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2021 Officers:

Dennis Kohlmann, President
(916) 726-4432
gkohlma@aol.com

Anne M. Peasley, IPP
(530) 320-5112
apeasley22@gmail.com

James Juanitas, Vice President
(916) 600-4930
jcjuanitas@aol.com

VACANT,
Secretary

George W. Foxworth,
Treasurer
(916) 362-0178
gwfoxworth@sbcglobal.net

Bernard Quinn,
Program Director
(916) 419-1197
bwqcrypto@gmail.com

Paul G. Ruud, MAL
(530) 886-8806
paulgruud@gmail.com

Richard E. Sickert, MAL
(916) 564-4608
r.sickert@comcast.net

VACANT,
Editor

SCWRT Website
www.sacramentocwrt.com

Kim Knighton, Webmaster
webmaster@digitalthumbprint.com

Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
Newsletter of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table
P.O. BOX 254702
Sacramento, CA 95865-4702
http://sacramentocwrt.com/

President's Message

In a recent article I read on Americans, Ely Samuel Parker is cited as an example of someone who came from humble beginnings to achieve great things.

Ely was born in 1828. His parents were of the Iroquois Seneca Tribe in Western New York. His parents strongly supported education for all their children. Ely had a classical education at a missionary school and was fully bilingual, speaking Seneca as well as English. As a young man, Ely worked in a legal office reading law for the customary three years and then applied to take the bar examination. However, he was not permitted to take it because as a Seneca, he was not considered a United States citizen. Not all Indians were considered citizens until the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924.

Next, Ely gained admission to study engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. As an engineer, he contributed to upgrades to the Erie Canal. As a supervisor of government projects in Galena Illinois, he befriended Ulysses S Grant.

At the start of the Civil War, Ely tried to join the Union Army as an engineer but was told by Secretary of War Simon Cameron that as an Indian, he could not join. Parker then contacted his colleague and friend U.S. Grant. Parker was commissioned a Captain in May 1863.

Eventually, he became Grant's Military Secretary. Parker was present when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House in April 1865. He helped draft the surrender documents which are in his handwriting. At the time of surrender, General Lee stared at Parker, extended his hand and said, "I am glad to see one real American here." Parker replied, "We are all Americans."

Dennis Kohlmann, President

MINUTES

SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, December 9, 2020

HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 0:

MEMBERS – 0: No meeting and no Members.

GUESTS – 0: No meeting and no Guests.

1. No meeting. 2021 meetings are unknown at this time. The Hof Brau is still closed to inside dining.
2. The next Board Meeting is unknown at this time.

George W. Foxworth for Vacant, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance on December 9th was $4,845.54. No meeting and no raffle.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs for 2021		
Date	**Speaker**	**Topic**
January 13th	"No Speaker"	"No Topic"
February 10th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
March 10th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
April 14th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
May 12th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
June 9th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"

2021 Membership

The 2021 membership renewal was due as of January 1, 2021. The dues are $30.00 and you can renew and send to the Treasurer through the mail. For all checks, make them payable to **Sacramento Civil War Round Table** and send them to:

George W. Foxworth
9463 Salishan Court
Sacramento, CA 95826-5233

NOTE: 2020 memberships are good for 2021 due to COVID-19.

