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Battle Cry

Founded 1961,
Newsletter of the Sacramento Civil War Round Table
P.O. BOX 254702
Sacramento, CA 95865-4702
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President's Message

The September meeting was one of the largest attended in some time; and a fine meeting it was. People brought so many items for the raffle, that now we already have enough left for the next meeting. Despite technology glitches, Professor Patton gave an outstanding presentation that had everyone eating out of her hand. Asking questions of the audience is a great way to get participation.

October's meeting should be just as interesting as September. Tad Smith will talk on "Fort Sumter from a Southern Perspective." We all know how the North viewed this event. How about the South?

You may recall that at our meeting, I talked about my trip to 2018 Civil War Round Table Congress in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was held in the National Civil War Museum. There were many thriving Round Tables in attendance. One thing they stressed was having a club marketing person to get the word out about the Round Tables. We have a great organization, but not everyone knows about us. There are many civic organizations out there who are always looking for speakers. If anyone has expertise in this area, please let me know.

Dennis Kohlmann, President

MINUTES
SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
Wednesday, September 12, 2018
HOF BRAU RESTAURANT, 2500 WATT AVENUE, SACRAMENTO

ATTENDANCE – 33

MEMBERS – 25: Dennis Kohlmann, President; Don Hayden, Vice President; Barbara Leone, Secretary; George W. Foxworth, Treasurer; Larry & Silver (Program Director) Marvin, Roy Bishop, Harvey & Marsha Cain, Alan Geiken, Ron Grove, Nina & Wayne Henley, Chris Highsmith, Jane Jackson, James Juanitas, Arnold Kunst, Alejandro & Jaime Lizarraga, Grace Long, John Rice, Paul Ruud, MAL; Nancy Samuelson, Nick Scivoletto, Roxanne Spizzirri.

GUESTS – 8: Esther Boeck, Tracy Claude, Abby & David Eller, Rob Merges, Sherrie Patton, Larry Spizzirri, Richard Spizzirri.

1. Dennis led the Pledge. There was no raffle but items were purchased at \$5 each. Dennis related his experiences at the 2018 CWRT Congress. He saw and handled artifacts and papers.
2. Sherrie Patton, a Professor at Sacramento City Community College, discussed "Tigers, Tejanos, and the Gettysburg of the West, Latinos in the Civil War." The Louisiana Tigers from New Orleans included French Creoles, Latinos, Cubans, and Irish workers from the docks known for unruliness and violence. Lola Sanchez from Saint Augustine, Florida was a Cuban-American who spied for the Confederacy.
3. The Union Garibaldi's Guard consisted mostly of immigrants. One Company was Spanish and Portuguese. Alvarez de la Mesa of the Guard fought at Gettysburg. The Guard was at the Battle of the Crater; Henry Pleasant an Argentinian-American was involved in the tunnel plan. Admiral Farragut's father was Spanish. One of the Cavada brothers survived Gettysburg and a Rebel prison only to be executed in Cuba in 1871.
4. Professor Patton connected the Mexican-American War to the Civil War. President Polk wanted more territory including Texas and California. There was a border dispute with Mexico: Was the Texas border at the Neches River or the Rio Grande River? Polk sent troops to Texas knowing Mexico would fire upon them. Clay and Lincoln spoke against the War. Professor Patton recommended the book "A Wicked War." It showed Polk lied to Congress and refused an armistice that Zachery Taylor could have made because Polk wanted more territory.
5. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War but some expansionists wanted all of Mexico and to enslave all Latinos. When the Civil War started, Latinos in New Mexico went from being citizens in their own country to being foreigners in another country but they didn't move. Some Nuevo Mexicanos supported the Confederacy because anti-American feelings were strong after the Mexican-American War. Indian indentured servants and debt peonage were concepts they held. By 1862, the Confederacy had moved into the Southwest with Latino support. Other Nuevo Mexicanos supported the Union because they opposed slavery and supported the U.S. system of government. New Mexican Volunteers were mainly Nuevo Mexicanos. Francisco Chavez fought at Valverde with Kit Carson.
6. The Gettysburg of the West on March 26 - 28, 1862, was fought at Glorieta Pass where U.S. troops and Colorado volunteers destroyed a Confederate supply train and killed hundreds of horses and mules. It saved Fort Union and the Confederates retreated from New Mexico within 2 weeks. Manuel Chaves scaled down cliffs to destroy the supplies.
7. Tejanos were divided along similar lines as the Nuevo Mexicanos. Fighting was especially violent at the Rio Grande. Blockade runners flying the Mexican flag could ship cotton from Brownsville to Matamoros. A Tejano, Colonel Santos Benavidas, saved Brownsville for the Confederacy.
8. The next Board Meeting will be Wednesday, October 10, 2018, 10 AM at Brookfield's Restaurant.

