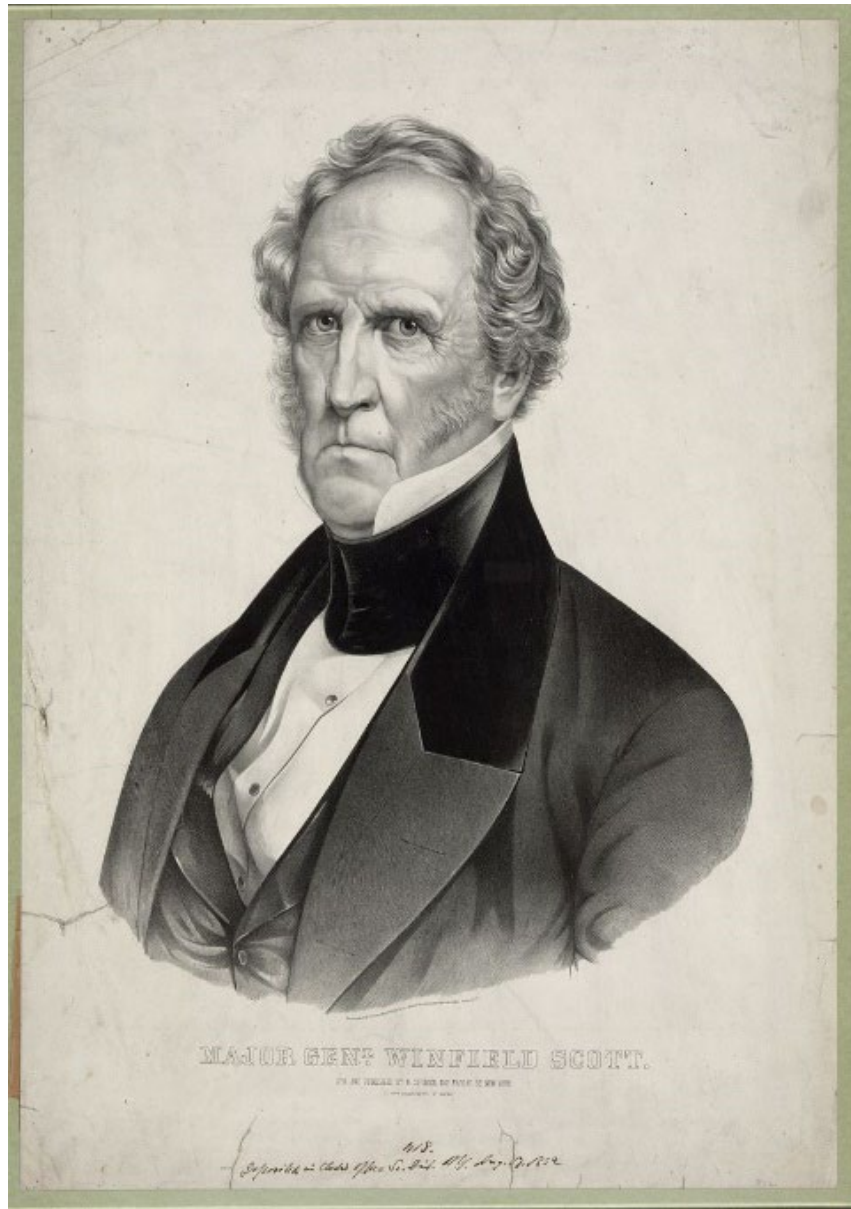


Chapter 5 Additional Material

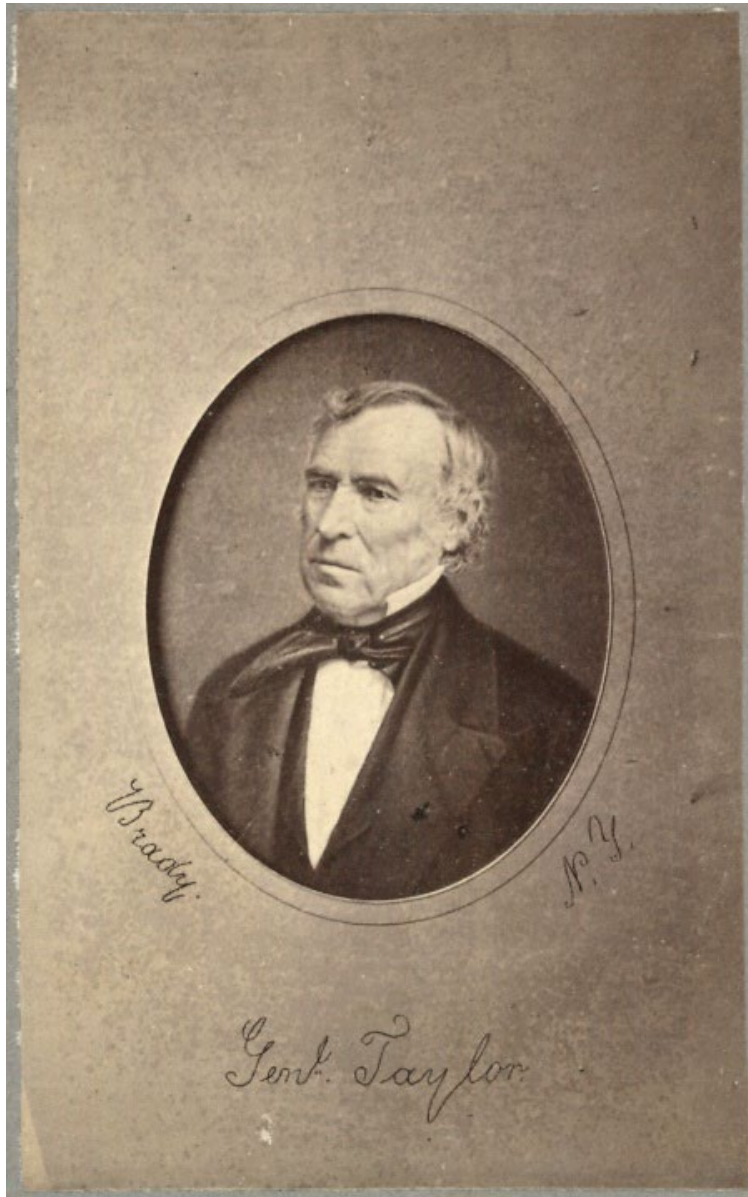
Contrasting Antebellum Officers

Before the Civil War, the two most famous U.S. Army officers were Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor. They were among the first generation of men who could make a career of being an army officer. Neither was a West Point graduate, each joining the army when Congress enlarged it after the Chesapeake-Leonard Affair of 1807. Both fought in the War of 1812 and Second Seminole War, and having gained renown for their successes in the Mexican War, both later ran for president; Taylor succeeded, elected in 1848 (he died while in office). Taylor's popularity stemmed from a "common man" appeal, similar to Andrew Jackson's, and his imperturbability in battle; he became famous during the Mexican War for stories of him calmly sitting on his horse "Old Whitey" in the middle of combat. But he did not impress some younger officers who were West Point graduates with his decisions on campaign. Scott distinguished himself with his intelligence and excellent planning and organizational skills. Devoting more attention to his appearance and uniform, he also had a "prickly" personality that could be quick to sense perceived slights. Contemporaries recognized their personality difference in their nicknames: Taylor was known as "Old Rough and Ready," Scott as "Old Fuss and Feathers." Today, Scott is regarded as a model of professional officership in the early U.S. Army, though Taylor's abilities, based on his performance on the Second Seminole and Mexican Wars, are perhaps underrated.



