

Chapter 6 Additional Materials

Box 6.1 Josiah Gorgas

Photographic portrait of Josiah Gorgas

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Josiah_Gorgas.jpg

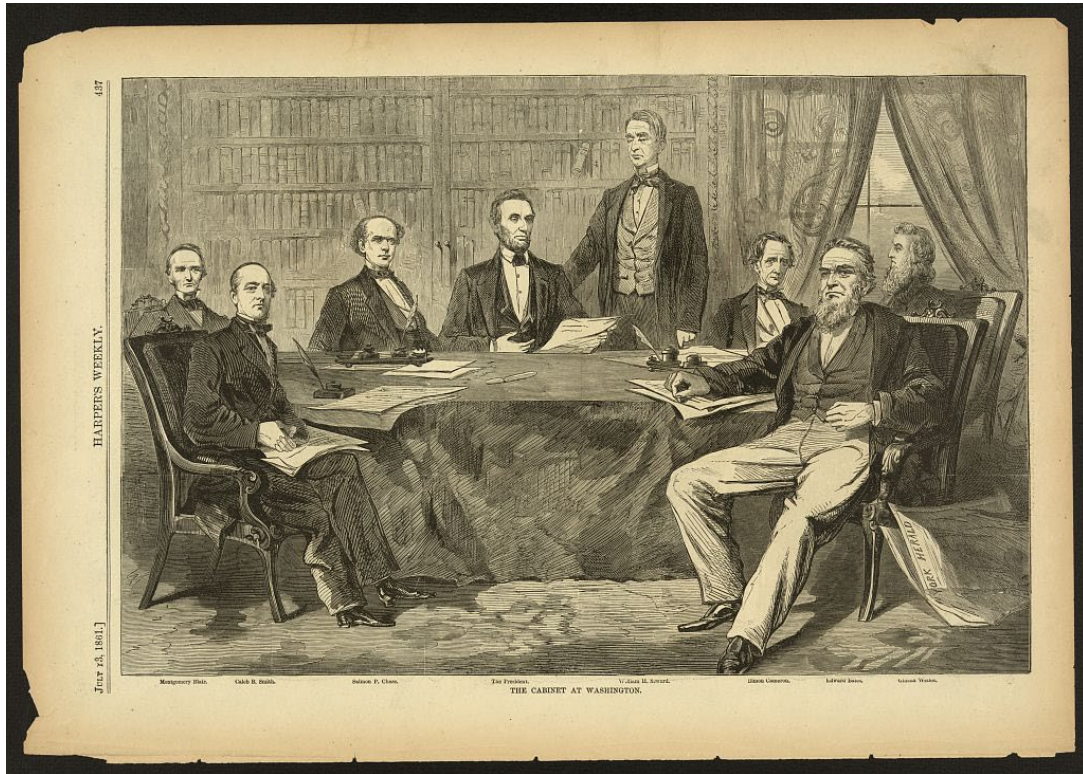
Nineteenth-century photo of Confederate Powder Works

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.35044/>

Josiah Gorgas went a long way to improving southern industrial capacity during the war.

