

Title: *Storming Fort Wagner.*

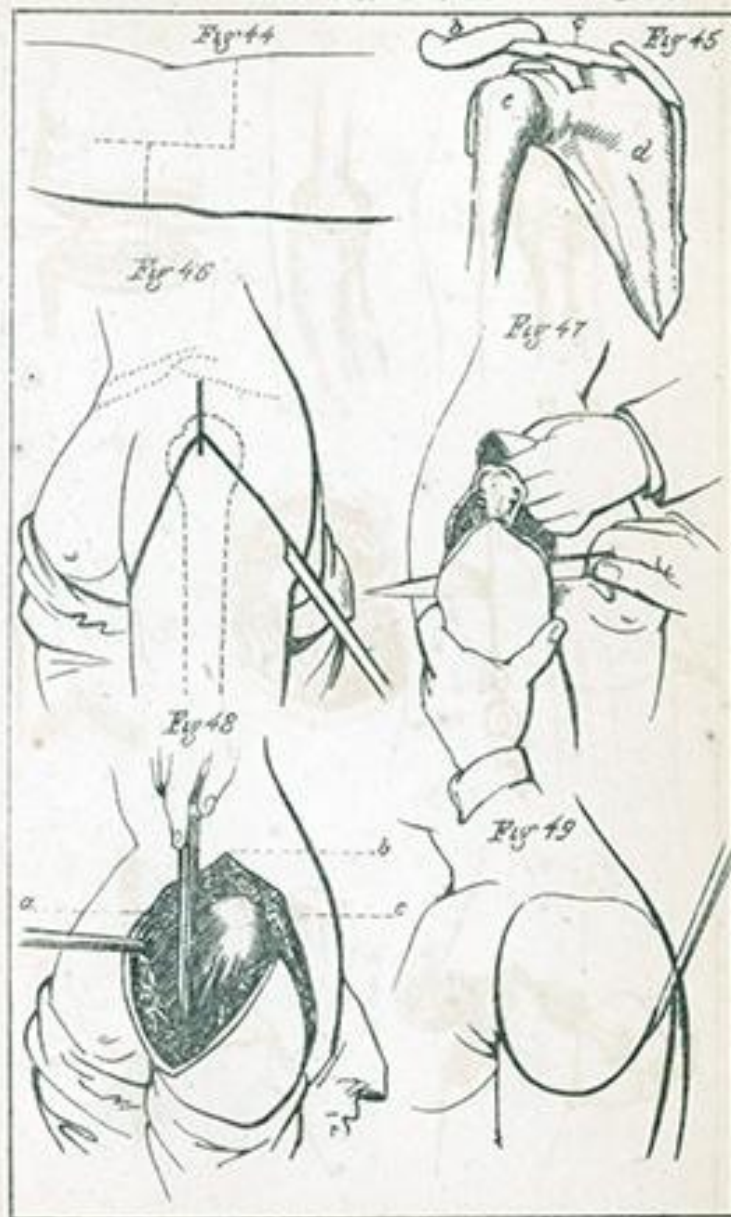
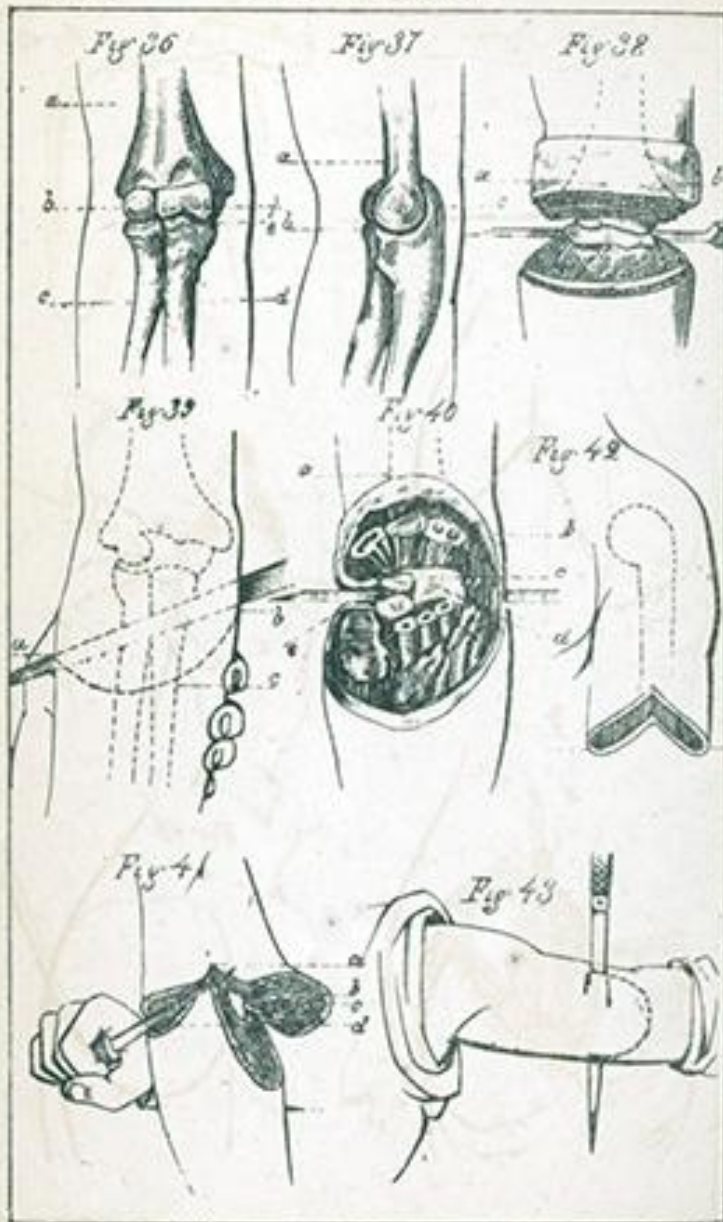
Date: 1890

