

Reminders—

Class, this Tuesday and Thursday to finish all reading thru Chapter 17!

Study terms for these chapters are posted.

Review for test two will be up by Wednesday.

Terms must have “what” & “why”, examples

“First Battle of Bull Run”

Essays may focus on “flow” of battle.

Mobilization, 179

Recruits, why they fought, 180-186

Ironclads, 197-199

Finances

Confederacy, 220-222

Union, 222-226

Politics

Slavery Issues

Lincoln & McClellan, 232-237

Foreign Relations (North & south), 237-241

Back to War

New Weapons

Rifled Cannon, Machine Guns, mini ball bullet (5x range)

Importance of Cavalry reduced, defense key (but many still “charged”)

Guerrillas , 209-211

Fort Henry/Fort Donelson, 244 (map 244)

Shiloh, 247 (map 248)

Conclusions

## Mobilization

After the deaths and scary scenes at Bull Run both sides re-double efforts to grow armies, navies, and technology.

As recruiting men to fight grew, the men joining the Union Army of said things like...

“I am fighting to maintain the best government of earth”

Confederates quoted Jeff Davis saying they fought...

“to preserve their heritage.”

Both sides needed to build trained fighting men of these idealistic volunteers

**MEN WANTED**  
**FOR**  
**WEST PHILAD'A**  
**GREYS,**  
**AT COMMISSIONERS' HALL,**  
**WEST PHILADELPHIA.**  
**J. H. GARDINER, Captain.**

**SIXTH UNION LEAGUE**  
**REGIMENT!**

**FOR**  
**ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.**

**Colonel H. G. SICKEL,**

(Late of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Commanding)

**HEAD QUARTERS,**  
**NATIONAL GUARD'S HALL**

**RACE STREET BELOW SIXTH.**

City Bounty Cash,	.	.	.	\$400
Ward, " " " "	.	.	.	50
Gov. " " " "	.	.	.	33
Gov. Bounty at end of Year,	.	.	.	67
Pay for One Year,	.	.	.	192
<b>One Year's Income,</b>	.	.	.	<b>\$742</b>

**Besides Fuel, Clothing and Subsistence furnished by the United States Government.**

**Recruits will be mustered in singly, or in squads, and sent to camp immediately.**

**In order to avoid unnecessary delay, the Military Committee of the Union League, have made arrangements to ADVANCE THE LOCAL BOUNTIES to Recruits, as soon as they are mustered in.**

## "Three months men"

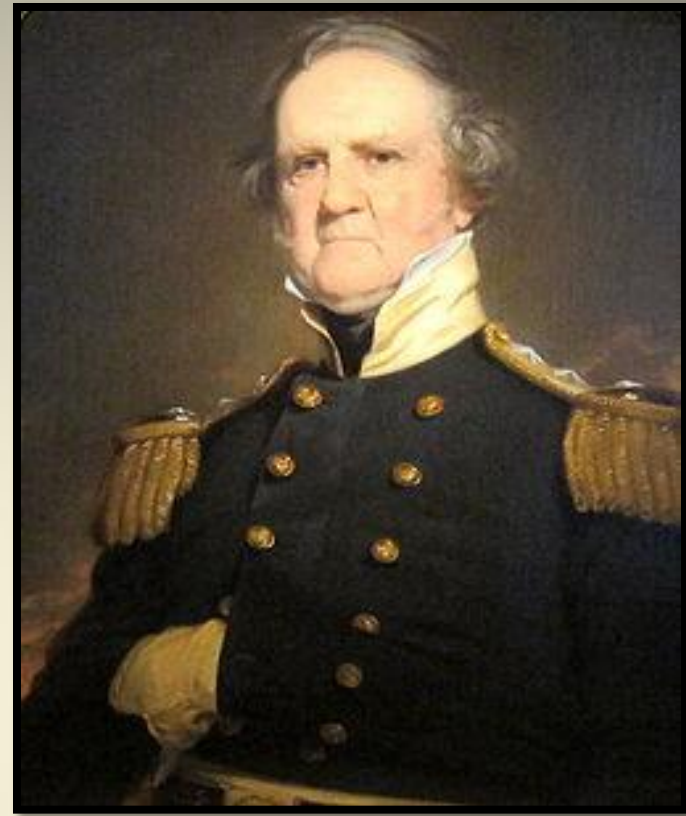
In addition to making the mistake that the war was a three months affair, both sides realized after Bull Run, that long term enlistment, provisions, weapons, and training would be a serious issue.

North--The Union had 74 year old General in chief, Winfield Scott, but no commend structure under him. No plans had been laid—especially for rebellion.

The Engineering Department did not even have accurate maps of the South.

With pressure from his young friend, McClellan, Scott resigned in November of 1861 and McClellan became General in Chief...

“let the training begin!”



Winfield Scott

## South—

Southern preparation was as bad.

While voluntary enlistment was brisk, by 1862 General Lee was asking for a draft law, and in April 1862 the Confederate Congress passed the first ever conscription (draft) law.

The South had no effective Navy, although many boats and paddle-wheelers rode the Mississippi and Gulf waters.

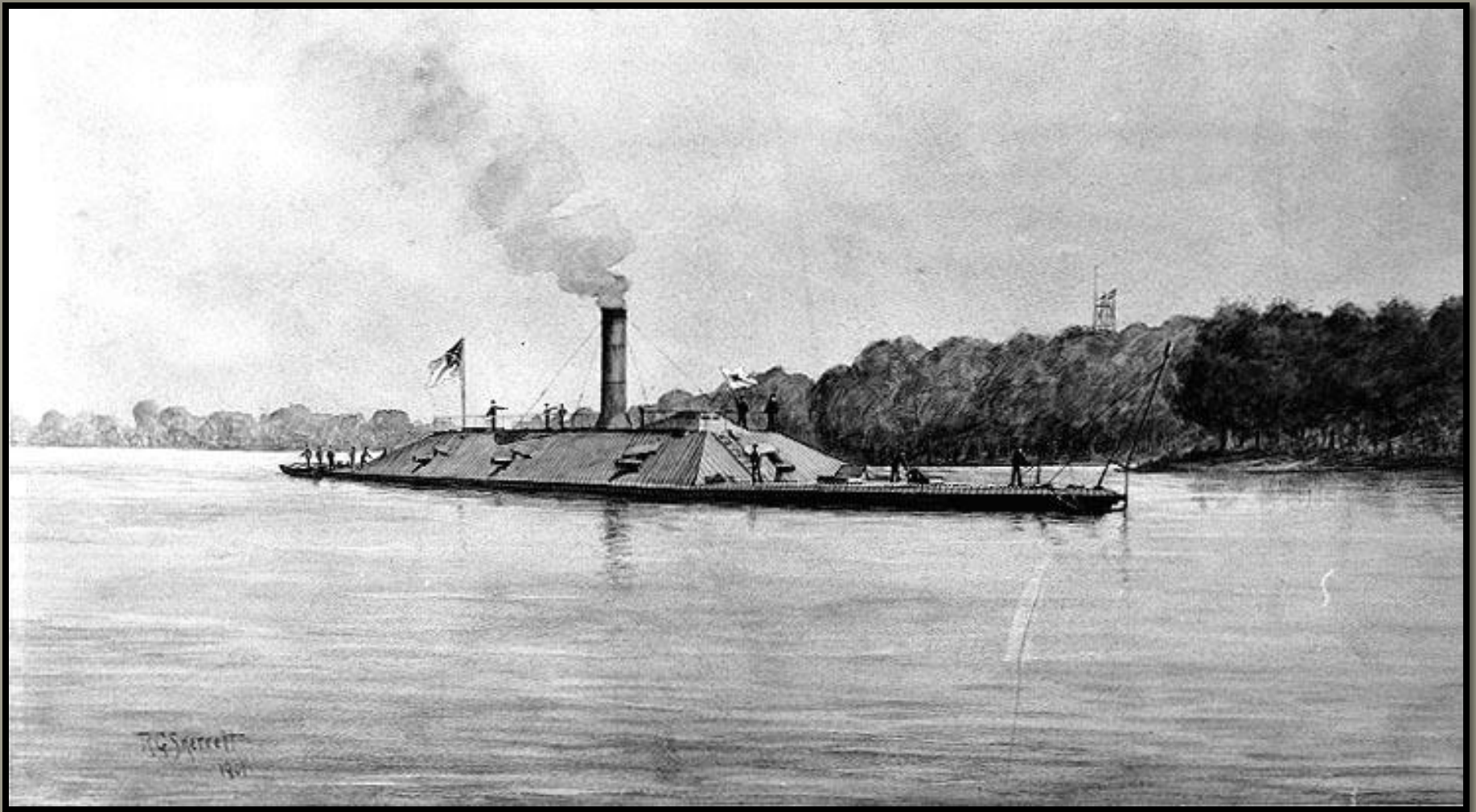
But the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, Stephen R. Mallory did begin to build, and to innovate. He asked and got ...

