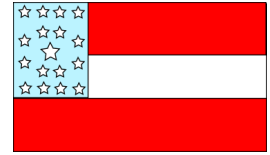




The Vidette

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans



The J. P. Gillis Flag

www.SCVCalifornia.net



July 2004 Issue 30 Published by Division Adjutant Vernon R. Padgett vp09@earthlink.net

GRIZZLY BEAR IN CHARLESTON

California Division Colors in South Carolina!

From Your Signals Officer

In this issue: Our California Division flag proudly unfurled in Charleston! Then, reviews of a new book by Newt Gingrich (Ph.D. in history from Tulane University) and W. Forstchen (Ph.D., history, Purdue). Also, Tim Desmond's article on nurses during the War between the States, and photos from SCV events around California. Division chaplain Kermit Albritton requests all SCV compatriots to join up with a reenacting organization, and gives his appeal in this issue. Don't miss the link to the 65 volumes of History and Literature of the South—Gene Kizer has reworked this important series.

Also, the first part of an essay on why so many Americans believe that the Civil War was fought to free the slaves. My daughter, who knows better, reported that everyone left the 10 minutes of 11th grade high school Civil War history with the impression that the War was fought "to free the slaves." I asked her "did the teacher tell you that?" She said "No, he didn't, but that's the impression the students got."— *Editor*.

After Lee Wins at Gettysburg: *Grant Comes East*

Editorial Reviews

From Publishers Weekly

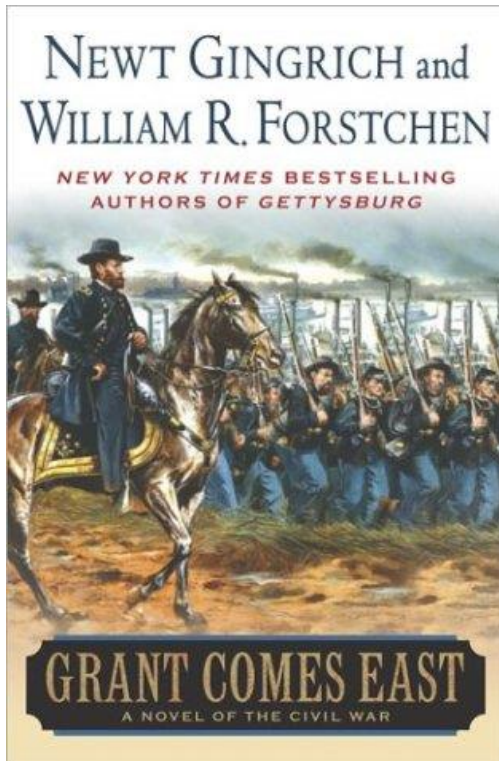
Former congressman Gingrich and historical fiction writer Forstchen once again collaborate to produce an exciting alternative history of the Civil War (after 2003's bestselling *Gettysburg*). This second volume



Our flag in Charleston: Camp 302 Father A. J. Ryan Compatriots hold our California Division flag: Gustav Goetsch, Ernest Powell, and Jim Rhodes 17th April 2004.

finds Lee and his victorious army in Maryland, poised to assault Washington, D.C.. The Confederates hope to capture the capital and President Lincoln, bring a sympathetic Maryland into the Confederacy, gain European recognition and force the Union into peace negotiations. The Union is in a desperate situation. The capital is cut off, Northern cities are burning in the bloody draft riots and the nearest intact Union army is General Grant's western force, rushing to the east from Vicksburg. In the midst of the military chaos, sniping and bickering by generals and politicians on both sides hamper Grant and Lee. Most of Lee's tactical and strategic plans succeed, but he miscalculates Lincoln's resolve and Grant's single-mindedness. And then Grant does something so unexpected that suddenly Lee

is the one on the run. Building on their strong first volume, Gingrich and Forstchen craft an original, dramatic and historically plausible "what if?" story. Character depictions—of Lincoln, Grant and Lee; of the soldiers who fight and die; and of the civilians who plot and panic—are vivid, detailed and insightful. This is one of the best novels of the Civil War to appear in recent years. Copyright © Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc.