Creator: Kurz & Allison Art Publishers

Location: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/december-1862-october-1863/ExhibitObjects/Assault-on-Fort-Wagner.aspx>

Having struggled for the right to fight, African Americans played an important role in the Union Army, ultimately comprising ten percent of the troops. This Kurz and Allison print captures the moment when Sergeant William Harvey Carney (1840–1908), who thirty-seven years later was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor in this battle, carried the United States flag to the walls of Fort Wagner on Morris Island in South Carolina. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, composed of free African Americans, took heavy losses, including the death of its commander, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw (1837–1863), in its failed bid to wrest the fort from Confederate forces.



Title: *A Manual of Military Surgery Prepared for the Use of the C. S. A. Army.*

Date: 1863

Creator: Ayreson & Wade, 1863.

Location: Confederate States of America Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/december-1862-october-1863/ExhibitObjects/Field-Hospital-at-Work.aspx>

Jefferson Davis first became impressed with the abilities of United States Army surgeon Samuel Preston Moore (1813–1889) during the Mexican War. A graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina, Moore was persuaded by Davis in 1861 to serve as the Surgeon General of the Confederate army, a position he would retain throughout the war. Despite severe shortages of doctors and medical supplies, Moore was conscientious in his responsibilities, establishing examining boards to remove unfit surgeons and organizing the Confederate medical services along the same lines as those provided by the United States Army. Aware of the critical need to improve surgical operations in the field, Moore directed the publication of this manual and had it distributed to all medical officers.

United States Military Telegraph.

Received *Apr 16* 1862.

From *New York 16.*

To *Abraham Lincoln*

Pres.



The Independent goes to press at
2 o'clock PM this day Wednesday
May I say that the district
of Columbia is free territory?