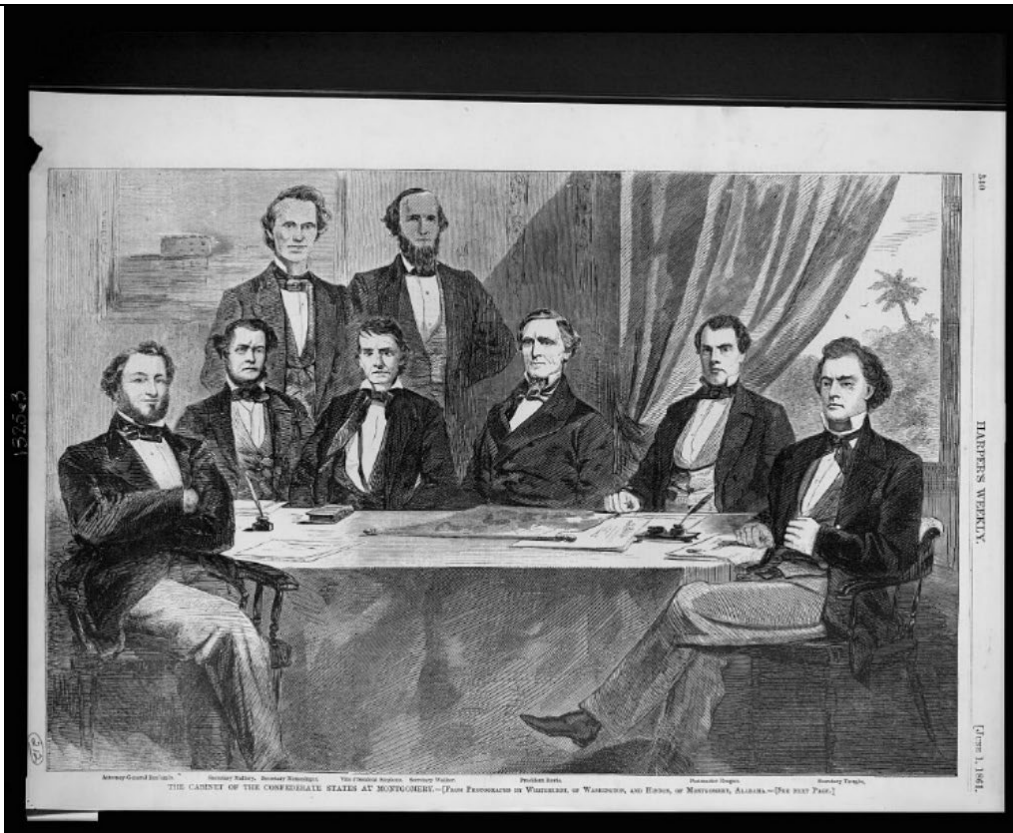
Appointed Confederate Chief of Ordnance, he helped establish a gunpowder manufacturing plant at Augusta, Georgia (pictured above) as well as cannon foundries in that state and a new ironworks at Selma, Alabama.

Box 6.2



The cabinet at Washington, *Harper's Weekly*, July 13, 1861, p. 437.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Goldstein Foundation Collection [LC-DIG-ppmsca-19482].

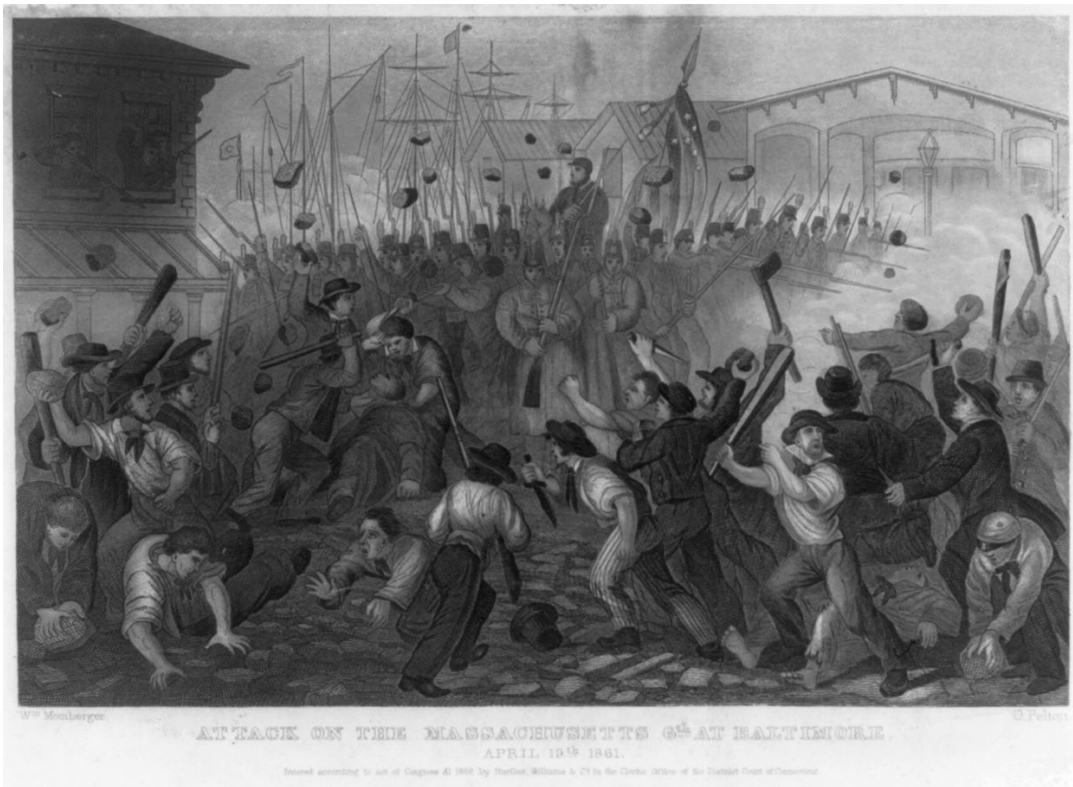


The cabinet of the Confederate States at Montgomery; from photographs by Whitehurst, of Washington, and Hinton, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-132563].

