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THE RUNNER



VOLUME 2 ISSUE 11



Lions of the Dan: Best of Men in the Worst of Times

At our last meeting, via Zoom, J. Kenneth Brandau, author of “Lions of the Dan”, presented a “brigade history” of Brigadier General Lewis Armistead’s brigade made famous by its role in “Pickett’s Charge” on July 3, 1863. The strength of the brigade before the charge was reported as 1,950 men. A total of 1,191 were reported as casualties, including 643 who were missing or captured.

Ken Brandau, a native of Richmond and a retired scientist, has lived almost his entire life in the state of Virginia, and he contends that a Virginia-centric narrative of the events of the climactic engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg has upstaged the efforts of North Carolina units in the charge.

Most of the five regiments in Armistead’s brigade were from southside Virginia, a region that had more in common with North Carolina than it did with the more aristocratic culture of Tidewater and James River Virginia. Danville, on the Dan River, was the only town of any consequence in the region and because of the southeastward flowing rivers, commerce and cultural interaction was directed toward North Carolina.

Armistead, a former regular officer in the U.S. Army, began the war as the colonel of the 57th Virginia, a regiment raised in southside Virginia. He was born in New Bern, N.C., but raised in Upperville, Virginia, in the beautiful piedmont country of Northern Virginia, and he always considered himself a Virginian. He was a member of a distinguished military family that included the commander of Ft. McHenry at the time of the British attack that led Francis Scott Key to pen the words to the “Star Spangled Banner.” He left West Point under a cloud and many authorities believe that the primary cause was his boisterous behavior including breaking a plate over Jubal Early’s head in a mess hall fracas.

Nonetheless, he became an officer during the Seminole Wars and was recognized for bravery in the war with Mexico. He served on the frontier and was part of the notable cadre of officers serving in Los Angeles at the outbreak of the Civil War, a cadre that included Albert Sidney Johnston and Winfield Scott Hancock.

Armistead’s 57th Infantry was sent to the Virginia-North Carolina border in 1862 when Burnside led the Union’s successful invasion of North Carolina’s sound country. Too late to blunt the Union campaign, the regiment was quickly sent to the Peninsula to oppose McClellan’s drive on Richmond. The regiment was brigaded with two other Virginia regiments and a Georgia unit but played no significant role in the siege of Yorktown. On April 1, 1862, Armistead was promoted to Brigadier General and given command of a brigade comprising the 9th, 14th, 38th, 53rd and 57th Virginia infantry regiments.

Retreating with the rest of Joseph Johnston’s command, they fought at Seven Pines and were involved in a “friendly fire” incident that contributed to heavy

(Continued on page 2)

November meeting

Thursday, November 10,
2020 - 7:00 P. M.

ZOOM Meeting

Email from Bruce Patterson
will be sent prior to Event

Speaker: Andrew Dupstadt
Topic: Lt. Francis Hoge
See page 3.



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Lions of the Dan, cont.

casualties in the 38th Virginia. With the wounding of General Johnston, General Robert E. Lee was given command of the Confederate army defending Richmond and he promptly launched the intense series of battles that became known as the “Seven Days.”

Armistead’s brigade fought at Glendale and was heavily engaged at Malvern Hill when confused communications resulted in an attack that Lee attempted to call off. The 57th Virginia broke under Union artillery fire and Armistead may have left the battlefield prematurely. The brigade was seen as somewhat unreliable after that.

As McClellan retreated and the Union brought General John Pope east to command another army to threaten Richmond, Lee boldly ignored McClellan and turned to attack Pope. This movement resulted in the huge and bloody battle of Second Manassas, or Bull Run. Outnumbered but with a combat strength of about 55,000 men, Lee kept Armistead’s brigade in reserve, the only Confederate brigade not engaged in the battle.

In one of the most incredible feats of all of military history, Lee’s recently named Army of Northern Virginia, left the killing fields of Manassas and turned north to invade Maryland. Battles ensued at South Mountain, Harper’s Ferry and, then culminated in the bloodiest day in American history at Sharpsburg, or Antietam. Imagine the Confederate legions who fought with Jackson in the Valley or Magruder and Johnston on the Peninsula, then faced McClellan in the Seven Days, tangled with Pope at Second Manassas, and, in September they face McClellan again at Antietam.

