



JANUARY 2021

# THE RUNNER



VOLUME 3 ISSUE 1



## *Confederate Sequestration Act - Rodney Steward*

The Confederate Act of Sequestration was passed on Aug. 30, 1861. The Confederate law was inspired by the Union's First Confiscation Act of Aug. 6, 1861, which laid the legal groundwork for Northern forces to confiscate Southerners' private property being used to aid the rebellion. The Sequestration Act's silence on nearly all interpretative matters placed the awesome responsibility of defining the terms "loyal Confederate" and "alien enemy" entirely in the hands of local sequestration officials. Judges wielded unprecedented power. This led to massive corruption with no recourse for those unjustly accused of being "enemy aliens" and no restitution for them.



Rodney J. Steward is an assistant professor of History at the University of South Carolina Salkehatchie. Rodney does research in Cultural History. His current project is a book-length manuscript titled "*An Illegal Violence: The Story of Confederate Sequestration*," which is currently under contract for publication with Louisiana State University Press.

## *Victory from the Jaws of Defeat - The Battle of Cedar Creek*

On December 10th, 29 members and 5 visitors attended the Zoom presentation on The Battle of Cedar Creek.

Bill Jayne, Cape Fear Civil War Round Table president, presented a captivating session revealing the various facets at play leading up to the battle.

He first set the stage with an introduction to the geography of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia where the battle took place on October 19, 1864. The scene of humiliating Union defeats in previous campaigns, General Robert E. Lee attempted to once again affect the course of the war by sending a force into the strategic valley. The stakes had never been higher as the Army of the Potomac closed in on Petersburg and Richmond and the pending U.S. Presidential election offered the chance to oust a president determined to win a military victory over the rebellious Confederate states.

Lee sent Gen. Jubal Early to the valley with the mission of protecting the Confederate breadbasket, and threatening Maryland and Washington, DC, in order to compel Grant to weaken his force besieging the Confederate capital.

Early succeeded spectacularly and Grant reacted by sending the redoubtable VI Corps and much of his cavalry north to defend Washington. Finally, he transferred Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan north with the mission to destroy Early's Army of the Valley and also clear the valley of anything valuable to the enemy: "If a crow flies over the valley, it will have to bring its own supplies."

### **January Meeting**

Thursday, January 14, 2021 - 7:00 P. M.

Hybrid Meeting

Email from Bruce Patterson will be sent prior to Event

Speaker: **Rodney Steward**  
Topic: **Confederate Sequestration**



### **INSIDE THIS ISSUE:**

<i>CFCWRT Events</i>	4
<i>Member News</i>	5
<i>Trivia Question</i>	5
<i>Admiral Robley Evans</i>	6
<i>Trivia Answer</i>	7
<i>Online Presentations</i>	9
<i>Thomas Fletcher</i>	8
<i>Whatever happened to...?</i>	11
<i>Back Page</i>	12

*Victory from the Jaws of Defeat - The Battle of Cedar Creek (cont.)*

Marshaling all the Union forces in the region, Sheridan turned Early back and administered stinging defeats at Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Tom's Brook in September and October.

Sheridan felt that Early had been defeated and traveled to Washington to plan his next steps. He even started to draw down his troops by sending the VI Corps back to Grant before changing his mind and returning them to the Army of the Shenandoah. Posted in a strong position at Cedar Creek near Middletown, the Union Army did not have an inkling of an attack coming on its left due to Early's weakness and the geographic obstacles.

Yet, outnumbered more than two to one, Early gambled on a complex surprise attack. In this plan, largely the work of Confederate General John B. Gordon, the initial attack made the most of Early's strengths by hurling his best divisions in a surprising dawn attack aimed at the Union left, the area that seemed to be most secure because of the geographic obstacles posed by Cedar Creek, the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and Massanutten Mountain.

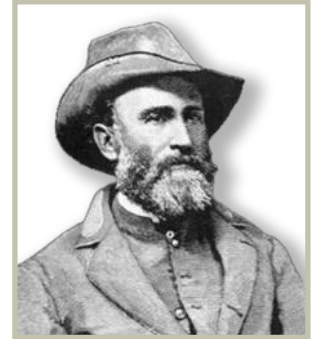
First Kershaw's division (about 3,000) waded across the creek predawn and hit Thoburn's division (c. 1,700 men) which held an isolated position, separated from the rest of the Union VIII Corps. The one-sided attack produced about 600 casualties. A few minutes after Kershaw, three gray divisions under Gordon emerged from the fog and hit the rest of the VIII Corps in the flank and rear. They had surprise and overwhelming numbers to their advantage. They overwhelmed Hayes, and flanked Kitching and his Provisional Division (6th NY Heavy, miscellaneous troops). The entire Confederate II Corps under Gordon was assaulting, more than 6,500 troops. They were coming not from the southwest (where Kershaw vs. Thoburn occurred) but from the southeast. Hayes and Kitching were unable to hold.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Union VI Corps commander and acting commander of the Army in Sheridan's absence personally led a counter attack across a ravine. Wright intended to slow the Confederate advance. Confederate Brigadier General Gabriel C. Wharton's division was now advancing up the Valley Pike along with Kershaw's division and the Corps under Gordon. Brig. Gen. William Emory, CO of the Union XIX Corps, had a division (Grover's) up and ready for a planned recon on the 19th so they were better prepared to defend themselves.