...new gunboats

...blockade runners

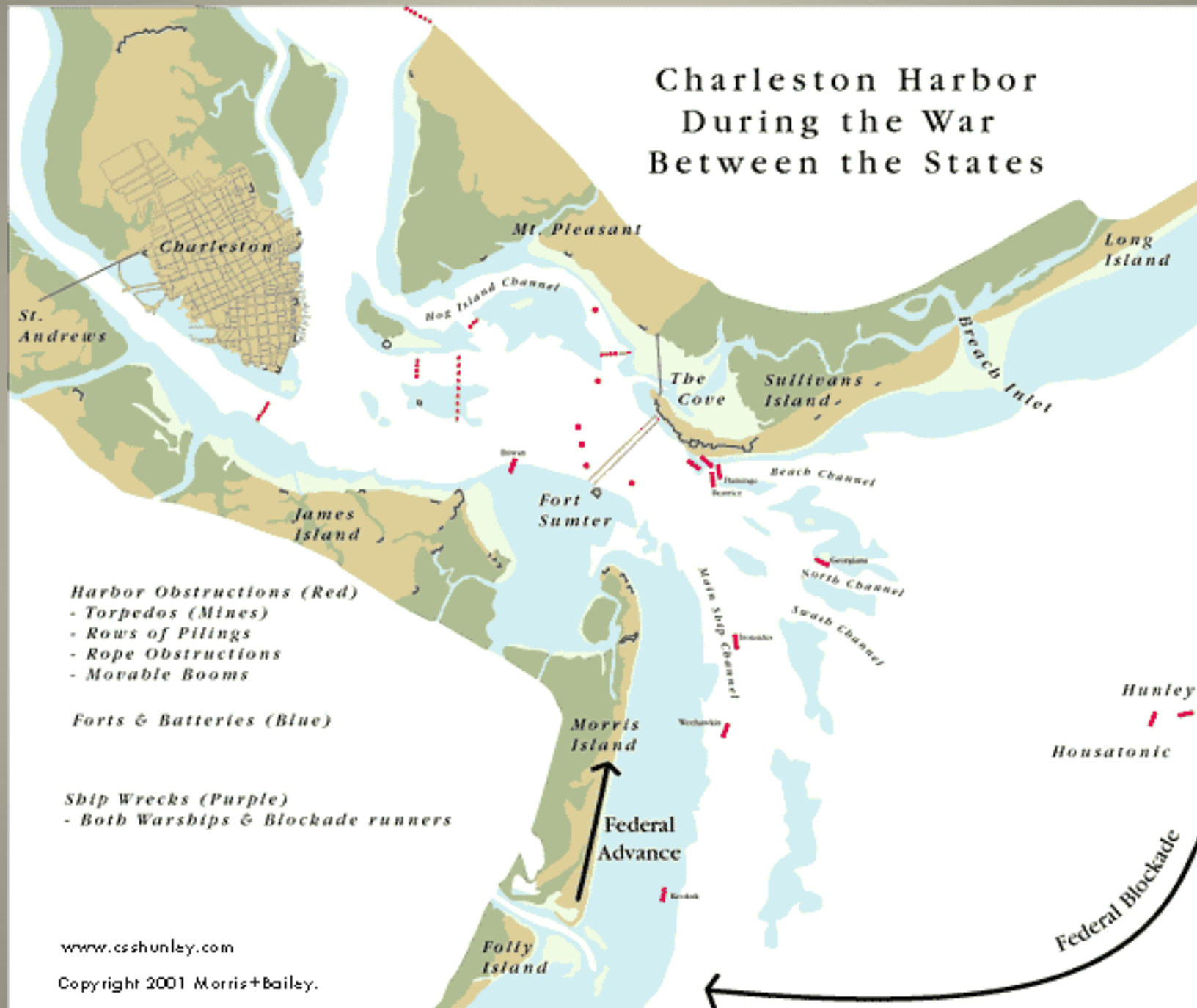
...torpedoes (mines)

...torpedo boats (*C.S.S. Hunley*)

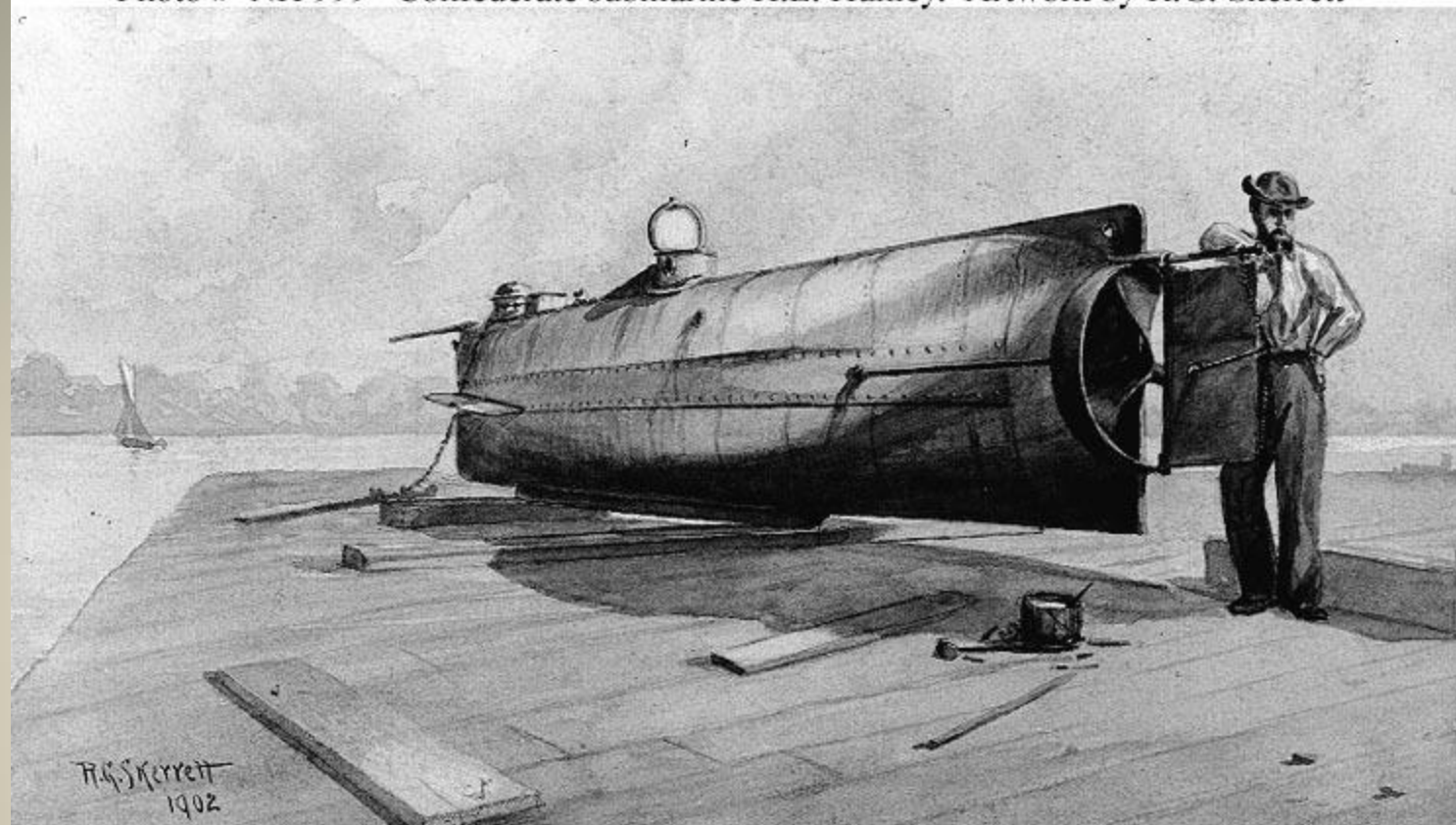


CSN Commander James D. Bulloch was sent to Europe to purchase ships. This was one of his buys. The *Fingal* ran the blockade in 1861 with 11,000 Enfield rifles, 400 barrels of gunpowder, cannons and ammunition. She was Made into an ironclad and commissioned the CSS Atlanta.

