



Volume 64, No. 11  
November, 2024

**2024 Officers:**

**James C. Juanitas,**  
President  
(916) 600-4930  
[jcjuanitas@aol.com](mailto:jcjuanitas@aol.com)

**Paul G. Ruud,**  
Immediate Past President  
(530) 886-8806  
[paulgruud@gmail.com](mailto:paulgruud@gmail.com)

**Carol Breiter,** Vice  
President  
(916) 729-7644  
[carollovestoswim@outlook.com](mailto:carollovestoswim@outlook.com)

**VACANT,**  
Secretary

**George W. Foxworth,**  
Treasurer  
(916) 362-0178  
[gwofforth@sbcglobal.net](mailto:gwofforth@sbcglobal.net)

**VACANT,**  
Program Director

**Ron Grove, MAL**  
(916) 397-0678  
[rgrove916@outlook.com](mailto:rgrove916@outlook.com)

**Joseph A. Matalone, MAL**  
(916) 837-7616  
[0425jam@comcast.net](mailto:0425jam@comcast.net)

**VACANT,**  
Editor

**SCWRT Website**  
[www.sacramentocwrt.com](http://www.sacramentocwrt.com)

**Kim Knighton, Webmaster**  
[kimknighton@sbcglobal.net](mailto:kimknighton@sbcglobal.net)

# 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

**No Message for now.**

**James C. Juanitas, President**

# MINUTES

## SACRAMENTO CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, October 9, 2024

R Vida Cantina Restaurant, 7040 Sunrise Boulevard, Citrus Heights

### ATTENDANCE – 18

**MEMBERS – 16:** James Juanitas, President; Carol Breiter, Vice President; Peggy Tveden, Acting Secretary; George W. Foxworth, Treasurer; Steve Breiter, Jean Breiter, Ron Grove, MAL; Wayne & Nina Henley, Joseph (MAL) & Michelle Matalone, & Paul (IPP) & Patty Ruud, Stuart & Andrea Sheffield, & Steve Shiflett.

**GUESTS – 2:** Doug Bonetti & Kate Phillips.

1. The meeting was called to order by President James Juanitas at 7:01 PM and he led the Pledge of Allegiance.
2. President Juanitas announced the election for officers will be at the November 2024 meeting. He also asked for volunteers to run for the Program Director and Newsletter Editor positions at the November meeting. The elected officers will take their offices on January 1, 2025.
3. The raffle was conducted by Joseph & Michelle Matalone. The raffle raised \$58.00.
4. No other business was discussed.
5. Guest Speaker Doug Bonetti announced that he will be teaching five Civil War classes at Sierra College in March 2025 from 10:00 AM to Noon. Class five will be a tour of the Sacramento City Cemetery.
6. He then presented a fascinating narrative of the Battle of Franklin (Tennessee on November 30, 1864) where 7,000 Confederate and 2,500 Union troops were killed. The Carter Family hid in the cellar while their house was riddled with bullets. It was the most shot up house in the Civil War. Bodies covered the yard. It was a very gruesome site to behold.
7. After discussions, the evening ended at 7:55 PM.
8. The next Executive Board Meeting is Wednesday, November 13, 2024, 10:00 AM, at Brookfields near Madison and I-80. Members and guests are welcome.

**Submitted by Peggy Tveden, Acting Secretary**

### **Treasurer's Report**

The cash balance on October 9th was \$5,592.71. The raffle brought in \$58.00. Many thanks to Joe and Michelle Matalone.

**George W. Foxworth, Treasurer**



# Coming Programs for 2024 & 2025

Date	Speaker	Topic
November 13th	"Ron Grove"	"Civil War Trivia"
December 11th	"Jean Breiter"	"Saddles for War"
January 8th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
February 12th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
March 12th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"
April 9th	"To Be Determined"	"To Be Determined"

## 2025 Membership

The 2025 membership renewal is due on January 1, 2025. The dues are \$30.00 and you can renew at a 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

## NEWSLETTER CIVIL WAR ARTICLES

Civil War articles/book reviews are welcome. The submission deadline is the first day 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](mailto: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.

## **Friends of Civil War Alcatraz**

The Friends of Civil War Alcatraz (FOCWA) is a group of individuals interested in the Civil War history of Alcatraz island. We are made up of teachers, veterans, historians, and others who like to research and read about how Alcatraz became an important Fort for the protection of San Francisco during the Civil War.