From Booklist

Historian and former speaker of the House of Representatives Gingrich and cowriter Forstchen, a veteran author of historical fiction, continue their new alternate-history series. It began with the eminently successful *Gettysburg* (2003), ... handing to General Lee the laurels of victory rather than the ignominy of defeat. Now, in this follow-up, they put their imaginative heads together to see how, since they freed the Confederates from suffering a major blow at Gettysburg, the Southerners would take advantage of the situation to further their cause on the field of battle. What the authors come up with is as rivetingly plausible as what they devised in the previous novel. Their "invention" here centers on the Union government's bringing General Grant eastward from his recent victory in Vicksburg; of course, the immediate ramification of Lee's win at Gettysburg is the safety of Washington, D.C.--and further down the line, the possibility of recognition of the Confederacy

by European powers. Gingrich and Forstchen's readjustments to history are notably original. *Brad Hooper, Copyright © American Library Association. All rights reserved*

From the Inside Flap Praise for *Gettysburg*

"Well-executed alternative history. The authors show thorough knowledge of the people, weapons, tactics, and ambience of the Civil War. A veritable feast. The novel has a narrative drive and vigor that make the climactic battle scene a real masterpiece of its kind." - *Publishers Weekly*

"Gingrich and Forstchen write with authority and with sensitivity." - *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

"[*Gettysburg*] is believable and beautifully written...every bit as good as Michael Shaara's *The Killer Angels*. Not only do Gingrich and Forstchen bring the characters to life, and often horrible death, but they do so with memorable observations on the ways of war and vivid, technically accurate descriptions of frightful Civil War combat." - *The Courier Journal* (Kentucky)

"An eye-opener...filled with gore, smoke, heat of battle, and a surprise ending. The writing is vivid and clear. A ripping good read." - *Washington Times*

"Two respected historians, one horrific battle--- and the challenging question of 'what if?' Sure to become a Civil War classic to be read and remembered." - W. E. B. Griffin, author of *Final Justice*

"As historical fiction this stands beside *The Killer Angels*. As an alternative history of Gettysburg, it stands alone. The mastery of operational history enables the authors to expand the story's scope. The larger-scale, more fluid battle of Gettysburg described is internally consistent, a logical consequence of the novel's challenging major premise. The narrative is so clear that the action can be followed without maps. And the characters are sometimes heartbreakingly true to their historical originals." - **Dennis Showalter**, former president of the Society of Military Historians

About the Author

Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, is the author of seven books, including the bestsellers *Gettysburg*, *Contract with America*, and *To Renew America*. He is the CEO of The Gingrich Group and an analyst for the Fox News Channel. He holds a Ph.D. in history from Tulane University. Newt serves Secretary Donald Rumsfeld as a member of the Defense Policy Board,

teaches officers from all five services as a distinguished visiting scholar and professor at the National Defense University, and is the longest-serving teacher of the Joint War Fighting course for Major Generals.

Dr. William R. Forstchen is the author of more than thirty books, including historical fiction, science fiction, young adult novels, and traditional historical research. He holds a Ph.D. with a specialization in military history from Purdue University and is an associate professor of history at Montreat College in North Carolina. Forstchen's doctoral dissertation was a first-of-its-kind study about the mobilization, deployment, and combat experiences of an African-American regiment from the Midwest during the Civil War.



Jeff Davis UDC Award, Jeff Davis Luncheon, 5 June 2004.

Book Description

Grant Comes East, the second book in the bestselling series by Newt Gingrich and William R. Forstchen, continues the story of a Confederate victory at Gettysburg. The first book examined the great "what if" of American history: Could Lee have won the Battle of Gettysburg? A Confederate victory, however, would not necessarily mean that the Southern cause has gained its final triumph and a lasting peace. It is from this departure point that the story continues in *Grant Comes East*, as General Robert E. Lee marches on Washington, DC, and launches an assault against one of the largest fortifications in the world.

Across 140 years, nearly all historians have agreed that after the defeat of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, the taking of Washington, DC, would end the war. But was it possible? Lee knows that a

frontal assault against such fortifications could devastate his army, but it is a price he fears must be paid for final victory. Beyond a military victory in the field, Lee must also overcome the defiant stand of President Abraham Lincoln, who vows that regardless of the defeat at Gettysburg, his solemn pledge to preserve the Union will be honored. Lincoln will mobilize the garrison of Washington to hold on no matter what the costs.