A brigade under Col. Stephen Thomas of Vermont was ordered to move east of the Valley Pike to try to slow Gordon's advance. The great weight of the Confederate assault fragmented Thomas's command which held for about 30 minutes. 8th Vermont lost 106 out of 159 including 13 of 16 officers. Confederate staff officer Jed Hotchkiss: "Such a display of heroic fortitude...worthy of the highest praise." Thomas received the MOH. 75th NY and others in Grover's 2nd Division reversed their trenches to oppose the Confederates coming at them from the east. The 156th NY Mountain Legion, faced east, defended the colors in hand-to-hand fighting but by 7:30, they retreated. 156th had 92 casualties at Cedar Creek.

In spite of the desperate valor of the scattered Union commands, Early's juggernaut rolled on through the town of Middletown and finally halted around 10 a.m. Gordon urged Early to continue the attack but Early felt his own command was too disorganized to continue.

In Winchester, about 12 miles to the north, Sheridan awoke and learned of artillery fire at Cedar Creek and soon mounted up. His adjutant, Forsyth, rode ahead and learned of the



**Gen Jubal Early**



**Maj Gen Phillip Sheridan**





*Victory from the Jaws of Defeat - The Battle of Cedar Creek (cont.)*

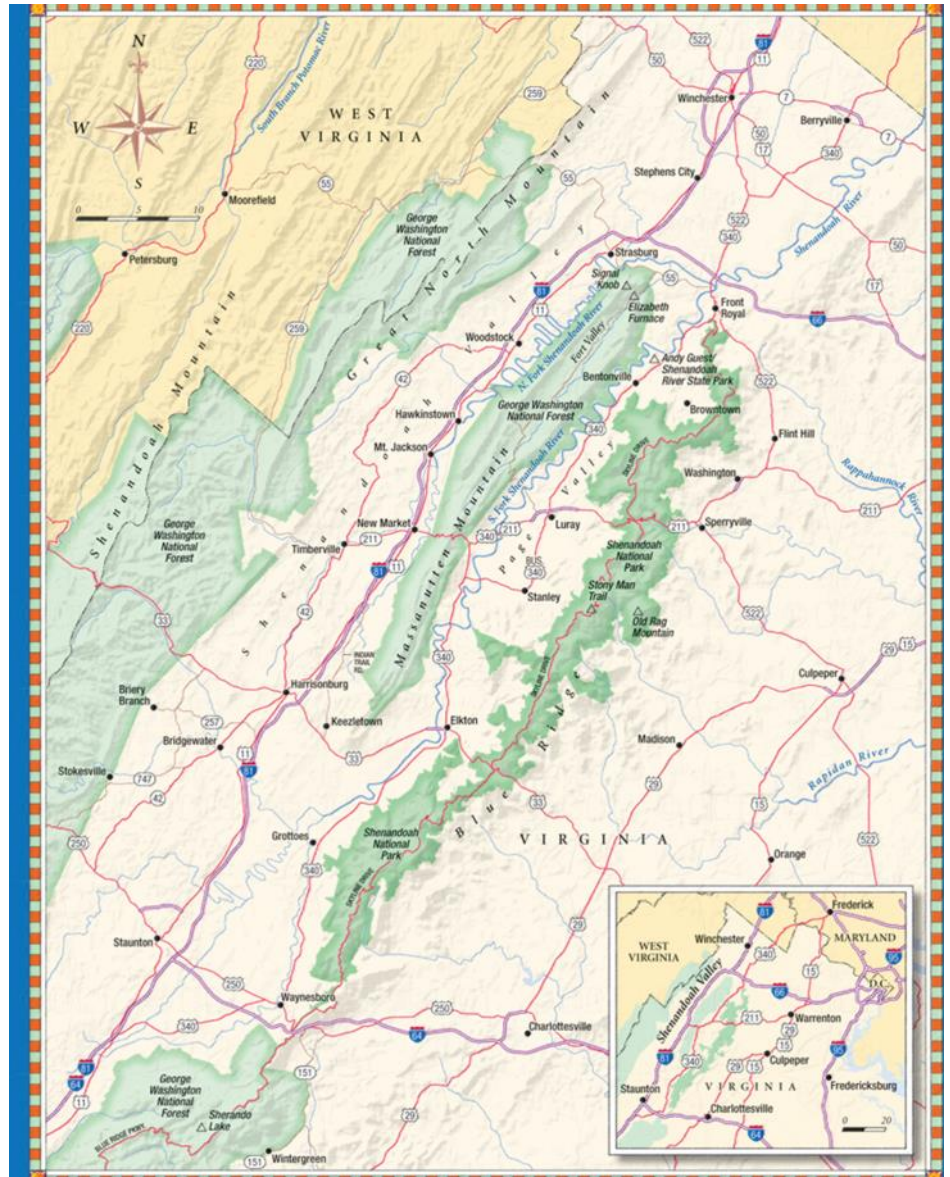
surprise. Spurring his famous horse, Rienzi, Sheridan arrived at the battle line around 10 a.m., just about the time of the halt. Forsyth recommended Sheridan troop the line and it greatly inspired the troops. He told them they would be back in their camps by nightfall.