Once more, however, Armistead and his brigade are held back somewhat, acting as provost guard to help control straggling on the march into Maryland. The brigade sees action in the West Wood and around the Dunker Church but emerges from the Battle of Antietam with the smallest casualty list in the Army of Northern Virginia. Armistead is wounded in the arm but is able to rejoin his brigade relatively quickly.

In November of 1862 the brigade is placed in the division of Major General George Pickett. They defend a position in the middle of the line at Fredericksburg and are, once again, comparatively lightly engaged.

The rest of the winter was passed in foraging and containment of Union forces in southeastern Virginia and, although called back to the army for the battle of Chancellorsville in May of 1863, the brigade doesn’t arrive in time to play a role in the battle.

So, as the great dramatic point of the war approaches, this brigade has been present at most of the great battles of the Eastern Theater but with the exception of Malvern Hill, it has not been greatly tested and, still, there is some question about the soundness of the unit.

As the Battle of Gettysburg unfolds, Pickett’s division arrives late on July 2 and thus is one of the most fit for battle on July 3. Armistead’s brigade is placed behind the other two brigades in Pickett’s division—Garnett’s and Kemper’s. Trimble’s and Pettigrew’s divisions, bitterly engaged on the previous days and weakened in strength, were on the left.

The divisions on the left had less distance to cover and Pickett’s fresh division on the right needed to march further to bring its weight to bear as the Army of Northern Virginia attempted to overwhelm the Union defenders in what appeared to be a vulnerable salient on Cemetery Hill.

As the Confederates converged toward the “copse of trees,” Union artillery assailed them on both sides and the understrength 8th Ohio, orphaned from the other regiments in its

(Continued on page 4)

Our October program was a presentation by **Ken Brandau**, discussing his award-winning book, **Lions of the Dan**, the story of the Armistead Brigade during the full course of the Civil War. His power point presentation was via Zoom and viewed by some 24 members.

We are in receipt of his kind acknowledgement which reads in part:

The Cape Fear Civil War Roundtable is an excellent audience. I appreciate everyone’s kind attentions, the generous honorarium, and regret having to forgo the personal contact of an actual meeting.

Stay Blessed!

Ken Brandau



Ken Brandau

CFCWRT November Presentation: Lt. Francis Hoge

“An Able and True Officer”



Lt. Francis “Frank” Hoge

Because of ongoing COVID 19 restrictions, a change has been made for our November program. On November 12, **Andrew Duppstadt**, historic sites specialist for the State of NC, will tell us about **Lt. Francis Lyell “Frank” Hoge**, a U.S. Naval Academy graduate who chose to side with the Confederacy and compiled an outstanding record in the fighting on the sounds and rivers of eastern North Carolina.

Andrew had been scheduled to present this program in December but has agreed to make the presentation a month earlier. It will be presented via Zoom.

Francis Lyell Hoge, known as “Frank,” was born in Moundsville, Virginia, in January 1841. Moundsville is a small city on the Ohio River in what is today the state of West Virginia.

Appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1856 as an “acting midshipman,” he graduated in 1860 and became a “passed midshipman” in the U.S. Navy. When war came, however, he resigned his U.S. commission and accepted a commission in the Confederate States Navy.

The youthful officer proved his mettle in several difficult engagements and survived a near fatal wound in 1863.

He took part in the famous expedition led by Col. John Taylor Wood to attempt to sink the *USS Underwriter* off New Bern. Such expeditions were exceedingly dangerous in the 19th Century and young Hoge was the first to board the enemy vessel. Be sure to tune in and hear the rest of this exciting story.

Andrew Duppstadt, a member of our round table, is a BA and MA graduate in history at UNCW. He is stationed at the CSS Neuse historic site in Kinston and is also an adjunct history instructor at UNC Pembroke.



Andrew Duppstadt

Cape Fear Civil War Round Table Upcoming Events

2020

December 10th **Bill Jayne**, The Battle of Cedar Creek

This will be a hybrid meeting with a limited attendance (25) and a ZOOM presentation for those who can't attend in person or prefer an online venue. Details will be sent prior to the meeting.

2021

January 14th **Rodney Steward** (Author), Confederate Sequestration Act

February 11th **Kenneth Rutherford** (Author), Mine Warfare and the Civil War

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



Lions of the Dan, cont.

brigade, held its post in front of the main Union line on the left of the attacking Confederates. They hit Brockenbrough's Brigade, the left-most brigade under Brigadier General James Pettigrew's command, in the flank and that Virginia unit broke under the combined effect of the Union artillery and the Ohio rifle fire. It was the beginning of the end for the attack.