At the same time, Lincoln has appointed General Ulysses S. Grant as commander of all Union forces. Grant, fresh from his triumph at Vicksburg, races east, bringing with him his hardened veterans from Mississippi to confront Lee.

What ensues across the next six weeks is a titanic struggle as the surviving Union forces inside the fortifications of Washington fight to hang on, while Grant prepares his counterblow. The defeated Army of the Potomac, staggered by the debacle dealt at Gettysburg, is not yet completely out of the fight. Its rogue commander, General Dan Sickles, is thirsting for revenge against Lee, the restoration of the honor of his army, and the fulfillment of his own ambitions, which reach all the way to the White House. These factors come together in a climatic struggle spanning the ground from Washington, through Baltimore, to the banks of the Susquehanna River.

Once again, Newt Gingrich and William R. Forstchen create a brilliant story of how the Civil War could have unfolded. In *Grant Comes East*, they use their years of research and expertise to take readers on an incredible journey.

Heritage News

April 28, 2004

Original mailed to 22 different Military Base Commanders throughout California.

Ref: Iraq

Dear Commanding General:

The California Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans wants to send our *support* and *prayers* to all members of the Armed Forces. We understand the pain and suffering that many families and soldiers feel during tough times as these.

Many of our members have relatives who are serving, and we are grateful to all the American families for their sacrifice of loved ones so far away from home so that we might be protected.

History is being made as we speak and we are

primarily a historical, genealogical, and benevolent organization. We feel it is our duty to honor our soldiers and let them know that they will “NEVER BE FORGOTTEN”!

Please extend our sentiments to all your soldiers both at home and abroad.

Farrell D. Cooley, Lt. Cmdr. California Division, Cmdr., Gen. John Bell Hood Camp 1208
Cc: All California Military Bases

~~~~~  
**Division Chaplain Kermit Albritton**  
**SCV-- Join a Reenactor**  
**Organization!**  
~~~~~

Gentlemen of the California division of Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have a problem.

We are engaged in a struggle with an all too familiar enemy, the federalization of Confederate Americans. The problem exists in the American Civil War Association: The disrespect and political sanitation of Southern Heritage.

As in 1855 when the Federal government of the United States of America imposed its will upon Southern states by dictating a Federal tax mandate, so does the Federal majority in the ACWA dictate its will upon the Confederate Brigade.

Certain units in the Federal Brigade control the majority vote by means of popular representation; their members, though not all active in reenacting, hold power by their votes. These individuals became a large majority and they are swayed by the biases of a few opinionated individuals who take great liberties in



oppressing those who portray Confederates. This is done by openly being disrespectful to entire Confederate units and Commanders. This is further complicated by the enacting of legislation, altering

bylaws and controlling the organization. The controlling parties do not participate in the leadership of the ACWA; they just voice their opinions and because of their majority representation are able to control the Executive Committee by simply dictating what they want. This Executive Council, especially when dominated by a Federal majority, caves quickly when pressed by letters, even with a Confederate reenactor as president.



Commander Kenneth Ramsey, Camp 2048 Tehachapi-Bakersfield, and Confederate friends.

There is a solution: SCV members need to join the ACWA and vote Confederate. If we experience this type of animosity in the ACWA, then I would suspect it happens in other organizations as well. Contact information for the ACWA; www.voss-serenka.com/ACWA/index.html; other units are linked on the ACWA site.

I further suggest that we as SCV members join as many Civil War reenacting organizations as possible to increase the Confederate voice in the operation of the organizations and create a safer environment for Southern Heritage. We can not expect equality and equal representation when we are the minority. If it were left up to certain individuals there would be no Confederate Brigade. There would only be "galvanizing units" as targets for the Federals to contend with and make them look better; those who galvanize are generally the very least representative of Southern culture and tend to act like it is a joke.

Your servant, California Division SCV
Chaplain, Captain Kermit Lee Albritton, Camp
2023, Lieutenant General Wade Hampton



Col. David S. Terry

Col. David S. Terry served first as a corporal in Company H, 8th Texas Cavalry of Wharton's Brigade in Forrest's Division. He was a younger brother of Benjamin Franklin Terry, the Colonel of the 8th Texas Cavalry.