# Charleston Harbor During the War Between the States

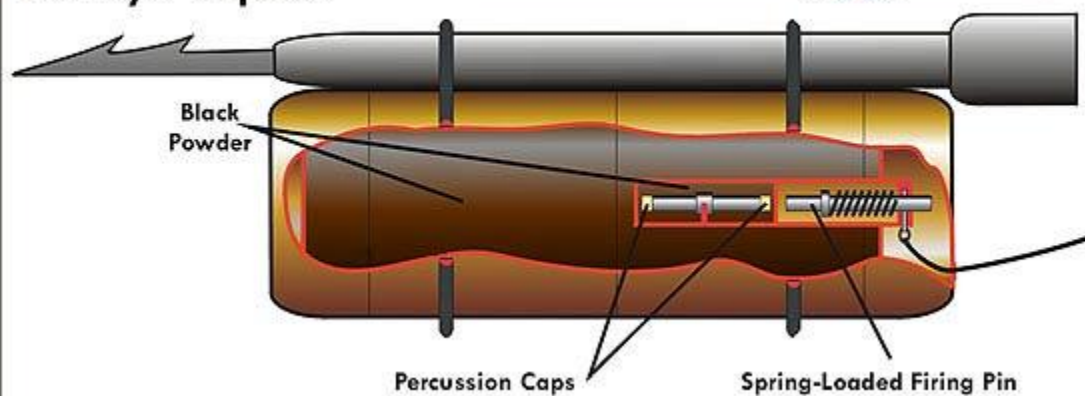






## Hunley's Torpedo

m+b [www.csshunley.com](http://www.csshunley.com)



The early naval build up resulted in several clashes and political reactions just before and after Bull Run.

Early on President Jefferson Davis had issued an order to pay any private ship captain who could successfully run the Union blockade.

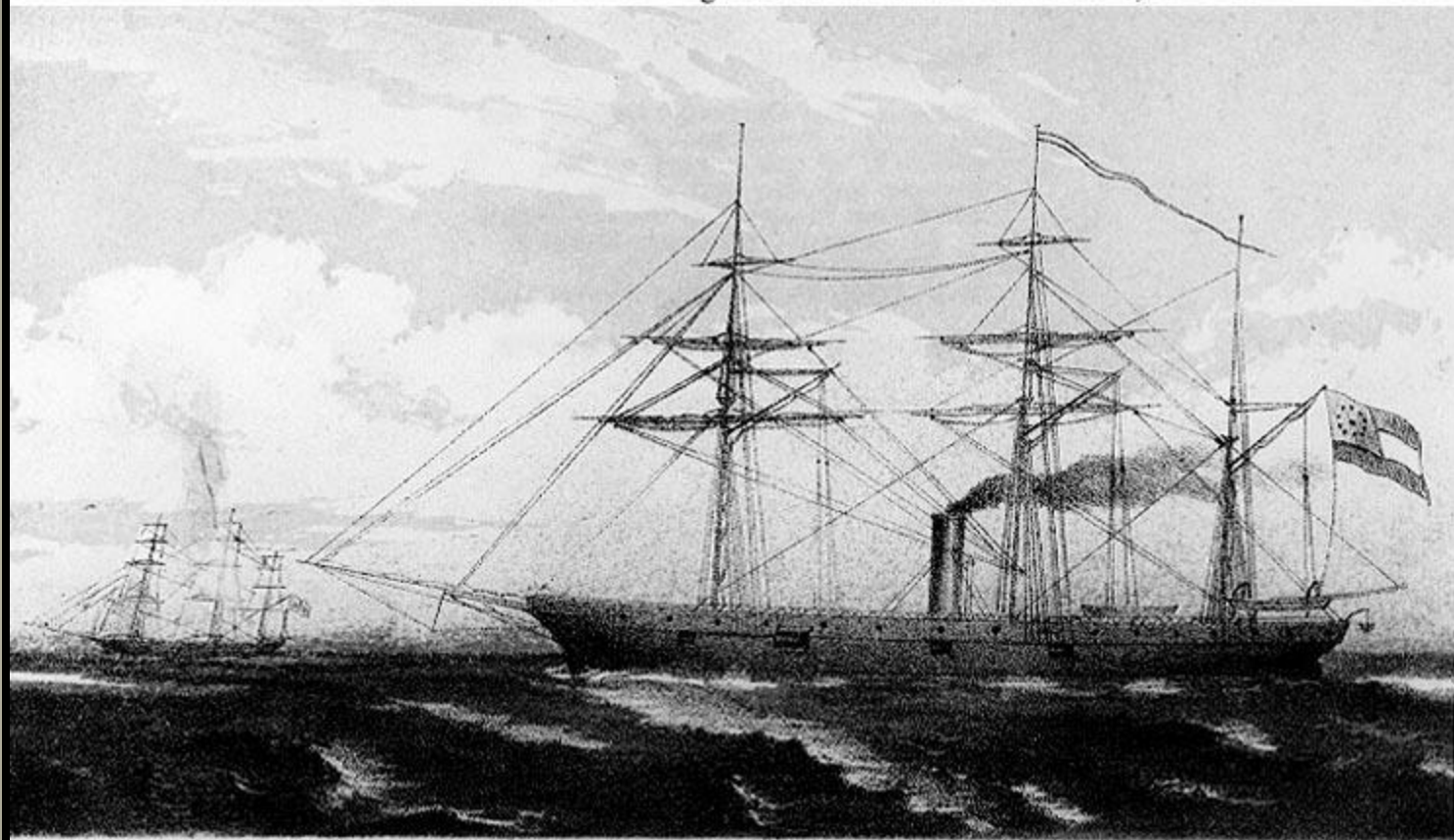
When some Southern privateers were court Lincoln responded by ordering them to be tried as “pirates”—a serious crime punishable by hanging!

Davis called Lincoln’s bluff and threatened to hang a Union prisoner-of-war, for every boat captain Lincoln hung as a pirate.

To keep emotions steady in the border states Lincoln backed down and the Union treated privateers as prisoners of war.

Between 1861 and January 1862, *CSS Sumter* burned or sunk 18 Union vessels before The Union Navy sunk her.

Photo # NH 54479 CSS Sumter running the blockade out of New Orleans, June 1861



RUNNING THE BLOCKADE .

*( The Sumter and the Brooklyn. )*

## Monitor v Virginia! Who could best use this new technology?

The Confederates took the USS Merrimack when they captured the Norfolk Naval base in Virginia. They raised the ship and clad her in iron. Word soon reached the Union of this “first ever” ironclad. The Union immediately funded the construction of three ironclads.

On March 8, 1862 the newly christened “Virginia” sailed out to the Union blockade and destroyed two Union ships.

While she sunk the “Cumberland” and the “Congress” the Union shells bounced off her hull. As nightfall came the Virginia was aiming for the USS Minnesota,

The next day the CSA Virginia sailed again bound to sink USS Minnesota (helpless on a sand bar) but Virginia encountered a strangely flat “raft” —the Monitor.

For almost three hours the two ironclads exchanged cannon fire—and neither gained advantage—the era of iron combat ships had begun.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Union Navy had gained authorization to build an ironclad nine months earlier using a Swedish design. Fast and loaded with larger guns in a turret, the age of ironclads forever changed naval warfare.



FRANCIS & TAYLOR, 152 N. 3RD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMACK.