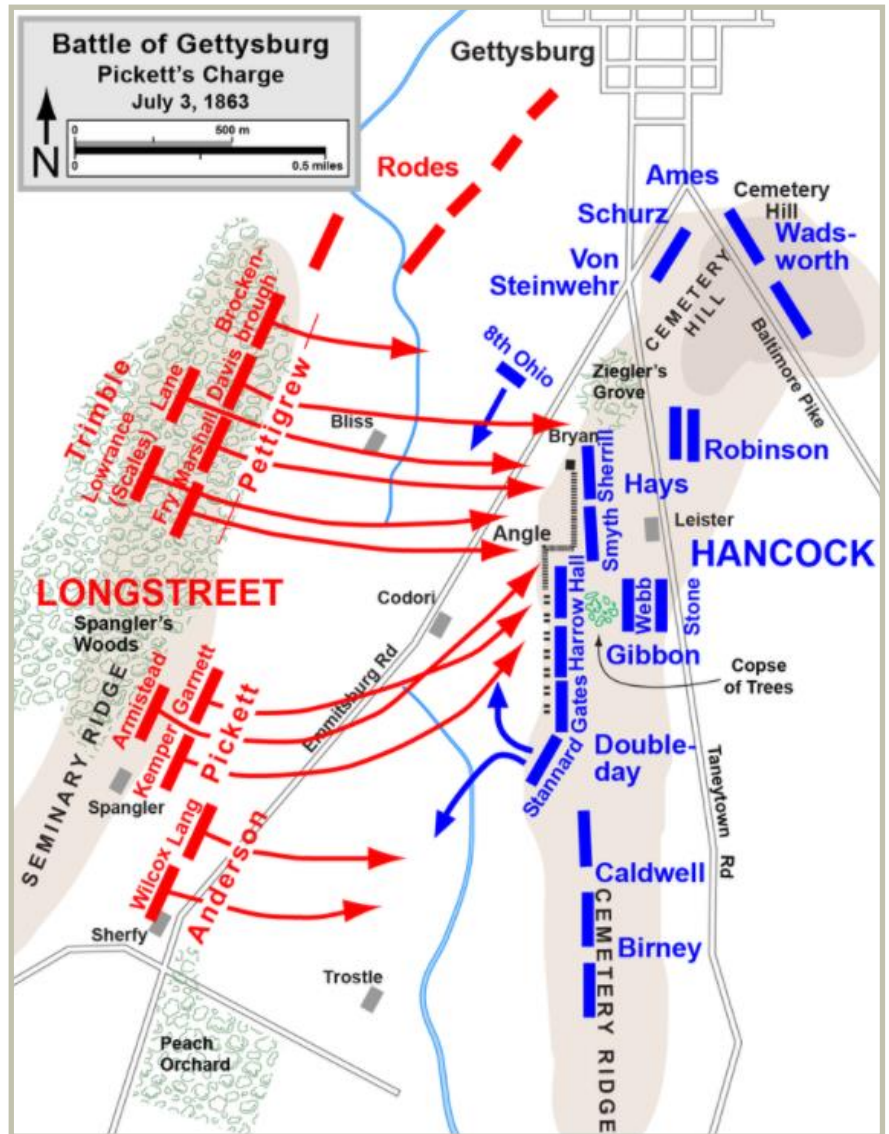
Mr. Brandau notes that as Armistead's brigade approached the objective, the troops to his left, under Pettigrew, had already been repulsed. The 26th and 55th North Carolina regiments under Pettigrew are credited with making the farthest advance of the attack but pressure from Union infantry to their front and left, as well as the powerful artillery, forced them back.

The Virginians of Armistead's brigade breached the stone wall of the Union center and as General Armistead fell with a mortal wound, the survivors surrendered or attempted to retreat. Ultimately, the flag of the 38th Virginia, Armistead's leftmost regiment, was captured by the 8th Ohio, still assailing the Confederate left, along the Emmitsburg Road.

Ken Brandau explicates the significance of these events based on letters and reports that have been overlooked. He states: "transcripts of two letters from Capt. John A. Herndon Co. D, 38th Virginia (both letters are in the Gregory A. Coco Research Collection at Gettysburg National Military Park) describe being a mere '30 paces' from the works when forced to refuse their flank. (The need for this, of course, could have only happened if Pickett had arrived after Pettigrew and Trimble had already been repulsed. It is apparent then, since Fry [Archer's Brigade in Pettigrew's Division] was the brigade of direction, it was Pickett who was late and failed to support, not the other way around.)"