As the lull continued through mid-day, Sheridan and his commanders prepared to turn the tables on Early, rather than retreat. When it came around three in the afternoon, the counterattack was crushing. Early tried to spread his line too thin, creating a gap on his left. Fighting was hard on the right and center. On the right, North Carolina’s Major General Stephen D. Ramseur was mortally wounded and Massachusetts blue blood Charles Russell Lowell, commanding a cavalry brigade was killed.

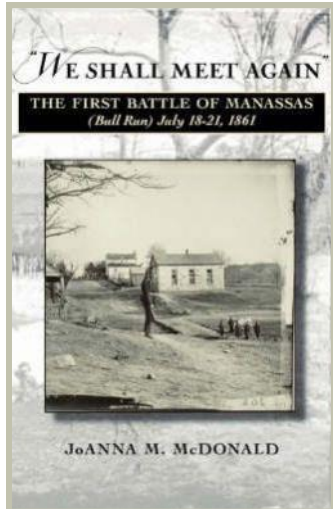
On the left, Custer’s cavalry division pushed Rosser and then saw the Confederate line in some confusion and drove to get behind them and cut off their retreat—a rout ensued that virtually destroyed the Army of the Valley.

Custer was driving Rosser across the creek to his right but saw the CSA infantry line wavering to his left. He hesitated, but only for a moment; then without waiting for orders, he made the decision that any cavalry commander worth his salt should have made. Leaving Pennington with three regiments to maintain pressure on Rosser, he reeled the rest of the division into column and *‘moved to the left at a gallop.’*

Sheridan’s victory at Cedar Creek extinguished any hope of further Confederate offensives in the Valley, and was one of the Union victories in late 1864 that helped ensure President Abraham Lincoln’s reelection that November.



## Cape Fear Civil War Round Table Upcoming Events



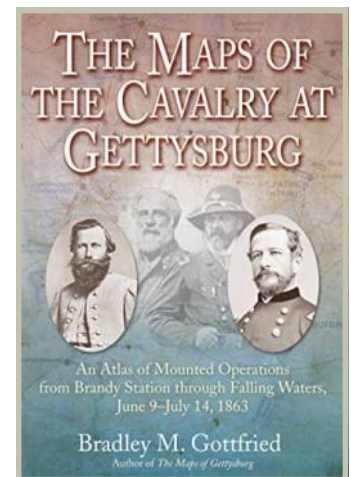
### February 11th JoAnna McDonald (Author), Lee's Pyrrhic Victory at Chancellorsville

JoAnna, a member of our council, is a contributor to the Emerging Civil War blog. She will look at the casualties suffered by the Army of Northern Virginia at Chancellorsville, especially at the level of field grade and general grade officers. How did those losses affect the Army at Gettysburg? Almost all Civil War buffs know the story of Stonewall Jackson's loss at Chancellorsville and how that may have affected the performance of his vaunted II Corps at Gettysburg, but that wasn't the entire story.

JoAnna M. McDonald, Ph.D., is a historian, writer, and public speaker. Author of eleven books on the Civil War and WWII, as well as numerous journal and newsletter articles regarding U.S. Marine Corps history, JoAnna's next book is *R. E. Lee's Grand Strategy & Strategic Leadership: Caught in a Paradoxical Paradigm*.

### March 11th Brad Gottfried (Author), Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign

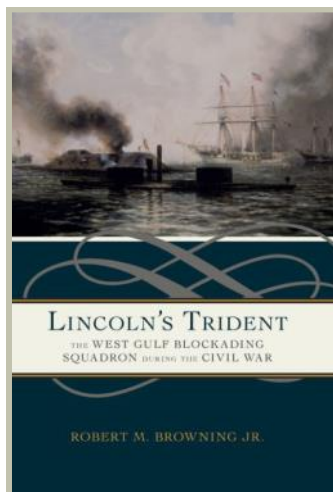
Dr. Bradley M. Gottfried holds a Ph.D. in Zoology from Miami University. Brad, who is recently retired, worked in higher education for more than four decades. He also serves as a board member of the Central Virginia Battlefield Trust. He is hard at work on two projects: *The Maps of Petersburg and Appomattox* and the story of the creation and consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery that will be published as part of the Emerging Civil War Series. An avid Civil War historian, Dr. Gottfried is the author of eleven books, including; *Brigades of Gettysburg* (2002) and five previous Savas Beatie Military Atlas Titles (*First Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station/Mine Run, and Wilderness*). Brad and his wife recently published a history of the Point Lookout Civil War Prisoner of War Camp for Confederates. He is currently finalizing (with Theodore P. Savas) *The Gettysburg Campaign Encyclopedia*.