Some of our members are also National Park Service volunteers who assist the rangers in giving public programs, in uniform, about the Union soldiers stationed on the Island and interesting events that occurred there between 1859 and 1865. We publish a newsletter every month, which can be found on our website [www.friendsofcivilwaralcatraz.org](http://www.friendsofcivilwaralcatraz.org).

We also visit schools and organizations to tell that early history of the Island, long before it became the notorious Federal prison. And we conduct living history days twice a year, in conjunction with the American Civil War Association, to give the public an idea of what the Island was like as a Union Fort.

**Submitted by Steve Johnson**

# Salome “Sallie” Myers

Elizabeth Salome Myers was born on June 24, 1842 to Margaret and Peter Myers in the Town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. She was the second of what would be seven children in the family. As the eldest daughter, she was often charged with household tasks and minding her younger siblings. In her spare time she kept a diary and wrote several poems which were published in the local newspaper, The Stars and Banner.

At the age of 16, “Sallie,” as she was known by one and all, became a teacher at the new Gettysburg schoolhouse which housed grades one to seven. “The faculty were well-paid and the facility a model for the state.” Sallie’s classes held over 50 students. She didn’t seem to have a good opinion of most of her charges, noting that “it was a mighty hopeless job” to try to “hammer subtraction into noodles.” Sallie also served as an assistant to the principal of the school.

Sallie’s father, Peter Myers and her brother, John Jefferson Myers, had both enlisted in the Union Army when the War began. But by 1862, both had been honorably discharged for physical disabilities and were back home. John Jefferson married Ann Eliza Culp, sister to Wesley Culp, a Gettysburg resident who had left town to fight for the Rebel cause. Sallie also had five uncles and eight cousins serving in the Union Army as well as two cousins in the Confederate Army.

By the summer of 1863, Gettysburg, a town of 2,400, was waiting for the War to come to their doorstep. Most of the 190 African Americans who lived there had fled when rumors of a Confederate invasion reached their ears.

On June 26, John Gordon’s Georgian Brigade marched into town from the Chambersburg Pike. They were there to make demands which the town refused to meet. “...they came, spent the night and passed through...burning bridges and spreading consternation everywhere. Little did we dream of the far greater horrors that were in store for us.”

Sallie joined the groups of girls who lined the streets to meet John Buford’s cavalry with cheers, cups of cool water, and flowers when they arrived in town on June 30. The following day, the 21 year old school teacher wrote in her diary, “At 10 o’clock that morning I saw the first blood...I had never been able to stand the sight of blood, but I was destined to become used to it.” By mid to late afternoon, orders were heralded throughout the streets, “Women and children to the cellars; the rebels will shell the town.”

Sallie’s home on West High Street was in the direct path of the Union retreat. Her family and many of her neighbors huddled in the Myers’s cellar praying while listening to the sound of shells whizzing overhead and the screams of the wounded outside their door.

By six PM, the streets are grown quiet. People began to emerge cautiously from their homes. The following morning, Dr. James Fulton of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers began knocking on doors exhorting, “Girls, you must come up to the churches and help us. Our boys are suffering from want of attention.” Sallie wrote that “Fulton asked mother’s permission to use our kitchen and cookstove.”

While the Battle raged outside, Sallie left the safe haven of her home and family and walked the few doors down to Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church. The nuns of The Sisters of Charity from nearby Emmitsburg were already there tending to the wounded. A young man, slumped in the doorway, declined her offer of help. “I am going to die,” he told her. He had not understated his case.

Alexander Stewart of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers had been mortally wounded, shot through both lungs and spine. Death was certain to come soon. Sallie knelt by his side and began to read John, Chapter 14, from his bible, the last verse Alexander's father had read to him before he left to be a soldier.

With the doctor's permission, Sallie had Alexander carried to her home. She listened to him as he spoke of his wife, his parents and brother. She cared for him there until his death a few days later on July 6. She saw to it that he was buried in the United Presbyterian churchyard, across from Saint Xavier's. On July 16, his father arrived to retrieve his corpse. A deep friendship began between the Myers and Stewart family, fostered by a continual flow of letters.

When the Armies left Gettysburg, they left behind about 20,000 casualties. Approximately 160 "hospitals" were improvised: private homes, schools, churches, and even groves of trees. They were packed with the wounded, the sick, and the dying. Sallie continued filling her family's home with the wounded and continued to go about the town tending to them wherever she found them. About 5,000 dead horses and mules littered the grounds that had served as battlefields. The animals were set on fire in an attempt to stem the onset of disease in the town. "The smell of rotting carcasses would remain for months" causing people to keep their windows sealed against the stench no matter what the weather was.