The official report of Major Joseph R. Cabell of the 38th Virginia also provides similar information. Major Cabell was in command of the entire brigade in the retreat from the Union line because he was the only field grade officer who returned uninjured. Ken Brandau found his report in the American Civil War Museum (formerly the Museum of the Confederacy) in Richmond.

Major Cabell writes that Col. E.C. Edmonds, commander of the regiment was killed by fire from the left flank as the regiment advanced to about "30 paces" from the Union field



Map of Pickett's Charge of the American Civil War.

Drawn by Hal Jespersen. (Wikimedia Commons)

Lions of the Dan, cont.

works. Lt. Colonel Powhatan B. Whittle, grievously wounded at Malvern Hill, attempted to rally the regiment but was also shot down, leaving Major Cabell in command. He writes: "I attempted to change the front of my left companies" but found that such a movement was impracticable. He notes that scattered Confederates coming up from the right rear never made it and "seeing all the troops giving away on my right I supposed the order to retire had been given and re-ordered the remnant of the Regiment."

In an email message, Ken Brandau writes: "Bottom line, Virginia's 'Lost Cause' narratives have always unfairly upstaged the contributions of Pettigrew and Trimble at Gettysburg. In like fashion, Virginia 'history' does equal disservice to her many real heroes like Edmonds, Whittle, Cabell, etc. by perpetuating Gettysburg fantasies of Armistead and Pickett. Neither Pickett, nor Armistead had careers which withstand scrutiny outside the context of Gettysburg."

The southside Virginians of Armistead's brigade soldiered on in North Carolina and Tidewater Virginia before helping to stop Ben Butler's thrust into Bermuda Hundred in 1864 and then in the trenches of Petersburg.

In 1865 the brigade was once again in the midst of controversy as the division, while Pickett was absent at a shad bake, was defeated at the pivotal battle of Five Forks, forcing the evacuation of the Petersburg and Richmond defenses. Pickett was rebuked by Lee after that and never regained Lee's regard.

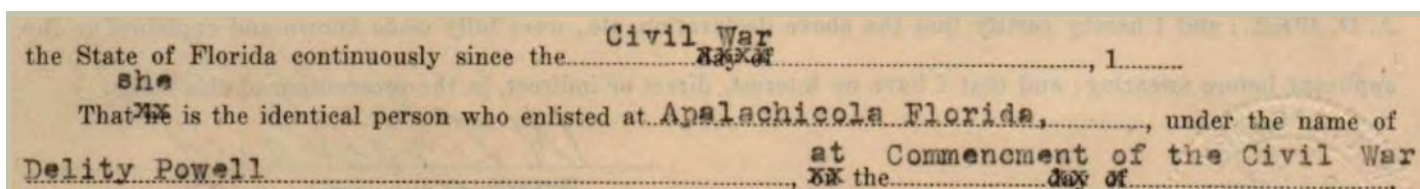
Mr. Brandau summarized his saga with the opinion that the "Lions of the Dan" were among the "best of men in the worst of times."



Pickett's Charge by Paul Philippoteaux 1893

Delity Powell Kelly: A Child in a Confederate Camp by Sheritta Bitikofer

In January of 1930, a new soldier's pension application was submitted in the state of Florida. While at first glance, this was nothing unusual for the time. Soldiers were growing older and desired compensation for their sacrifice to the Southern cause for independence. However, this application was special and marked up in unusual places. Instances where the word "he" were typed – referring to the applicant – had been crossed out and changed to "she." The veteran, Delilah "Delity" Powell Kelly, born June 4th, 1851, was not looking for a widow's pension. She was looking for a soldier's pension for her services as a young nurse in the Confederacy.



the State of Florida continuously since the Civil War ~~1864~~, 1.....
~~he~~ she
 That ~~he~~ is the identical person who enlisted at Apalachicola Florida, under the name of
Delity Powell at Commencement of the Civil War
~~on~~ the 4th day of

Excerpt from Delity Powell Pension Application (Floridamemory.com)

When the Confederacy's call for troops reached Apalachicola, Florida, Delity's father, Edward Powell, answered that call. He enlisted in Milton's Light Artillery under the command of Joseph L. Dunham. He became one of the 136 privates to help man and operate six guns – three 12-pounder brass rifles and three 12-pounder howitzers. Delity's mother, Nancy Elizabeth Powell, followed the artillery regiment as a laundress and nurse for the unit, taking their only daughter along with them. According to Delity's own account, she was given a uniform trimmed in red to denote that she belonged to her father's artillery regiment