### April 8th Bob Browning (Author), Blockading Squadrons

Dr. Browning earned his Ph.D. at the University of Alabama and embarked on his history career, working as a park superintendent at the Battleship Texas. In 1989, he began work as a historian with the U.S. Coast Guard and two years later became the Coast Guard's chief historian, retiring from government service in 2015. He is the author of six books and more than four dozen articles relating to the Coast Guard, the Civil War, and U.S. naval and maritime history.

For more information go to the [CFCWRT website](http://CFCWRT.com).



LINCOLN'S TRIDENT  
THE WEST GULF BLOCKADING  
SQUADRON DURING THE CIVIL WAR

ROBERT M. BROWNING JR.



*Round Table Officer Marks Milestone by Bill Jayne*

**Bruce E. Patterson**, the secretary-treasurer of the Cape Fear Civil War Round Table recently led the way in marking a major milestone and we would be remiss if we failed to recognize him for his great leadership, support, guidance and assistance.

Born on December 13, 1930, Bruce marked his 90th birthday with a family get-together facilitated by Zoom, a technology that even Dick Tracy couldn't have imagined in 1930 (actually, the comic strip detective with his wrist radio, etc., didn't make his debut until 1931).

Bruce's work on behalf of our round table is very important and very much appreciated. In addition to his duties as secretary and treasurer, he is the key liaison with our speakers, facilitating their visits to Wilmington or, for the past several months, their remote presentations. He is also a key volunteer for several other endeavors including the Southeast North Carolina Military Officers Association, the Remembering our Military Heroes group, Wreaths Across America, the N.C. Military Historical Society and the Wilmington Philatelic Society.

Originally from New York City, Bruce grew up in a small town in Western Massachusetts and joined the U.S. Army in 1948 after graduating from high school. He graduated from Officers Candidate School in 1951 and was commissioned in the Field Artillery, which was fitting since his father was a Coast Artilleryman who served in France in World War I.

Bruce also counts Civil War veterans among his ancestors and perhaps that helps account, in part, for his interest and expertise in history.

Bruce went on to a distinguished career in the Army, retiring as a Colonel in 1979. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame of the OCS Alumni Organization. He holds an MBA from George Washington University and is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College.

I consider myself very lucky to count Bruce as a friend, mentor and key member of our Round Table team. Best wishes, Bruce, and many thanks.



**Col Bruce E Patterson,  
US Army**



**Bruce Patterson  
Father, Brother,  
Uncle, Friend,  
Beloved Community  
member**



*Trivia Question*

I am the wife of a Major General in the Confederate Army. I was not married to my husband at the time of the war. I was my husband's 2nd wife and so I am not buried with my husband, but I am buried in a very prominent Cemetery. Many people may not realize I am buried there as none of my children by the General are buried at this cemetery. A huge hint if you want to find my grave, I am at site 1936 in this prominent D.C. Area Cemetery. Who am I and who was my famous husband?

Answer on Page 7



## *Robley Dunglison (Fighting Bob) Evans*

**Fort Fisher** kept North Carolina's port of Wilmington open to blockade-runners supplying necessary goods to Confederate armies inland. By 1865, the supply line through Wilmington was the last remaining supply route open. When Ft. Fisher fell after a massive Federal amphibious assault on **January 15, 1865**, its defeat helped seal the fate of the Confederacy.

This year is the **156th** anniversary of that assault.

Evans made what may have been the single most incredible shot in American military history, killing a sharpshooter with a single pistol bullet after that man shot him four times with a rifle. He was the only US Naval officer invalided out of the service for supposedly incurable wounds subsequently reinstated. Evans was the only Admiral afloat in any of the world's navies who had killed buffalo from horseback, been shot through and through by an Indian arrow, and ridden a Pony Express horse through Brigham Young's flowerbed.

Born on August 18, 1846 in Floyd County, Virginia, Evans' dream was to attend the US Naval Academy in Annapolis. All spaces were filled except for the one reserved for the Utah Territory, and its candidate had to be a resident. So, in 1859, 13-year-old Evans became the youngest member of a five-man, one boy, wagon train, headed for Salt Lake City. Evans' party crossed the Great Plains, hunting buffalo and antelope as they went. He learned to ride up alongside buffalo bulls at a gallop, killing them with diagonal heart-lung shots, killing them with a Colt's repeating rifle. Northwest of Fort Laramie, the party was surrounded by hostile Indians. They made a fighting retreat to Fort Laramie. Later while trying a different route, the group was attacked again. Young Evans was wounded when an arrow passed through his left ankle but survived the attack. After many adventures out west, Evans returned to the East Coast and entered the Naval Academy.

