

# The Runner



## Cape Fear Civil War Round Table

Our next meeting will be **Thursday, 13 November** 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, BRING 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.

**\*\*\*\*\* November Program \*\*\*\*\***

### Could the South Have Won?

**Dr. Melton McLaurin** will present his analysis of the possibilities of the South winning its independence during the American Civil War 1861-1865. Unlike most examinations that focus on the military aspects of the conflict, Dr. McLaurin will concentrate on the Southern society and economy that played critical parts in the final outcome.

Fayetteville native Melton Alonza McLaurin received his Ph.D. in American history from the University of South Carolina in 1967 and taught at the University of South Alabama prior to joining the UNCW department of history as chairperson in 1977. From 1996 until 2003 he served as Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, retiring in 2004. He authored or co-authored nine books (*Celia, A Slave; The Marines of Montford Point: America's First Black Marines*) and numerous articles on various aspects of the history of the American South and race relations.



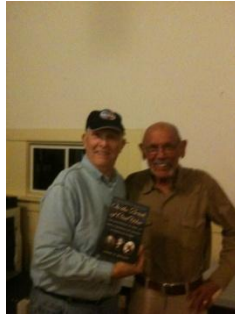
Melton McLaurin

Join the RT at the November meeting to learn about aspects of the Civil War that may have had too little discussion.

**Editor**

**\*\*\*\*\* Raffle Winners \*\*\*\*\***

**Raffle Master: Ed Gibson**



**Dale Lear & “Jack” Waugh**

*Black Soldiers in Blue ----- Jim Gannon*

*Civil War Tales ----- Thomas E. Taylor*

*They Killed Papa Dead ----- Thomas E. Taylor*

*On the Brink of Civil War ----- Dale Lear*

*General Robert F. Hoke ----- Bill Jayne*

*True Tales of the South at War ----- 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](mailto: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.

**\*\*\*\*\* September 27, 2014 \*\*\*\*\***

**In Remembrance of Rose O’Neal Greenhowe**

A memorial service was held at Oakdale Cemetery on the afternoon of September 27<sup>th</sup>. Dr. Chris Fonvielle was the keynote speaker for the event. Kelly Hinson played the role of Rose O’Neal Greenhowe. CFCWRT members present at this service included Tom Hodges, Martha Watson, Linda Lashley, and John Munroe.



**Dr. Chris Fonvielle**



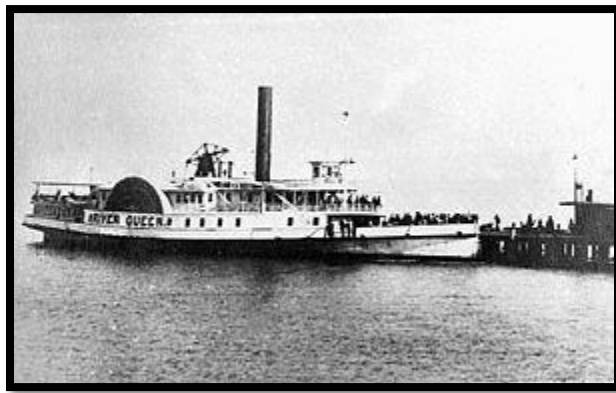
**Tom Hodges & Kelly Hinson**



**John Munroe placing wreath**

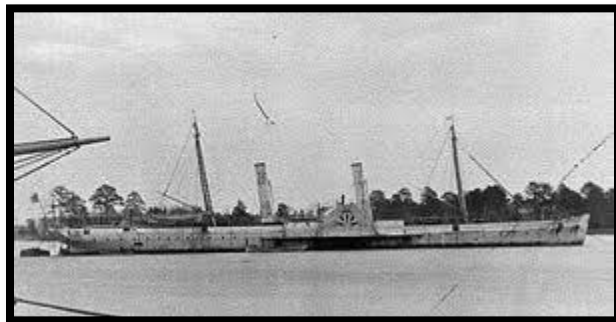
\*\*\*\*\* **Trivia Questions for November** \*\*\*\*\*

- 1 – How did the different regions of the United States compare prior to the Civil War?
- 2 – In 1931, Winston Churchill wrote an essay for a collection, by historians of the day, published in *If or History Rewritten*. Churchill's essay examined the Battle of Gettysburg and it outlined steps which Churchill believed would have enabled Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia to gain a victory on that field. Who was the catalyst for a Confederate victory?
- 3 – Jack Waugh called the April 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Five Forks the “Waterloo of the Confederacy.” Who commanded the Confederate defense at Five Forks and where was he during the critical stage of the battle?
- 4 – What role did the *River Queen* play in the final days of the Civil War?