Imagine being a child at places like Camp Dunham near Jacksonville. You are miles away from your home and friends, among strangers and doing chores night and day to make sure everything within the camp ran smoothly. Instead of having tea parties with her friends, she gave water from her canteen to dying men. Instead of trotting off to the schoolhouse every morning, Delity followed the camp doctors as they made their morning rounds. We know that she was literate, and she might have practiced her reading skills by deciphering the labels on the medicine bottles. She would not be helping to make bread for her small family, but for an entire camp of hungry artillerymen. Dresses and petticoats in the laundry were replaced by filthy socks and fetid uniforms as she and her mother did the laundry for the unit. Instead of tying ribbons in her hair, she tied off bandages over bleeding or gangrenous wounds. Her formative childhood years were spent listening to the groans of the wounded, the boom of artillery cannon, and the muttered prayers lifted up by the weary souls that wanted this war to end.

Her father wasn't the only man of Delity's family to join the war. Five of her uncles also enlisted. Benjamin Powell, who was very close in age to Delity according to his records, enlisted with Milton's Light Artillery as well, and later gave a notarized testimony to her services as a nurse and laundress for the company. John, James, and William Powell also

(Continued on page 7)



Delity Powell Kelly: A Child in a Confederate Camp, cont.

enlisted with their older brother in March of 1861 into the same regiment. Another uncle by the name of Elijah did not enlist in the artillery regiment, and instead joined the infantry in August of 1861, mustering in with the Fourth Florida Infantry. Elijah went on to serve the Confederacy far away from his home and family.

Milton's Light Artillery remained in the deep South during the war. Delity's first taste of war came at St. Johns Bluff near Jacksonville in October of 1862. But this was not the last time she witnessed how devastating the war could be.

In the spring of 1863, the Milton Light Artillery was split into two companies. Company A remained under the command of Captain Dunham, while the newly promoted Captain Henry Abell was given Company B. The Powells followed Abell into this newly formed company, which made the muster rolls a little confusing. In many instances, men were listed under both companies. Delity's own headstone indicated that she served within Company A, but under Abell's command.

In the winter of that same year, bad news filtered its way to Camp Dunham near Gainesville. Edward's brother, fighting in Tennessee, had been captured at Missionary Ridge during the battles around Chattanooga. Elijah Powell's name would show on the first prisoner roster at the newly formed Rock Island Prison. Worse than that, Elijah had been wounded in the battle in which he was captured. He was shot in the right leg just below the knee, as well as at the corner of his eye. This eventually led to total blindness in that eye. The tragedy of war had finally made its way to Delity's personal circle.

Their greatest test of valor and perseverance came in February of 1864 at the battle of Olustee, the largest battle of the Civil War to take place on Florida soil. Delity and her mother made themselves useful at Lake City Hospital, fifteen miles from the battlefield.

The hardship of war would hit home one more time for Delity when Edward became wounded in the battle. Milton's Artillery had lost five of its guns to a band of raiding Federals at Baldwin, so Company B under Captain Abell was attached to the First Georgia Regulars. A shell fragment struck Edward's leg, and though the wound wasn't serious enough to warrant an amputation, the injury would give him trouble in his later years. According to his pension application statement, the knee that was injured during the battle had caused some type of permanent swelling, making this knee noticeably larger than the other. This made it difficult to work in the labor industry after the war.

Jacksonville became occupied by the Union army in February of 1864 – prior to the battle at Olustee – and the artillery unit went on to serve in several smaller engagements, including the skirmish at Cedar Key in March of 1864, the battle at Horse Landing in May, and then the battle at Gainesville in August of that same year.

Elijah was not the only one to become imprisoned during the war. According to Delity in her pension application – backed by the testimony of Benjamin Powell – she and her moth-

(Continued on page 8)



Delity Powell Kelly: A Child in a Confederate Camp, cont.

er were captured not once, but twice in the course of their service. One of these occurrences took place in Baldwin, Florida and for a month and fourteen days, Delity and her mother were kept prisoner by the Federals. It was likely that this didn't give them a break from their usual duties, as nurses and laundresses were in high demand on both sides. Delity and her mother managed a daring escape from captivity by jumping out the window of their prison – presumably a local home or hospital – and made their way back to Camp Dunham to reunite with Edward.