David S. Terry saw action, among other engagements, at Shiloh and the cavalry affair at Murfreesboro in July 1862. In 1863 Terry raised his own regiment of Texas cavalry. Interestingly, Terry was killed by U.S. marshals, acting as the bodyguard of U.S. Justice Stephen Field, at the Lathrop train station in 1889.

My great(x3)-grandfather Sergeant John G. M. Edwards of Company K, 2nd Georgia Cavalry, was also in Wharton's Brigade during the Murfreesboro affair. I'd laugh if I ever found out that they met.

--- Allen Knechtmann, Commander, Camp 1440
The Stainless Banner, San Jose.

Why Americans Want to Believe the Civil War Was Fought To Free The Slaves

Vernon R. Padgett, Ph.D.

“Unknown Facts About Slavery”

How do we fit "The United States Fought to Free The Slaves" with these annoying facts about slavery--

1. Lincoln didn't emancipate the slaves until about halfway through the war;
2. Lincoln fired two generals who did free slaves in 1861 and 1862;
3. Lincoln didn't emancipate any slaves under his actual control (imagine President stating today that the

minimum wage is now going to be \$20 an hour-- *in Mexico and Canada*);

4. The underground railroad didn't stop at the Mason/Dixon line. It reached all the way to Canada! Why? Because such states as Illinois, the Land of Lincoln, had laws that a black could be whipped if found within the state for more than three days;

5. There were five slave states among the Northern states, and slavery was legal in these five Northern states after the "emancipation" of slaves that were not under Northern control;

6. Lincoln 's idea of how to deal with emancipated slaves was to send them to Africa, and a new African country was created for this purpose;

7. Slavery was legal in the north even after the fall of the Confederacy; and

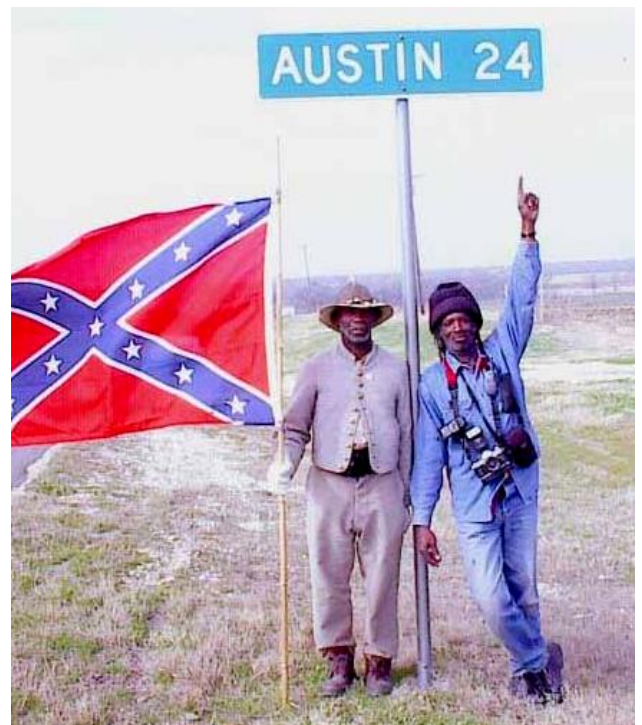
8. The flag that flew over slave ships was the United States ' Stars and Stripes, never a Confederate flag.

Do we want to bring up these facts about slavery?--

9. That Africans were captured by other Africans to be sold into slavery?

10. That Africans sold other Africans to Northern, not to Southern, slave dealers, for transport in Yankee slave ships?

11. That blacks as well as whites owned slaves?



H. K. Edgerton and friend march for Southern Heritage.

12. That the institution of slavery had never been safer than in 1860? Lincoln personally supported a new constitutional amendment protecting slavery forever, which he signed, which Congress had passed, and Illinois had already ratified, when war broke out.

"The institution of slavery had never been more secure for the slave owners, with the Supreme Court in their back pocket, with the Constitution itself expressly protecting slavery, and mandating the return of fugitive slaves everywhere -- a mandate Lincoln said he would enforce; with Lincoln also declaring he had no right to interfere with slavery and no personal inclination to do so; with Lincoln personally supporting a new constitutional amendment protecting slavery forever . . . There is nothing the South could have asked for, for the protection of slavery, that wouldn't have been gladly provided, just as long as the South remained in the Union" (Adams, 2000).