Henry Ward Beecher

23-

Letter, Henry Ward Beecher to Abraham Lincoln

Date: April 16, 1862

Location: Abraham Lincoln Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/april-1862-november-1862/ExhibitObjects/Emancipation-in-the-District-of-Columbia.aspx>

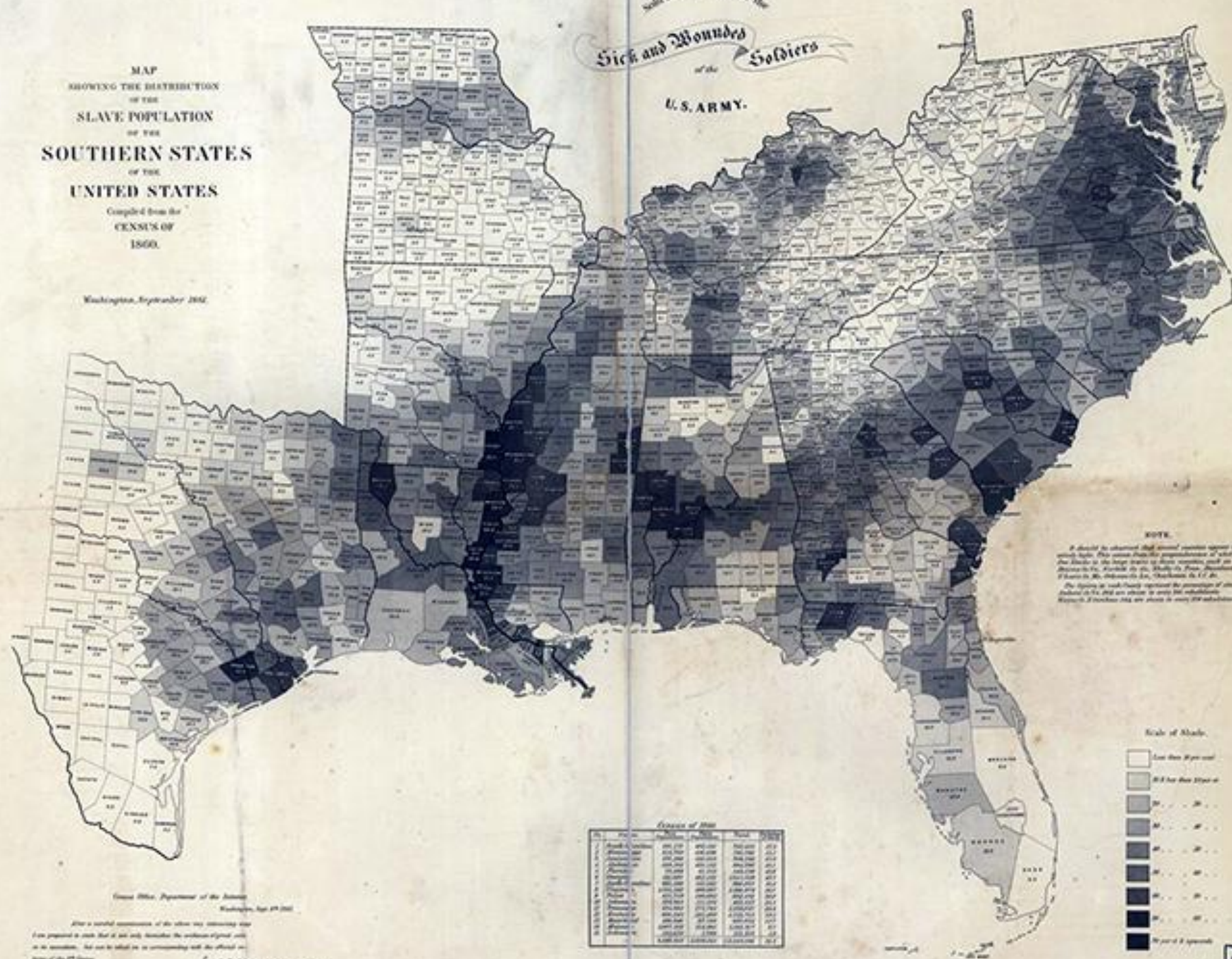
When the District of Columbia was established in 1800, the laws of Maryland, including its slave laws, remained in force. Additional laws on slavery and free blacks were then made by the U.S. Congress for the District, and by Southern standards its slave codes were moderate. Slaves were permitted to hire out their services and to live apart from their masters. Free blacks were permitted to live in the city and to operate private schools. On April 16, 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed a bill abolishing slavery that compensated loyal Union slave owners in the District up to \$300 for each slave freed. The bill also authorized colonization for willing freed slaves. An Emancipation Claims Commission hired a Baltimore slave trader to assess the value of each freed slave, and awarded compensation for 2,989 slaves. Looking to publish the news in his periodical *The Independent*, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher wired Abraham Lincoln for confirmation that the national capital was now free territory.

