

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Letters:

Harvey, Cordelia Adelaide. Letter to Edward Selig Salomon, "Report+ Newspaper Denial," n.d. Letter and Papers of Mrs. Cordelia Harvey, 1862-1864 Series 63. University of Wisconsin - Madison.

This letter gave us an insight into Mrs. Harvey's opinion of the newsletter/press, letting us know of her devotion to this project. She wasn't doing this project for fame or money but for her burning desire to help those in need.

Letter to Edward Selig Salomon, "Report on Military Camps," October 8, 1862. Letters and papers of Mrs. Cordelia Harvey, 1862-1864 Series 63. University of Wisconsin - Madison.

This letter showed Harvey's annoyance with the press and how she was incredibly modest. She wrote, "I do not wish to be 'Florence Nightingale' nor anything of the kind". In previous articles, she also wrote how she didn't wish to be called Wisconsin Angel, and that she was merely doing her duty.

Letter to Unknown, "Transcribed Letter from Mrs. L. P.

Harvey," n.d. Letters and papers of Mrs. Cordelia Harvey, 1862-1864 Series

63. University of Wisconsin - Madison.

This letter gave us an insight into the conditions the soldiers are facing. The soldiers were homesick, but seeing Cordelia Harvey lifted their spirits. This also related to a previous book we read. The book said that soldiers often called for Harvey when they were in the hospitals. She tried her best to improve their conditions, regardless of her fatigue.

Images:

Baird, W. B. Building of Northwestern Sanitary Commission. Photograph. Pritzker Military Museum and Library. Accessed December 9, 2022.

[https://www.pritzkermilitary.org/sites/default/files/](https://www.pritzkermilitary.org/sites/default/files/Harper%27s%20Weekly%20NWSCSH.png)

Harper%27s%20Weekly%20NWSCSH.png.

This picture served as a great intro to our topic. It gives readers an introduction to some of the places at which Cordelia Harvey helped out, including the Northwestern Sanitary Commission in Chicago, Illinois.

Civil War Field Hospitals. Photograph. National Museum of Civil War Medicine.

Accessed December 27, 2022.https://bento.cdn.pbs.org/hostedbento-prod/gallery/20151220_225843_685580burnsarchive_hospitals_4.jpg.1280x720_q85.jpg.

This website helped show us how the make-shift hospitals looked.

Curtiss, E. R. Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons. Accessed January 23, 2023. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/31/Wisconsin_soldiers_orphans_home_1870s.JPG.

This marker gave us information about the Harvey Hospital, including when it was presented to the city of Madison. It also tells of the reason why this hospital was founded, to help soldiers who would benefit from recuperating closer to their families, where they could heal mentally as well.

Gardener, Alexander. Abraham Lincoln. Photograph. Wikipedia. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Abraham_Lincoln_O-77_matte_collodion_print.jpg.

This image gave us an idea of how Abraham Lincoln looked. He was the nation's 16th president and a leading figure in the civil war. He became gaunt during his presidency, losing close to 20 lbs due to stress. He had faced many challenges in his childhood, including Marfan's Syndrome and it followed him throughout his presidency all the way till his death.

Green, Jocelyn. "Chief Camp Diseases of the Civil War." Jocelyn Green: Inspiring Faith and Courage. Last modified April 3, 2013. Accessed March 22, 2023. <https://www.jocelyngreen.com/2013/04/03/chief-camp-diseases-of-the-civil-war>.

This picture shows how nurses took careful care to treat their patients. The soldiers are seriously injured with head injuries and a hand injury. These are only the injuries one can see. There is no telling how this soldier is physically scarred, like the thousands of soldiers before him.

Louis Harvey. Photograph. Wikipedia. Accessed December 24, 2022.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/db/Louis_P._Harvey.jpg.

This picture of Louis Harvey helps readers understand how the governor of Wisconsin looked.

Ritchie, A. H. Cordelia Harvey. Photograph. Wikipedia. Accessed January 2, 2023.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/17/Cordelia_A._P._Harvey.jpg.

This picture helped us have an idea of how Cordelia Harvey looked. She was said to not have the most pleasing face but still was a kind woman whose soft spoken, yet impactful words made a huge difference in the weary soldiers' lives.

Soldiers with Malaria. Photograph. National Museum of Civil War Medicine.

Accessed December 29, 2022. <https://www.civilwarmed.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/sad-soldier-civilwarmed.jpg>.

This image gave us an understanding of how malaria affected the soldiers, and we related this picture to the cure, Quinine, which was unreachable for many makeshift hospitals at the time. Quinine was considered a miracle drug and the only cure to diseases like malaria and tyhoid.

Toman, William J. Harvey Hospital Marker. Photograph. The Historical Marker Database. Accessed December 8, 2022. <https://www.hmdb.org/Photos1/117/Photo117196.jpg>.