13. That there were more free blacks in the South than in the North in 1860? According to the United States Census of 1860, the free states had 222,745 Free Negroes, and the slave states had 259,078 free blacks. These numbers were given in a small New York Times article on 31 March 1862, with the note that "the slave-holding states have given a wider extension to the principle of emancipation than the non-slaveholding states. This is a fact which should not be forgotten by those who would admire philanthropy in deed rather than in words."

14. Slavery would have ended in America within a generation without war, as it became economically unsatisfactory. Racism, which we find at least as much in the North, is not the basis for slavery -- economic advantage is, and slavery was on its way out as it lost its economic advantage to machinery.

As far as I have been able to tell, the above statements, with the exception of the last one, are facts - - They are not an author's opinion; they are matters of public record.

We like simplicity. "The War was Fought Over Slavery," or "The North Fought to Free The Slaves," is simple, as simple as a Pepsi commercial. For a society raised on Pepsi commercials, the One Factor theory (slavery) has enormous appeal.

We like to believe that the Good Guys Win in the end. Since the bluecoats won, then what they fought for must have been the right thing. We won all our other wars, except a few we don't talk about, and we were the Good Guys in all those wars. (World War I is still hard

to figure out—whatever did we get into that for?—but that's another essay.)

Who Else Fought for the South?

Also, talking about blacks fighting for the South brings up other questions that annoy many folks, for example, "Who else fought for the Confederacy?" We don't like to accept that blacks fought for the Confederacy because the next question is what about other minorities? -- Indians? (Most fought for the South); Hispanics? (Most fought for the South); and Jews? (While U.S. Grant was issuing his General Order No. 11, an order that could have served as a blueprint for Hitler in the 1930s, the Confederacy had a Jew, Judah Benjamin, holding three Cabinet positions and serving as President Davis's most trusted adviser).

Given these facts, it is hard to claim that "the North Fought to Free the Slaves" or "The Civil War was Fought to End Slavery."

If it is not hard enough to say that it is harder yet when one considers the body of evidence on black Confederates. If many blacks were shooting at Union soldiers, can we say that the Northern soldiers were there "to free the slaves"? If many blacks chose to fight for the South, how could the War have been exclusively concerned with slavery? Maybe there *were* other issues. Now we might have to examine economic factors. Like the Morrill Tariff of March 1861, the largest tariff in American history, a 47% tax paid to the federal government — of which 84% stayed in the North-- In the 1830s and 1840s, federal revenue collected amounted to \$107,500,000, with the South paying \$90 million and the North \$17.5 million (Adams, 2000, p. 27).

How many black Confederates are "many"? A few hundred slaves or free blacks would not force us to reconsider our view of black Confederates. But what if tens of thousands of blacks, both free and slave, fought for the Confederacy, not just in the army in subsidiary roles, but also in combat? Then we would have to consider why individual black Southerners fought. Some were slave owners themselves, and/or occupied respected positions in their communities as Free Men of Color (especially in Louisiana and Virginia) or Free Women of Color (Charleston—6,000 free blacks, mostly women).

There is a large body of evidence, from every state in the Confederacy, much of it in the United States government's *Official Record of the War of the Rebellion*, documenting the service of black

Confederates in combat, as well as their service as teamsters, cooks, musicians, nurses, hospital stewards, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shoemakers, sappers, pioneers, foragers, working to take care of horses and mules, hostlers, and of course as servants and laborers, both skilled and unskilled.

Given the numbers of blacks who filed, and were awarded pensions in Tennessee, South Carolina, and other Southern states in the 1920s and 1930s, many tens of thousands must have served in the Confederate armed forces-- 250 in Tennessee alone were awarded Confederate Colored Man's Pensions between 1921 and 1936.

How many thousands of blacks must have served Tennessee in the Civil War, for as many as 250 to still be alive by 1921? They also had to meet other conditions, such as finding two members of their unit to vouch for their service and they had to have been in service at the end of the war. Given these and other strict conditions, some 7,000 to 15,000 blacks must

Below: Confederate Memorial Dedication Ceremony, 16 May 2004, Santa Ana Cemetery. This is the largest Confederate Monument in the Western United States.

have served Tennessee, and if the Tennessee example holds across the South, some 70,000 to 150,000 blacks served the Confederacy.

