Point Lookout, Maryland provided much information about the operation of this largest camp in the North. Richard began his program with descriptions of the prisoner exchange processes that existed early in the war. Neither North nor South was prepared for the prisoners who were taken during the large battles that began in 1861. Commanders on the field arranged exchanges as quickly as could be negotiated. The Dix-Hill Cartel established more formal exchange mechanics on July 22, 1862.

In mid-1863, the Lincoln administration stopped prisoner exchanges in response to the failure of the Confederacy to include black soldiers with equal treatment in the exchange process. This action flooded both prison camps in the North and South with soldiers who endured horrid conditions in the poorly planned and equipped prisons. The Confederate government, which found it increasingly difficult to provision its own forces, found itself with thousands of Union prisoners. The results of the cessation of exchanges and the depredations endured by those

unlucky enough to be taken prisoner caused further calls for retaliations against the offending governments.

Point Lookout was designed for a population of 10,000 prisoners – 22,000 would be confined there at its largest. A total of 52,000 Confederates passed through its gates. As instructed by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Colonel William Hoffman, commander of Point Lookout, never ordered the construction of permanent barracks – the men lived in tents. Per Richard's research, approximately 3,800 men died during their captivity.

For whatever reasons, the administration of prisons, North and South, was the most shameful failure during the American Civil War.

***** Civil War Ancestors *****

Do you know what your ancestors did during the Civil War? Last month, **Bruce Patterson** shared the story of two members of his family.

If you would like to share stories of your kinsman or kinswoman and their lives during or after the Civil War, forward a short article and I will include in *The Runner* so others may learn your family's history.

***** Photographs – What Story Do They Tell? *****



Sgt. Andrew Martin Chandler of the 44th Mississippi Regiment and Silas Chandler posed for this tintype in 1861. This photograph was one of the most striking and enigmatic images recorded during the war. What was the true relationship between master and slave?

An August 24, 2014 article in the *Washington Post* by Michael E. Ruane examined the photograph and part of its story. How the men were bound together will never be known, but Ruane's article provided insight into the relationship and how it played out during and after the war.

The article also related how the picture was purchased from Andrew Chandler's great-great-grandson, Andrew Chandler Battaile, by McLean collector Tom Liljenquist. Mr. Liljenquist added the Chandler photograph to the collection of over 1,200 Civil War era photographs he had previously donated to the Library of Congress.

To read the complete article access the first site and to view this magnificent photograph collection access the Library of Congress site.

Source: http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/library-of-congress-acquires-iconic-civil-war-image-of-master-and-slave-headed-to-war/2014/08/24/0f74befc-29fc-11e4-8593-da634b334390_story.html?wpmk=MK0000200, and <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/lilj/>



Confederate soldier and his dog



Boy in Union zouave uniform with drum

******* Trivia Questions for October *******

1 – On March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln took his second oath of office. Who administered that oath of office? Chief Justice Salmon Chase. Chase had been Secretary of the Treasury until his appointment to the Supreme Court during 1864.

Source: <http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres32.html> (accessed September 19, 2014).

2 – On April 4, 1865, President Lincoln and his son Tad visited Richmond. Lincoln visited the Confederate White House. What activity did Lincoln perform during his visit? Supposedly, Lincoln entered Jefferson Davis's office and sat in the Confederate president's chair. Lincoln also visited the State Capitol and Libby Prison.

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/lincvisit.htm> (accessed September 19, 2014).

3 – Who was Gibson Jackson Butcher? Gibson arrived at the United States Military Academy on June 3, 1842 as a member of the incoming class of 1846. Recommended by Virginia Congressman Samuel L. Hays, Butcher had placed higher on an examination than three other

hopefuls and he was expected to do well at the academy. Upon learning the discipline, the duties, the studying and marching that was to be his lot in the next four years, Gibson quietly and quickly departed West Point and returned to Virginia.

Gibson arrived at his home in western Virginia. He soon visited Jackson's Mill and informed one of the examination hopefuls of his decision to forego the appointment to West Point. That hopeful was Thomas J. Jackson.

Tom Jackson admitted that his lack of a formal education had left him "very ignorant." Jackson knew he would have to work extremely hard to obtain academic success. He had a strong desire to obtain the appointment and to earn an education at what former President Andrew Jackson had called "the best school in the world." Ladened with recommendations from Gibson Butcher and many others, Jackson headed to Washington, DC where he was to begin his journey into American history.

Source: John C. Waugh, *The Class of 1846 – From West Point to Appomattox: Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan and their Brothers* [New York: Ballentine Books, 1994], 3-7.

4 – The United States Military Academy Class of 1846 began with 122 cadets in late June 1842. How many of these cadets met success in the rigors that was the academy and graduated four years later? Captain Erasmus Keyes, a West Point instructor and 1832 graduate, described the academy as:

.... the only society of human beings I have known in which the standing of an individual is dependent wholly on his own merits as far as they can be ascertained without influence. The son of the poorest and most obscure man, being admitted as a cadet, has an equal chance to gain the honors of his class with the son of the most powerful and richest man in the country. All must submit to the same discipline, wear the same clothes, eat at the same table, come and go upon the same conditions. Birth, avarice, fashion and connections are without effect to determine promotion or punishment.... (a) model republic in all things saving respect to constituted authority and obedience to orders, without which an army is impossible.

Among those 122 cadets were George B. McClellan, Darius N. Couch, John Gibbon, Ambrose Powell Hill, Dabney H. Maury, George E. Pickett, Jesse L. Reno, George Stoneman, Cadmus M. Wilcox and the last to enter, Thomas J. Jackson. After physical and mental examinations, 92 remained to begin the summer encampment on the plain at West Point. Thomas J. Jackson was the last name on the list of the 92 cadets who would begin classes.