The Confederacy surrendered in April of 1865 and the South was thrown into the era of Reconstruction. Both companies of the Milton Light Artillery were included with the May 10th surrender between Major General Samuel Jones commanding the Department of South Carolina, Florida, and South Georgia, and Brigadier General Edward Moody McCook at Tallahassee, Florida, the same day that Jefferson Davis was captured in Irwinsville, Georgia. Veterans of the war came home to rebuild their lives – including Elijah who had survived Rock Island for two years. Delity, now almost 14 years old, moved to Pensacola, Florida with her family. Edward and Nancy had three more children and Edward supported his family as a fisherman, which was familiar work for him, since he worked as a sailor with his father in Apalachicola. Delity grew up, occasionally putting her nursing skills to good use as she helped to take care of her younger siblings. Those who knew Delity in her final years described her as a deeply religious woman. This could have been due to her experiences in the war or by her father's elevation to the position of an elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints within a decade after the war. Edward officiated the marriage between his nephew Benjamin and fiancé, Savine Milstead in 1878.

In January of 1871, Delity married James Kelly, an illiterate carpenter from Santa Rosa County. They had four children and by the 1930s, they had all started families of their own, leaving Delity and James with an empty nest. By then, both were too old to work. Whether under the encouragement of her family or her own gumption, Delity decided to do something that no other woman had succeeded in doing in the state of Florida.

In January of 1930, she first submitted her application for a soldier's pension. It seemed like a simple process. She was to give her testimony of service, backed by two or more others who could confirm her story, then sign her name at the bottom of the page.

Three other veterans who worked closely with Milton's Light Artillery gave their signed testimonies to Delity's services, saying that they indeed saw her in the red-trimmed artillery uniform and watched her give aid to the wounded. One of these witnesses was her uncle, Benjamin Powell. The other was a former cavalry private by the name of Joseph Strickland, who was living with his son's family at the time when he testified to Delity's service. Private Strickland had been with the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry post-September 1863 and operated in Alabama for most of that time, but prior to that he had enlisted with the Third Florida Battalion, also known as the "Magnolia Dragoons", who worked closely with other Florida units like Milton's Light Artillery. Strickland also vouched for Benjamin's service

*Delity Powell Kelly*

Delity Powell Kelly: A Child in a Confederate Camp, cont.

when he applied for a pension some years earlier, mentioning Elijah in the same affidavit. In fact, looking into all of the pension records for Delity's uncles reveals that they all vouched for one another's service when they individually applied, or when their widows applied for compensation.

Delity Powell Kelly was awarded her pension rights, becoming the only woman in the state of Florida to receive a soldier's pension for services rendered during the Civil War. Every year until her death, she was given \$480. According to the records and pension approval, she was to be issued her pension "at the same rate and in the same manner that other pensioners are paid."



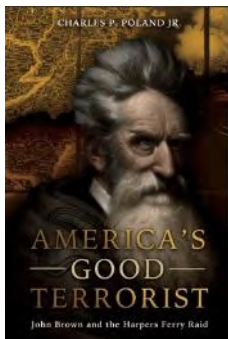
October 31st, 1939, at the age of 88, Delity passed away. Initially buried in an unmarked grave, it took almost fifty years before her story would be uncovered by her descendants. She was reinterred in the 1980s in Saint Michael's Cemetery in Pensacola, Florida, and given a proper grave marker that forever proclaims her services to the Confederate cause as a nurse.

All too often, we take for granted that the Civil War didn't solely affect the adults who enlisted or volunteered their services. The lives of every American were touched by the conflict. Children, young and impressionable, became casualties of the war, either in a physical or psychological sense. Delity's story reminds us that the war was no respecter of age or gender. At the tender age of ten years old, she had to shoulder a weight that not many grownups could handle today. It's by this resilience and bravery that she deserves to be remembered and honored for sacrificing her childhood.

Recently Published

America's Good Terrorist

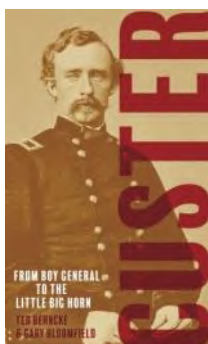
John Brown and the Harpers Ferry Raid
Charles P Poland jr



This new biography covers Brown's background and the context to his decision to carry out the raid, a detailed narrative of the raid and its consequences for both those involved and America; and an exploration of the changing characterization of Brown since his death.

