

## Chapter 1 : A Confederate Lady Comes of Age

*A Confederate Lady Comes of Age has 11 ratings and 2 reviews. Rebekah said: Excellent and interesting read! I so enjoyed the up close and personal look i.*

Background[ edit ] When the American Civil War broke out on April 12, , the newly formed Confederate States of America had no ships to speak of in its navy. In the months leading up to the war, the Confederate government sought the help of Great Britain to overcome this, as they depended on cotton exports from the plantations of the South. In the Confederate naval fleet consisted of only about 35 ships, of which 21 were steam-driven. Coming to their aid, Raphael Semmes [a] , an experienced former U. Confederate President Jefferson Davis approved of the plan. On April 17 Davis issued a proclamation, offering a letter of marque to anyone who would offer their ship in the service of the Confederacy. The North refused to recognize either the sovereignty of the Confederacy or its right to issue letters of marque and, two days later, on April 19, Lincoln issued a second proclamation, threatening the Confederacy with a blockade along its coastlines. In response Davis countered with threats of retaliation. Britain said that it would not abide by the United States prohibitions in nearby Nassau and its territorial waters. Thaddeus Stevens angrily referred to it as "a great blunder and a absurdity", arguing that "we were blockading ourselves" and, in the process, would be recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent of war. Throughout the conflict mail was carried also by blockade runners to and from ports in the West Indies , Nassau , and Bermuda. They also set up roving patrols just outside British territorial waters in the Caribbean , most notably in the Bahamas, to intercept blockade runners there. As the risk of capture or destruction increased, amateur blockade runners began to cease operations. Most of the trade was handled by sea captains who were soon using specially made steamers to enable them to evade or outrun Union ships on blockade patrol. General Winfield Scott was one of the few senior men in Washington who realized that this could be a long war. What was called his Anaconda Plan established a naval blockade around the coastline of the Confederacy to limit its economy and supply lines. Because of the thousands of miles of coastline, with many rivers, bays and inlets in addition to developed ports, the blockade proved largely ineffectual during the first couple of years of the war. Deliveries of armaments and military supplies to the South, and cotton exports to England were coordinated by military agents such as Major Walker, who played a key role in supplying the Confederacy. At the same time, it was exporting cotton and other commodities to France and England, whose textile industries were greatly dependent on these southern exports. Outgoing runners would also carry mail. But the captains and crews on blockade patrol became more seasoned and grew wiser to the various tactics employed by blockade runners. During the last two years of the war, the only vessels that continued to get through the blockade were those ships specifically designed for speed. In the first ten months, New Orleans, Louisiana , the largest cotton port in the world, gave port to more than blockade runners. When New Orleans fell to Union forces on April 25, , the center for blockade-running activity shifted to Mobile, Alabama. Once New Orleans and the Mississippi River were secured, the Union Navy increased its blockade of Mobile, Alabama and other ports along the Gulf coast , forcing blockade runners to shift to the port at Galveston, Texas , especially after summer of Blockade runners used Havana as a stopover point, for transferring cargoes to and from neutral ships. By the company had five seagoing vessels, among them the Kate, the Cecil and the Herald, [32] making shipping runs from Liverpool to New York and Charleston, and back again. When the southern states seceded from the Union, it opened the door to even greater business, and in little time nearly all of their business was with the C. Taking advantage of the fact that neither side was fully prepared for war, George Trenholm and his partners began shipping arms from Liverpool and New York to Charleston. The state of South Carolina was the buyer for these first shipments, which in turn sold them to the Confederate government for a substantial profit. Little gunpowder was stored among the seceded states, and the availability of fuses and percussion caps was also very limited the caps in the South amounting to only a half a million. There was no manufacturing facility in the South to produce them in any of the Confederate states. Grayson warned President Jefferson Davis in Richmond: Nothing human can prevent it. Because of the incursions of the Union Army , the Confederate