MAP
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
SLAVE POPULATION
OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Compiled from the
CENSUS OF
1860.

Washington, September 1862.

Sold for the benefit of the
Sick and Wounded
of the
U.S. ARMY.



NOTE.

It should be observed that several counties appear unshaded. This does not indicate a paucity of slaves, but the shade in the large tracts of these counties, such as the counties of the State of Mississippi, is so small that it is not visible. It is also to be observed that the shading in the State of Mississippi is not uniform, but is in some places very dark, and in others very light.

Scale of Shade.



TABLE OF THE
SLAVE POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, 1860.

State	White	Black	Total
Alabama	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Arkansas	100,000	400,000	500,000
California	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Colorado	100,000	10,000	110,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Delaware	100,000	10,000	110,000
District of Columbia	100,000	10,000	110,000
Florida	100,000	400,000	500,000
Georgia	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Idaho	100,000	10,000	110,000
Illinois	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Indiana	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Iowa	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Kansas	100,000	10,000	110,000
Kentucky	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Louisiana	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Maine	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Maryland	100,000	10,000	110,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Michigan	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Minnesota	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Mississippi	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Missouri	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Montana	100,000	10,000	110,000
Nebraska	100,000	10,000	110,000
Nevada	100,000	10,000	110,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
New Jersey	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
New Mexico	100,000	10,000	110,000
New York	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
North Carolina	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
North Dakota	100,000	10,000	110,000
Ohio	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Oklahoma	100,000	10,000	110,000
Oregon	100,000	10,000	110,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Rhode Island	100,000	10,000	110,000
South Carolina	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
South Dakota	100,000	10,000	110,000
Tennessee	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Texas	100,000	400,000	500,000
Vermont	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Virginia	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Washington	100,000	10,000	110,000
West Virginia	100,000	10,000	110,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	10,000	1,010,000
Wyoming	100,000	10,000	110,000
Total	10,000,000	4,000,000	14,000,000

General Office, Department of the Interior,
Washington, Sept. 29, 1862.

After a careful examination of the above map, the undersigned
has prepared to state that it has only been made by the use of the
best materials, and that it is in accordance with the official
records of the U.S. Census.

John B. Moore, Jr.
Comptroller of the Treasury

Title: *Map Showing the Distribution of the Slave Population of the Southern States of the United States Compiled from the Census of 1860.*

Date: 1861

Creator: Edwin Hergesheimer (published by Henry S. Graham)

Location: Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/prologue/ExhibitObjects/Distribution-of-Slavery-in-Southern-States.aspx>

According to the 1860 census the population of the United States was 31,429,891. Of that number, 3,952,838 were reported as enslaved. This landmark map, published by the U.S. Coast Survey in 1861, provided a graphic breakdown of those census returns, specifically focusing on percentage of slave population per county amongst the total population in the southern portion of the country. Shading from lower percentages per county in light grey to higher percentages illustrated in darker tones provides a dramatic representation of slavery in the southern states. This map was, by some accounts, consulted by Abraham Lincoln throughout the course of the Civil War.