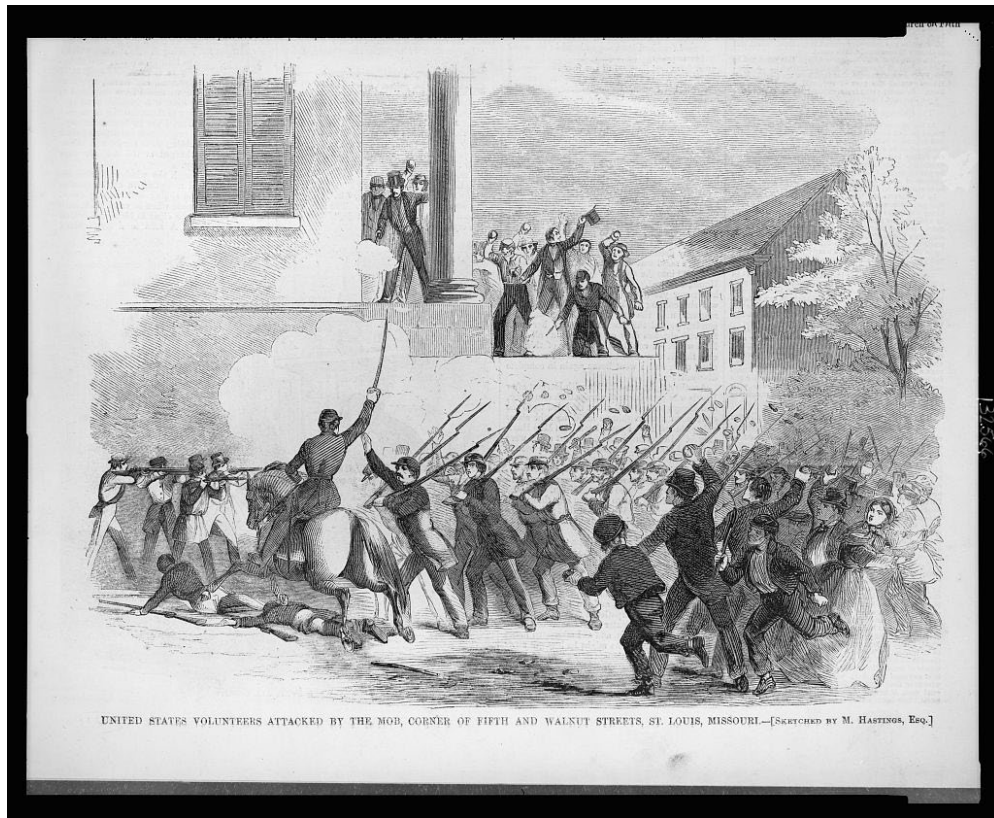
Lincoln's cabinet contained a number of strong personalities, including Republicans with a greater national reputation than his own. Inducing them to accept his leadership and work together was one of his first accomplishments as president. William H. Seward, pictured here standing, was perhaps his biggest challenge. In early 1861 he pursued policies independently of Lincoln's approval, but soon became a loyal and effective member of the cabinet. Other Federal officials of note include Simon Cameron to Seward's right, Lincoln's first Secretary of War who was replaced by Edwin Stanton in 1862; and Gideon Wells on the far right, his Secretary of the Navy. Amongst the Confederate cabinet, here sitting in its first capital at Montgomery, President Jefferson Davis (seated, third from right) himself may have been the most fractious personality. For example, throughout the war he quarreled with his Vice President Alexander Stephens (seated, far right). Stephen Mallory, the Confederate Navy Secretary, is seated second from the left.

Box 6.3



Attack on the Massachusetts 6th at Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-56105].