- 5 – Which unit of the ANV received the attack that broke Lee's line on April 2<sup>nd</sup>?
- 6 – On November 30, Hood's Army of Tennessee attacked John Schofield's army at Franklin, Tennessee. The Confederates suffered a devastating defeat. How many Confederate generals died as a result of wounds received during this battle?

\*\*\*\*\* **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. Thank you.

1 – Patsy Patterson, wife of longtime RT member Bruce Patterson, passed on October 11, 2014. Our thoughts and prayers are with Bruce and his family as they mourn the loss of a special wife, mother, grandmother and friend.

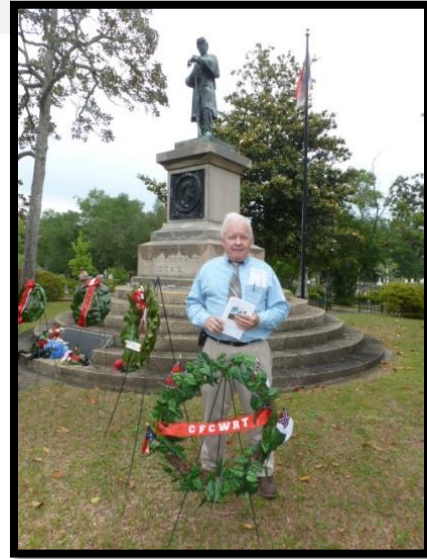
**2 – Fort Anderson/Brunswick Town – November 1, 2014, Saturday, 10am – 4pm.**

Living historians, dressed in 18th century attire, will demonstrate what life was once like in this early port town on the lower Cape Fear. Visitors will have the opportunity to try their hand at the militia drill, visit with the colonial dentist, take a turn in the stocks and pillory, dip their own beeswax candle, and much more! Admission is free, and open to the public.

**3 - FRIENDS OF OAKDALE CEMETERY LUMINARY EVENT - Sunday November 9, 2014**

**FOURTH ANNUAL LUMINARY TOUR -**

*Come join us for this extremely popular and unique event!! This year's luminary tour theme will be the American Civil War as it is the fourth year of the Sesquicentennial commemoration of that conflict. It is estimated that about 1,000 Confederate Veterans are buried throughout Oakdale Cemetery. Over 600 luminaries will line the route as you visit the site of six different distinguished Confederates. Refreshments will be served. \$10.00 for everyone. **Tours will be at 6:30, 6:45, and 7:00 p.m.** This tour sells out quickly so get your tickets early at cemetery office. Call 910 762 5682 for more information. Tours are cancelled in the event of inclement weather.*



4 – Brunswick Civil War Round Table – “The Election of 1864” **November 4, 2014, 7:00PM.** This month’s speaker is Davis Gerleman, Ph.D., Assistant Editor of “Papers of Abraham Lincoln,” and a researcher in residence at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. additional details at <http://www.brunswickcivilwarroundtable.com/meetings>.

**\*\*\*\*\* November 1864 \*\*\*\*\***

In November 1864 Lincoln won the election for President. In the South, such was the impact of Sherman that a call for the people in Georgia in rise up against him received minimal support. Towards the end of November the state capital, Milledgeville, was burned and looted by Sherman’s men.

November 1<sup>st</sup>: Promised supplies had not arrived and promised repairs to railroads were not carried out – both of which seriously hindered Hood in his attempt to defeat Sherman in the South.

November 5<sup>th</sup>: Hood met General Beauregard at Tuscumbia to discuss their strategy against Union forces. Most senior officers under Hood wanted him to actively seek out Sherman while Hood himself wanted to launch an offensive north towards the Union. This prospect greatly

concerned officers under Hood who could not comprehend why Hood would let Sherman and his army roam around the South unhindered.

