

## Chapter 7 Additional Material

### Example of a “Political General”

Civil War armies were so large that both sides had to recruit officers from civilian life. President Abraham Lincoln often awarded them to influential men who had or could help the war effort. The prominent example in the 1864 spring campaigns was Franz Sigel, who initially led the Federal force in the Shenandoah Valley. He was prominent among the German community in St. Louis, and when the war began he had provided crucial assistance for the Union in the border state of Missouri. Like many—though not all such officers—his command capabilities were mediocre. But such appointments enabled Lincoln to maintain support for the war among the Union’s myriad political and ethnic groups.



Franz Sigel (between 1860 and 1870)

## **Red River Campaign**

One of the more infamous Union operations during the Civil War was the Red River campaign of 1864. Ulysses S. Grant originally wanted to use forces commanded by Nathaniel Banks to assault Mobile, Alabama, in conjunction with other campaigns planned to begin that May. But with Lincoln's support, Henry W. Halleck—who Grant replaced as General-in-Chief—pushed to have Bank's troops and Union gunboats push of the Red River towards Shreveport, the Confederate capital of Louisiana, in March. The campaign suffered from poor planning, and accomplished little beyond the destruction of cotton—and delayed Union operations against Mobile until August.

## **Short Bibliography**

Engle, Stephen D. *Yankee Dutchman: The Life of Franz Sigel*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999.

Joiner, Cary Dillard. *One Damn Blunder from Beginning to End: The Red River Campaign of 1864*. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 2003.

**Box 7.1**

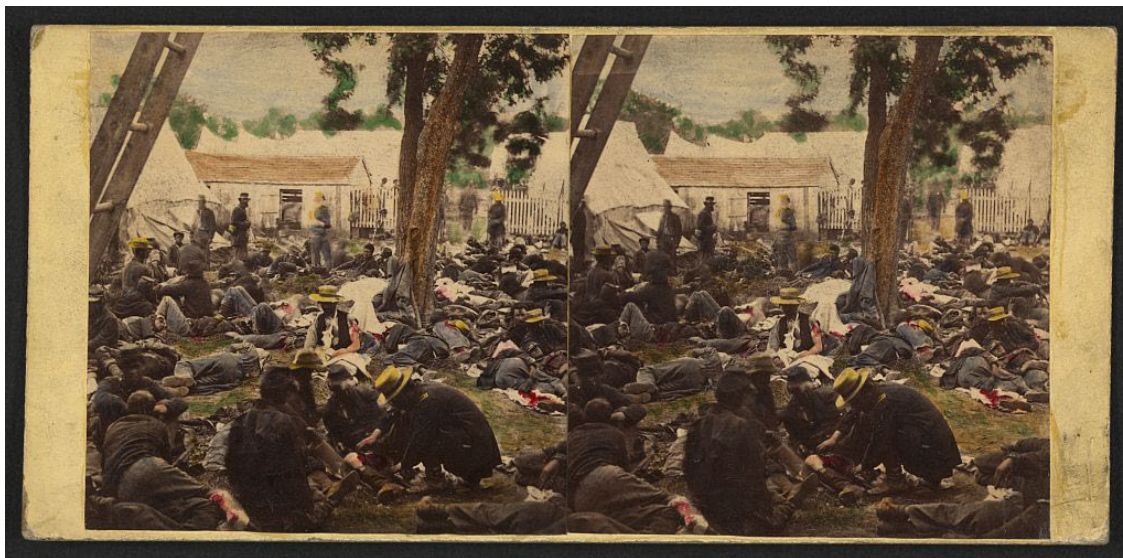


Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N.C.; drawn from nature by Act. Major Otto Boetticher; lith. of Sarony, Major & Knapp, 449 Broadway, New York.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG- pga-02608].