NEWSLETTER CIVIL WAR ARTICLES

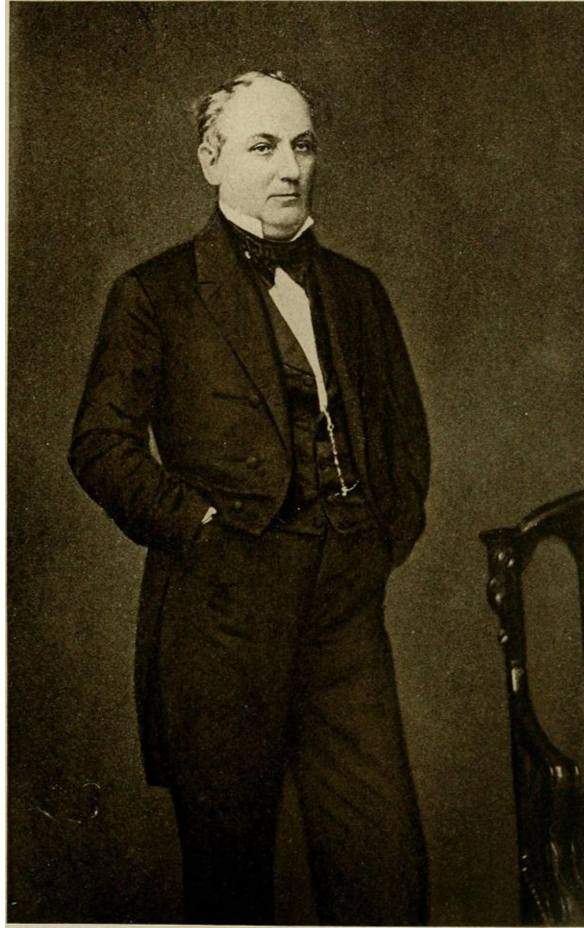
Civil War articles/book reviews are welcome. The submission deadline is the first of each month for that month's **Battle Cry**. However, you can submit articles at anytime. Please submit your items in Microsoft Word or regular email to:

gwfoxworth@sbcglobal.net

The **Battle Cry** is the monthly newsletter of the Sacramento CWRT. Submissions are subject to availability of space and size limitations. Submissions do not necessarily reflect the views of the organization or the Editor. The official address of this organization is: Sacramento Civil War Round Table, Post Office Box 254702, Sacramento, CA 95865-4702. http://www.sacramentocwrt.org is the web site address. Check the web for past newsletter editions and information about the group.

James Henry Hammond

James Henry Hammond determined early on that the quickest way to a life of wealth and ease was to marry rich. He told his oldest son, "I never could bear poor girls…Even the sweetest pill …should be gilded."



Hammond, born on November 15, 1807, was the son of Elisha and Catherine Fox Hammond. Elisha, a school teacher, began the family tradition of "marrying up" when he married the daughter of a wealthy merchant. Moving to Charleston, South Carolina, the couple pinned their hopes on an inheritance from Catherine's bachelor uncle, John Fox. They even named one of their children after him, even after they discovered that "Uncle" had repeatedly tried to "destroy the chastity" of their daughters. Uncle John left his money elsewhere.

Elisha died suddenly on July 9, 1829, of yellow fever. He was buried within five hours of his passing as per the epidemic requirements. James Henry, his eldest son, had attended South Carolina University, paying his way by tutoring the scions of the landed aristocracy. He had graduated in 1825, fourth out of a class of thirty three. He began to publish a newspaper, The Southern Times, advocating nullification and urging South Carolina citizens to refuse to pay Federal taxes. The paper folded after six months.

James went to law school and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He began to court Catherine Elizabeth Fitzsimmons. She was fifteen years old, shy, homely, and an heiress, her father having died five years previously. Catherine's mother suspected that James was a fortune hunter and turned his proposal down. Catherine rebelled, refusing to leave her room for days. Perhaps she realized that her marital prospects would be few. "Young wags in Charleston used to say they wouldn't marry her if every pimple on her face was worth a million dollars." Catherine's mother caved quickly.

The young couple wed in June of 1831. The wedding dower was seventy five hundred acres of land, one hundred and forty seven slaves, farm equipment, and a Plantation, Silver Bluff, on the Savannah River. Perhaps worth even more was the familial connection to the planter aristocracy. Catherine's older sister, Ann, was married to Wade Hampton II (father of the future Civil War General Wade Hampton III,) perhaps the richest family in South Carolina. James had made it to the inner circle.

In 1834, Hammond won a seat in the United States House of Representatives. An ardent States Rights advocate, he concentrated on what he cared about most, the preservation of slavery. On February 1, 1836, he introduced his "Gag Rule" which said that anti-slavery petitions "be not received" by the House. John Quincy Adams fought against the Gag Rule until it was rescinded on December 3, 1844.

Painful stomach ulcers forced Hammond to resign his seat in the House early. Taking his doctor's advice, James, Catherine, and their four year-old son, Harry, set out to travel. They traversed Europe for two years, scooping up art treasures with which to furnish Silver Bluff. James had made the Plantation wildly profitable, though the death rate of slaves at Silver Bluff rose to well above average. In less than ten years, 1831 - 1841, he lost 78 slaves.