November 7<sup>th</sup>: The Congress of the Confederate States of America met in Richmond. Jefferson Davis spoke in an optimistic manner underplaying the loss of Atlanta. Davis also publicly urged Hood to seek out Sherman and defeat his army. Hood had other ideas. He wanted to march into Kentucky and Tennessee to launch an attack on the Union forces based there so that Union troops would be sucked away from their armies opposing Lee in the Eastern Theatre to support their comrades in Tennessee/Kentucky. In view of Hood's lack of supplies, he probably did not have a full knowledge as to his true military situation when compared to the armies that opposed him.

**November 8<sup>th</sup>: Lincoln won the Presidential election. He had feared a move towards the Democrats because of his belief that the war was becoming unpopular. In fact the Republicans increased their representation within both the House and the Senate. The election results indicated to Davis and the Confederate Congress that there would be no negotiated peace settlement.**

November 9<sup>th</sup>: Sherman ordered the resumption of the Union advance into Georgia. He ordered General Thomas to defeat the army of Hood while he planned to advance north to assist Grant in his defeat of Lee. Grant was fighting 1,000 miles away so Sherman marched his men to Savannah to allow for a march up the eastern coastline. Bolstered with plenty of supplies acquired from Atlanta, Sherman was confident of success. He also knew that the land his men were marching through was rich in supplies.

November 11<sup>th</sup>: Union troops in Atlanta and Rome destroyed anything that could be of use to the Confederacy before they left. In Atlanta all buildings except churches and a few houses were destroyed.

November 14<sup>th</sup>: Lincoln accepted the resignation of Major-General George McClellan – the man who had opposed him in the election. Lincoln promoted Sheridan to the rank of Major-General.

November 15<sup>th</sup>: The destruction of Atlanta was completed. The economic hub of Georgia was destroyed – this action by Sherman created much bitterness in the South.

November 16<sup>th</sup>: Sherman's army of 60,000 men left Atlanta. The twenty days rations they carried came from the city and left the people there with little to eat or drink. Facing Sherman's large army was just 20,000 Confederate troops with few supplies.

November 17<sup>th</sup>: Davis denounced any Southern state that intimated that as an individual state it might seek a peace settlement with the Union. In particular, he was concerned that Georgia might do this and contacted the state's senators accordingly.

November 19<sup>th</sup>: A call to arms in Georgia met with little response – it was as if the morale of the state had imploded after the treatment handed out to Atlanta. There was a fear that what had happened to Atlanta might happen to other areas within the state if they were seen to be still opposing Sherman.

November 20<sup>th</sup>: Confederate forces continued to harass Sherman's army as it advanced to Savannah – but with little success. Sherman's response was to order the destruction of even more property.

November 22<sup>nd</sup>: Sherman's army entered Georgia's state capital, Milledgeville. The city was burned and looted.

November 23<sup>rd</sup>: General William J Hardee was given command of the army that was meant to oppose Sherman's march to the sea.

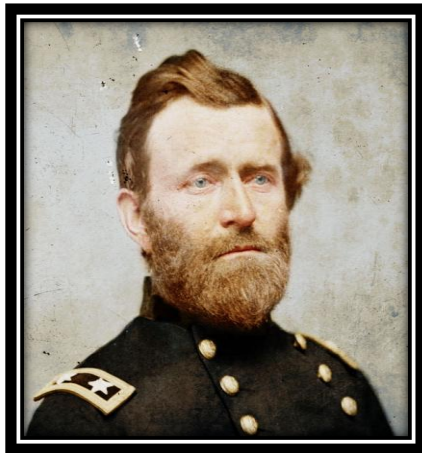
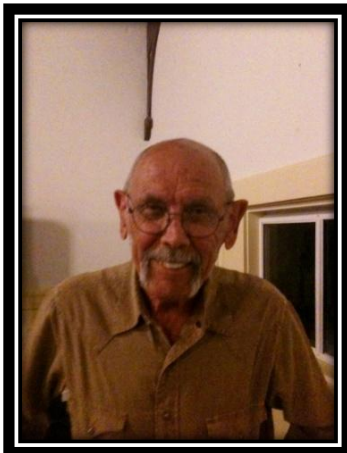
November 29<sup>th</sup>: Hood's Army of Tennessee had the opportunity to defeat a Union army at Spring Hill, Tennessee, but failed to do so because of a collapse in the ability of senior officers to communicate with one another.