In the Spring of 1861 came the outbreak of the Civil War. In October 1863 and barely 17 years old, he was promoted to Acting Ensign and detailed to the steamer USS Powhatan, pulling blockade duty until January 1865. In the fourth year of the Civil War during the battle to subdue Fort Fisher, Evans assembled a 62-man assault team, all Powhatan volunteers, as part of a 2,000 men Naval force. The sailors were armed with pistols (.36 caliber Navy guns) and cutlasses. The night before the attack, rifle pits had been dug for the Marines. The Leathernecks were supposed to go to ground, providing covering fire for the sailors as they charged through them towards the Rebel stronghold. Unfortunately, the Federal plan did not go as intended. The naval force slogged through the sand more than 1,200 yards over the exposed beach, suffering casualties from the very accurate rifle long before the fort's defenders came within range of their pistols.

From more than 100 yards away Evans took careful aim on Colonel Lamb, Confederate second-in-command. Just as he fired a Rebel sniper shot him sideways through the chest, spinning him around and causing him to miss his shot. Evans disregarded the pain and continued on towards the gap blasted in the wooden palisade by the naval bombardment. He now realized one particular Confederate marksman was shooting repeatedly at him. At just 100 yards distance he was hit a second time. Evans was one of only eight men out of the more than 2,000 who successfully penetrated the wooden palisade. All eight inside the palisade had been shot and any not dead yet were now in what amounted to a known distance (35 yard) shooting gallery. Evans was shot a third time, through the right knee. In the fourth shot, the Rebel completely took off Evan's right toe. Enraged by what seemed to be the personal assault, Evans aimed at his assailant. "My bullet went a little high, striking the poor chap in the throat and passing out the back of his neck. He pitched over the parapet and rolled down near me, where he lay dead."

A Marine from the Powhatan named Wasmouth rescued Robley Evans from his exposed position inside the palisade by carrying him to a pit carved out by a navy shell about fifty yards outside the fort. As Wasmouth lowered Evans into the shelter a Confederate bullet severed the good Samaritan's jugular vein, and he dropped at the ocean's edge and there bled to death. Fate smiled somewhat more favorably on Ensign Evans.



**Ensign Robley D. Evans**

*(Continued on page 7)*

*Robley Dunglison (Fighting Bob) Evans (cont.)*

When a signal torch signaled to the fleet that the fort had fallen to Union forces, “Ensign Robley Evans, now evacuated from the beach, was lying on the deck of the USS Nereus with other wounded seamen when the missiles began streaking through the night. Finally in a hospital before going to sleep he hid his revolver under his pillow. Drifting in and out of consciousness, he overheard the surgeon in charge tell his assistants “Take both legs in the morning.” When the doctors came the next day and he could not talk them out of their intentions, out came his pistol. His .36 Navy pistol saved his legs. After much pain and suffering he taught himself to walk again and came back into active duty. He survived the battle but his leg wounds left him with a severe limp for the rest of his life.

Over the next 30 years he sailed the seven seas and advanced in rank: 1901 Rear Admiral, 1902 Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, 1905 Command of the Atlantic Fleet, and 1907 Commander of the Great White Fleet for the first half of its round-the-world voyage. Among the junior officers serving in Evans’ Great White Fleet were the Ensigns William F. Halsey, Husband E. Kimmel, and Harold Stark, and the very young Midshipman Raymond Spruance. All four would become admirals in their own right and follow Evans’ example.



Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, USN

*Trivia Answer*

**Mary Eliza Dickson Pillow**, Maj Gen **Gideon J. Pillow**'s second wife.

...Mrs. Mary E. Pillow is the daughter of Louisiana planter Michael and Hannah Palmer Dixon. Before she was out of her teens Miss Dixon became the wife of John Trigg, a wealthy young resident of Memphis, who died soon after the war.

In 1874 she married Major General Gideon J. Pillow, who had been predeceased by his first wife Mary Martin Pillow in 1869. Gideon was born in 1806 and Eliza was born in 1846. They had four children (one which died in infancy). He died of the yellow fever in 1878, leaving his widow with three children and only slender means with which to keep them.

He was a brigadier general in the Confederate army but a major general in the Tennessee militia. Pillow was a Major General of Tennessee troops in the Mexican War.

Eliza Pillow moved to Washington, D.C., to be near the federal courts to pursue claims for cotton that her first husband had lost during the Civil War. While crossing Constitution Avenue, near the Capital building in Washington, she was struck by a streetcar and died soon after. She was initially interred in a small private cemetery, but arrangements were made by her daughter Laura (daughter by her first husband), for reinterment in Arlington National Cemetery as the wife of a General.