Returning refreshed from Europe, Hammond ran for Governor in 1839 but lost. His second run in 1842 placed him in the Governor's seat. He went to work, establishing The Citadel in Charleston, reorganizing the State Militia and advocating for public education.

On November 1, 1843, Hammond was accused by his brother-in-law, Wade Hampton, of committing "improprieties with his four teenage daughters." Shades of Uncle John!

Hampton's wife, Ann, had died at the age of 39 after giving birth to her eighth child. Her daughters, ranging in age from 12 to 17, visited their Aunt Catherine at Silver Bluff frequently. In October 1843, one of the girls told their father that Uncle James had been "familiar" with them. James readily confessed but claimed that the girls were at fault because they were so "lovely and luscious" and "extremely affectionate." He admitted that for two years, "…I gave way to the most wanton indulgences."

Wade Hampton was dissuaded by friends from challenging his brother-in-law to a duel. Instead, he set out to destroy him politically, letting the story of the molestation leak out to the community. Hammond was shunned. At the end of his two-year term, he stepped down. He ran for the Senate but the Legislature voted him down. Hammond wrote, "My Enemy is weak enough to seek from the Legislature revenge that he dared not achieve for himself."

A pariah forced into political exile, in 1855, Hammond moved to Beech Island and his new Plantation, Redcliffe. By now he owned over 22 square miles of land and over 300 hundred slaves. He had laid low for 13 years. But in 1857, he was elected to the U.S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Andrew P. Butler. (Butler was the co-author with Stephen Douglass of the Kansas Nebraska Act. His cousin, Preston Brooks, was the Senator who almost beat Charles Sumner to death.)

On March 4, 1858, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, Hammond made his most famous and oft-quoted speech: "You dare not make war on cotton-no power on earth dares make war upon it. *Cotton is king*." He introduced his "*Mudsill Theory*" to Congress: "Every society must have a lower class to serve the upper class." He was heartily applauded.

Catherine had remained at her husband's side throughout the Hammond-Hampton scandal. But in 1850, she had packed up her eight children and returned to Charleston. Many an antebellum

"master" preyed upon his female slaves. James had fathered more children with slave women than he did with Catherine. In 1839, he had purchased a seamstress slave, Sally Johnson, and her one year-old daughter, Louisa, for $900. By the time Louisa was 12, James had forced himself on both mother and daughter. He had children by both of them, as did his oldest son, Harry. Years later, in a bid to get his wife to return to him, James gifted both women to his son, Harry, stipulating that he could not sell any children sired by the two of them. His will stated, "Do not let Louisa or any of my children or possible children be slaves of Strangers. Slavery *in the family* will be their happiest earthly condition."

On November 11, 1860, with War looming, Hammond resigned his seat in the United States Senate. Half of his money was put into Confederate War Bonds. Physically ailing, he retired to Redcliffe to wait out the War. On June 13, 1864, Hammond wrote, "Rain, rain to the ruin of crops and starvation soon." The fear of a slave insurrection kept him behind locked doors.

Two days before his 57th birthday, James Henry Hammond died of a "stomach disorder" on November 13, 1864. He was buried on his Plantation, Redcliffe, which is now a South Carolina State Park.

A pro-slavery man to the end, the day before Hammond died he wrote, "If we are subjected, run a plow over my grave."

"After all the fuss made, no man who valued his standing could marry one of the Hampton girls." None of the four ever wed.

In the late 20th Century, along with his diaries (1841 - 1864,) sexually explicit letters from Hammond, circa 1826, to his college friend, Thomas Jefferson Withers, were discovered. Apparently, Hammond was a man of varied sexual tastes. His love letters to Withers are a rare example of antebellum same sex partnerships. His "secret and sacred" diaries show that Hammond suffered from lifelong depression accompanied by self-pity. He said the "sinking of the soul and body...has been my companion from my earliest recollection."

Hammond's cruelty to the women in his life, free and enslaved, knew no bounds. Author Drew Gilpin Faust correctly calls him a "monster."