Barbara Leone, Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The cash balance following the September 12th meeting was \$6,552.46. Thanks to Nicholas Scivoletto, other members, and guests, the modified raffle brought in \$65.00.

George W. Foxworth, Treasurer

Coming Programs for 2018 & 2019

Date	Speaker	Topic
October 10th	Tad Smith	"Fort Sumter, From the Southern Perspective"
November 14th	Joe Maxwell	"Union Cavalry"
December 12th	Nicholas Scivoletto	"Civil War Quiz"
January 9th	Ted Savas	"The War Outside my Window"
February 13th	Jim Lane	To Be Determined
March 13th	Bernie Quinn	"Engagements of Hiram Berdan's Sharpshooters"
April 10th	Nick K. Adams	"Two Sides of One Story as Minnesota Governor Alexander Ramsey"

2019 Membership

The 2019 membership renewal is due as of January 1, 2019. The dues are \$20.00 and you can renew at a monthly meeting or 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

Remember, you can also pay at any monthly meeting.

NEWSLETTER CIVIL WAR ARTICLES

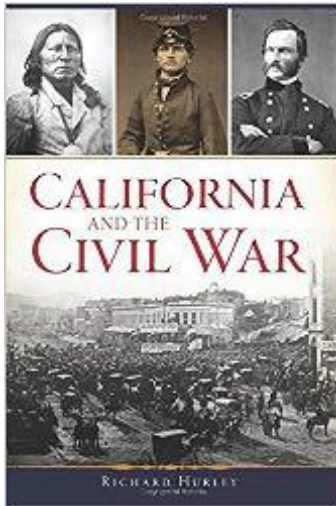
Civil War articles/book reviews are welcome. The submission deadline is the 1st of each month for that month's **Battle Cry**. However, you can submit articles at anytime. Please submit your items in Microsoft Word or regular email to:

gwfoxworth@sbcglobal.net

Do not submit files that I cannot edit.

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.

Book Review: “California and the Civil War” by Richard Hurley (2017, History Press, Charleston SC, 174 pages)



Historical books on the specific theme of California’s involvement in the Civil War have been few in number. Fortunately, a new paperback from The History Press helps to fill the gap by presenting an overall account of what was going on in California before, during, and after the War.

Author Richard Hurley describes how California was full of paradoxes - a Free State that nevertheless enslaved Indians, a free Western State whose legislature was pro-South, a divided State that was pro-Union in the Northern counties but pro-South in the Southern counties. He identifies those individuals who determined the path California was to follow during the War: Jessie Benton Fremont, Thomas Starr King, Edward Baker, Leland Stanford, General Edwin Sumner, and General James Carleton.

Several chapters are devoted to the actions of the U.S. Army in the Southwest, at times against Southern forces, and at other times against the Native Americans. Of special interest are chapters describing wartime California, and the Confederate partisans that operated in several areas of the State, especially in Santa Cruz and Placer Counties.

There is also an interesting chapter on the Californians who went to fight on the East Coast, with more details than are found in other books on this subject. Thankfully, near the end of the book is a chapter on California and the Sanitary Commission, a little-known connection that brings to light how our State supplied over 25% of all funds to operate Union field and regimental hospitals.

The book has copious pages of explanatory notes, resources, and a useful bibliography. My one criticism of the book is that there is little mention of the roles that Alcatraz and Fort Point played in the defense of San Francisco, though that subject has been well covered by the books of John Martini, *Fortress Alcatraz* and *Fort Point National Historic Site*.