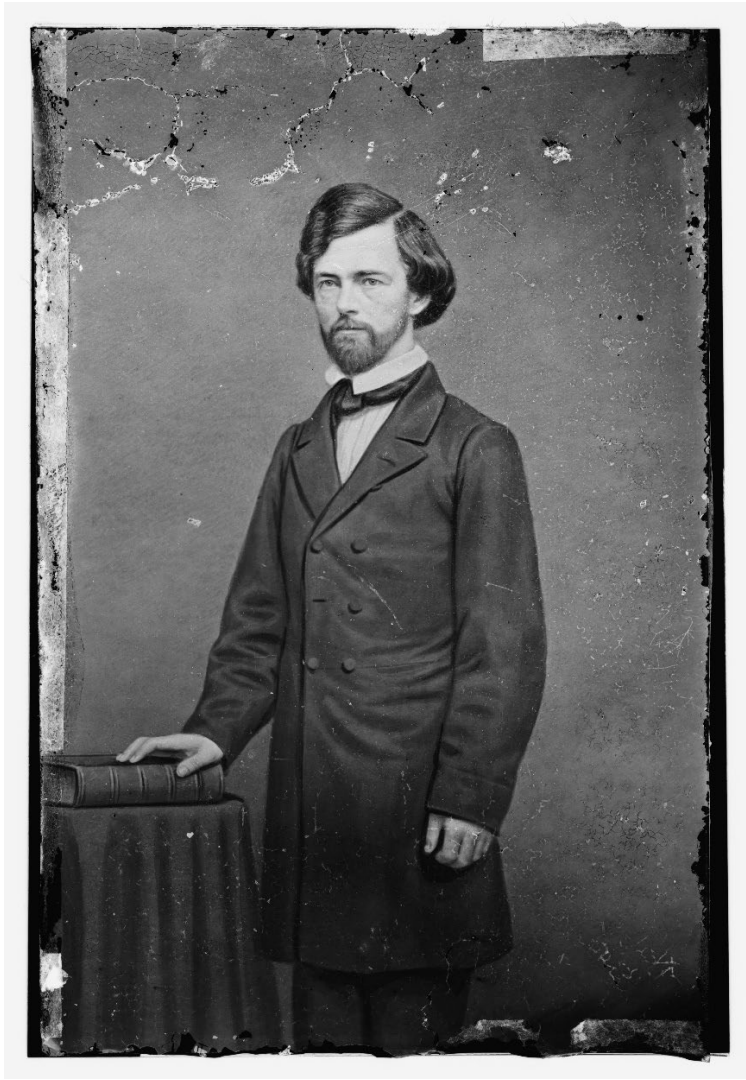
Major General Winfield Scott, Published by N. Currier, c. 1852

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG-pga-00822].



Portrait of Zachary Taylor, 1849

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-13012 DLC].



Hon. Isaac Ingalls Stevens, 1855-1865

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Brady-Handy Collection [LC-DIG-cwpbh-02650].

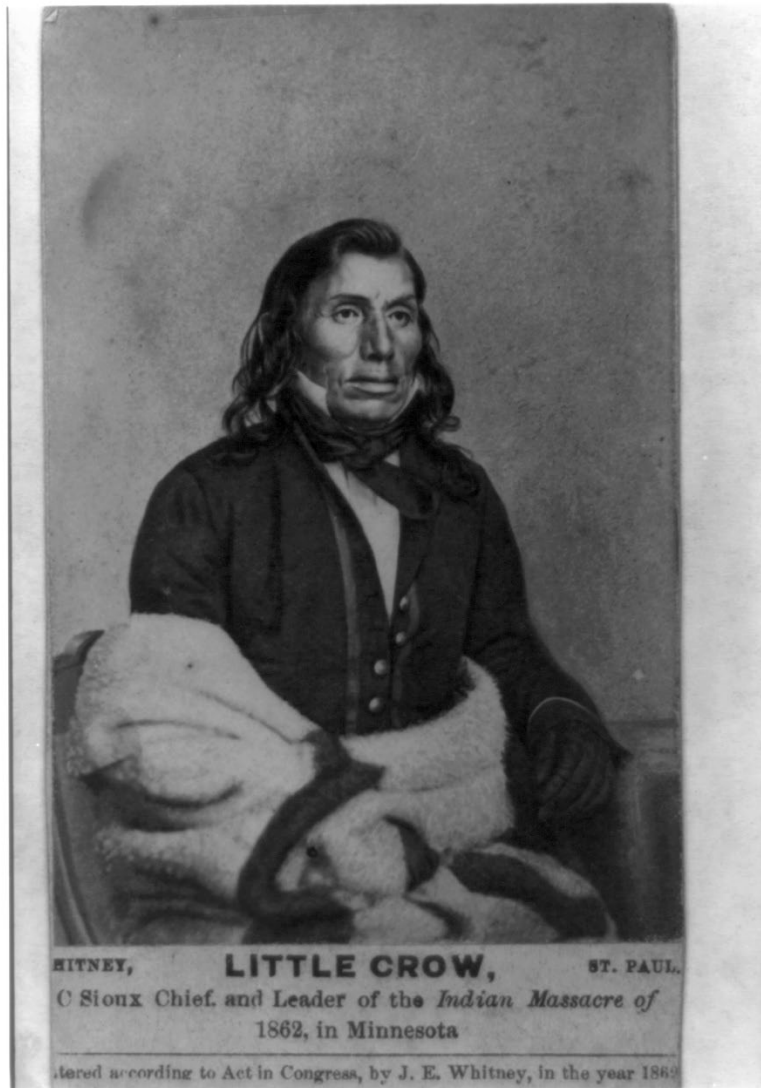
Isaac Ingalls Stevens, the controversial first governor of the Washington territory. Through mostly intimidation and coercion, Stevens and the tribes in the area signed a host of treaties. Many of these agreements were the basis for conflict between settlers and natives in the Pacific Northwest.