*Online Presentations***Raleigh Civil War Roundtable**

1/11 **Leonard J. Fullenkamp** - Ulysses Grant: The making of a General

**CWRT Congress - All sessions start at 7pm Eastern**

1/20 **John Fazio** - [Battle of The Alabama and Kearsarge](#)

Historian John C. Fazio tells the story of the only major battle between ocean-going vessels in the Civil War. John A. Winslow and Raphael Semmes had become best friends while serving together aboard the USS Cumberland and the USS Raritan during the Mexican War. During the Civil War, however, Semmes captained the CSS Sumter and the CSS Alabama and became the scourge of federal commercial shipping, sinking or capturing 85 merchantmen and one union warship in a three-year period. As captain of the USS Kearsarge, Winslow pursued his former friend and the Alabama for 14 months before cornering him off the coast of Cherbourg, France, where the two ships fought to the death, June 19, 1864. Winslow's and Semmes' last view of each other, and the action taken by Winslow in consequence of it, is the stuff of legend.

1/27 **Judkin Browning & Timothy Silver** - [The Environment & the Civil War](#)

Environmental factors such as topography and weather powerfully shaped the outcomes of battles and campaigns, and the war could not have been fought without the horses, cattle, and other animals that were essential to both armies. Judkin Browning and Timothy Silver weave a far richer story, combining military and environmental history to forge a comprehensive new narrative of the war's significance and impact. As they reveal, the conflict created a new disease environment by fostering the spread of microbes among vulnerable soldiers, civilians, and animals; led to largescale modifications of the landscape across several states; sparked new thinking about the human relationship to the natural world; and demanded a reckoning with disability and death on an ecological scale.

**The Mariners' Museum and Park - Virtual Civil War Lecture**

1/8 **John V. Quarstein** - [John Worden and the USS Montauk](#)

Once Commander John Lorimer Worden had recovered from wounds received during the Battle of Hampton Roads, he was detailed to command the Passaic-class monitor USS Montauk. The Worden and his ship arrived in Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. Admiral Du Pont ordered Worden to bombard Fort McAllister, Georgia. This mission was to test the striking power of XV-inch Dahlgren guns against earthworks, as well as to understand these new ironclads' shot-proof abilities. On February 28, 1863, Worden was able to destroy the former commerce raider CSS Nashville (Rattlesnake). However, while heading back down the Ogeechee River, Montauk struck a torpedo. Only Worden's quick actions saved the ship from sinking.

**Emerging Civil War YouTube Channel**

**Howard Holzer** - [The Presidents Versus The Press](#)

Emerging Civil War's Chris Mackowski talks with renowned Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer about Holzer's new book "The Presidents vs. The Press: The Endless Battle Between the White House and the Media, from the Founding Fathers to Fake News."



*Finding Missouri Governor and Union Brigadier General Thomas C. Fletcher in Hillsboro by Kristen Pawlak*

For many history buffs and road trippers, rural Jefferson County, Missouri is usually not very high – or maybe not at all – on the Civil War bucket list of sites to see. Sitting due south of St. Louis is the county seat, Hillsboro, where one of Missouri’s most influential Civil War and Reconstruction governors had his antebellum home.

Bvt. Brigadier General and Missouri Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was actually born in Jefferson County, specifically the town of Herculaneum. The first county seat of Jefferson County (until the 1830s), Herculaneum was known for its lead mining and production, as well as its proximity to St. Louis, which is what most likely drew Fletcher’s parents to immigrate there from Maryland prior to his birth in 1827. His family was well-off financially, having owned several slaves, and allowed him to receive an education and pursue a career in law.

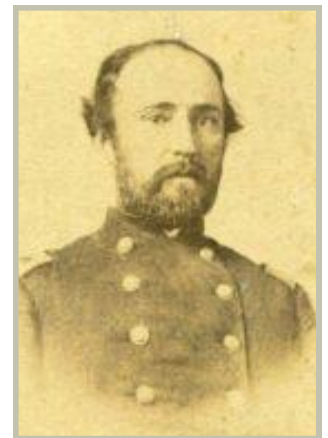
Fletcher was quite politically active early in his adult life and career. At the age of 22, he became Circuit Clerk in Jefferson County; and after seven years of clerk service, Fletcher was admitted to the bar. It was while he served as the Circuit Clerk in Jefferson County’s seat of Hillsboro that he lived in this quaint home. Unlike his parents and upbringing in a slave-owning household, he became a Republican and abolitionist in the mid-1850s. Fletcher’s loyalty to the Republican Party and county greatly shaped the rest of his career and life.

A love of Union, freedom, and equality, as well as having a distinguished political career, led Fletcher to become a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860. When the Civil War broke out, two of his brothers – Perry and Charles – both enlisted in the 6th Missouri Infantry. In an accident at the St. Louis Arsenal in June 1861, Sgt. Perry Fletcher died. Two years later in October 1862, Fletcher enlisted and became Colonel of the 31st Missouri Infantry. At the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou during the Vicksburg Campaign, he was captured by Confederate forces and imprisoned at the infamous Libby Prison until the spring of 1863. Though he was able to command troops in the field with the Army of the Tennessee, Fletcher was forced to return to Jefferson County in early 1864 due to lingering illness.