Navy had limited coal , with the only domestic sources being located in North Carolina and Alabama. However, the leaders of the Confederacy had enough foresight to realize that the federation needed its own vessels to bring in supplies. It reached Savannah , Georgia carrying ten thousand Enfield rifles, a million cartridges, two million percussion caps, and barrels of gunpowder, along with swords, revolvers, and other military supplies. Foremost in this effort were Major Josiah C. Gorgas[ edit ] Blockade runners became the chief means to supply the Confederacy. Major Josiah Gorgas , a West Point graduate of , prior to the war had worked in the United States Ordnance Bureau and had served in nearly every arsenal in the nation. While working in the South, he became sympathetic to the secessionist movement. He eventually sided with the Confederacy, becoming the head of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau. Most of the arms sent to the Confederacy departed from Liverpool. A 1,ton iron-hulled steamer, the Bermuda, was chosen to make the voyage. These included Great Britain and Austria, among others. Anderson was sent to aid Huse and check on his activity. By February , the Armoury had shipped more than 70, rifles to the Confederacy. After stopping at Portland, Maine , he sailed to Liverpool, arriving there on May 10, He began to search the market for Enfield rifles, a weapon comparable to the popular Springfield rifle used by the Union Army. Because the market was already flooded with orders, Huse finally sought out S. Isaac, Campbell and Company to purchase the supplies needed. His purchase did not reach the Confederacy until later that summer. In the meantime, Huse continued to search for sellers of military supplies. Through him they would procure the vessels and arrange for the shipment of goods to the Confederacy. Bulloch worked in close correspondence with Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory in the procurement of several British-made blockade-running vessels. They were the uncles of Theodore Roosevelt. Photo from about , James on the left The half-brother of noted C. Inside two months after the attack on Fort Sumter , Bulloch arrived at Liverpool where he established his base of operations. As his first order of business he made contact with Confederate Commissioners, Hon. William Yancey and Hon. Dudley Mann , in London. After being welcomed they discussed the diplomatic situation, since they had not been officially received by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs “ as the Confederate government had not permanently established themselves as an independent foreign power. In Bulloch contracted with the Laird shipyard for the construction of two ironclad rams to be used against the Union blockade. Adams , tried to do just that; but he could only gather circumstantial evidence, as Bulloch went to great lengths to conceal his movements. Adams threatened the British government with reprisal: After further consideration, British authorities seized the two vessels and from that point on kept a close watch on Bulloch and other such propositions made by the Confederate government, forcing C. Randolph , the new Confederate Secretary of War appointed John Newland Maffitt , an officer of the Confederate Navy [53] and a notorious privateer with a long success record, to be the acting agent in Nassau for the Confederacy. Nassau was one of several off shore stopover points for shipments coming into or leaving the Confederate States. His only condition was that he first confer with Louis Heylinger , Confederate agent in Nassau. The Confederate government only had about eleven ships of its own that were employed in the blockade-running effort. Lee a Scottish built iron-hulled, steamer which was eventually captured by Union forces in [56] and the privately owned SS Syren which made a record 33 successful runs through the Union blockade. Purchases of supplies made in England were first shipped to Nassau in the bottoms of British vessels where the cargoes would be transferred to blockade runners, ships of lighter draft and greater speed. From Nassau they would make their way to ports in Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. Lewis Heylinger of New Orleans was the agent and representative in Nassau for the Confederacy throughout the war. His job was to coordinate the transferring of cargoes arriving from England to the blockade runners and then arrange for shipping to the Confederacy.

**Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - The Union Cavalry Comes of Age**

*A Confederate Lady Comes of Age The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, Edited by Mary D. Robertson. The destruction and rebuilding of southern society as witnessed from the homefront.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac developed through difficulties of organization, command, and continuing defeat to a final position of dominance over the Confederate cavalry. Two years of field service were necessary before this body could successfully challenge its superb opponent, the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. In the Gettysburg campaign, June 9â€”July 14, , the northern horsemen finally began to emerge as an effective fighting force, better armed, equipped, and mounted than their enemy, with adequate generals in command and with a will to defeat the southerners who had outclassed them on so many previous fields of battle. From Brandy Station to Falling Waters, the Union horse fought hard, brutal combats with the Confederate cavalry and the results proved the rising predominance of the Union riders. Of the actions in this period, the battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville are representative. Stanton, that the Confederates had removed several of their camps near Fredericksburg, Virginia. General Lee was beginning his march north into Pennsylvania. Halleck, General-in-Chief, that J. Stuart was preparing to launch a raid into Maryland with fifteen to twenty thousand men. I ; Douglas S. A Study in Command New York, ,?? This movement was well executed and Hooker did not know that the majority of the Confederate army had left Fredericksburg and was headed north. Lee expressed pleasure as Stuart paraded brigade after brigade of his fine horsemen. Hooker hoped that the Union troopers would give him needed information about the Confederate movements. The result was the battle of Brandy Station on June T. For the first time a large force of Union cavalry attacked the Confederate cavalry, deliberately provoking battle. It stood up to the southern horse in open combat, maintained the offensive throughout most of the day, inflicted heavy losses, and retired in good order. Before Union General Robert H. Milroy and his command of eight or nine thousand men could move from Winchester, he was surrounded and his defenses assaulted in force. Rodes captured Martinsburg on June 14, taking seven hundred prisoners and five guns. The next day Ewell crossed into Maryland. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