November 30<sup>th</sup>: Hood continued in his attempt to defeat the Union force at **Franklin**, Tennessee. Both armies numbered 23,000 men. The North lost a total of 2,326 men but the battle cost Hood's army dearly – 6,252 men were lost, including six generals. The Union army, commanded by General Schofield, moved on to Nashville while Hood's men had to remain on the land in increasingly poor weather.

Source: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/November-1864-civil-war.htm>  
(Accessed October 3, 2014).

#### \*\*\*\*\* October Program \*\*\*\*\*

### *Lincoln and the War's End*



**John C. "Jack" Waugh** discussed his book which covered the last five months of the Civil War. Jack especially concentrated on the last 20 days that witnessed Lincoln's extended visit to General Grant's HQ at City Point, Virginia. Grant had invited Lincoln to come to City Point to observe what was hoped to be the final campaign of a long and bloody conflict.

As winter changed into spring, Grant worried that Lee would move out of the entrenchments around Petersburg before the Union forces could deliver a final blow. Grant worried that Lee could gain a march on Union troops and unite with Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army in

North Carolina. The possibility of Lee's escape made possible the continuation of the war. Grant and President Lincoln had seen enough of the horrors of war. Grant determined to strike Lee's emaciated army with all his available force.

Bringing Sheridan from the Shenandoah Valley, Grant wanted an attack made against Lee's extended right flank on March 29<sup>th</sup>. Lee had one more attack; he would commit half of his thinning ranks to break into the rear of the Union army and cause Grant to release his death grip. On March 25<sup>th</sup>, John Brown Gordon led the ANV against Fort Stedman. The Confederates were too weakened to sustain an attack. Within days, Sheridan destroyed a substantial Confederate force at Five Forks. On April 2<sup>nd</sup>, Grant attacked the center of the Lee's line. Grant was in the field, but shared the overwhelming successes with Lincoln.

Lincoln received captured Confederate battle flags from Grant's victories. Lincoln visited Richmond almost as soon as it fell to Union troops. Lincoln was greeted as a messiah by the black population who had remained in the devastated seat of the Jefferson Davis's Confederate government. On April 9<sup>th</sup>, Lee surrendered his shattered army to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Lincoln had seen his foremost hopes achieved, the Union was to be preserved and the divided nation was to be reunited.

Within days after Lee's surrender, Abraham Lincoln would be felled by an assassin's bullet. His achievements during the last five months of the war would remain important to the nation's future.

**Now he belongs to the Ages**

**Edwin M. Stanton**

**Note:** If you are interested in getting a copy of Jack Waugh's *Lincoln and the War's End*, contact Southern Illinois University Press at Phone: 1-800-621-2736; E-mail: [custserv@press.uchicago.edu](mailto:custserv@press.uchicago.edu); or order online at [www.siupress.com](http://www.siupress.com). Use the promo code LINCOLN at checkout and receive a 30% discount.

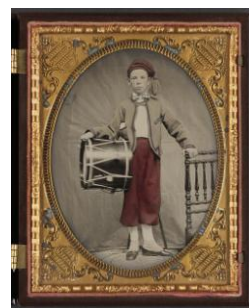
**\*\*\*\*\* Civil War Ancestors \*\*\*\*\***

Do you know what your ancestors did during the Civil War? Previously, **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 gladly include in *The Runner* so others may learn your family's history.