On July 29, 1863, Sallie received a letter from Stewart's younger brother, Henry. She called it a "splendid letter coming from a grateful heart." A private correspondence between the two developed and the following summer, Henry Stewart and his mother came to Gettysburg. Sallie spoke to them for hours, relating all her memories of the young, dying soldier she had cared for, repeating the stories he'd told her in his final days.

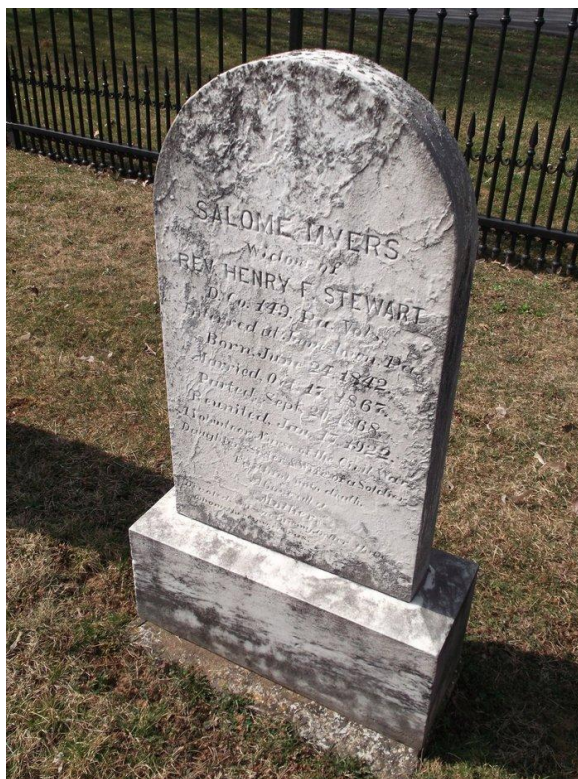


A romance developed between Sallie and Henry. They married on October 17, 1867. The young couple moved to Jamestown in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where Henry had his first pastoral position. Sadly, their romance was short-lived. Henry died on September 20, 1868 of pneumonia and complications from wounds received during his wartime service. He was around 25 years old. Sallie wrote, "This morning the cold snow is falling thick and fast upon my precious husband's grave." Just over a month later, on October 27, she gave birth to their only son, Henry Alexander Stewart. Sallie became a widow and a first time mother within ten days of her first wedding anniversary.

Sallie remained in Jamestown where she worked as a seamstress until 1871 when she returned to Gettysburg. She went back to teaching and worked for 16 years in The Franklin "Colored School." She lived with her son and his family. Henry Stewart was to become a prominent physician in the town with an office on Baltimore Street. He practiced for over 30 years in the field of general and emergency surgery. Dr. Stewart was one of the original founders of Gettysburg's Annie Warner Hospital. He built one of the first x-ray machines in Adams County. He helped to found The Adams County Historical Society. Henry found and saved Sallie's wartime diaries which were probably her greatest legacy. They were published after her death. (The Ties of the Past: The Gettysburg Diaries of Salome Myers Stewart 1854 - 1922.)

Though never formally trained as a nurse, Sallie was a member of the National Association of Army Nurses. She was elected to be their Treasurer in the 1880s. In 1920, Sallie cast her first vote for President of the United States.

Sallie Myers never remarried. She remained a widow for the 54 years left to her.



On January 17, 1922, Sallie died of bronchial pneumonia at age 79. She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery on Cemetery Hill in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Sallie's tombstone reads:

**Salome Myers**  
**Widow of Rev. Henry F. Stewart-D Co, 149th Vols.**  
**Born June 24, 1842**  
**Married Oct. 17, 1867-Parted Sept. 20-1868-Reunited-Jan. 17, 1922**  
**Volunteer Nurse of the Civil War, Daughter, Sister and Wife of a Soldier,**  
**Faithful unto Death. Above all, A Mother.**

**Submitted by Judith Breitstein**

# **National Register of Women's Service in the Civil War (NRWSCW):**

## **Woman of the Month**

**Frances Ellen Watkins Harper**



MRS. F. E. W. HARPER

**Born September 25, 1825 in Baltimore, Maryland**

**Died February 22, 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

**Buried at Eden Cemetery in Collingdale, Pennsylvania**

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper was one of the most well-known early Black women activists as well as a writer, lecturer, abolitionist, teacher, and poet. She left a body of work dedicated to promoting Black freedom, equality, education, and Black women's rights.