*A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, (WOMEN'S DIARIES AND LETTERS OF THE SOUTH) Paperback - October 1,*

The Women Who Fought in the Civil War Hundreds of women concealed their identities so they could battle alongside their Union and Confederate counterparts One of the best-documented female soldiers is Sarah Edmonds. She was a Union soldier and worked during the Civil War as a nurse. Bonnie Tsui is the author of *She Went to the Field: Women Soldiers in the Civil War*, which tells the stories of some of these women. I spoke with the San Francisco-based writer about her research into the seldom-acknowledged participation of women in the Civil War. It was the Victorian era and women were mostly confined to the domestic sphere. Both the Union and Confederate armies actually forbade the enlistment of women. I think it was during the Revolutionary War that they established women as nurses because they needed help on the front when soldiers were injured. Of course, women did disguise themselves and enlist as men. There is evidence that they also did so during the Revolutionary War. How did they do it? Honestly, the lore is that the physical exams were not rigorous at all. If you had enough teeth in your head and could hold a musket, you were fine. At the time, I believe the Union had an official cutoff age of 18 for soldiers, but that was often flouted and people often lied. The Confederacy never actually established an age requirement. So [women] bound their breasts if they had to, and just kind of layered on clothes, wore loose clothing, cut their hair short and rubbed dirt on their faces. They also kind of kept to themselves. The evidence that survived often describes them as aloof. Keeping to themselves certainly helped maintain the secret. One of the best-documented female soldiers is Sarah Edmonds—her alias was Frank Thompson. Even in the cases where these women were found out as soldiers, there does not actually seem to be much uproar. More or less, they were just sent home. The situations in which they were found out were often medical conditions; they were injured, or they got sick from dysentery or chronic diarrhea. Disease killed many more soldiers than bullets did. There is some documentation that shows that some soldiers that were discovered as women were briefly imprisoned. In the letter of one [female disguised as a male] prison guard, it said that there were three [other] women in the prison, one of whom was a major in the Union Army. She had gone to battle with her fellow men and was jailed because she was a woman. What was the motivation on the part of the women you studied? Did it seem pretty much the same as the men? I think by all accounts, the women seemed honestly to want to fight in the war for the same reasons as men, so that would range from patriotism, to supporting their respective causes, for adventure, to be able to leave home, and to earn money. Some of the personal writings that survive show that they were also running away from family lives that were really unsatisfying. If you profile the substantiated cases of these women, they were young and often poor and from farming families, and that is the exact profile of the typical male volunteer. If you think about that, girls growing up on a farm would have been accustomed to physical labor. But then there are also some cases in which women follow their husbands or a brother into battle, and so there are at least a couple of those cases in which female soldiers were on record of enlisting with their relative. What duties did the women perform? They did everything that men did. They worked as scouts, spies, prison guards, cooks, nurses and they fought in combat. She was a Union soldier, and she worked for a long time during the war as a nurse. They were often on the field or nearby trying to get to the wounded, so you could argue that it was just as dangerous for them to work as nurses as to be actively shooting and emptying gunfire. What is another one of your favorite stories from your research? She enlisted in Illinois and she fought the entire Civil War without being discovered and ended up living out the rest of her life as a man for another fifty years. The staff at the home kept her secret for quite sometime, even after they discovered that she was a woman. Even though it seems pretty outstanding that women were disguising themselves as men and going off to fight, it seems like actually they were accepted amongst their peers. This kind of loyalty to your fellow soldier in battle did in certain cases transcend gender. She writes about music, theater, movies and the arts.