Title: *John Clem: A Drummer Boy of 12 Years of Age Who Shot a Rebel Colonel upon the Battle Field of Chickamauga, Ga.*

Date: ca. 1865

Creator: James Fuller Queen

Location: Marian S. Carson Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/december-1862-october-1863/ExhibitObjects/Johnny-Clem.aspx>

Philadelphia artist James Fuller Queen created a variety of images during the American Civil War that include sentimental lithographs with scenes from the front, portraits of famous generals, fund-raising images featuring local institutions for soldiers, and images of wounded soldiers recovering in local hospitals. His lithograph of folk-hero John Clem was reproduced widely. John Clem was nine years old when he was allowed to tag along with the 22nd Michigan regiment in 1861. The boy was first identified in news accounts as “Johnny Shiloh” after that 1862 battle before his fame grew as “the drummer boy of Chickamauga” in 1863. Clem became a career army man and retired as a general in 1915.



Title: “Cave Life in Vicksburg,” taken from *V. Blada’s War Sketches*

Date: 1864

Creator: Adalbert J. Volck

Location: Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/civil-war-in-america/december-1862-october-1863/ExhibitObjects/Civilian-Privations.aspx>

Adalbert Volck was a Baltimore dentist whose additional talents as an artist were channeled in producing a number of political prints reflecting his pronounced Southern sympathies. This copper engraving of a young woman in prayer is a case in point. Only on closer inspection does the viewer become aware that the woman is praying not in the comfort of her home but in a cave during the bombardment of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Volck was clearly communicating the idea that the Northern siege of the city was a barbaric act against innocent civilians.



169 803

Title: View of bombproof tents occupied by U.S. colored troops in front of Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.

Date: 1864

Creator: Timothy H. O'Sullivan

Location: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012645851/>

Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign's movement toward Richmond, Virginia, stalled in mid-June when Federal forces failed to take the important railroad city of Petersburg, south of the Confederate capital. Union troops laid siege to Petersburg from June 1864 to April 1865, with both sides digging in for a protracted period of trench warfare, punctuated by occasional offenses near the city and an ill-fated attempt by Pennsylvania miners to dig under Confederate lines.

EXHIBITION OF LEFT-HAND PENMANSHIP.

\$1,000 DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

[This collection of nearly three hundred Manuscripts, written by Soldiers and Sailors who lost their right arms during the late war, was made in response to an offer of prizes for the best specimen of Left-hand Penmanship, proposed by the Editor of the "SOLDIERS' FRIEND," New York.]

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

His Excellency R. E. FENTON,
Governor of New York,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS,
Pres. of the U. S. San. Com.,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
HOWARD POTTER,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
WM. OLAND BOURNE.

LETTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, }
Washington, February 27th, 1866. }

REV. DR. H. W. BELLOWS—*My Dear Sir:* I am grateful to you for the kind letter just received from you, and hasten to reply. I was invited to write for the prize, but for two reasons I abstained. First, I was too deeply engrossed in my present peculiar work, and secondly, I was conscious of my inability to write a fair hand. However, my penmanship is quite as good as that formerly with the right hand.

I heard a lady in the cars lately detailing the sufferings, mortification and repinings of a young man who had lost his right arm in the service. He said at first everybody received him kindly, showed him sympathy, and gave him aid, but now it had come to be an old story, and he received no special attention and found it difficult to find a position where he could gain a livelihood.

I will say to you, my dear sir, that there are times when the deformity and inconvenience come across the mind, and disturb the equanimity of those who are full of ambition to make the best of whatever befalls. I do not believe that even the plaudits of a grateful people, or the conscious pride arising from the glorious rewards bestowed upon patriotic efforts, will be enough to sustain the one-armed man so as to make him cheerful, hopeful, and happy at all times, so as to enable him to forget all the nervous pains and sensitive feelings that constantly assail him.