Submitted by Judith Breitstein

National Registry of Women's Service in the Civil War

Woman of the Month

Kate Hulbert Warne

Kate Hulbert Warne was born in 1833, in Erin, New York; died on January 28, 1868, in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1856, a 23-year-old widow presented herself at the Pinkerton Detective Agency's offices in Chicago, Illinois. She was responding to an advertisement in a local newspaper offering the position of detective. Allan Pinkerton told her that it was not the custom to employ women detectives, but after several interviews, she succeeded in convincing him that a woman detective would be good at "worming out secrets in many places which would be impossible for a male detective." Of medium height, with blue eyes "filled with fire," the new detective was described by Pinkerton as "slender, graceful in her movements, and perfectly self-possessed in her manner." Warne immediately proved her worth in solving difficult embezzlement and railroad security cases by obtaining information through undercover access to the women family members of criminals.

To build upon her success, in 1860, Warne and Pinkerton created Pinkerton's Female Detective Branch, nicknamed "Lady Pinkertons," or "Pinks," comprised of more than fifteen agents. Warne served as Superintendent of Women Agents. Pinkerton told the new women recruits that "in my service, you will serve your country better than on the field. I have several female operatives. If you agree to come aboard, you will go in training with the head of my female detectives, Kate Warne. She has never let me down."

In 1861, Pinkerton, then Chief of Intelligence for the Army of the Potomac, made Warne the head of the Union Intelligence Service, a predecessor of today's Secret Service. The UIS was responsible for obtaining intelligence regarding Southern military resources and plans. The Pinkerton women detectives were exceptionally successful in conducting this mission.

One of Kate Warne's most notable successes came on the eve of the Civil War, when she and a team of four were assigned the responsibility of identifying threats to President-elect Lincoln on the rail journey to his inauguration. Deployed to Baltimore, she masqueraded as a wealthy secessionist socialite visiting from out of town. She uncovered a plot to assassinate Lincoln while on his lunch-time stopover in Baltimore. With difficulty, Lincoln was convinced of the threat and acquiesced to Kate Warne's plan to safely deliver him to Washington. Warne took several measures, including disguising Lincoln as her invalid brother and providing armed guards to surround him. She refused to sleep a wink until she completed her mission. Not only did this potentially save the life of the President-elect, but also reportedly led to the adoption of the motto "We Never Sleep," which accompanies the Pinkerton Agency's traditional eye logo.

Throughout the Civil War, the fearless Kate Warne continued to use her talents at disguise and adoption of different aliases to collect crucial military intelligence. With the additional task of her UIS management responsibility, she became the most important wartime spy for Federal military forces.

In addition to her professional responsibilities, she quietly performed charitable work with the formerly enslaved persons who fled to Washington.

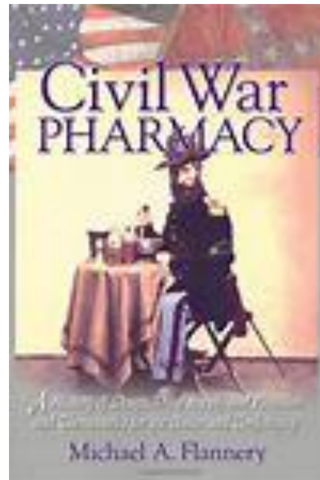
Succumbing to pneumonia in 1868, Kate Warne died, still in service as a detective. Allan Pinkerton, who was by her side at her death, considered her a member of his family, and had her buried in his family plot.

An obituary in the March 19, 1868 issue of the *Democratic Enquirer* of McArthur, Ohio, described Kate Warne thusly: "Up to the time of her death, her whole life had been devoted to the service into which she had entered in her younger years. She was undoubtedly the best female detective in America, if not the world."

Submitted by the "Society for Women and the Civil War - wwwswcw.org"

Michael A. Flannery. Civil War Pharmacy: A History. Second Edition. Carbondale Southern Illinois University Press, 2017. Illustrations. 336 pp. $34.50 (paper), ISBN 978-0-8093-3592-3.

Reviewed by Lindsay Rae Privette (Anderson University). Published on H-War (November, 2018). Commissioned by Margaret Sankey.