Frances Ellen was the only child of free parents living in Baltimore. Orphaned at the age of three, she was raised by her maternal aunt and uncle, Henrietta and the Reverend William J. Watkins, Sr., who gave her their surname. Her uncle was the Minister at the Sharp Street AME Church, as well as civil rights activist and abolitionist. Frances was educated at the Watkins Academy for Negro Youth, which her uncle had founded in 1820. Frances left school at the age of 13 to begin work as a seamstress and nanny to a White Baltimore family that owned a bookshop. In her spare time, she read the books in the shop, and began writing her own poetry and short stories.

Frances' professional writing career began in 1839, when she published her first article in an anti-slavery journal. Her first book of poetry, *Forest Leaves*, was published in 1845. In 1850, Frances left Baltimore to take a teaching position at Union Seminary, an AME-affiliated school for Black children near Columbus, Ohio. She was the first Black woman teacher at the Seminary. A year

later, she moved to another school for Black children in York, Pennsylvania. In 1853, Frances joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, and left teaching to become a travelling lecturer for the group. She also continued to write. In 1854, she published her second book, *Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects*. In 1859, Frances became the first African American woman to publish a short story when "The Two Offers" was published in the *Anglo-African Newspaper*.

From 1854 - 1860, Frances travelled the lecture circuit in the North and in Canada, delivering anti-slavery programs. She also wrote nearly 80 poems during this period. One of her most famous, "To the Cleveland Union Savers," published in *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* of February 23, 1861, championed Sara Lucy Bagby, the last person in the United States to be returned to slavery under the Fugitive Slave Law.



In 1860, Frances married Fenton Harper, and they had one daughter together, Mary. Fenton died only four years into their marriage. In 1865, Frances and her daughter moved South to teach newly emancipated African Americans. Frances also returned to the lecture circuit, giving speeches about the needs and circumstances of emancipated people. In 1866, she spoke at the National Woman's Rights Convention in New York. Her famous speech entitled, "We Are All Bound Up Together," urged her fellow attendees to include African American women in their fight for suffrage.

In 1870, she went to work for the Freedmen's Bureau in Mobile, Alabama. From 1868 to 1888, Frances had three novels serialized in a Christian magazine: *Minnie's Sacrifice*, *Sowing and Reaping*, and *Trial and Triumph*. In 1872, Frances published *Sketches of Southern Life*, an anthology of poems depicting the harsh realities of Black women. In addition to advocating for the equal treatment of African Americans, Frances joined other progressive causes as well. She was active in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the women's suffrage movement. She co-founded the National Association for Colored Women in 1896.

Her next novel, *Iola Leroy, or Shadows Uplifted*, was published in 1892. Another book of poetry, *The Martyr of Alabama and Other Poems* followed in 1894. She is credited with being a mentor to Ida B. Wells. Frances died of heart failure in 1911.

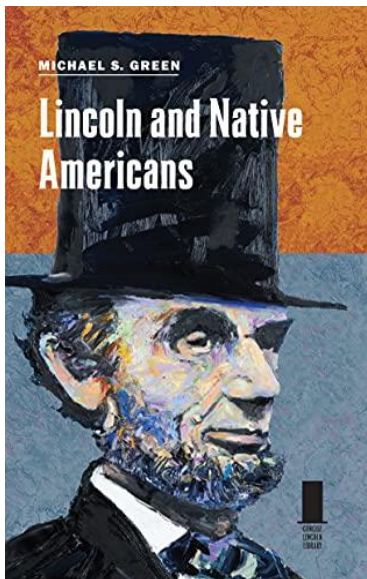
Submitted by the "Society for Women and the Civil War - [wwwswcw.org](http://wwwswcw.org)"



# Lincoln and Native Americans

Michael S. Green. Concise Lincoln Library Series. Carbondale Southern Illinois University Press, 2021. 176 pp. \$24.95 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-8093-3825-2.

Reviewed by Kathie Beebe (Florida State University). Published on H-CivWar (November, 2022). Commissioned by G. David Schieffler.



Past scholars have tended to focus on Abraham Lincoln's racial attitudes toward African Americans in terms of slavery and emancipation. While some have examined Lincoln's well-known encounters with Native Americans, such as the 1832 Black Hawk War, in *Lincoln and Native Americans*, Michael S. Green also investigates how his early years and his family's experiences before his birth influenced his actions and attitudes toward indigenous peoples. Lincoln's thoughts and actions toward Native Americans, Green argues, should be viewed in the context of his time, and to do otherwise would be unjust. This book covers two centuries of the Lincoln family's history with Native Americans, from the arrival of Lincoln's colonial ancestors, through his consequential life, to the aftermath of the Civil War.