Chapter 4 : Blockade runners of the American Civil War - Wikipedia

*If you are searched for a ebook A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, (Women's Diaries and Letters of the South) in pdf format, then you've come to the.*

Email Anesthesia was in its infancy when the American Civil War began in . The sheer number of casualties gave surgeons on both sides the opportunity to gain experience with the first two anesthetic agents developed – sulfuric ether and chloroform – according to a paper by a University of Alabama at Birmingham anesthesiologist published in the October issue of the Scandinavian Journal of Pain. In the Civil War, Albin estimates that anesthesia was used at least , times by surgeons for both the North and South who, before the war, had limited or no experience with anesthetic agents. That number pales in comparison to the estimated , men wounded on both sides during the conflict and , killed, many of whom no doubt underwent a surgical procedure. Winchell was one of 3, Union soldiers wounded at the Battle of Gaines Mill in , and one of 2, captured. A musket ball struck his left arm between the shoulder and elbow. His group of some wounded prisoners was treated by a single surgeon, so Winchell had to wait. Stevens, a veteran of the regiment who interviewed Winchell at a reunion in . He was one of the many who did not receive anesthesia. After removing the bone, the surgeon suggested they pause an hour to let Winchell recover. Some 30 years later, he was still alive to tell his tale. Jackson was shot in the left arm by nervous sentries from his own army following an evening reconnaissance during the Battle of Chancellorsville. He was taken to a field hospital and attended to by Hunter Holmes McGuire, a pre-eminent surgeon in the Confederate Army who determined that amputation of the arm was necessary. Chloroform was the anesthetic used, dropped on a cloth in the shape of a cone. A team of surgeons led by McGuire performed the operation to remove his arm. It took about 50 minutes, and he was under anesthesia for just over an hour, awaking shortly after. At first Jackson seemed to make a rapid recovery, but he developed pneumonia – most likely from the arduous journey from battlefield to field hospital – and died a week later. Albin says the science of anesthesiology has come far since those days when a general got a few drops of chloroform and a private was lauded for his spunk. Far-forward medical teams can provide emergency and surgical care to a wounded soldier within minutes, then transport him or her to a fully equipped theater hospital nearby. UAB is home to one of the most advanced military medical teams, the U. UAB created the first academic anesthesiology history unit in the world, with the development of the David Hill Chestnut, M.

Chapter 5 : The University of South Carolina Press

*A Confederate lady comes of age: the journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, [Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward; Mary D Robertson] -- At the age of 19, Pauline Heyward began keeping a journal in which she recorded the final years of the Civil War, including the invasion and plunder of her plantation home in South Carolina; the.*

From Southern Ladies to She-Rebels: Where does it come from? In the Civil War South, growing numbers of white women embraced the Confederate cause as their own and, in defense of southern independence, cast aside traditional definitions of southern femininity. The Civil War forced a major crisis in southern culture, pitting the ideals of southern ladyhood and southern independence against one another. Prior to the conflict, southern femininity and regional loyalty were not only consistent with each other, but were also mutually reinforcing. Pro-slavery theorists defended the supposedly "natural" hierarchy of white over black by comparison with another so-called "natural" hierarchy: Moreover, they argued that the presence of slavery elevated the position of white women, placing "the southern lady" on a pedestal that rested on the bent backs of enslaved African Americans. By accepting their own position in southern society, elite white women quite literally embodied the southern defense of slavery. The Civil War changed this situation, however. Southern loyalty prompted many white women to reject old standards of elite femininity, in which submission to authority had been an indispensable requirement. Yet in wartime, many southern girls rebelled not only against the Union, but also against this definition of ideal womanhood. Teenagers encountered the disruptions of wartime at a critical moment in their own development, when they stood at the brink of womanhood and contemplated their uncertain futures in the midst of wartime upheaval. The unwanted presence of federal troops offered young women daily opportunities to display their rebelliousness. For many, the spirit of Confederate nationalism authorized their outspoken rebellion against Union authority—and, eventually, even their rejection of parental guidance. During the Civil War, young white women confronting Union invasion and occupation filled their diaries with expressions of unladylike rage and unfeminine bloodlust. Furious when Union soldiers invaded her beloved plantation, Bel Air, in May, Virginian Lucy Buck pronounced herself "so weary and exhausted with rage that I could scarcely drag myself up to my room tonight. New Orleans resident Emma Holmes spent forty-five minutes giving the Union officers who invaded her home a severe tongue-lashing. Emma attempted to convince herself that she had reconciled patriotism with propriety: Despite repeated resolves to "behave as a lady," Ellen, who described herself as a "very violent rebel," found that her identity as a "She Rebel" could not be reconciled with the behavior of a southern lady. Surrounded by Union soldiers, Ellen refused to treat them with politeness, as strictures of ladylike behavior demanded, even in trying circumstances. She can sing and play and do worsted work and use her tongue very glibly; and she is peculiar in the employment of sarcasm and [a] thorough enumerator of hate. University of North Carolina Press, University Press of Mississippi, Drew Gilpin Faust, *Mothers of Invention: Coming of Age during the Civil War* Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, University of Missouri Press, *From Pedestal to Politics*, Chicago and London: University of Chicago,