Custer

From the Civil War's Boy General to the Battle of the Little Bighorn
Ted Behncke, Gary Bloomfield



The theme of the book is not so much new historical information but the depth of his character development and lesser-known influences of his life. *Custer* draws together these elements in a succinct and accessible read.

Use this Casemate Publisher's code **CFCWRT** for a 35% discount for CFCWRT members!

Online Presentations

Emerging Civil War on C-SPAN

◆ **Mark Maloy - [Fort Sumter](#)**

Check out “The First Shots of the Civil War,” which recounts the tale of Charleston and Fort Sumter in the opening days of the war.

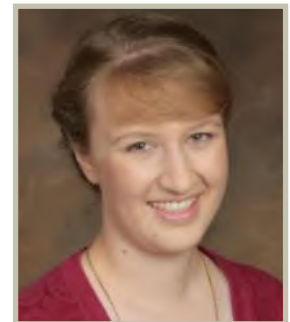
Located in Charleston harbor, Fort Sumter was still held by Union forces in April 1861, despite South Carolina’s secession in 1860. National Park Service historian Mark Maloy described the events of April 12, 1861, when Confederate guns around the harbor opened fire on Fort Sumter. This talk was part of a symposium on “The War in the East” hosted by the “Emerging Civil War” blog.



Mark Maloy

◆ **Sarah Kay Bierle - [1862 Confederate Raid on Chambersburg](#)**

In October 1862, Confederate cavalry under General J.E.B. Stuart pressed into Maryland and Pennsylvania—including the town of Chambersburg—to raid for horses and other supplies. “Emerging Civil War” blog managing editor Sarah Kay Bierle talked about this first major Confederate movement north of the Mason-Dixon Line and the Union response. This talk was part of a symposium on “The War in the East” hosted by the “Emerging Civil War” blog.



Sarah Kay Bierle

CWRT Congress

November Speakers

◆ **[November 4th at 7pm](#)**

Chuck Veit - On the Verge of the Great War

This talk will reveal how our war was perceived by foreign nations. Their involvement went way beyond France and England and Russia to include Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spain, Prussia and even the Vatican. Their heads of state--and most especially Pope Pius IX--were absolute death on our Republic. Pius actually went so far as to provide a letter to Jeff Davis that his officers could use to try to stem Irish enlistment in the Union Army, pronouncing republicanism anathema.

You will learn how Britain and France feared that had they intervened, and the South suddenly was again able to supply cotton, they feared Davis would demand gold at the new higher price--and drain their exchequers. So, they needed the war to continue and, best to hope for, wind down slowly, with both sides returned to a prewar balance. You’ll learn how Russia, not an ally of America, used our ports for their navy as a threat against France and Britain so as to suppress the Prussian revolution. Finally, you’ll learn that the American Civil War spawned revolutions and reform in Europe.



Chuck Veit

◆ **[November 11th at 7pm](#)**

Chris Kolakowski - The Grand Army of the Republic

This talk will discuss the creation and activities of the first organized veterans’ group, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Much has been said about their tireless advocacy for veteran rights and benefits, yet the history of the GAR has largely been lost. Chris Kolakowski brings that history to life as he tells how it was formed, its mission, its membership, racial integration, the many GAR posts that existed throughout America and the rich legacy inherited by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.



Chris Kolakowski

(Continued on page 11)

Online Presentations, cont.



Lisa G. Samia

♦ [November 18th at 7pm](#)

Lisa G. Samia - So Runs the World Away

This will be an in-depth look into the lives of John Wilkes Booth and his older sister Asia Booth Clarke, from the time of their teenage years and into their early adulthood. After their father's death in 1852, a bond of sympathy and mutual devotion between John and Asia grew in the years spent at Tudor Hall. Here she writes they were "lonely together." Asia's insights were gathered from her memoir written in 1874 - John Wilkes Booth "A Sister's Memoir." This is the single most important document in the complex life of John Wilkes Booth. What were the prophetic words said to Asia by John on her wedding day? What did John mean when on their last visit together he said, "God Bless you, sister mine. Take care of yourself, and try to be happy"? What happened to Asia after the assassination? "So runs the world away" are the last words in her memoir taken from Hamlet, Act 3, Scene 2, What is she saying? Mindful that it is never just words on a page.

CFCWRT News

With our first live presentation in December, Early Bird dues will cease on 30 November and thus revert to the regular annual dues of \$30.