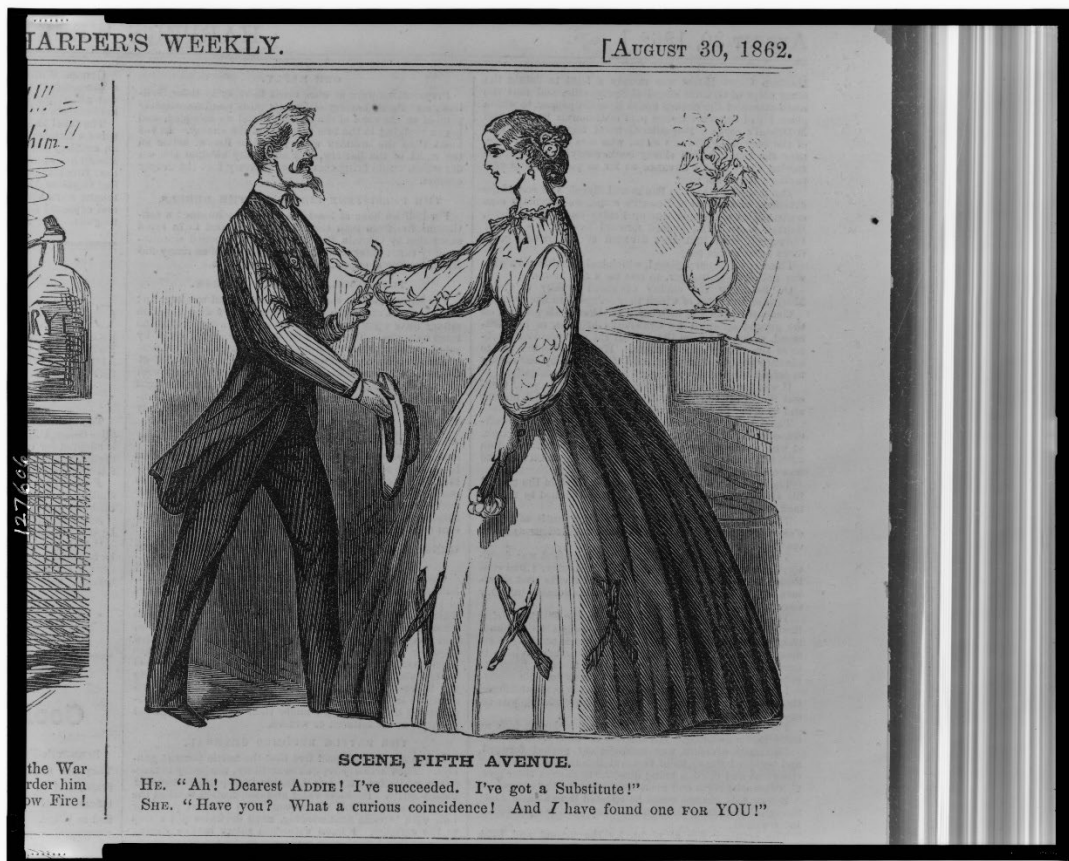
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS ATTACKED BY THE MOB, CORNER OF FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—[SKETCHED BY M. HASTINGS, ESQ.]

United States Volunteers attacked by the mob, corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri; sketched by M. Hastings, Esq. Harper's Weekly, June 2, 1861.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-USZ62-132566].

Early in the war, the movement of Federal troops sparked riots in areas where southern sympathies were strong. In April 1861, the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers were attacked by a mob in Baltimore as they marched from one train station to another en route to Washington. A month later, crowds assaulted soldiers in St. Louis after Union authorities tried to incarcerate suspected rebels.

Box 6.4



“Man Telling Woman ‘Ah! Dearest Addie! I’ve succeeded! I’ve got a substitute! . . . ’” in
Harper’s Weekly, Aug. 30, 1862

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-USZ62-127606].

The cartoon from an 1862 magazine indicates how women could induce men to volunteer by
shaming them.

Box 6.5



Battle of Shiloh, Thulstrup, c. 1888

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG-pga-04037].

Alexander G. Downing was a Union infantryman at the Battle of Shiloh. His account below describes the tactical movements of his and opposing Confederate units on the first day of the battle:

The long roll sounded about half-past seven in the morning, and at once we formed a line of battle on the regimental parade ground. At about 8 o'clock we were ordered to the front, and marching out in battle line, about one-half mile, we met the rebels at Water Oaks Pond. Dresser's battery was just in front of our regiment, we acting as a support to it. The rebels came up on our right, compelling us to fall back about eighty rods [a quarter mile] to our second position, where we remained until we were again flanked, when we fell back to within about one hundred yards of our parade ground, where we lay down on the brow of a hill awaiting the

approach of the rebels in front. While in this position, Thomas Hains of Company E took off his hat, placed it upon his ramrod, and holding it up, shouted to the boys along the line to see what a close call he had had while out in front, for a minie ball had passed through the creased crown of his hat, making four holes. Before he could get his hat back on his head, a small shell burst over us and mortally wounded him.

By this time the rebels were marching right oblique [units on the right of the advancing line marching ahead of those to the left], just in front of us, in double line of battle with their two stands of colors flying. By order we waited until we could look them in the eye and then rose up and fired a volley at close range into their ranks, throwing them into great confusion. We then made a bayonet charge, capturing one of their standards, and together with the Eleventh and the Twentieth Illinois Infantry we captured Cobb's battery and retook General McClernand's headquarters.