People escaping from the Indian massacre of 1862 in Minnesota, at dinner on a prairie

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Stereograph Cards [LC-USZ62-66542].

Minnesota settlers camp for the night on the plains. This is one of the groups who fled their homes to escape the Dakota War of 1862.



Little Crow, Sioux chief and leader of the Indian Massacre of 1862 in Minnesota.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ61-83].

Little Crow, the leader of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862.

For more information, see *Atlas of the Sioux Wars Second Edition*:

<https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/educational-services/staff-rides/atlas-of-the-sioux-wars-second-edition.pdf>

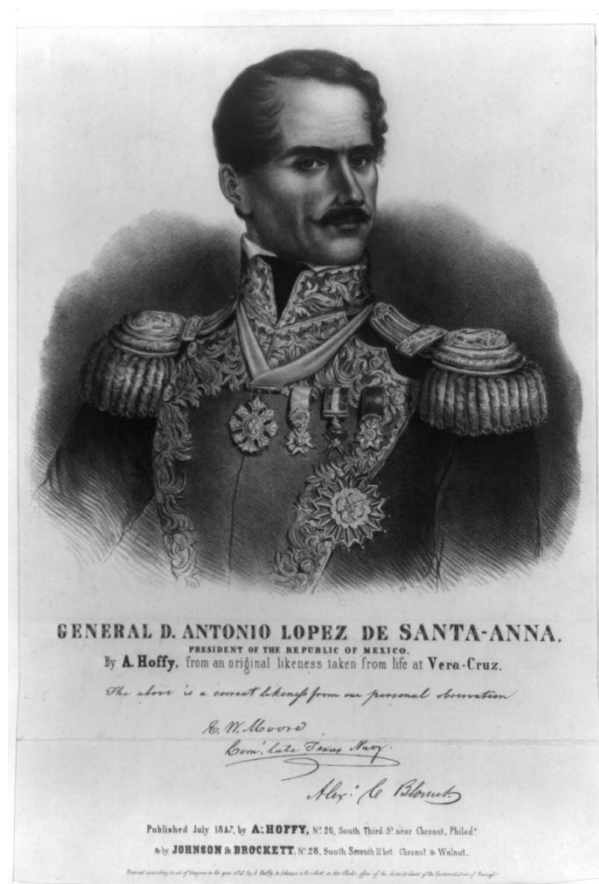
For more information, see *The Cheyenne Wars Atlas*:

https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/educational-services/staff-rides/StaffRideHB_AtlasofCheyenneWars.pdf

Additional images:

Portrait of Osceola by George Catlin, 1837

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/5fc47e47-27eb-c219-e040-e00a180656e6>



General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, president of the Republic of Mexico, 1847.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-USZ62-21276].



Attack on Chapultepec, Sept. 13th, 1847 – Mexicans routed with great loss; E.B. & E.C. Kellogg, N.Y. & Hartford, Conn; D. Needham, Buffalo. 1847-1848.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC- USZC4-6207].

Photograph of La Monument a Los Niños Héroes at Chapultepec:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ni%C3%B1os_H%C3%A9roes

Just before U.S. troops captured Chapultepec, the commanding Mexican general ordered his men to retreat. Six Mexican military cadets, aged 13–19, refused to do so, and died in the climactic assault; one supposedly jumped to his death wrapped in the Mexican flag.

Thereafter they became revered national heroes known as Los Niños Héroes, or the Heroic Children. Mexicans have honored them in numerous ways, including naming streets, schools, and other public places them, as well as erecting monuments in their memory, the most impressive of which is at Chapultepec.

Additional Maps:

The following link is a large-overview map from the U.S. Army's Office of the Chief of Military History volume *American Military History*, map number 35, chapter 14, "Winning the West: The Army in the Indian Wars, 1865–1890." The link takes you directly to an Army website: <https://www.history.army.mil/books/AMH-V1/Map35.jpg>

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