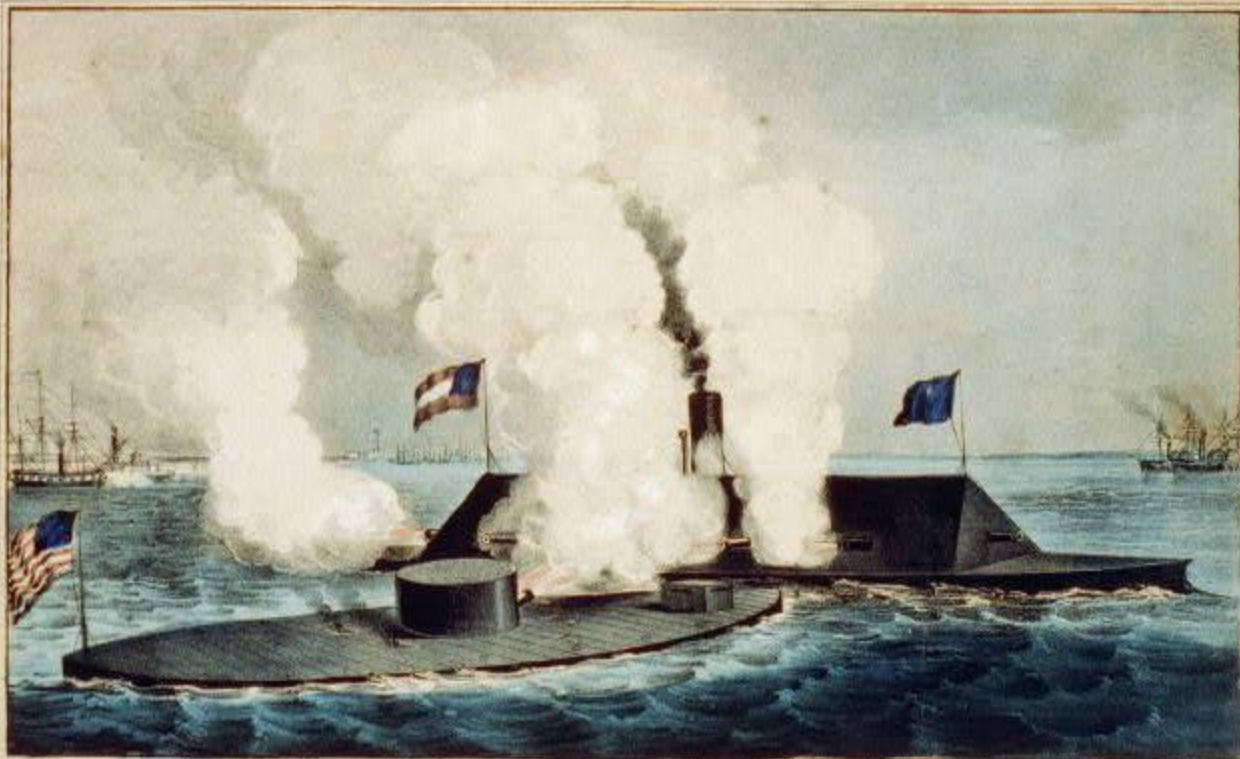


W. & A. G. B. & C. 1862



THE BATTLE OF RED BANK

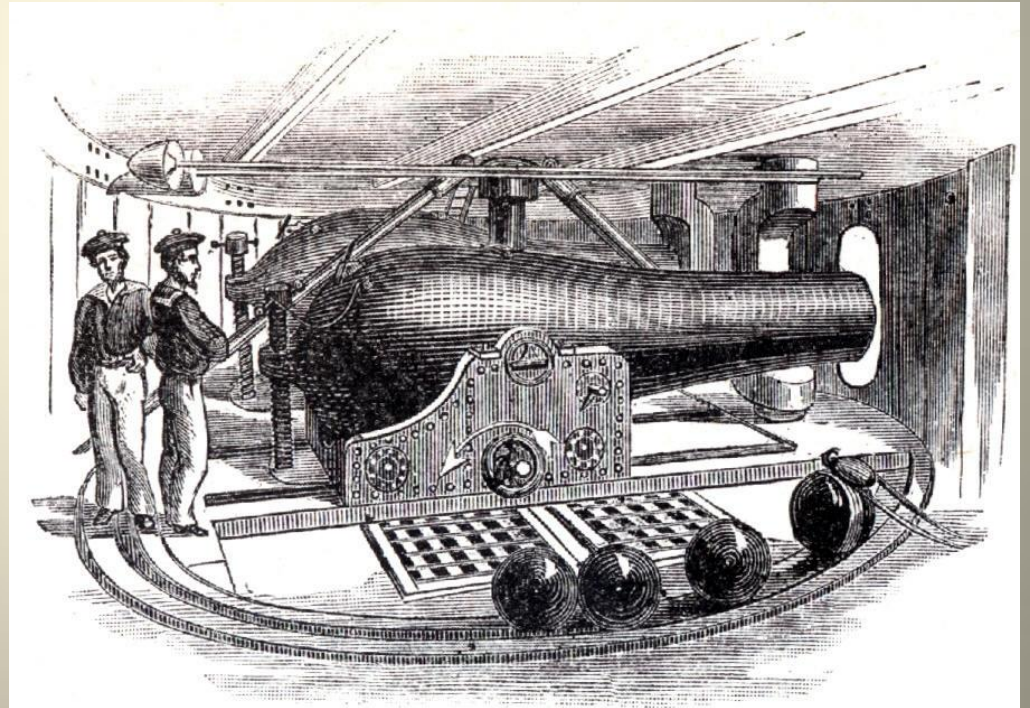
THE BATTLE OF RED BANK



THE FIRST FIGHT BETWEEN IRON-CLAD SHIPS AT WAR.  
**TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" 2 GUNS & "MERRIMAC" 10 GUNS.**

AT HAMPTON ROADS, MARCH 9, 1862.

In which the iron "Monitor" whipped the "Merrimack" and the whole "Schoof" of Rebel Steamers.







Ironclads & Army build ups were speedy.

Lincoln called for 75,000 and easily got them.

Davis called on 60,000 which soon climbed to 100,000.

For two years southern armies were under supplied—the South simply had no capacity to makes uniforms, guns, canteens.

The North manufactured 97% of the firearms in the US in 1860.

The North manufactured 90% of all cloth.

And 90% of all boots and shoes.

It was going to be a long war.



A well uniformed Union Infantryman



The common Confederate uniform after 1863

After Bull Run, these early calls for a few soldiers seem ridiculous.

By summer 1861, both the South and the North has increased authorizations to 400,000 and 300,000 each. Companies came form small towns (sometimes regiments as well)

Then nearby towns formed together to create a regiment

As each regiment was formed, the states gave them a numerical order matching The sequence within which they were mustered.

...so the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pennsylvania Cavalry would have been an early regiment formed in Pennsylvania.

Generally both North and South combined a regiment of a thousand men from ten companies.

Officers were needed badly and the day aft Bull Run, Congress passed laws dictating how officers would be selected and examined. The south took similar steps.

*Better to offend a thousand ambitious candidates for military rank than have another flight led by colonels, majors, and captains.*

*Harper's Weekly* editorial after Bull Run praising the decision to examine potential officers.

In truth, political generals were still the norm.

The Confederacy tended to train –on-the-job and –in-the field.

The Union Army under McClellan tended to train by marching.

The battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh would be the end of leisurely training

*...efforts to make the blockade effective...must be pushed...(Maryland must be held with) a gentle, but firm, and certain hand. (Union troops in Virginia) were to be reinforced ...and prepared for a new invasion. ..Union Armies in the western theatres were to take the offensive....*

**President Abraham Lincoln, two days after Bull Run**

Speaking of politics, congressmen Benjamin Wade (Massachusetts), Lyman Trumbull (Connecticut), Zachariah Chandler (New Hampshire) and others had all nearly been run over by Union soldiers running from Beauregard's troops after Bull Run.

Time to get serious.

The early progress of the war created huge financial challenges for both sides!

South--Nearly all capital was non-liquid land and slaves.

Slaves grew food, made munitions, built bridges, mined coal, and built fences.

Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass told Lincoln:

“Arrest the hoe in the hands of the negro and you smite the rebellion.”

Most planters were in debt, & the blockade was hurting cotton trade.

May 1861 the South enacted the first of several “bonds” hoping to raise \$200 million but raised only \$12 million. the first bond drive sold out quickly, but subsequent bonds were slow.

Taxes were considered, in August 1861 the South adopted a small tax on property. Confederate accounts then suggested a “produce tax” meaning farmers could pledge a portion of their crops to taxes—eliminating cash transactions.

Finally, the CSA simply began printing money, hoping for the best. The lack of paper and other issues produced poor quality currency, easily counterfeited. The currency became a joke!



Other Southern woes...

As money became worthless and work was solely associated with the war, prices increased, causing inflation.

Inflation hurt the poor white class most; yet that class of poor white men were being drafted. Tensions between the white classes was a constant issue in the Confederacy.

One of the biggest economic issues was the lack of salt. Salt was the only form of preserving meat—doing without it is like modern Americans doing without their refrigerators.

Southerners had natural salt, but imported salt instead of mining it. By the end of 1861 the cost of a bag of salt form \$2 to \$60.

Times were bad after Bull Run.



CSA Bond



CSA money

ten years ago, when he announced his policy. When he announced his plan, the financial world smiled incredulously. The Emperor, however, understood his people best. The People's Loan was a wonderful success, and has done more to strengthen his Government than Maximilian or Solferino. It has made

1. Payment must be made in gold at the time of subscribing. The amount to be paid is the principal of the notes desired, together with interest on the same at the rate of one cent per day on each \$100, from the 10th of August (the time fixed for the date of all the notes, and when interest upon them commences to run), up to the time when the gold is paid. Where the subscriber

with Washington. There will be no case by earlier than the 10th of September. The duplicate certificate is to be retained by the party subscribing, as a voucher.  
3. The notes will be made to the order of the party named in the certificate of deposit. They will have semi-annual coupons attached, payable when due



THE POPULAR LOAN TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SCENE IN THE MAIN ROOM OF THE ANEX OFFICE, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Southerners coming into a local bank to buy bonds

The Northern economy transitioned to a war time footing with ease. Times were tough in the Union, and many disagreed with the measures, but the Southern issues of poverty, classism, inflation were mostly avoided.