(Downing's Civil War Diary, Des Moines: Iowa State Department of History and Archives, 1916, pp. 40–41)

Box 6.6



“Yorktown, Va., Confederate fortifications reinforced with bales of cotton,” 1862.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-cwpb-01604].

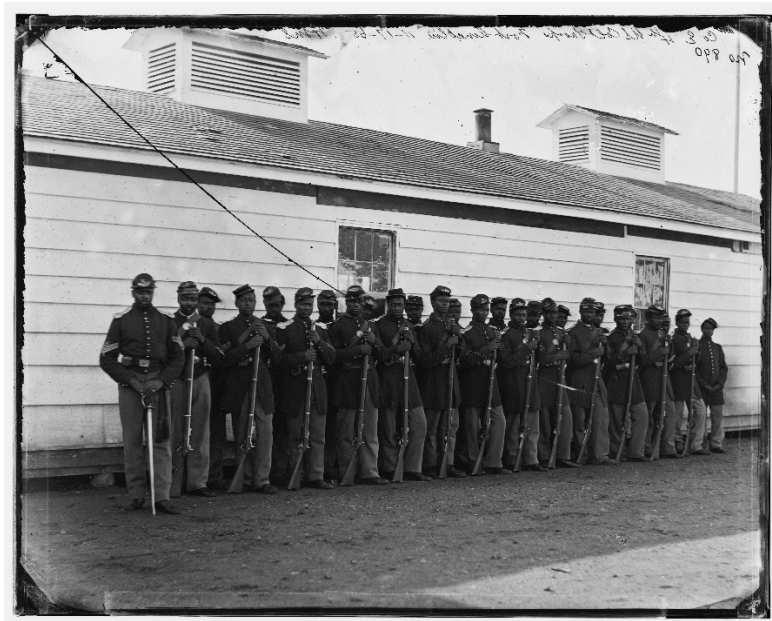
Among the building materials used by Confederate troops to construct defenses on the peninsula were bales of cotton, seen here. Also, note the destroyed carriage and cannon on the ground.

Box 6.7

Two paintings of the Battle of Malvern Hill

<https://home.nps.gov/rich/learn/historyculture/mhbull.htm>

Box 6.8



“District of Columbia. Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry, at Fort Lincoln” 1863-1865.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-cwpb-04294].

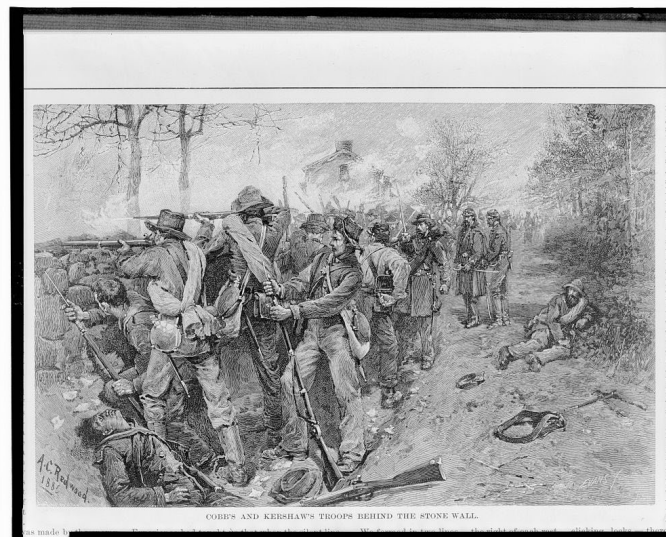
The 4th U.S. Colored Infantry—whose E Company appears in the photo above— contained African American men from free states, from Union border states, and escaped slaves from the south. Soldiers of the 4th U.S. Colored Infantry earned acclaim (and some Congressional Medals of Honor) for their service at Fort Harrison during the Battle of Chaffin’s Farm outside Richmond in September 1864.

Box 6.9



Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862,” Currier & Ives.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-USZC4-3365].



Cobb's and Kershaw's troops behind the stone wall, A.C. Redwood 1886; Evans sc. In *Battle and Leaders of the Civil War*, vol. I, no. II, part XI, New York: Century, 1894, p. 174.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-USZ62-134479].

The first image of the Battle of Fredericksburg depicts one of the many Federal charges upon Marye's Heights, with wounded and dead from previous attacks in the foreground. The second shows Confederate troops defending behind the stone wall at the base of the hill.