Green, a historian of the American West and Nineteenth-Century politics, compellingly argues that Lincoln's association with Native Americans was complicated, and he tells his story both topically and chronologically. The first three chapters move chronologically through the interactions that Lincoln, his ancestors, reformers, and policymakers had with Native Americans, with a focus on how they shaped or reflected Lincoln's views concerning America's Native peoples. The concluding three chapters examine the significant issues involving Native Americans during Lincoln's Presidency.

Readers quickly understand that Lincoln's contradictions in thoughts and actions toward Native Americans persisted throughout his life. Green explains that the Shawnee killed Lincoln's grandfather and tried to kidnap his father while the two were working to clear the family farm. This event greatly changed the trajectory of his ancestors' lives, and Green contends it could have caused Lincoln to develop a deep-seated hatred toward Native Americans. However, Lincoln did not demonstrate the animosity toward Native Americans prevalent among most White citizens of his day. Although Lincoln did not see any combat in the Black Hawk War, he nevertheless benefited from his military service by developing a promising political network.

Green argues that as Lincoln became more involved in politics after the Black Hawk War, his mindset toward Native American issues tended to be one of indifference as well as political concern. For example, Green points out that the California Indians experienced a genocide during Lincoln's Presidency that resulted from the President's unwillingness or inability to persuade Californians to support Native American reforms and congregating them on reservations. Yet, when he could have been anti-Indian, Green argues, Lincoln chose to eschew opportunities to overtly sway political favor his way by expressing negative thoughts concerning Native Americans. However, he did use the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an easy means to award supporters and thus continued the corrupt practice of previous administrations. In ending this section, Green analyzes Lincoln's attitudes and efforts that affected any measures of enacting law and transforming the Bureau of Indian Affairs that would positively influence Native American lives. For example, Green offers such insights as Lincoln cautiously supporting Native American policy reform by offering it for consideration in his 1862 annual message to Congress but taking no further measures to ensure Congress considered his proposal. Instead, Green states that Lincoln showed disregard for Native Americans by prioritizing his Reconstruction plan over a more wholehearted focus on policy reform that would improve Native American lives.

After establishing Lincoln's pattern of inconsistencies in thoughts and actions concerning Native Americans, Green highlights specific Native American issues that arose during Lincoln's Presidency. One problem the President encountered was what to do with Native American refugees in Kansas who suffered from starvation and the cold as the United States and the Confederacy fought over Indian Territory during the Civil War. Green explains that Lincoln tended to encourage others to act before he intervened, and he actively tried to avoid getting involved in local disagreements like the refugee crisis. However, Lincoln did eventually try to help the refugees by authorizing an expedition to offer aid. Green argues that Lincoln's handling of the 1862 Dakota Uprising is subject to debate. Nearly three hundred Dakota men stood trial after the conflict, and against the wishes of Minnesotans and fellow Republicans who wanted more executions, Lincoln commuted 264 Dakota and sentenced 38 based on the facts presented to him. This action proved to be both the largest commutation and largest execution in American history. Green further explains that Lincoln sought to advance the Republican free labor ideology, and therefore, acquiring control over Western lands proved vital to him. With officials often ignoring Lincoln's orders regarding Native American affairs, this led to such tragedies as the Sand Creek Massacre, an event eloquently described in Ari Kelman's *A Misplaced Massacre: Struggling over the Memory of Sand Creek* (2013).

A respected scholar of Nineteenth-Century politics, Green exhibits deep passion for uncovering Lincoln's thoughts and actions toward Native Americans during a period of American political and social turmoil. In constructing his account, he used various primary and secondary sources, including government documents, newspaper articles, and books. Some noteworthy government documents used were the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and an 1867 Special Joint Committee report focused on the Indian Tribes' condition. Although Lincoln is the focus of the book, he occasionally fades into the background of the story Green tells. Green acknowledges this is problematic, but contends it is necessary to examine events that occurred far from Washington, D. C., as well as the actions of Lincoln's representatives who did not communicate with him.

Nevertheless, Lincoln and Native Americans accomplishes Green's goal of demonstrating that Lincoln had a complex view of and relationship with Native Americans. After all, Green contends that even though the President prioritized winning the Civil War, saving the Union, and ending slavery over Native American issues, Lincoln was much better at Indian affairs than his numerous contemporaries, including those who served as President before and after his tenure. Those interested in Lincoln, Native Americans, and Civil War history should read this well-written book.

**Submitted by Bruce A. Castleman, Ph.D.**