Short term loans at the first of the war—cash

2/3 of war financing bonds (much more than the CSA)

First federal income tax Aug 5, 1861 (just after Bull Run) (nation's first  
sold as a fairness issue – balancing the costs of war  
3% on incomes of \$800—skipping most middle and lower income people

July 1862 new comprehensive tax law, liquor, tobacco, cards, carriages, billiards, medicine, stamps (yes stamps)

Also issued new paper money, but made it legal tender not needing to be traded for gold or coins (Legal Tender Act '62)

Fall 1861, terrible financial crisis (Trent Affair) solved by chartering all Union banks—National Banking Act 1863

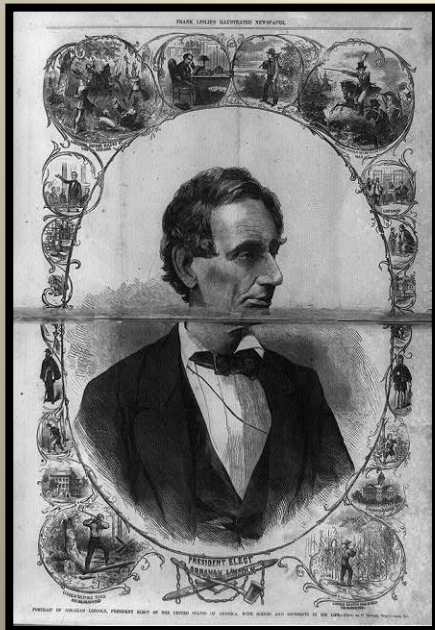
Lastly, employment grew, among poor, among soldiers, and especially among women

# Politics—North & South

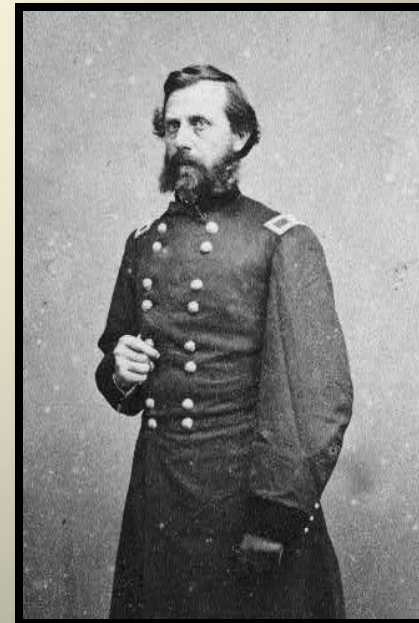
Lincoln faces 3 issues: slavery, progress of war, & generalship.

Davis also faces generalship, & rampant inflation.

Abraham, Lincoln



Jefferson Davis



## Lincoln's government on slavery 1861-1862

How were the slaves to be treated? Abolitionist demanded freedom for slaves. Union officers did not know what to do with slaves escaping to Union lines. And border state politicians wanted no part of free slaves.

This dilemma was more than mere academic theories.

Abolitionists said the south had given up their constitutional rights when they rebelled. But others (Lincoln included) said they were fighting to preserve the Union; and the Constitution of that Union allowed slavery and called for fugitive slaves to be returned.

Once again Lincoln's carefully crafted response was down the middle and cautious. He rescinded Fremont's freedom order knowing it was too volatile.

But when Benjamin Butler took in several escaped slaves and refused to return them to their Confederate "owner" (who cited the Fugitive Slave Law) under the right of "contraband" of war, Lincoln approved, and slaves began to flock to Union armies.

Radical Northern Republicans began to call for freeing the contrabands, and arming them!

Lincoln on strategy – 1861-1862--For most of the war, Lincoln, the inexperienced (non-military) President was dogged by criticism of the war effort.

Those Senators who saw the Union Army in disarray at Bull Run were first among critics.

They constantly demanded, “When will we attack?” Lincoln’s appointment of George McClellan meant attack was slow to come. For much of 1861-1862, Lincoln stuck with McClellan.

Is McClellan in charge? McClellan had ousted his mentor and become “General-in-Charge”. He bad-mouthed Lincoln at every turn. And he insisted it was futile to move because...

“...the enemy has three to four times my numbers....” (not true)



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U.S. ARMY

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPT. 17, 1862



## President Davis and politics—1861-1862

While Lincoln could not find a general, Davis was faced with the issue of too many generals. When he would promote one over the other petty jealousy threatened to wreck Davis and his plans.

By the spring of 1862 Davis had appointed General Robert E. Lee as military advisor—solving the issue of generalship. Soon Lee's tactics (how to accomplish a goal) became famous and he assumed command of the "The Army of Northern Virginia". He showed his skills as a tactician with victories at the Battle of Fredericksburg (1862), Seven Days Battles (1862), Second Battle of Bull Run (1862), Battle of Chancellorsville (1863), Battle of the Wilderness (1864) and the Battle of Cold Harbor (1864). His later strategic decisions, for example to invade the North to Gettysburg illustrated his weaker side—grand strategy.

Davis also had to juggle eleven states that were mostly autonomous; and a group of advisors and cabinet officers that rarely agreed.

President Davis' biggest problems were economic—clearly he failed to raise the funds needed to wage war. Neither his diplomacy or his cotton could help in the end.



As the North and South super-organized in the aftermath of Bull Run.....

Each side develops “New Weapons”

Claude E. Minie





.557 Enfield  
Minie Bullet

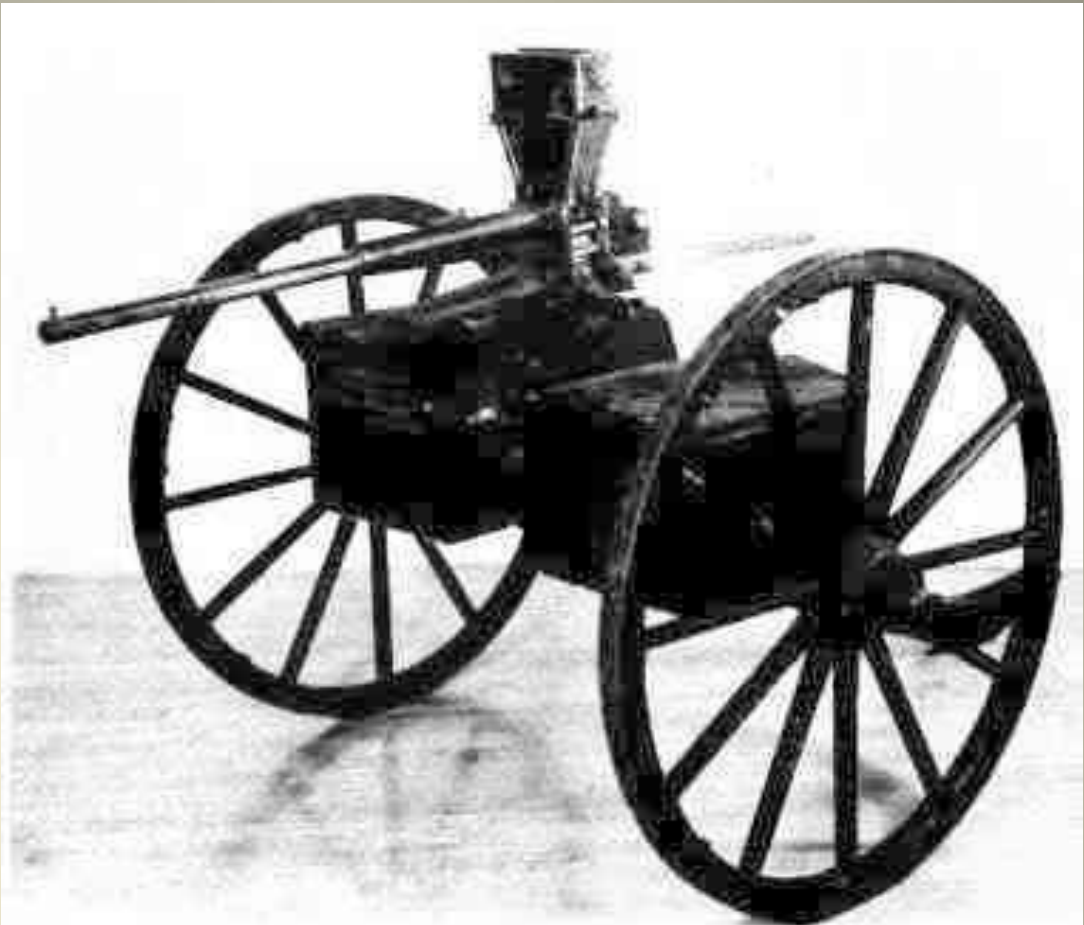
Burton Patern Minie  
Bullets .58 Springfield

Clean Out Bullet  
missing zinc base

.69 Caliber  
Minie Bullet  
for modified  
1843  
Springfield  
Musket



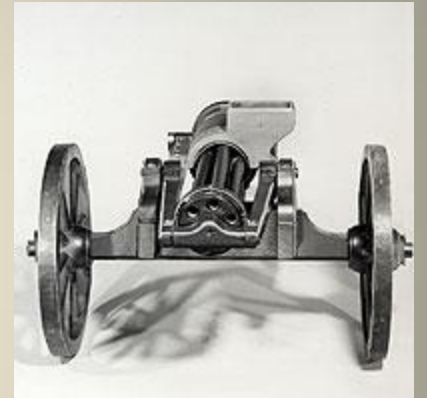




Coffee Mill Gun.