My only prescription is a complete surrender of the heart to Christ.

Affectionately,

O. O. HOWARD, *Major-General.*

Title: Exhibition of Left-hand penmanship.

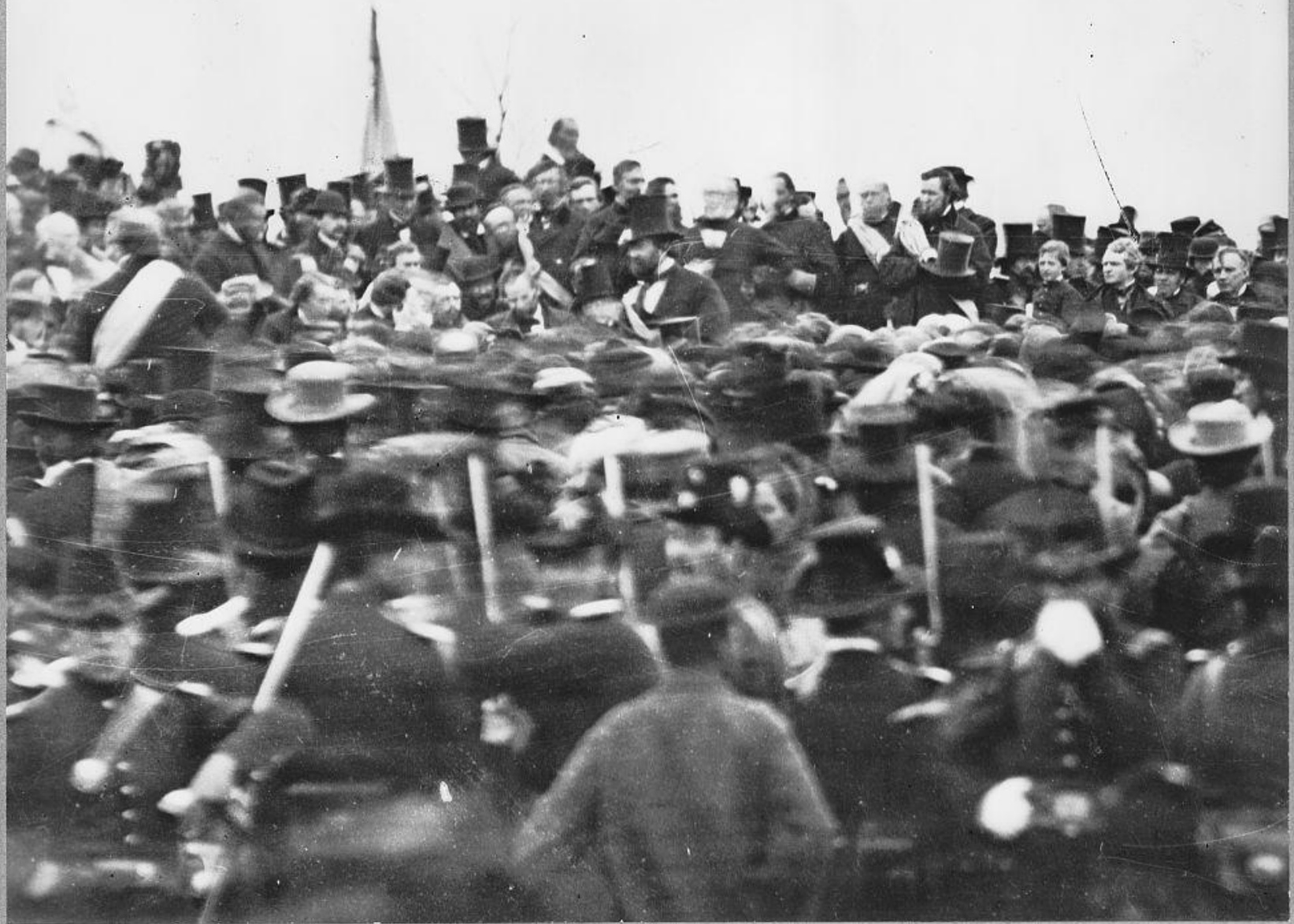
Date: 1866

Creator: William Oland Bourne

Location: Civil War Treasures from the New-York Historical Society, Library of Congress