Submitted by Bruce A, Castleman, Ph.D.

Governor William Augustus Newell

William Augustus Newell was born on September 5, 1817 in Franklin, Ohio. His family, originally from New Jersey, moved back in 1819. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1836 and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1839. Shortly after graduating, Newell realized he was suffering from tuberculosis. He lived outdoors in a three-sided hut in the forests of Monmouth County, NJ until he recovered.



He served two separate terms in Congress fourteen years apart, one as a Whig, one as a Republican, always retaining his medical practice. On February 21, 1848, John Quincy Adams fainted on the floor of the House of Representatives after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. Newell attended Adams for thirty six hours until his death on February 23. Afterwards, Newell served as an honorary pall bearer at the funeral. (Adams was 80.) Adams' wife, Louisa, sent Newell a small gold ring with a compartment holding a lock of her husband's hair. Louisa died on May 15, 1851. (She was 77.)

Newell served in the House of Representatives with Abraham Lincoln. They bonded as they sat side by side and boarded at the same rooming house in Washington, DC. Newell served as family physician to the Lincolns while they all resided there.

Newell volunteered to search for ships in distress in Barnegat Bay, NJ. After seeing a ship sink and the passengers' bodies wash up onto the shore, he presented the *Newell Act* to Congress for life-saving services. (By the year 1915, the *Newell Act* evolved into the United States National Coast Guard.) When Lincoln took office, he appointed William Newell Superintendent of Life Saving Services.

Newell was elected the 18th Governor of New Jersey in 1857. He walked a dozen miles to Trenton from Allentown during a snowstorm to take his oath. Newell served as Superintending Surgeon for the Monmouth County Militia during the Civil War determining who was fit to serve. Newell also received a Federal appointment from Lincoln, making him Chief Examiner of all soldiers newly drafted into the Army in New Jersey.

During this period, an Irish Medical student, James Donnelly, was convicted of murdering a bartender and sentenced to death. Irish Catholics protested, insisting the evidence was faulty. After Donnelly's appeals ran out, he sought commutation. However, Governor Newell cast the deciding vote for execution. Perhaps Newell wanted to curry favor with the "Know Nothing Party" which he favored. Donnelly was hung in Freehold, NJ on January 8, 1858. His death would have repercussions on Newell's future political career.

Newell highly recommended Long Branch, NJ as a healthful vacation spot for the Lincoln family. Three different hotels offered Mary and the children free rooms. Mary took the Mansion House up on their offer in August 1861. (It was on the site where Pier Village now sits.) Newell arranged for an exhibition of new life-saving techniques and rescue equipment. Afterwards, he escorted Mary to a ball in her honor at the Mansion House. Newell hoped she would push the idea of adding life-saving stations across the Jersey Shore to the President.

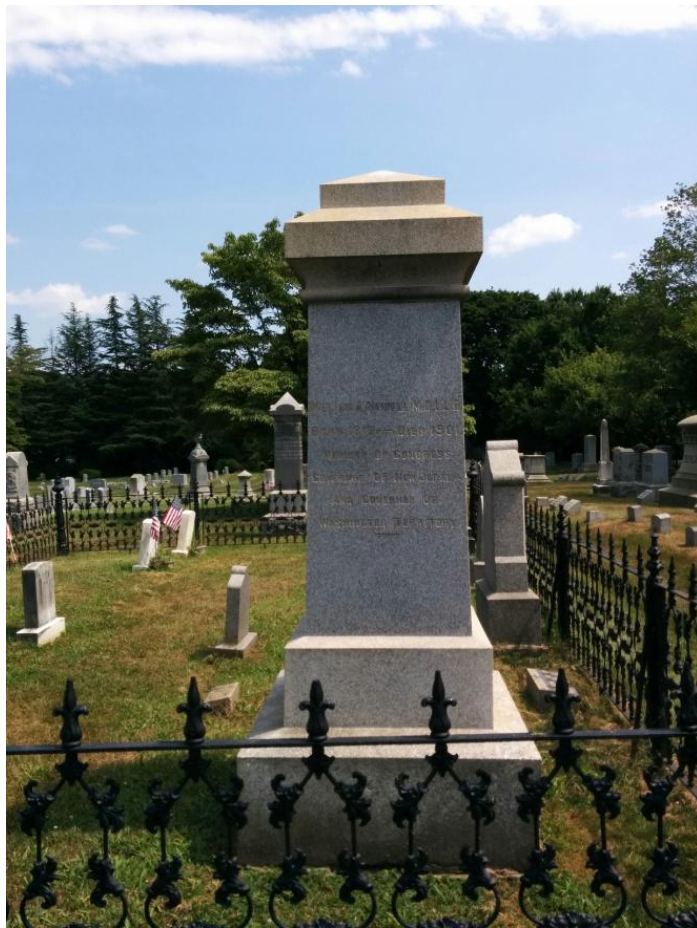
As family physician in the White House, Newell cared for the Lincolns' son, Willie, while he lay dying of typhoid fever. Mary credited Newell with saving Tad from dying of typhoid and presented him with a gold headed walking cane. Newell became a frequent guest for dinner at the White House and on Lincoln family riverboat excursions. In April, 1865, Newell was part of the Congressional Delegation to accompany the Lincoln Funeral Train.