Union prisoners of war playing baseball

**Box 7.2**



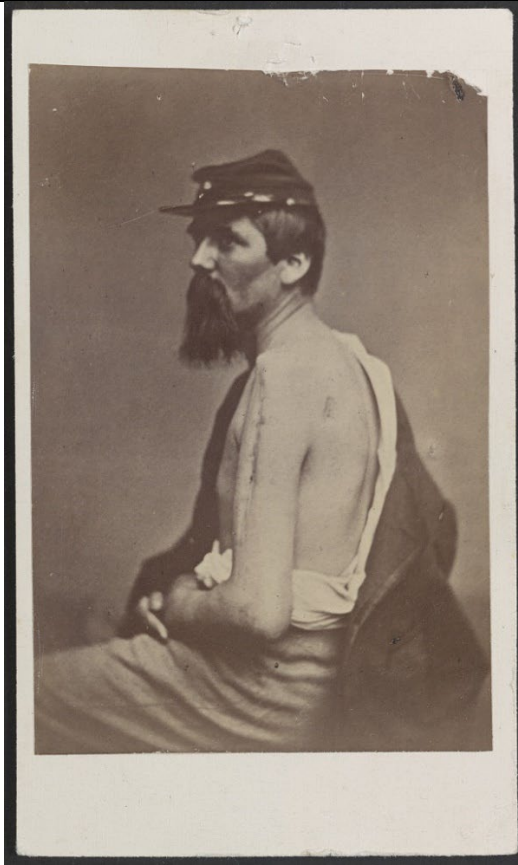
“Tending wounded Union soldiers at Savage’s Station, Virginia, during the Peninsular Campaign,”  
James F. Gibson (photographer), 1828.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Divisions [LC-DIG-stereo-1s02416].



“Zouave ambulance crew demonstrating removal of wounded soldiers from the field,” (between  
1862 and 1865).

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-cwpb-03790].



“Soldier named Ewing in kepi displaying a wound to his arm,” Henry Ulke, 1821-1910,  
photographer.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-ppmsca-  
32314].

The above images show a makeshift Union hospital during the Seven Days battles, a “Zouave”  
unit demonstrating how to remove of wounded men from the battlefield, and a Union soldier with  
an arm wound.

### Box 7.3



Battle of Chancellorsville – May 2, 3 & 4, 1863 – Union (Gen. Hooker)...Confederate (Gen. Lee)...Gen. Jackson mort. wd.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG- pga-01844].

The accidental shooting of Stonewall Jackson by his own troops during the evening of May 2, 1863, may be the most infamous incident of friendly fire in American military history. Three bullets struck Jackson, requiring his left arm be amputated. The wounds themselves did not kill him, but rather the onset of pneumonia; he died on May 10, 1863.

## Box 7.4



Pickett's Charge on the Union center at the grove of trees, about 3 PM; Edwin Forbes (Between 1865 and 1895).

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-ppmsca- 22570].



Battle of Gettysburg c. 1887 May 16

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG- pga- 04033].

Two different perspectives of Pickett's Charge, one from Confederate lines looking towards Cemetery Ridge before the infantry advanced, one from the Union position as soldiers defended it.

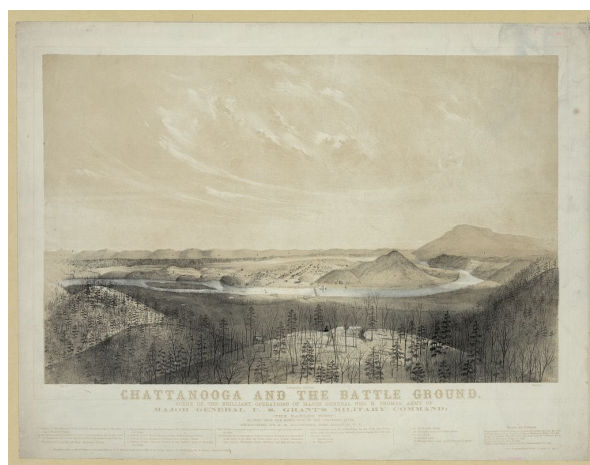
### Box 7.5

Cover art from Mary Ann Loughborough's *My Cave Life in Vicksburg*, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1864 (available via Project Gutenberg).

<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/35700>

The above link is the cover of a woman's account of her experiences during the siege of Vicksburg, published the following year.

### Box 7.6



Chattanooga and the battleground

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Popular Graphic Arts [LC-DIG-pga-01053].

The above print depicts Chattanooga in 1863 as seen from the north, looking south across the Tennessee River. Lookout Mountain appears in the distance next to the right-hand (western) edge of the image, whereas behind it and extending left all the way to the left-hand (eastern) side is Missionary Ridge.

**Box 7.7**



“Wounded Escaping from the Burning Woods of the Wilderness” by Alfred R. Waud, 1864.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-ppmsca-21457].

Soldiers fleeing fires that erupted during the Battle of the Wilderness.

**Box 7.8**



“Petersburg, VA. View of Fort Sedgwick,” 1865.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Civil War [LC-DIG-cwpb-02608].

Fortifications at Petersburg

**Box 7.9**



Edwin Forbes, 1864 drawing, "Virginians going to the Commissary for Ration"

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Drawings [LC-DIG-ppmsca- 20662].

Finding food was one of many problems southern civilians faced late in the war, as depicted in this drawing entitled "Virginians going to the Commissary for Rations."