URL: <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=cwnyhsaf&fileName=af01/af01008/af01008page.db&recNum=0>

William Oland Bourne, the editor of *The Soldiers' Friend* newspaper, recognized that men who lost the use of their right hands through amputation or disability during the war faced challenges learning to use their left hands in their postwar lives. His paper sponsored two left-handed penmanship contests, the first contest offered cash prizes totaling \$1000 and the second \$500, for previously right-handed Union veterans. Submissions typically recorded the soldier's own story...but sometimes also include poetry or patriotic sentiments, and occasionally a photograph. In Washington, D.C., an exhibition of all entrants opened to large crowds on May 1, 1866.



The Civil War in America

Title: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Gettysburg

Date: 19 Nov. 1863

Creator: [unknown]

Location: Civil War Glass Negatives and Related Prints Collection, Library of Congress

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/cwp2008000003/PP/>

Included in the official party at the dedication of what would become Gettysburg National Cemetery, Commissioner of Public Buildings Benjamin B. French contributed a hymn to the program. French's diary entry describing the day linked the past with the present as he recalled that former President John Quincy Adams's efforts against slavery had come to fruition with President Abraham Lincoln's promise of "a new birth of freedom" for the nation. In his diary, French recorded the approval of the crowd to Lincoln's short but appropriate remarks, which history would enshrine as one of the greatest American speeches of all time.



Engraved according to an act of Congress, D. 1865, by Currier & Ives, in the Photo-Litho. Office of the Executive Department of the United States, for the Southern Division of D. C.

THE LAST DITCH OF THE CHIVALRY, OR A PRESIDENT IN PETTICOATS.

Published by Currier & Ives, 119 Nassau St. N. Y.