Despite the factual record based on the *Official Record*, Southern State Pension applications, and hundreds of individual accounts of black Southern soldiers in battle, fighting for their homes and families in the South, many still refuse to accept the evidence, and reject the idea of black Confederates out of hand. Some say they were "forced" to fight.

Then how do we explain black Confederate George Washington Yancey, captured with the Georgia militia?—He escaped and found his way back to his Southern unit, was captured again at Missionary Ridge, escaped a second time, found his unit at Atlanta and fought with them, and was captured a third time, at Macon, escaped from federal custody a third time, and served the Confederacy for the rest of the war as a forager? How exactly was this brave and dedicated soldier "forced" to serve the Confederacy?

How do we explain why black Confederate Louis Napoleon Nelson stated after the War that he "rode with Forrest in every major battle," and why he attended 39 United Confederate Reunions, and insisted that he be



buried with his medals from those UCV reunions? How was Private Nelson forced to do those things?

How do we explain why 38 blacks attended the 1890 Alabama reunion of the United Confederate Veterans? Who was "forcing" all 38 of these blacks, 25 years after the war, after reconstruction, etc.? Look at the Alabama UCV photo—judge the evidence for yourself: <http://blackconfederates.tripod.com/>

We don't believe in black Confederates because it leads to the question "Was this War totally about slavery?" We don't believe in black Confederates because otherwise we would eventually get around to the question: "So What *Was* The War About?"-- Why were 360,000 Northern boys and men killed? For *what* were their lives spent? What would you say to a 19 year-old young man, dying in front of the wall at Fredericksburg, as to why his life was taken? That is a hard question.

Next Issue: The Rest of the story.

To the Organizers of the Santa Ana Cemetery Dedication

Gentlemen, I want to thank you for putting on one of the best ceremonies I have ever seen. The monument is beautiful. I will be sending you a couple of my ancestors for tiles. [See image on previous page—Editor.]

I don't believe on the West Coast there is a monument that measures up to the Santa Ana Monument. What an EXCELLENT speech General McKune gave us. The infantry and artillery salutes were awesome.

The UDC was as usual there in support. I have to say they had a full house with new and past officers. I don't think Rhobie or Connie will ever slow down. We are so lucky to have such wonderful ladies within the California Division.

I can't leave out Sandy Ashdown-Turner who again proves to be our #1 Booster member. I read her OCR report for California-- She is an awesome lady.

Congrats on a successful event. You fellas are first class!!

Chuck Norred, Commander, California Division, Sons Of Confederate Veterans

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

Nurses and Women

Part II

Training. Nurses and other medical personnel of the day had various backgrounds. A few were formally trained, but most were not. Even the women of the U.S. Sanitation Commission were not trained nurses or doctors.

There were some female surgeons of the period, but those wishing to work in the military had a difficult time at the beginning of the war. Many military surgeons learned on the job as well. Most military hospital stewards had been trained by the regimental surgeons.

Non-trained. After a battle, adjacent buildings and homes would be used for the hospitals. If these were not available, tent hospitals were set up. These were initially staffed by the military personnel at hand at the moment, but eventually would be left with civilians. This topic alone is another study of the war.

There was an overlap of military and civilian caregivers. Both northern and southern armies found the care given by the male stewards and privates as inadequate. Eventually, both the Union and Confederate leadership hired Hospital Matrons and nurses to run and operate hospital facilities. Demand was enormous for locals to care for the wounded. These would be local women and others who could help in any way.

Even the women of the U.S. Sanitation Commission were not trained

The duties of these nurses were the demands of wound care, bedside care, rehabilitation care, and what we think of as medical care. But, also they had the duties of which we now think of as institutional housekeeping—orderliness, cooking, and cleaning.

Daily hospital care of wounded provided a greatly improved diet of broth and well-cooked, home like meals. This, along with shelter from the elements, much needed rest, and cleanliness, enabled many soldiers to heal and survive.

Uncontrolled infections still took their toll of life, but these hospitals with the women and improved care gave a wounded soldier a better chance-- even though

it was the place that a soldier feared more than the camp.