A word about Wreaths Across America. As of this 10/30, we are half way towards meeting our goal of 60 wreaths. Recall please that you may send your check to CFCWRT, PO Box 15750, Wilmington, NC 29408 or you may go to the [Wreaths Across America](#) website and purchase a wreath, in \$15 increments, by credit card. Due to Covid, the planned wreath laying ceremony will not be held but the wreaths will be delivered early for distribution to graves on 17, 18 & 19 December. Details will follow.

Civil War Medical Myth

There was no anesthesia. Amputations were always performed while men were conscious.

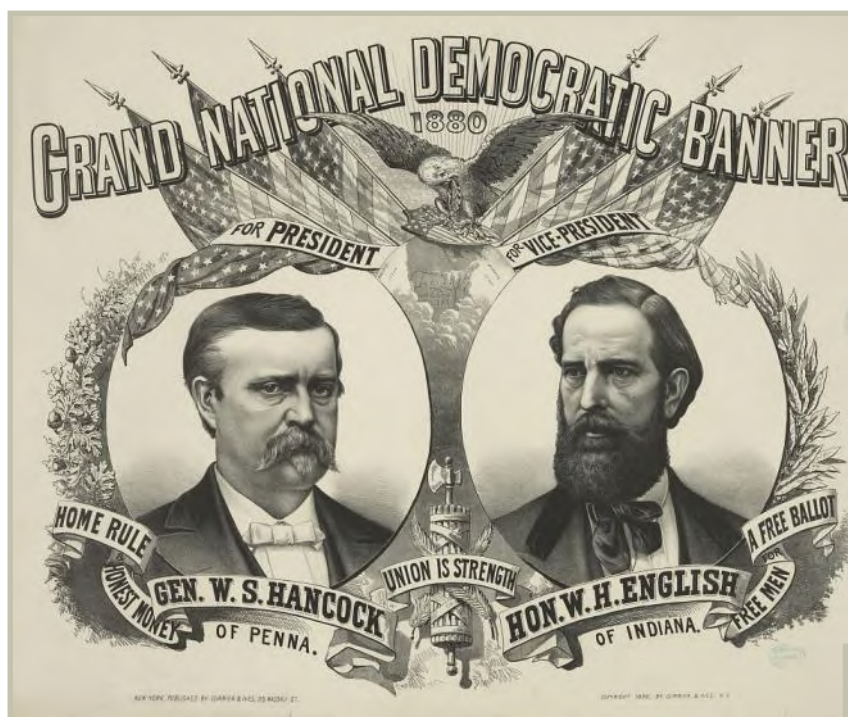
Case studies included in the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion indicate that 95% of all amputations executed by Union surgeons were performed under anesthesia. When chloroform or ether were not available, operations were sometimes postponed, rather than subject the wounded to inhumane amputation without the benefit of anesthesia. As for Confederate surgeons, in an address delivered before the Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association, Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1889, Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire reported "...in the corps to which I was attached (2nd Corps ANV), chloroform was given over 28,000 times..." In a piece called "Confederate Medical Service" Dr. Deering J. Roberts expanded: "Many Confederate surgeons reported that at no time did they fail in having an adequate supply of the three most important drugs, quinine, morphia, and chloroform."



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

General Winfield Scott Hancock

Called the most “conspicuous” of all Union Commanders by General U. S. Grant, remained a regular army general until 1886. He was nominated for the presidency in 1880, losing to James A. Garfield by a small margin of votes. Died at Governors Island, New York February 9, 1886.



Hancock’s portrait adorns U.S. currency on the \$2 Silver Certificate series of 1886. Approximately 1,500 to 2,500 of these bills survive today in numismatic collections. Hancock’s bill is ranked number 73 on a list of “100 Greatest American Currency Notes”.



Union Army was a Multicultural Force

One-third of the soldiers who fought for the Union Army were immigrants, and nearly one in 10 was African American.

The Union Army was a multicultural force—even a multinational one.

We often hear about Irish soldiers (7.5 percent of the army), but the Union's ranks included even more Germans (10 percent), who marched off in regiments such as the Steuben Volunteers. Other immigrant soldiers were French, Italian, Polish, English and Scottish. In fact, one in four regiments contained a majority of foreigners.

Blacks were permitted to join the Union Army in 1863, and some scholars believe this infusion of soldiers may have turned the tide of the war.

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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](#)

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