This stone is the marker of the Harvey Hospital. It helped us verify the credibility of the Hospital. The effect the Hospital made on the soldiers' conditions was unbelievable. She helped thousands of Wisconsin soldiers, making their lives

Newspapers:

Hurn, Ethel Alice. Wisconsin Women in the War Between the States. Madison, WI: Wisconsin History Commission, 2011. Digital file.

This newspaper helped us understand a different view of Cordelia's actions, one that reflected the public's opinion. This helped us understand how these writers wanted people to know of Cordelia Harvey as it was written a few years after her amazing deeds. This was an informative article to have readers of the time understand how Harvey's contributions shaped their world.

The Wisconsin State Journal (WI). "Widow of Governor Harvey, Drowned on Relief Journey, Founded First Orphanage." May 25, 1924.

We discovered this newspaper article at the very beginning of our research. This article was written around 20 years after Cordelia Harvey's death. We realized that Cordelia Harvey played a very big part in the betterment of healthcare during the Civil War. However, one question arose: Sruthi is currently studying the Civil War in school, but why isn't Cordelia's name mentioned in any part of the book?

Secondary Sources

Websites:

"Civil War." History. <https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/american-civil-war-history>.

This article refreshed our minds on the Civil War, giving us the background story of the troubling times. While reading this article, we realized how underappreciated Mrs. Harvey was. She played a pivotal role in the treatment of soldiers, but not one time was her name mentioned in any article.

"Civil War Nurse and Sanitary Agent." History of American Women (blog). Entry posted January 3, 2007. Accessed March 22, 2023.

<https://www.womenhistoryblog.com/2007/01/cordelia-harvey.html>.

This website helped us better understand Cordelia Harvey's contributions to better the soldiers' conditions. We understood that she met with Abraham Lincoln and the Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton. At first, Stanton and Lincoln refused to alter military procedures and start the Harvey Hospital but after 5 meetings, they changed their minds.

"Cordelia Harvey." History of American Women. Last modified January 3, 2007.

Accessed December 24, 2023. <https://www.womenhistoryblog.com/2007/01/cordelia-harvey.html>.

This website was of great use to us. It gave more insight into Cordelia Harvey's early life, including information regarding her husband's previous jobs and their daughter. Though some information was repetitive, it helped fact-check the other sites.

Ellerkamp, Peggy, and Gerhard Ellerkamp. "Harvey Hospital Marker." Historic Madison, Inc. Accessed January 12, 2023. <https://www.historicmadison.org/harveyhospitalmarker>.

This article gave us the history behind the hospital and orphan homes. We learned of Mrs. Harvey's intentions and motive to start the hospital, and how she cared deeply for the dead soldiers' children who were now orphans. The Home was the perfect place to help orphan children and was a ray of light in their lives.

Hicks, Robert D. "'The Popular Dose with Doctors': Quinine and the American Civil War." Distillations. Last modified December 6, 2013. Accessed March 22, 2023. <https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/the-popular-dose-with-doctors-quinine-and-the-american-civil-war>.

In "The Popular Dose with Doctors": Quinine and the American Civil War, we learned about the cure for Malaria, Quinine, and how people used it during the Civil War. We also learned that Quinine was created in South America and that the Union states blocked the Confederacy's access to Quinine, essentially securing a victory through this blockade.

"Notable Visitors: Cordelia A. P. Harvey (1824-1898)." Mr. Lincoln's White House. Last modified February 16, 2016. Accessed March 20, 2023.

<http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/residents-visitors/notable-visitors/notable-visitors-cordelia-p-harvey-1824-1898/>.

This website was very helpful to us as it helped us understand the wars that were considered to have the most unsanitary conditions. Through this website, we also learned that Cordelia Harvey first saw the horrible conditions at the Battle of Shiloh and that she personally related to the soldiers. She had fallen ill and once she went home to Wisconsin, she got better faster than she would have before. Seeing this, she felt that Wisconsin soldiers would get better if they went home to recuperate.

"The Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Wisconsin Electronic Reader. Last modified January 1, 1998. Accessed December 27, 2022.

<https://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WIRReader/WER1691.html>.

This website helped give more information about the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. We required this information as we had a whole section dedicated to the Home. This website also included quotes that helped bolster our claim.

Soodalter, Ron. "How One Civil War Widow Revolutionized Health Care." History Net. Last modified August 24, 2022. <https://www.historynet.com/civil-war-widow-revolutionized-health-care/>.

This article greatly influenced our research as it was the first article we viewed. We saw how much of an influence Cordelia Harvey made and decided others should have the opportunity to learn about her contributions as well.

Kann, Bob. *Cordelia Harvey: Civil War Angel*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2011.

This book gave us a new perspective of Cordelia's actions and spoke out to us. It gave us a stronger viewpoint of Cordelia's actions, leading us to learn more about how her actions impacted the world at the time, and how it continues to impact us today. We were able to relate to the book even better as we had previous knowledge of her actions.