Examples

Mary Ann Ball “Mother” Bickerdyke – taught botanical medicine, which she later practiced, attended Oberlin College and trained under Dr. Ruben Mussey at Ohio Medical College. She later was widowed and in Cairo, Illinois and helped bring supplies there for the wounded. This was the beginning of her famous and well written career.

These factors enabled many soldiers to heal, and survive

Mary Jane Safford – Teacher in Illinois. Worked with Mother Bickerdyke. They were the first two females to nurse in Cairo. Mary became a doctor after the war.

Sally Louisa Tompkins – Privately tutored, but known for her nursing skills. Took over Robertson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. Jefferson Davis later commissioned her as a captain. She was the only Confederate female officer.

Phoebe Yates Levy Pember – All sources only say she was “well educated.” She became chief matron of Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond.

Kate Cumming – She began to study medicine before the war. Volunteered for nursing service to the southern cause. First service was at Corinth, Mississippi in Spring 1862.

Ella Palmer – A Chattanooga widow and mother responded to a call for citizens to help suffering Confederate soldiers. She became a hospital matron there. At Shiloh she was sent to Corinth where she worked in a church and under trees assisting surgeons. Later she went to Georgia and Alabama hospitals,

Mary Edwards Walker – She graduated from Syracuse Medical College. She became one of the first female physicians. She applied at the war’s beginning for a surgeon’s commission in the Union Army but was rejected by the surgeon general. She then volunteered to be a nurse in army hospitals and worked in Warrenton and Fredericksburg hospitals in Virginia. In 1863 she went to Tennessee and was

assigned as an assistant surgeon. In 1864, President Lincoln, who had denied her previous petitions, granted her petition as a surgeon.

Dorothea Dix – A teacher and published writer who worked with improving the conditions of the incarcerated criminally insane and worked for hospital reform. When the war broke out Dix was placed in charge of all federally employed nurses.

Abigail Hopper Gibbons – She opened a day school before the war, then taught and later worked with indigent German children and also worked in New York’s Toombs Prison. She was selected by the U.S. Sanitary Commission in 1861 and set up training base for female recruits at David’s Island Hospital in New York.

Cordelia Perrine Harvey – Widow of Wisconsin governor Louis P. Harvey, she was appointed to the U.S. Sanitary Commission. She worked in Union hospitals along the Mississippi.

Mary Ashton Rice Livermore – She was educated at a New England seminary for women. She worked with the initial northern soldier relief effort and was a volunteer in the Chicago Sanitary Commission. She did some work in field hospitals but was more involved in directing relief efforts for Union soldiers.



Cmdrs Cooley and Madden recruit at Perris Railway Museum Reenactment, 6 June 2004. Commander Madden: “Ken Koch from Ventura was there before Farrell and I were, and Ken had a better layout, and deserves more honors for traveling a longer distance and putting on a better show. Regarding the show, Farrell's dedication and enthusiasm made our Sunday. Someone from outside the Inland Empire literally went out of his way to work for Dixie. I'm glad there are men like Ken and Farrell in the SCV.”

Clara Barton – She was educated at home and began teaching at age 15, which she did for eighteen years. In 1861 she was age 39 and working in the Washington Patent Office. She organized huge stores of supplies for relief and aid to the Union troops in Washington. She aided the wounded from the first Battle of Bull Run. She traveled in 1862 with the army to “distribute comforts for the sick and wounded and nursing them.”

Eliza Harris – She was the wife of a physician. She was trained by her husband and worked with him prior to the war. She headed an aid society in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war, then in 1862 became a field agent for the U.S. Sanitary Commission. After 2nd Bull Run she gave up the commission title and worked in field hospitals.

Princess Agnes Jay Salm-Salm – In 1862 she married the German mercenary staff officer Felix Salm-Salm. When he took command of the 68th New York Infantry she traveled with them as a nurse for the unit.

Emily Elizabeth Parsons – Apprenticed under Dr. Jeffries Wyman in the Massachusetts General Hospital. She learned how to dress wounds, prepare proper foods and administer a hospital. In 1862 she recruited by the Western Sanitary Commission and went to work in St. Louis. A month later she was head nurse on the hospital ship *City of Alton* transporting wounded to Memphis hospitals. After recovering from her own case of malaria she became a nursing supervisor in the largest military hospital in the West, Benton Barracks Hospital.