Title: The last ditch of the chivalry, or a President in petticoats

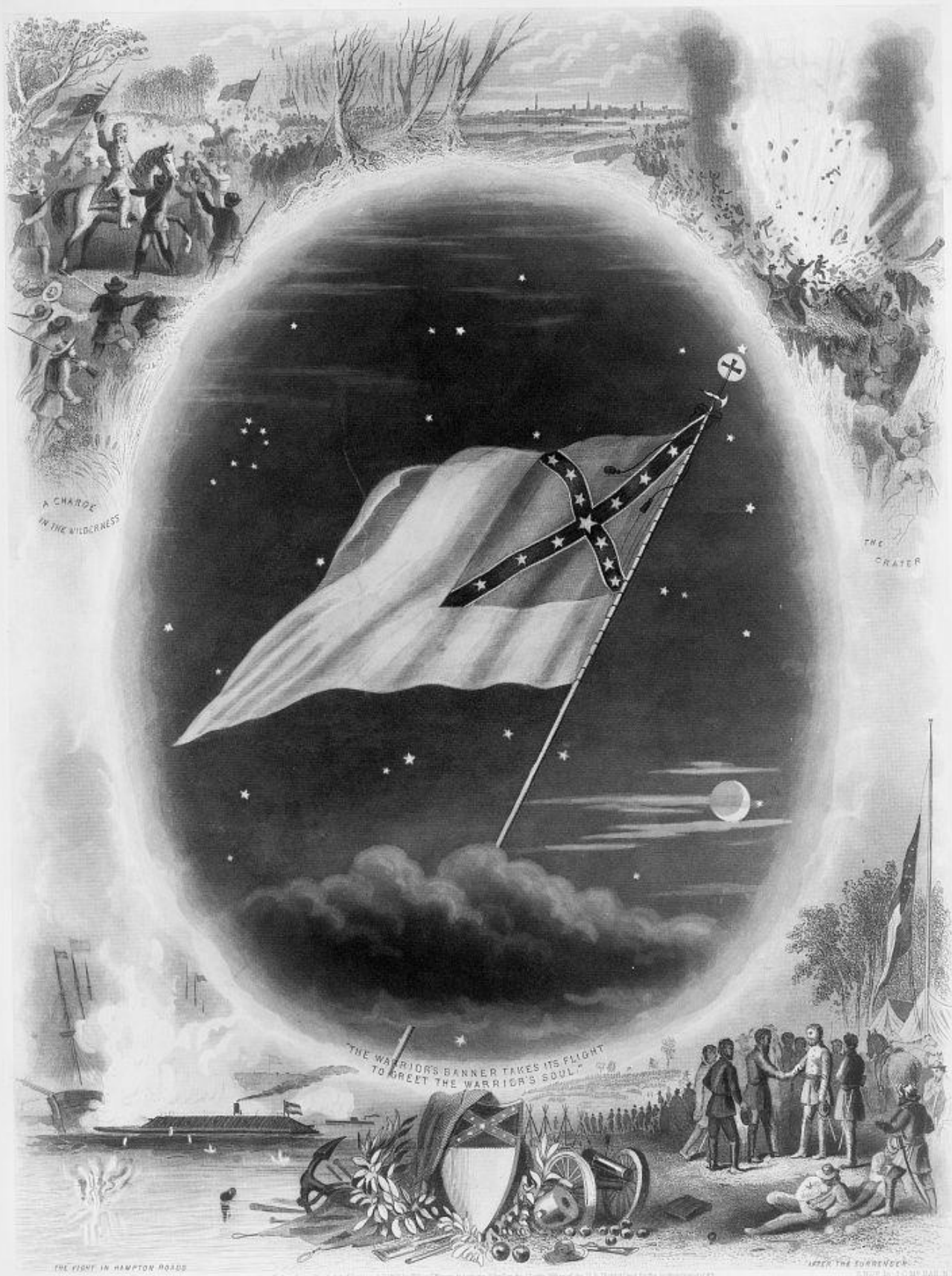
Date: 1865

Creator: Currier & Ives

Location: Popular Graphic Arts Collection, Library of Congress

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96511718/>

When the press and popular graphics lampooned Jefferson Davis for supposedly being dressed in women's clothing when he was finally captured, his wife Varina Davis described the scene in a letter to her old friend Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in Lincoln's administration. As the Federals approached she had covered Davis with her black shawl but adamantly denied that her husband had worn any female disguise. She was yet more indignant at their treatment by Union soldiers, who she claimed robbed them at every opportunity.



Title: [Confederate flag surrounded by battle scenes]

Date: c. 1867

Creator: John C. McRae

Location: Popular Graphic Arts Collection, Library of Congress

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005691180/>

With the fall of their government, ardent Confederates faced a future without their nation, slavery, and often their homes and investments. Some faced the years ahead with determination; others with despair. Native Virginian Edmund Ruffin claimed to have fired the first shot on Fort Sumter in 1861, but the farmer and agricultural reformer reserved his last bullet for himself. Afraid of being a financial burden to his children and unwilling to live under “Yankee rule,” he finished his diary with “The End” and then committed suicide.



Photo from nature By G. N. Barnard

CITY OF ATLANTA, GA No 1

Title: City of Atlanta, Ga., no. 1

Date: 1866

Creator: George N. Barnard

Location: Civil War Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679857/>

On September 2, 1864, Union troops under Major General William T. Sherman captured Atlanta. As this photograph attests, Union soldiers went well beyond their orders to destroy everything militarily useful and wrecked and burned much more. In 1866, photographer George N. Barnard published *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign*, which contains sixty-one of his albumen prints of Civil War sites in Nashville, the Chattanooga Valley, Atlanta, and Savannah, as well as other locations associated with General Sherman's command.