Enfield rifle-musket





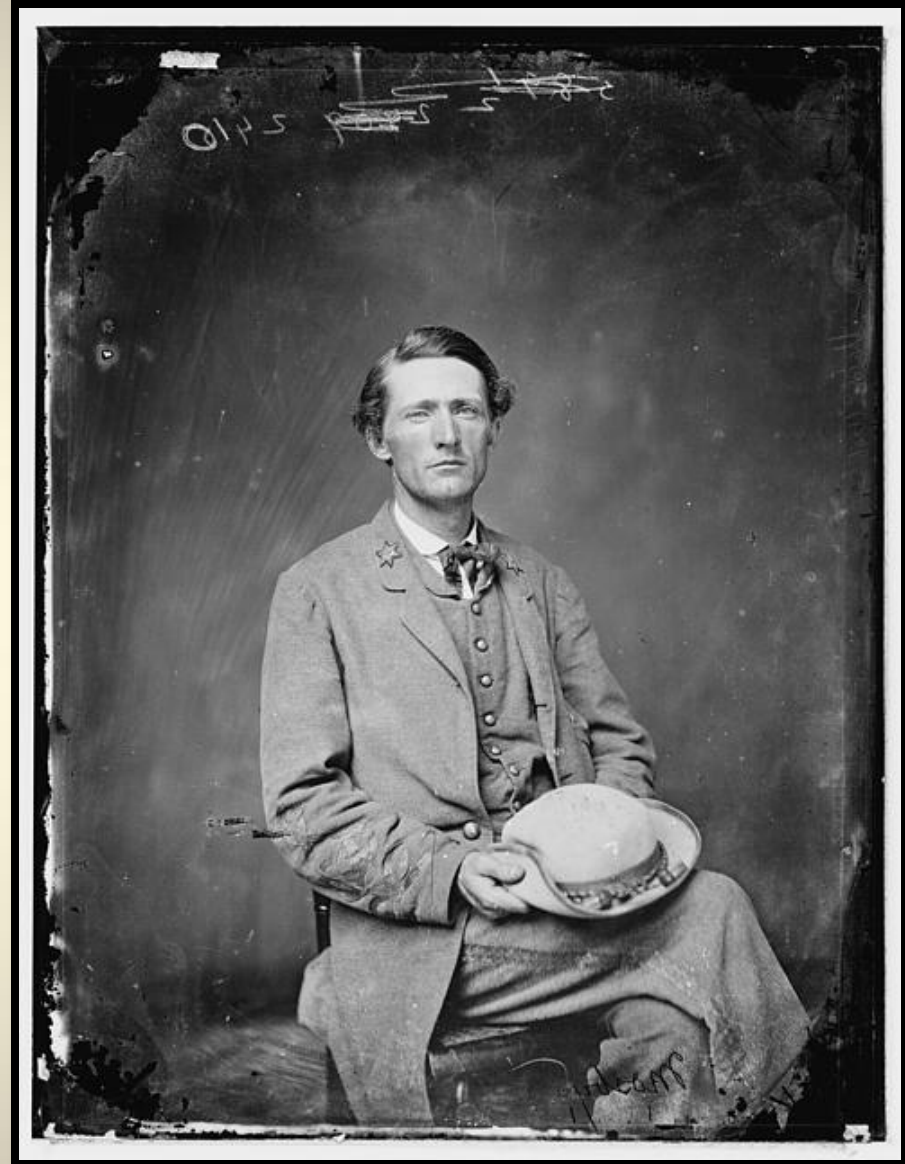
McClellan's



Southern fighters organized early on into “Guerrillas” or groups of soldiers who would hit and run Union forces and supplies.

Col. John Mosby and his raiders were officially organized by the CSA and did manage to strike fear into many Union supporters.

However, most historians suggest the guerrilla raiders were not tremendously effective.



Col. John Mosby

## Major Battles, 1861

Twelve less strategically important battles took place before Battle of Bull Run. One battle inconclusive, four battles to the Union, and seven to the Confederates.

### Bull Run, July 1861 (Confederate)

From July to December, 1861, twenty four battles were fought. Two were inconclusive, ten were Southern victories, and eleven were Northern victories. These included the Union capture of Port Royal, November 7; and on the same day--a small river victory for an unknown Brig. Gen. Ulysses Grant overran Confederate forces at Belmont, Missouri. Grant had begun to take the war west.

Major Battles, 1862--Eighty-two battles!

Fort Donelson, February 11-16

Pea Ridge secures Missouri. Monitor and Virginia prove worth of ironclads.

Shiloh, April 6-7

New Orleans, April 15-May 1

Twelve more, then the Union capture of Memphis.

Chattanooga, June 7-8

Four more. Seven Days Battle, June 25-July 1

Twenty more. Second Bull Run. Four more.

Antietam. Twelve more. Fredericksburg, December

13

## THE RIVER WAR.

As Grant moves west he must use the upper rivers of the Ohio valley to transport troops. His objective is to find a way to capture the Mississippi river.

Fort Henry/Fort Donelson, 244 (map 244)

Grant had 27,000 men and naval support, from Foote.

CAS defenders, Buckner, Pillow, & others had 15,000

Grant captured Fort Henry without a fuss Feb 6, 1862. Going cross-country 11 miles. Grant moved fast. But rain delayed all and Fort Donelson was reinforced. Donelson was 100 feet above the river and had only one trail leading in.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> Union forces started to attack

On the 13<sup>th</sup> Foote opened naval fire with 4 ironclads and two wooden ships. All 4 ironclads were damaged and Foote could not win the day.

What was Grant to do?

In reality the CSA could have re-supplied themselves by waterway, but they over-estimated Grants' strength and on the 14<sup>th</sup>—They tried to break out.

Pillow and Buckner almost made it, but Grant attacked the fort, drawing CSA men back in and it was a huge Union victory.

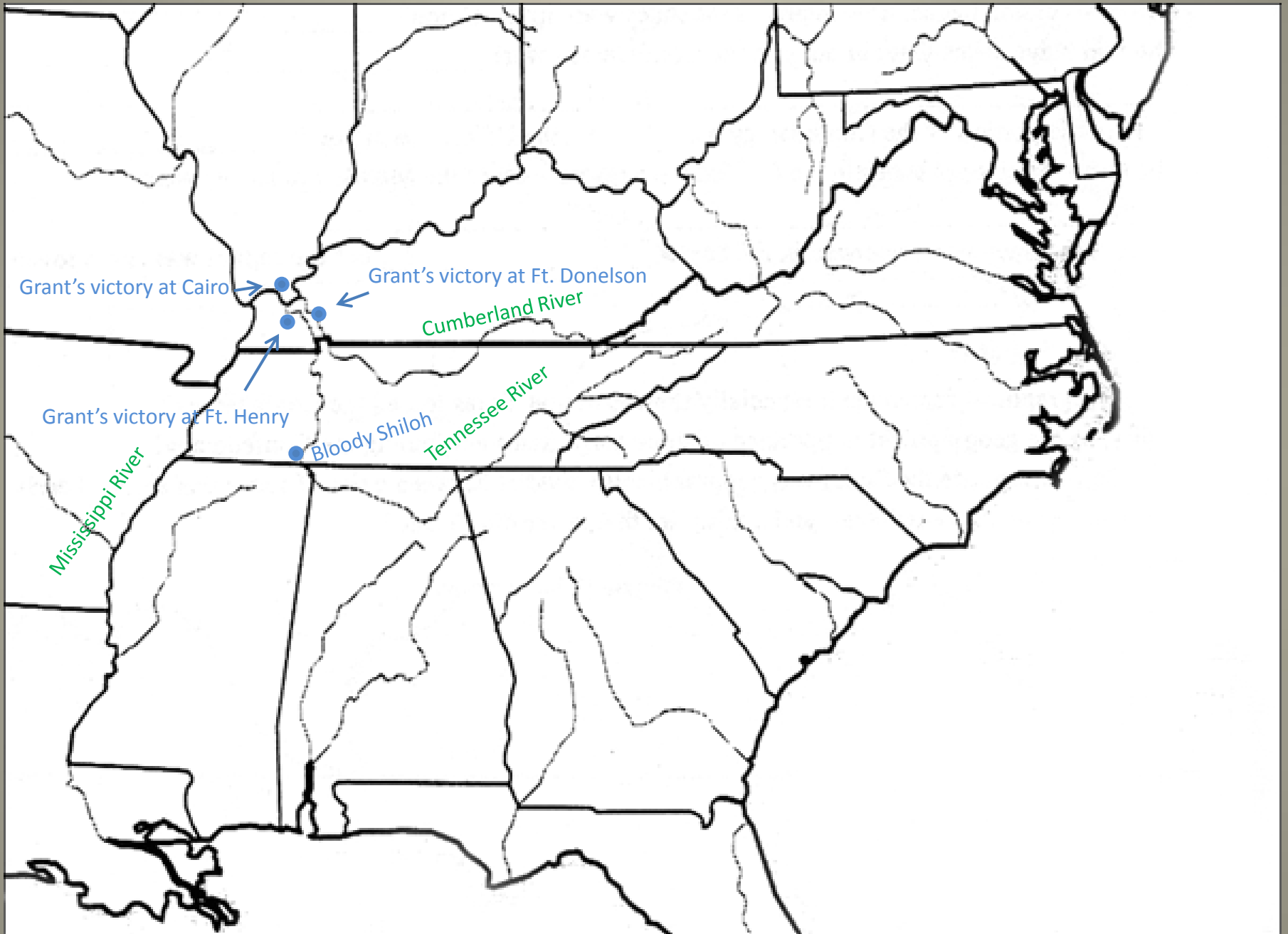
CSA, Pillow (saying he was too valuable to lose) and Nathan Forest broke out and ran.