Sister Mary Anthony O’Connell – Operated a hospital that became St. John’s in Cincinnati. She also started a nursing service for the homebound. The sisters were asked to help at Camp Dennison after the war started and returned to St. John’s to find it full of Fort Donelson survivors. She and the other sisters trained other volunteers. She worked at Shiloh and at Base Hospital 14 in Nashville. She assisted Dr. George Blackman in surgery and then searched the battlefields after hours.

There are more of these stories and many of these women are the subjects of in-depth biographies. A common thread, besides their philanthropic feelings, was that they trained volunteers wherever they were assigned. Many made “waves” by trying to better

soldier’s treatment, and this forced changes in the military and hospital environments in which they worked.

-- **Tim Desmond, Division Surgeon General**



Brigadier General Tyree H. Bell, C.S.A: Forrest's Fighting Lieutenant

by [Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes](#), [Connie Walton Moretti](#), [James Michael Browne](#)

is listed on Amazon, where it can be pre-ordered for \$55.01 and should ship in late summer or early fall.

--- Connie Moretti, Past President, UDC California

Letters to the Editor

From San Diego: I fly the BONNIE BLUE almost every day and currently have a Gettysburg display on the front lawn. The kids from the block all stop by and ask about everything, and I give them a quick history lesson and it really seems to tweak the interest!

The funny thing is, a little girl, I believe from Ethiopia, asked about the Bonnie Blue flag on a day that I was flying another Confederate flag. She said where is the Somalia flag? I told her "no, that was the BONNIE BLUE"! I looked it up and sure enough, the Somalia flag is the "Bonnie Blue!" -- **Steve Smith, Commander, Camp 302 A.J. Ryan, San Diego**

From Redlands: New website for Inland Empire www.crossmicro.com/scvinlandempire/index.html All credit for the site goes to Signals Officer Lowell Cross. He has done-- and continues to do-- a great job for Dixie in the Inland Empire. He attends meetings, supports Confederate events and gives the camp access to professional communications that it never had before. Lowell is a "good ol' boy" in the best use of the term. He's made my job much easier and given the camp an image it could never attain without him. I appreciate your appreciation of what we do in the

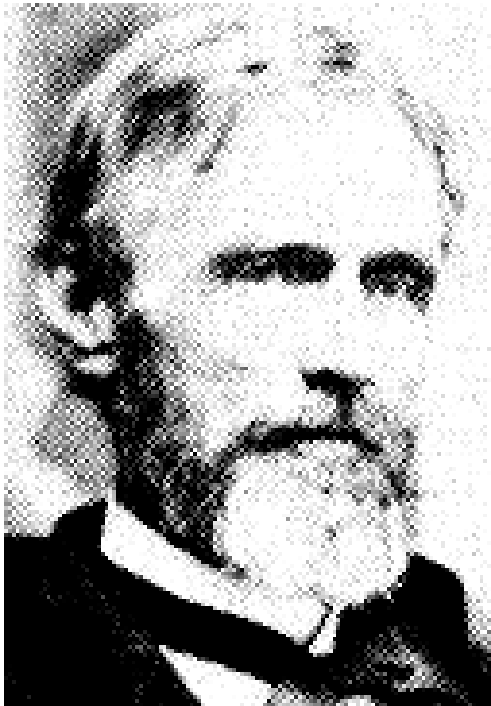
Inland Empire and hope you will give the credit where it is due: Signals Officer Lowell Cross.

Yours For Dixie, Steve Madden

California SCV Web Site

Check www.scvcalifornia.net for the California SCV website. Gary Waltrip, Division Webmaster, continues to expand and add to the web site. See Gary's own site at www.RebelGray.com

WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT



“The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena.” --Jefferson Davis, address to the Mississippi legislature-- 16 years after the war ended.

SCV Life Membership

Apply for Life Membership by completing application at www.SCV.org. Fee is \$300 if you are 59 or younger; \$200 for those aged 60 to 69, and \$100 for those aged 70 and older. Mail check and form to HQ. Life Members are assigned to Camp 2 and are also listed on local Camp rosters with “LM” instead of an expiration date.

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