When the four years of study were completed, 59 cadets graduated with the Class of 1846. George B. McClellan graduated 2nd, Darius N. Couch 13th, John Gibbon graduated in 1847, Ambrose Powell Hill graduated in 1847, Dabney H. Maury 37th, George E. Pickett 59th, Jesse L. Reno 8th, George Stoneman 33rd, Cadmus M. Wilcox 54th, and Thomas J. Jackson 17th.

Source: John C. Waugh, *The Class of 1846 – From West Point to Appomattox: Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan and their Brothers* [New York: Ballentine Books, 1994], xiii –xvi.

5 – The members of the Class of 1846 graduated just as the war with Mexico began. What was the fate of this “band of brothers” in the years between 1846 and 1865? Fifty-three of the fifty-nine fought in the Mexican War. Four died during that conflict. Two more died during the Indian Wars of the 1850s. Of the fifty-three who remained at the beginning of the Civil War, twelve became Union generals and ten became Confederate generals. One Union and three Confederate generals died during the Civil War.

Source: John C. Waugh, *The Class of 1846 – From West Point to Appomattox: Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan and their Brothers* [New York: Ballentine Books, 1994], x.

6 – What role did Secretary of War Edwin Stanton play in the operation of the Union prisoner of war camp at Pt. Lookout Maryland? As presented in Richard’s program, Stanton was strongly opposed to secession and the Confederate government. He also favored harsh treatment of Confederate prisoners in retaliation for the conditions that Union prisons had endured in the southern prisons. To that end, Stanton forbade the construction of permanent housing structures at Point Lookout.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D.C., October 17, 1863

Brig. Gen. G. Marston
Commanding Depot of Prisoners, Point Lookout, Md.:

GENERAL: Your plans and estimates for barracks at Point Lookout have been submitted to the Secretary of War, but he declines at this time to order the barracks constructed. It will, therefore, be necessary to have on hand a supply of tents to meet any unexpected arrival of prisoners, and I have, therefore, to request you will make requisition for sufficient tents, with what you have on hand, to accommodate 10,000 prisoners.....

Very respectfully yours, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN

Colonel Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners

Source: OR Series II Vol. VI, page 390.

Again per Richard’s talk, Stanton was not the only one who felt retaliation was needed for the miserable conditions in southern prisons. Senator Benjamin Wade and others pushed through Congress a resolution that called for harsh treatment of the rebels, enlisted and especially officers.

7 – What was the largest prison camp during the war? Camp Sumter at Andersonville, Georgia was designed to hold 10,000 Union prisoners – at its largest, more than 30,000 men were confined to what was best described as a “hell-on-earth.” Approximately 13,000 men died. Camp commander, Captain Henry Wirz, was hung in Washington, D.C. on November 10, 1865 for his actions against Union prisoners confined at Camp Sumter.

Source: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/andersonville> (accessed September 14, 2014).

***** Thoughts *****

On September 15, 2014, President Obama announced that **Lt. Alonzo H. Cushing**, 4th United States Artillery. Battery A Artillery Brigade, 2nd Army Corps was to receive the Medal of Honor for his actions on July 3, 1863 at the Battle of Gettysburg. "During the advance, he was wounded in the stomach as well as in the right shoulder. Refusing to evacuate to the rear despite his severe wounds, he directed the operation of his lone field piece, continuing to fire in the face of the enemy," the White House statement said. "With the rebels within 100 yards of his position, Cushing was shot and killed during this heroic stand." This award came 151 years after the event and after its approval in the 2014 Defense authorization bill.



Alonzo H. Cushing

Congressional approval was needed because referrals for a Medal of Honor were supposed to be made within two years of the event. Former Senator Jim Webb of Virginia had long opposed the award for actions so long past. "As a point of observation, the Confederate Army lost more than 250,000 dead — one third of its soldiers — and received no Medals of Honor," Webb wrote in a letter to other senators in 2012. "While one would never wish to demean any act of courage, I believe that the retroactive determination in one case would open up an endless series of claims. The better wisdom for this body would be to leave history alone."

Webb had retired from the Senate and the language that Wisconsin Representative Ron Kind inserted in the 2014 Defense authorization bill found no opposition.

What do you think? Should history have "been left alone" or should the brave actions of a young artillery officer have been formally recognized? Senator Webb's remarks that Confederates "received no Medals of Honor" was indeed strange, and could lead to many other comments; however, a more pertinent question, Why was Cushing not nominated by his peers during or after the war? For actions during the war, over 1500 Medals of Honor were awarded to Union men and woman..... some of these medals were afterwards revoked. Why did the War Department not honor Cushing before the passage of 151 years?



Source: <http://www.npr.org/blogs/itsallpolitics/2014/09/01/344313857/151-years-later-picketts-charge-hero-gets-medal-of-honor> , http://civilwarcavalry.com/?page_id=2922 , (accessed September 12, 2014).

******* Letters to the Editor *******

Tim, I always enjoy reading the newsletter for the Roundtable. I noticed your remark about the uniqueness of the South being permitted to form a veterans group comparable to the GAR. The most amazing event after the war for me is the fact that the US War Department returned captured Confederate flags to their respective Southern states in 1905. I can't think on any other time in history this has happened between two former enemies. Can you imagine the former Soviet Union returning flags to Germany or China returning flags to Japan? I think the return of the flags was such a unique event.

Tom Belton

Tom retired as curator of military history for the North Carolina Museum of History in April 2011. He was (and is) an expert on North Carolina flags and has been a past speaker to our CFCWRT.