Buckner surrendered the fort and 12,000 men.

When asked, Grant said, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted."

Grant promoted to Major General, and the Union had control of the Tenn. River.





Grant's victory at Cairo

Grant's victory at Ft. Donelson

Cumberland River

Grant's victory at Ft. Henry

Bloody Shiloh

Tennessee River

Mississippi River





CAPTURE OF GENERAL BOWLER AND HIS BRIGADE BY THE CONFEDERATES IN 1862.

ENGRAVED BY JAMES C. ALLEN, ART. PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

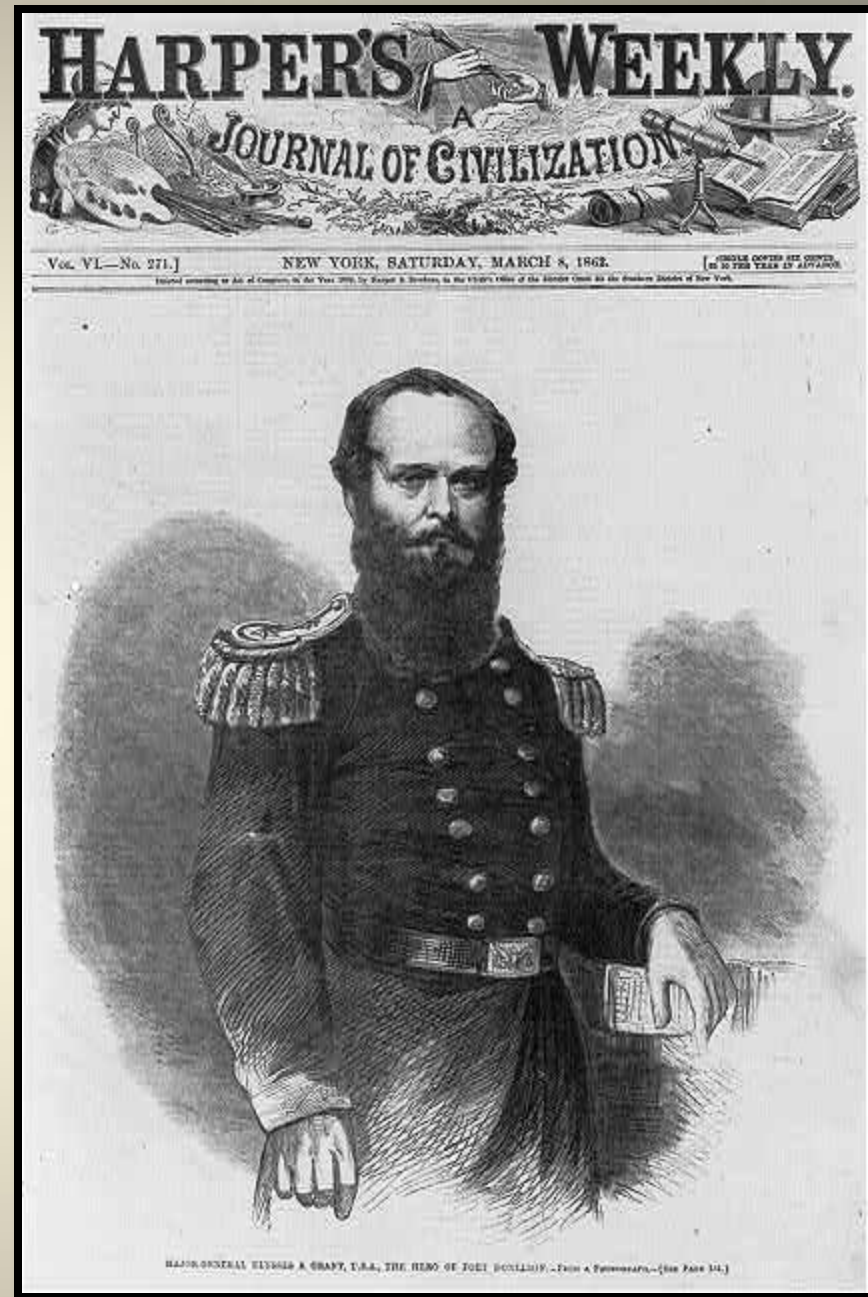
BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.



WINDMILL

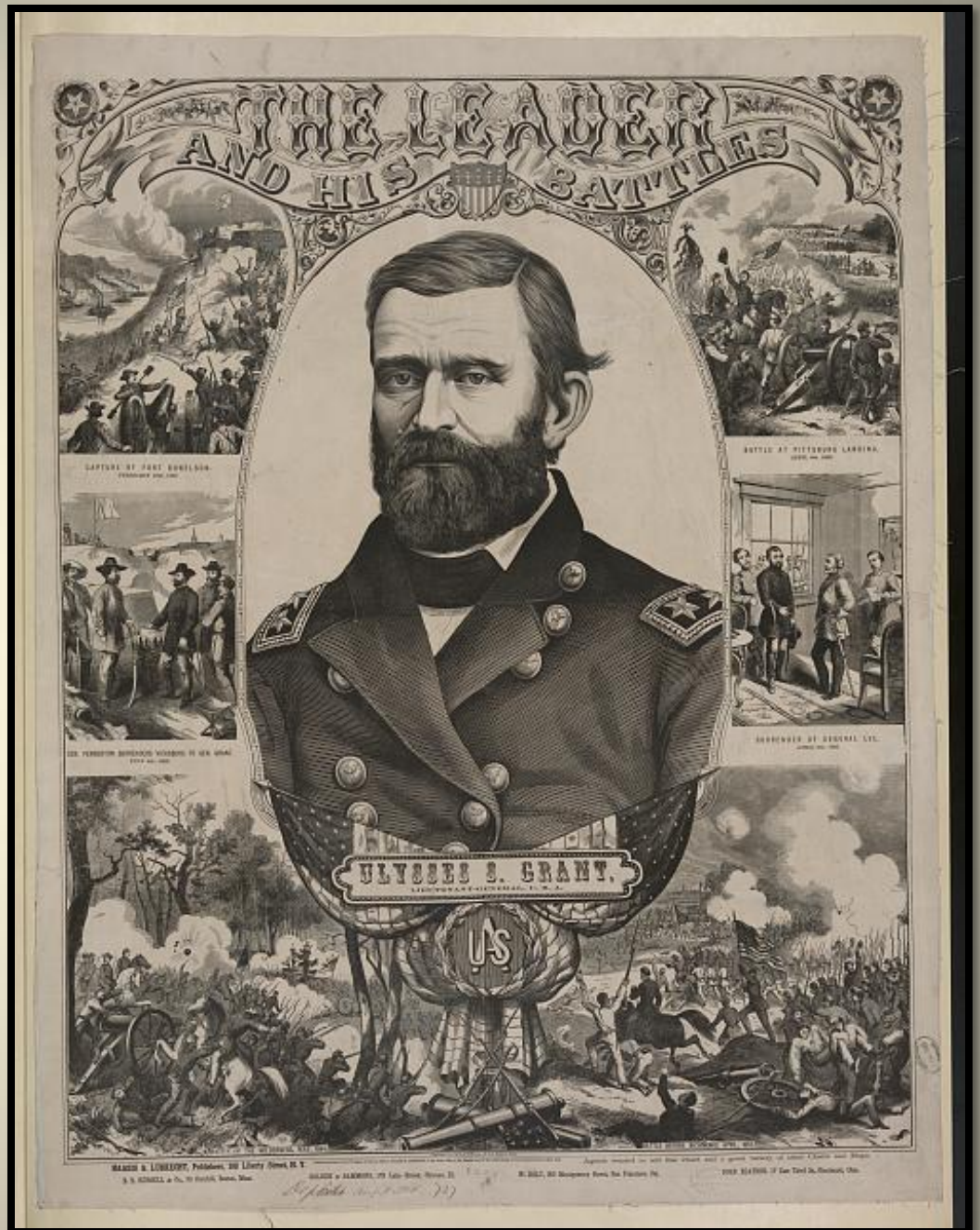


A. H. Foote, USN



Harper's, using a terrible artist's drawing of Grant Featured his victory on the front cover.

This flier, “The Leader and His Battles” was printed long after Fort Donelson; but Grant’s success, despite his costly losses, could not be denied.