In 1877, Newell ran for Governor again. He lost to the popular General George Brinton McClellan. The memory of James Donnelly's execution and the dislike of Irish constituents for the anti-immigrant Newell figured highly in his loss. He was never to hold elected office again.

In 1880, Newell was censured by the Medical Society of New Jersey for “unprofessional conduct.” Already considered “eccentric” by his colleagues, Newell had the habit of consulting with herbalists and prescribing herbal medicines which were against the Society’s guidelines. Luckily, President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Newell Governor of Washington Territory (1880-1884). Washington Territory was established on March 2, 1853 from the northwest section of the Oregon Territory. Oregon became a state on February 14, 1859. In Washington, Newell appointed his daughter, Eleanor, to be his personal secretary. He made his daughter, Eliza, the Territorial Librarian. The legislature had to pass a new bill allowing a woman to occupy this position. Newell, always strapped for cash, used the library as his residence. Washington became a State on November 11, 1889.

After his term expired, Newell returned to his hometown of Allentown. Never having made a great deal of money, at the age of eighty two, he was forced to take up the practice of medicine again.

Newell died on August 8, 1901. (He was 83.) His wife, Joanna Van Deursen, and three of his four children had pre-deceased him. Newell is buried in the Allentown Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Allentown, NJ.



2018 WEST COAST CIVIL WAR CONFERENCE

November 9 - 11, 2018



WYNDOM GARDEN HOTEL, 5090 East Clinton Way, FRESNO, CA 93727-1506, (1-559-252-3611 or 1-866-238-4218), \$99.00 per night, or wyndhamguestreservations.com.

“THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI THEATER: THE NOT SO GLAMOROUS STEP-SISTER OF CIVIL WAR HISTORIANS.”

HOSTED BY THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY CWRT AND THE INLAND EMPIRE CWRT.
For more information, see **Website: SJVCWRT2.com**

SPEAKERS:

Thomas Cutrer, Ph.d., Theater of a Separate War
Richard Hatcher III, Park Ranger (Retired), Wilson’s Creek
General Parker Hills, Red River Campaign Tour Guide
Jim Stanbery MA., Professor (Retired)
Dr. Brian Clague, MD

TOPICS: Wilson’s Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Red River, Sibley’s Campaign, & others.

Ron Vaughan, MA (Conference Coordinator: ronvaughan@prodigy.net)

ATTENDEE REGISTRATION: \$200.00 PER PERSON for Weekend, including meals.

Dinner Entrees: ()Beef, ()Chicken, ()Fish, ()Veggie

_____ Spouse Friday Dinner \$35.00; _____ Spouse Saturday Dinner \$35.00

Name _____

Address _____

Phone(s) _____

Email _____

Address Check to **San Joaquin Valley CWRT.**

Send Check and Registration to: **Ron Vaughan, 730 East Tulare Avenue, Tulare, CA 93274-4336.**