By the early fall of 1864, as Maj. Gen. Sterling Price’s Army of Missouri advanced into Missouri, a recovered Fletcher organized the 47th Missouri Infantry. Part of the Union garrison at Fort Davidson, Fletcher and the 47th Missouri were heavily involved in the Battle of Pilot Knob on September 27, 1864. Though forced to withdraw from Fort Davidson after repeated Confederate attacks, the battle itself was a major factor into why Price did not attack the vital Union city of St. Louis. Additionally, the political aspirations of Fletcher



Located in Hillsboro, Missouri is the 1850s home of Missouri Governor and Civil War veteran Thomas C. Fletcher. Courtesy of Kristen Pawlak.



Col. Thomas C. Fletcher in his Federal uniform. Courtesy of Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield.

*(Continued on page 10)*

*Finding Missouri Governor and Union Brigadier General Thomas C. Fletcher in Hillsboro by Kristen Pawlak, (cont.)*

and the garrison's overall commander Thomas Ewing contributed to the Federals' decision to stay at Fort Davidson and fight it out against Price. Fletcher's involvement in the battle, which certainly contributed to Union victory in the overall campaign, led to his promotion to brevet brigadier general.

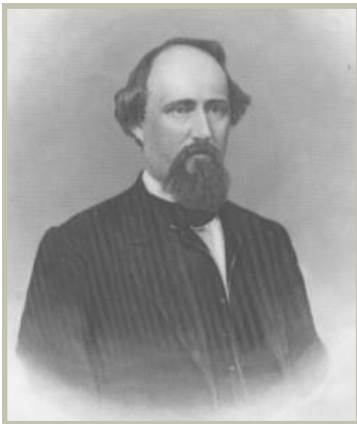
Just two months after commanding troops in the field at Pilot Knob, Fletcher won a decisive victory over Democrat Thomas Price in the Missouri gubernatorial election of 1864. A border state, Missouri was immune to the Emancipation Proclamation, allowing slavery in her borders due to her loyalty to the Union. With his strong abolitionist beliefs, Fletcher was determined to end slavery.

On January 11, 1865, he helped lead Missouri and the General Assembly to formally abolish slavery in the state. That day at the Missouri State Capitol, Fletcher addressed the state with a public endorsement of abolition: "In the lightning's chirography the fact is written ere this over the whole land – Missouri is Free! ... Forever be this day celebrated by our people." Just twenty days later, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery nationwide. Fletcher holds a special legacy in Missouri as helping lead the charge to end slavery in this divided border state.

Serving from 1865 to 1869, Fletcher oversaw Missouri's tumultuous post-war era. Unlike the states in the former Confederate South, Missouri was not under Congressional Reconstruction. However, it faced fierce division between Republican wings and what a post-war Missouri would look like. Fletcher's administration addressed issues regarding state railroad debt, education reform, post-war violence, Native American rights and the Constitutionality of test oaths.

After his governorship, Fletcher returned to the practice of law, first in St. Louis then in Washington, DC. He ran for U.S. Congress in 1880, but lost. He passed away at the age of 72 in Washington, DC and was interred at St. Louis' famous Bellefontaine Cemetery.

As Missouri's first Republican and first native-born son to serve as Missouri Governor, Fletcher is a remarkable figure in Missouri, Civil War, and Reconstruction history. Leading the fight for abolition in Missouri and leading the state through some of its most chaotic years, he should be remembered more often. Next time you are in the St. Louis area, make sure a visit to Fletcher's modest, unassuming, but beautifully-preserved home in Hillsboro is on the list.



Fletcher's portrait as Governor of Missouri. Courtesy of the City of Herculaneum.



*After the end of the Civil War whatever happened to...?*

### Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard

Beauregard pursued a position in the Brazilian Army in 1865, but declined the Brazilians' offer. He claimed that the positive attitude of President Johnson toward the South swayed his decision. "I prefer to live here, poor and forgotten, than to be endowed with honor and riches in a foreign country." He also declined offers to take command of the armies of Romania and Egypt.

He was active in the Reform Party, an association of conservative New Orleans businessmen, which spoke in favor of civil rights and voting for former slaves, hoping to form alliances between African-Americans and Democrats to vote out the Radical Republicans in the state legislature.

Beauregard's first employment following the war was in October 1865 as chief engineer and general superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. In 1866 he was promoted to president, a position he retained until 1870, when he was ousted in a hostile takeover. This job overlapped with that of president of the New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway (1866–1876), where he invented a system of cable-powered street railway cars. Once again, Beauregard made a financial success of the company, but was fired by stockholders who wished to take direct management of the company.