Between 1861 and 1865, over 2.75 million Americans fought in the Civil War. Of that number, an estimated 24 percent died during the conflict. Yet, while historians acknowledge that disease and injury were ubiquitous, scholarship examining the nature of Civil War medical care remains limited. For years, Civil War medicine was characterized by its failures rather than its accomplishments. Surgeons were portrayed as bloodthirsty "saw bones," employing ineffective treatments that often did more harm than good. Fortunately, recent scholarship has begun to challenge this narrative. To this end, the second edition of Michael A. Flannery's Civil War Pharmacy is a most welcome contribution. More than presenting a story about "drugs and druggists," Flannery endeavors to offer a "complete treatment of pharmacy practice and provision for Union and Confederate forces" (p. 11). In doing so, he demonstrates that the Civil War was a transitional moment in the evolution of American medical and pharmaceutical care and that the materia medica was the "material expression" of those changes (p. 15).

Civil War Pharmacy is divided into four parts offering a systematic overview of the pharmaceutical practices adopted during the War. In the first Section, Flannery contextualizes these practices within the larger professional, intellectual, and social debates of the era. He examines different theories relating to the etiology of disease, highlights the limited opportunities for pharmacy education, and emphasizes the lack of development in pharmaceutical manufacturing. As a result, Flannery demonstrates that most physicians and pharmacists "provided and received care with a conviction built more on tradition and faith than on science" (p. 20). After an initial section that describes the characteristics of the antebellum pharmacy, Sections 2 and 4 offer a

detailed analysis of the Union and Confederate pharmacies. To be sure, Flannery never speculates about the pharmacies' contribution to the Union victory or Confederate defeat. Instead, he is more interested in the similarities and differences between the two armies. Although both armies employed a similar structure to collect, distribute, and dispense drugs and other medical supplies, they were also met with unique challenges. In the North, private manufacturing grew to accommodate wartime demand, but an increase in prices left manufacturers vulnerable to accusations of speculation and profiteering. Furthermore, with few Union surgeons concerned about drug shortages, physicians were free to debate the inclusion--or exclusion--of various drugs from the pharmacopeia. By 1863, Confederate surgeons were dealing with extensive shortages. To cope, Surgeon General Samuel Preston Moore launched an initiative to create a new materia medica based on the collection and refinement of indigenous resources.

The biggest difference between the First and Second Editions of Civil War Pharmacy is the addition of a new Section titled "Pharmacy on the Battlefield and at Sea: The Minority Report." The Section is aptly named as it offers a detailed examination of battlefield and naval pharmacies, neither of which dominated pharmaceutical activity during the War. This includes a valuable new treatment of two of the most notable drugs employed during the War: anesthetics and disinfectants. Not only do anesthetics and disinfectants dominate Flannery's discussion of battlefield pharmacy, but their inclusion also furthers his argument that the "War provided an effective proving ground for the use of therapeutic substances, old and new" (p. 234). The chapter on naval pharmacy makes a more modest contribution to this book. To be sure, naval medicine remains one of the most neglected fields in Civil War scholarship, and what Flannery has written adds to that field. His chapter provides a general history of the United States Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Confederacy's Office of Medicine and Surgery. It also examines the health challenges faced by sailors. However, the War's long-term effects on naval pharmacy are not clear and the chapter never quite integrates into the larger themes of the book.

The First Edition of Civil War Pharmacy was published in 2004. Since then, there has been a surge of new scholarship examining the evolution of medical care and professionalism during the War. As a result, the latest Edition of Flannery's book includes a new introduction and bibliographical essay to situate Civil War Pharmacy among these new studies. However, the bulk of Flannery's work remains preserved, as it should. Civil War Pharmacy was--and is--a thoroughly researched study of the challenges, triumphs, and debates that dominated the medical and pharmaceutical communities during the War. It not only demonstrates that the War had an enduring impact on postwar pharmaceutical production and distribution but also shows that physicians and pharmacists were actively questioning traditional remedies in hopes of bettering patient care. Ultimately, Civil War Pharmacy overturns popular perceptions of Civil War medicine as backward and ineffective. In doing so, it offers new perspectives on wartime medical practices.

Submitted by Bruce A. Castleman, Ph.D.