## Shiloh, 247 (map 248)

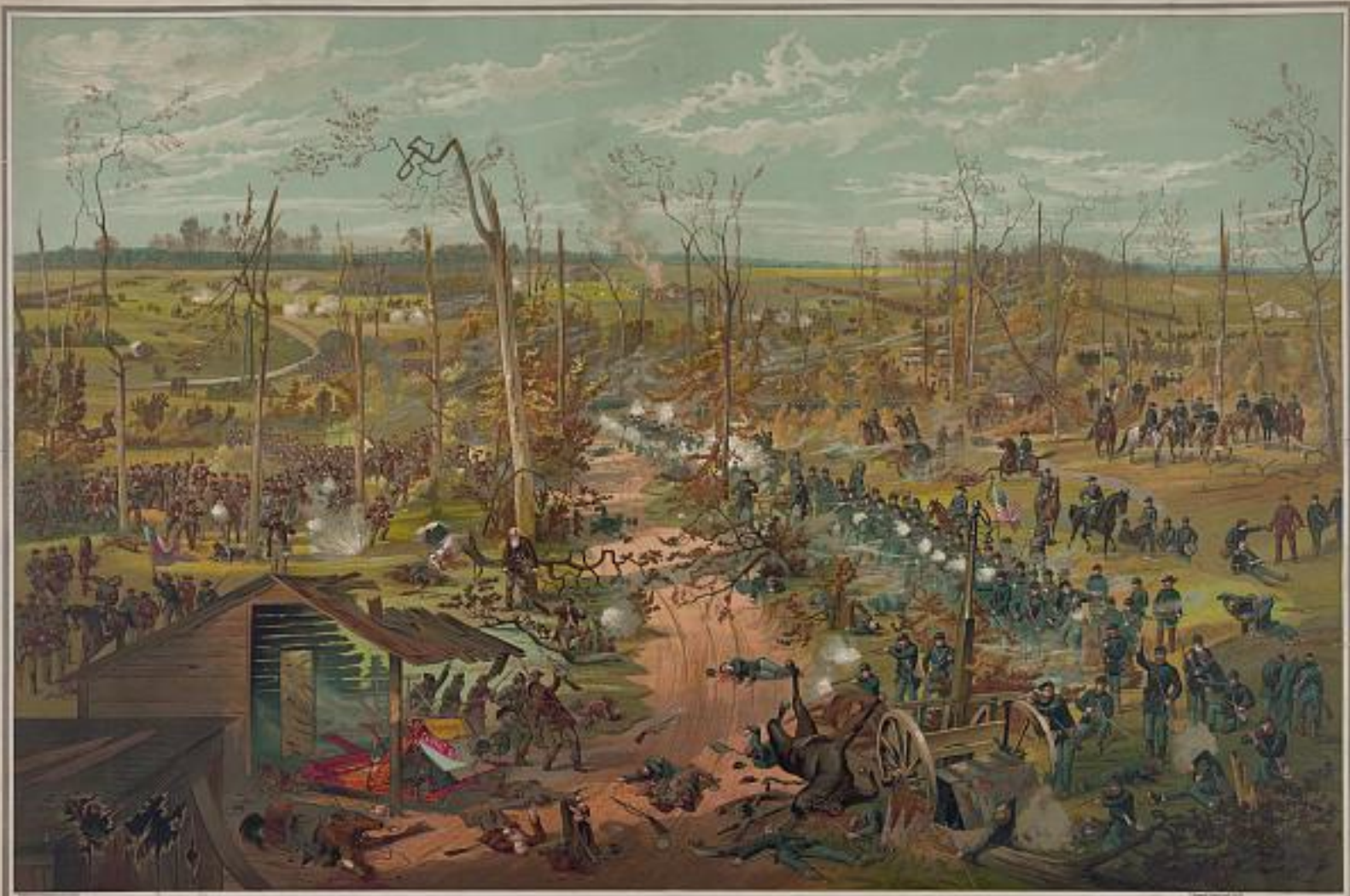
Shiloh was a reaction to Grant's success. April 6--CSA General Albert S. Johnston and Beauregard attacked Grant at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, hoping to push Grant back and re-gain control of the river.

Grant fell north along the river, instead of away. Brig. Gen Prentiss and Union soldiers barely held a portion of "Sunken Road". Men called it "Hornet's Nest. Fighting raged from 9am to 3pm. Around 2:30pm Johnston was killed and Beauregard held for the night. Union forces are reinforced by Buell that night. April 7--The Union had overwhelming force pushing Beauregard to Shiloh Church, then the South began a withdrawal.

Union officers included WT Sherman who called fire at the Hornet's Nest the ("severest musketry fire I ever saw"); WHL Wallace; and Benjamin Prentiss.

Union losses 13,047 + CSA losses 23, 746

Grant was blamed for months since he had allowed the attack. Lincoln was swamped with demands for Grant's resignation. Lincoln responded, "I can't spare this man, he fights."



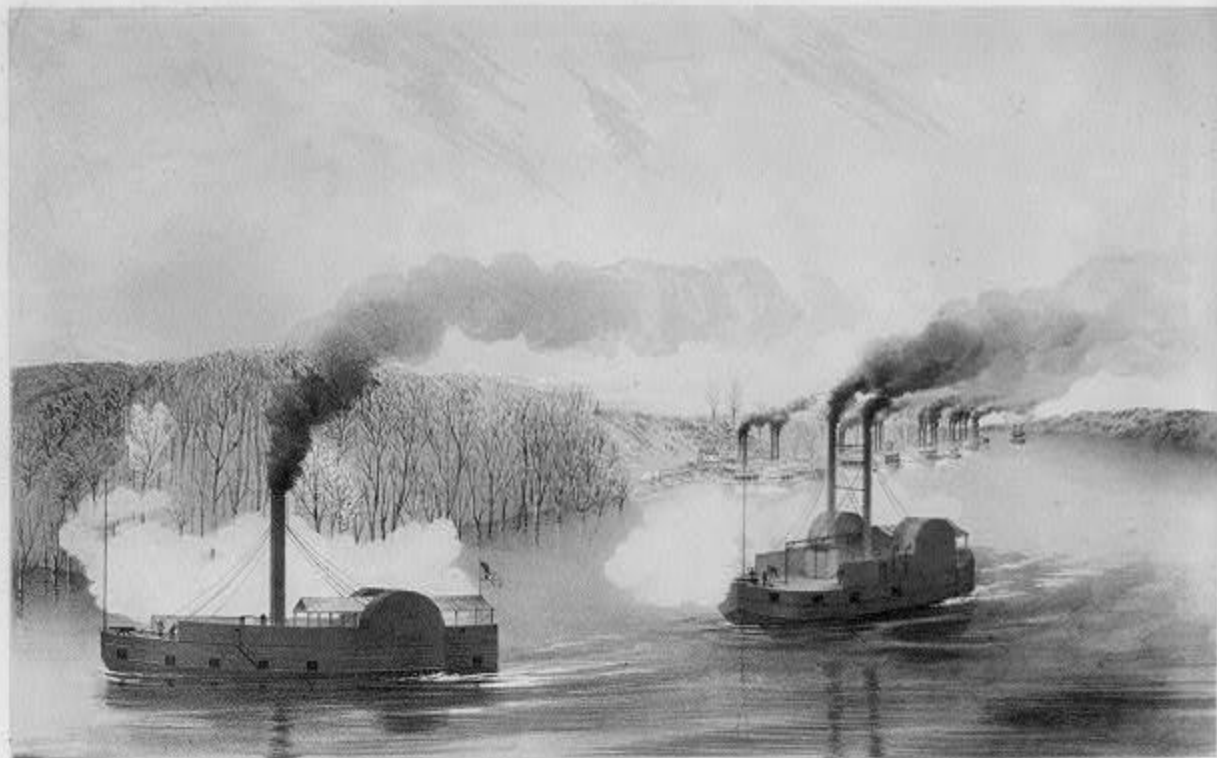
**•BATTLE OF SHILOH-APRIL 6<sup>th</sup> 1862-**

THE McCORMICK PROCESS COMES VICTORIOUSLY OUT OF EVERY BATTLE AND WITHOUT A SCRATCH  
PRESERVED WITH EMPLOYMENT BY McCORMICK, BANGS & COMPANY

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### BATTLE OF BRIDGE.

The Washington, Tilton and General, competing for the National Trophy.

By the tugboat race, the Washington, Tilton and General, were the only ones to win the trophy.

THE TUGBOAT RACE, 1880.



BATTLE OF SHILOH

INCORPORATED BY LITMAN & CO

## Conclusions:

Both sides mobilize more seriously after Bull Run

Both sides develop innovations, especially ironclads

Both sides face political issues around generalship and taking the offensive.

Financial issues slow the South, while the North manages to finance war material

With the blockade growing in the east, Grant moves west in the “River War” and sees victories at Donelson and Shiloh—but at great cost.

Thursday on to Antietam!