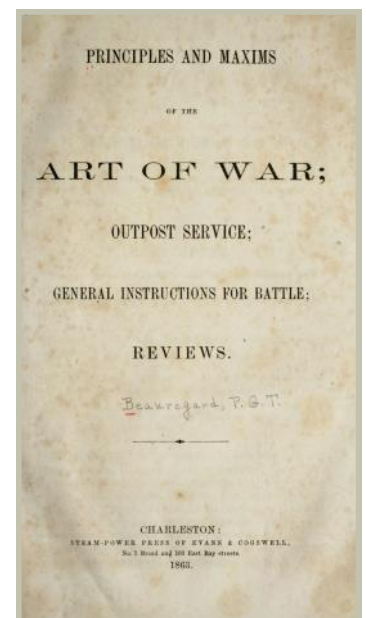
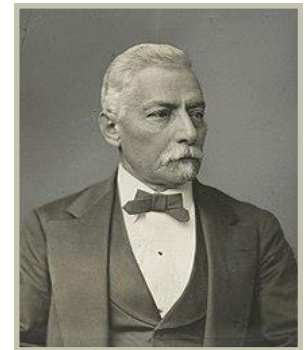
In 1869 he demonstrated a cable car and was issued U.S. Patent 97,343.

After the loss of these two railway executive positions, Beauregard spent time briefly at a variety of companies and civil engineering pursuits, but his personal wealth became assured when he was recruited as a supervisor of the Louisiana State Lottery Company in 1877. He and former Confederate general Jubal Early presided over lottery drawings and made numerous public appearances, lending the effort some respectability. For 15 years the two generals served in these positions, but the public became opposed to government-sponsored gambling and the lottery was closed down by the legislature.

Beauregard's military writings include *Principles and Maxims of the Art of War* (1863), *Report on the Defense of Charleston*, and *A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas* (1891). He was the uncredited co-author of his friend Alfred Roman's *The Military Operations of General Beauregard in the War Between the States* (1884). He contributed the article "The Battle of Bull Run" to *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine* in November 1884. During these years, Beauregard and Davis published a series of bitter accusations and counter-accusations retrospectively blaming each other for the Confederate defeat.

Beauregard served as adjutant general for the Louisiana state militia, 1879–88. In 1888, he was elected as commissioner of public works in New Orleans. When John Bell Hood and his wife died in 1879, leaving ten destitute orphans, Beauregard used his influence to get Hood's memoirs published, with all proceeds going to the children. He was appointed by the governor of Virginia to be the grand marshal of the festivities associated with the laying of the cornerstone of Robert E. Lee's statue in Richmond. But when Jefferson Davis died in 1889, Beauregard refused the honor of heading the funeral procession, saying "We have always been enemies. I cannot pretend I am sorry he is gone. I am no hypocrite."

Beauregard died in his sleep in New Orleans on February 20, 1893. He was 74.





## Civil War Phrases

**All in three years:** A Union Soldiers' expression meaning "all the same to the average soldier," whose term of service, among users of the phrase, was scheduled for three years. Typically uttered when something went wrong.

**Artificial oysters:** A Southern dish consisting of grated corn mixed with eggs and butter, rolled in batter, and fried in a pan.

**Barrel drill:** A punishment in which a soldier had to stand on a barrel for a specified length of time, sometimes while holding a stick of wood or wearing a placard labeling the offender, such as "Thief."

**B.C.:** A marking on containers of hardtack, probably standing for *Brigade Commissary* but interpreted by soldiers, poking fun at the apparent age of the crackers, as *Before Christ*.

## Sponsors



SPECIALIZING IN REGIONAL AMERICAN SEAFOOD, SIGNATURE DISHES, HAND CUT FISH, STEAKS AND CHICKEN ALONG WITH FRESHLY MADE DESSERTS. WE PRIDE OURSELVES IN USING THE FRESHEST POSSIBLE INGREDIENTS AND PREPARING THEM WITH LOVE.

**THE RUNNER** is the official monthly newsletter of the CFCWRT.

If you have member news or news about Civil War events that you think would be of interest to the CFCWRT membership, send an email with the details to the editor, [Sherry Hewitt](#). Thank you.

**The Cape Fear Civil War Round Table** is a non-profit organization made up of men and women who have a common interest in the history of the Civil War. The meetings include a speaker each month covering some aspect of the Civil War. This serves our purpose of encouraging education and research into that historical conflict.

Click here for membership information: [Membership Application](#)

## Steering Committee—Officers

President: [Bill Jayne](#) (910) 386-9203  
 Vice President: [Greg Willett](#) (910) 777-3935  
 Sec./Treas: [Bruce Patterson](#) (910) 794-8905

Membership: [Linda Lashley](#)  
 Tours/Trips: [Dale Lear](#)  
 Runner Editor: [Sherry Hewitt](#)  
 Raffle/Zoom Master: [Ed Gibson](#)  
 Webmaster: [Richard Buggeln](#)  
 Refreshments: [John Moore](#)

## CAPE FEAR CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

PO Box 15750

Wilmington, NC 28408

You can find us on the Web! [Cfcwrt.org](#)

Visit us on Facebook: [CFCWRT](#)



EMBROIDERED AND PRINTED APPAREL