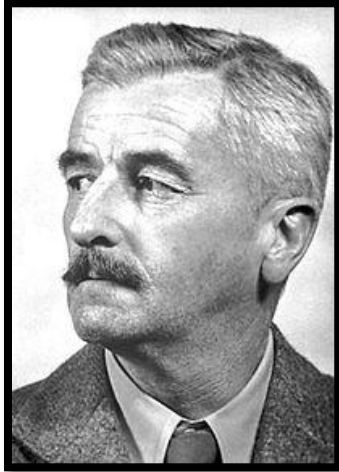
**Confederate soldier and his dog**



**Boy in Union Zouave uniform with drum**

**\*\*\*\*\* Civil War Ancestors To \*\*\*\*\***

Colonel William C. Falkner was born in Tennessee but moved to Mississippi at fifteen years of age. Falkner led the 2nd Mississippi at Manassas in July 1861. When voted out of command of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, Falkner returned to Mississippi and raised several bands of partisan rangers. After the war, he was active as a railroad builder and as a writer of romantic novels (*The White Rose of Memphis*). His great-grandson, **William C. Faulkner**, followed in the Colonel's footsteps – Faulkner won a Nobel Prize for Literature and two Pulitzer Prizes.



Russell Crawford Mitchell served as a sergeant in Hood's Texas Brigade. Severely wounded at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Mitchell was demoted for inefficiency, but served as a nurse in Atlanta. After the war, Mitchell became a lumberman who profited from the rebuilding of the Atlanta destroyed by William T. Sherman. Also rising from the ashes of Atlanta, a granddaughter, Margaret Mitchell, wrote a Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *Gone with the Wind*.

Source: Webb Garrison, *The Amazing Civil War* [New York: MJF Books, 1998] 242-243.

**\*\*\*\*\* Trivia Questions for November \*\*\*\*\***

**1 – How did the different regions of the United States compare prior to the Civil War?**

**COMPARISONS:**

	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Border</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>18.5M</b>	<b>9.0M</b>	<b>2.8M</b>
<b>Manufacturing Workers</b>	<b>100.5 th</b>	<b>20.6 th</b>	<b>9.6 th</b>
<b>Product Value</b>	<b>1,100 th</b>	<b>111 th</b>	<b>70 th</b>
	<b>\$1,500M</b>	<b>\$155M</b>	<b>\$121M</b>
<b>Finance</b>	<b>\$189M</b>	<b>\$47M</b>	<b>\$18M</b>
<b>Railroads</b>	<b>20 th</b>	<b>9 th</b>	<b>1.7 th</b>



**2** – In 1931, Winston Churchill wrote an essay for a collection, by historians of the day, published in *If or History Rewritten*. Churchill's essay examined the Battle of Gettysburg and it outlined steps which Churchill believed would have enabled Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia to gain a victory on that field. Who was the catalyst for a Confederate victory? Remember that Winston Churchill took part what was the "last" British cavalry charge at Omdurman in September 1898. He was a 23 year old lieutenant in the 21<sup>st</sup> Lancers. 33 years later, Churchill theorized that **Jeb Stuart** made a successful attack on the rear of Union lines on Cemetery Hill. Sans George Armstrong Custer's actions, Stuart's attack spread panic among the Union troops that were waiting on Cemetery Hill to repulse the Pickett-Pettigrew-Trimble attack.

Source: <http://www.historynet.com/churchill-imagines-how-the-south-won-the-civil-war.htm> (Accessed October 29, 2014).

**3** – Jack Waugh called the April 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Five Forks the "Waterloo of the Confederacy." Who commanded the Confederate defense at Five Forks and where was he during the critical stage of the battle? Robert E. Lee had ordered **Major Gen. George Pickett** and his infantry division, with the support of cavalry the under command of Thomas Munford, W.H.F. Lee and Thomas Rosser, to hold the Five Forks crossroads at all costs. If the Confederates were defeated, Lee would lose his last supply line via the South Side Railroad.

While Phil Sheridan personally supervised the Union attacks, Gen. Pickett and his commanders attended a shad bake. Pickett was unaware of the battle.

Source: <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/five-forks.html> (accessed October 13, 2014),

**4** – What role did the *River Queen* play in the final days of the Civil War? The riverboat was Grant's ship while his HQ was at City Point, Virginia. The *River Queen* was the site of the Hampton Roads Peace Conference on February 3, 1865. The ship later brought President Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, her maid, twelve year-old Tadd, and two guards to visit Grant at City Point. After Sherman's victory at Bentonville, Sherman ventured north to visit with Lincoln, Grant, and Admiral David Dixon Porter aboard the *River Queen*. At this famous gathering, the president and his military leaders discussed peace terms for the collapsing Confederacy.