## Chapter 6 : | Southern Living

*A Confederate Lady Comes of Age by Mary D. Robertson, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.*

He then tried to join the 22nd Michigan , which also refused him. He tagged along anyway and the 22nd eventually adopted him as mascot and drummer boy. The legend suggests that he came very near to losing his life when a fragment from a shrapnel shell crashed through his drum, knocking him unconscious, and that subsequently his comrades who found and rescued him from the battlefield nicknamed Clem "Johnny Shiloh. The 22nd Michigan appears to be the first unit in which Clem served in any capacity, but this regiment had not yet been constituted at the time of the battle mustering into service in August " four months after the Battle of Shiloh. Hays which was written for Harpers Weekly of New York. The song was written following the Battle of Chickamauga in September , and may have been written with Clem in mind because he had already become a nationally-known figure by that time. Regardless of his entry into service, Clem served as a drummer boy for the 22nd Michigan at the Battle of Chickamauga. He is said to have ridden an artillery caisson to the front and wielded a musket trimmed to his size. In the course of a Union retreat, he shot a Confederate colonel who had demanded his surrender. After the battle, the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga" was promoted to sergeant , the youngest soldier ever to be a noncommissioned officer in the United States Army. Chase , decorated him for his heroics at Chickamauga. Calvin Walker, whose 3rd Tennessee opposed the 22nd Michigan towards the end of the battle. Clem in In October , Clem was captured in Georgia by Confederate cavalrymen while detailed as a train guard. The Confederates confiscated his U. Clem was wounded in combat twice during the war. Later life[ edit ] Clem graduated from high school in Clem was promoted to first lieutenant in Clem graduated from artillery school at Fort Monroe in He was promoted to captain in and transferred to the Quartermaster Department where he stayed for the rest of his career. He was promoted to major in During the Spanish"American War in he served as depot quartermaster in Portland, Oregon as well as department quartermaster for the Department of Columbia. He then served in the occupation of Puerto Rico as depot and chief quartermaster in San Juan. Clem was promoted to lieutenant colonel in and to colonel in He then served from to as chief quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston in Texas. Clem in Clem reached the mandatory retirement age of 64 on August 13, , when he was retired and promoted to the rank of brigadier general , as was customary for American Civil War veterans who retired at the rank of colonel. Clem was the last veteran of the American Civil War serving in the U. Army at the time of his retirement, [2] though another Civil War veteran, Peter Conover Hains , re-entered the service in On August 29, , Clem was promoted on the retired list to the rank of major general. After her death in , he married Bessie Sullivan of San Antonio in Sullivan was the daughter of a Confederate veteran, leading Clem to claim that he was "the most united American" alive. After retirement he lived in Washington, D. Dates of promotion[ edit ] Through his military career Clem held the following ranks:

## Chapter 7 : Pauline Decaradeuc Heyward (Author of A Confederate Lady Comes of Age)

*A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, Appears In.*

## Chapter 8 : UAB - News - "He's pretty spunky" anesthesia comes of age during the Civil War

*At the age of 19 Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward began keeping a journal in which she recorded the final years of the American Civil War, including the destruction of her plantation home.*

## Chapter 9 : NPR Choice page

*Pauline Decaradeuc Heyward is the author of A Confederate Lady Comes of Age ( avg rating, 11 ratings, 2 reviews, published ).*