Source: <http://www.commandposts.com/2012/03/march-26-1865-lincoln-at-city-point-planning-the-beginning-of-the-end/> (Accessed October 15, 2014).

**5** – Which unit of the ANV received the attack that broke Lee's line on April 2<sup>nd</sup>? The 18<sup>th</sup> North Carolina, as always, was in the thick of the fighting at Petersburg on that April morning. Composed of units from New Hanover, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, and Richmond counties, the 18<sup>th</sup> served in many of the ANV engagements throughout the war.

From a history of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment:

In late March, General Lane deployed his men in the works between Hatcher's Run and Battery Greg (the site of present-day Pamplin Park). General Lane reported a distance of eight to ten paces existed between defenders. It showed a token defense at best.



**Brigadier General John Decatur Barry**

Note: John Decatur Barry of the 18<sup>th</sup> NC will forever be linked to the wounding of Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville in May 1863. After the war, Barry returned to Wilmington as a newspaper editor. Barry is buried in Oakdale Cemetery.

On the morning of 2 April, 14,000 men in the Union Sixth Corps advanced and swept the North Carolinians from their defensive positions. According to Chaplain Alanson Haines of the Fifteenth New Jersey, "The defenders of the fort showed the greatest obstinacy... Some refusing to surrender were shot down." Private Frank Esq, of the Fortieth New Jersey, captured the colors of the Eighteenth North Carolina and received the Medal of Honor for his deed.

Though fighting desperately, the Eighteenth did not give up. Some assembled at Battery Gregg, and others made a stand at some works near a dam. The entire brigade fell back. On the night of 3 April, the Eighteenth camped at Amelia Court House. Major Wooten, of the Eighteenth, commanded the sharpshooters, and they engaged the enemy, on 5 April, near Farmville. On 9 April 1865, General Lane received orders to stack their arms. At Appomattox, the Eighteenth North Carolina Troops surrendered ninety-four officers and men. They were paroled and headed back to the Old North State.

Source: [http://www.cflhs.com/history\\_18NC.htm](http://www.cflhs.com/history_18NC.htm) (Accessed October 29, 2014).

**6 – On November 30, Hood’s Army of Tennessee attacked John Schofield’s army at Franklin, Tennessee. The Confederates suffered a devastating defeat. How many Confederate generals died as a result of wounds received during this battle?** Six Confederate generals died during the attack on Union breastworks at Franklin: **Patrick Cleburne, John Carter, John Adams, States Rights Gist, Hiram Gransbury, and Otho Strahl.** Only Cleburne, Strahl, Adams, and Granbury were laid out on the back porch of the Carnton Plantation house.

**NOTE:** Be sure to schedule attendance at the January 2015 RT meeting when Stephen “Sam” Hood will share some of his research into the events about the Army of Tennessee and this campaign. Sam, a distance kinsman of John Bell Hood, will add a different slant on the controversial events that surrounded the Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville battles.

Source: <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/franklin/ten-facts/ten-facts-about-the-battle-of.html> ,  
<http://trcobb.blogspot.com/2013/09/the-myth-of-six-dead-generals.html>.(Accessed October 15, 2014 and  
October 29, 2014).

**\*\*\*\*\* Thoughts \*\*\*\*\***



**The Peacemakers by George P.A. Healy**

How important was the conference aboard the *River Queen* on March 28, 1865? As outlined in his Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln had promoted the idea of a peace “with malice toward none ....” I think Lincoln outlined his thoughts on the war’s end and the terms to be offered to the defeated Confederates. At Appomattox and at Bennett Place, two of the Union’s hardest commanders, Grant and Sherman, offered generous to their former foes.

What are your thoughts?

Source: [http://www.whha.org/whha\\_about/white-house-collection-treasures-peacemakers.html](http://www.whha.org/whha_about/white-house-collection-treasures-peacemakers.html) (Accessed  
October 15, 2014).