Welcome to the 18th issue of the Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter, a collaborative project of Teaching with Primary Sources Programs at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville and Eastern Illinois University.

With this issue and continuing through February 2009 the theme each month will reflect primary sources of the Abraham Lincoln Calendar. You can download and print a copy of the calendar at http://www.eiu.edu/~eiutps.

At the start of the Civil War, the legal age to enlist and become a soldier was 17. As the war continued with high casualties for both the North and the South, recruiters often overlooked the age of any boy willing to enlist. These boys often had dreams of great adventures and fighting the enemy when in reality, those who enlisted would usually find themselves in a supportive role. Many served units as messengers, helped collect and bury the dead and attend to wounded soldiers.

One job young boys undertook in the Civil War was that of drummer boy. Responsibilities of a drummer boy reached beyond marching troops into battle, their drum calls would communicate with soldiers in the field. These calls informed soldiers of assemblies, attacks and retreats.

With most of the battles being fought in the South, children were witnesses to devastating aspects of war. Union soldiers marched through hometowns ransacking houses for food and supplies. The Library of Congress Learning Page offers a glimpse into life in the South during the war with an interview from Mrs. C.G. Hattie Richardson who remembers when Sherman’s army raided the plantation belonging to her family. http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndpedu/features/timeline/civilwar/southwar/cgrich.html Library of Congress Learning Page Civil War and Reconstruction accessed 10.10.08

President Lincoln received many letters from families who had sons, brothers, fathers or other family members who were soldiers. One letter was written by a father of a Union soldier who had been taken as a prisoner. Thomas Wolfe Jr. had joined the Union Army at the age of 16. After his capture, his father Thomas Wolfe wrote to President Lincoln requesting that he use his influence to help secure the release and safe return of his son. Library of Congress. Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress.

Tad and Willie Lincoln were too young to serve the Union Army during the Civil War. When we look at photographs like the one below of Tad dressed up as a Union soldier, we assume that the game of war was probably played quite often within the White House.

Away at college for most of the war, Robert Lincoln wished to serve the Union after his graduation from Harvard University. His mother was adamantly against this. She had already experienced the loss of two of her children to sickness and was determined that war would not take another. She soon discovered that she was outnumbered when President Lincoln agreed with Robert that he should serve his country. A compromise was reached when President Lincoln wrote General Grant asking for a nominal rank for his son. Robert was then appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers on February 11, 1865. Library of Congress American Memory Abraham Lincoln Papers accessed 10.10.08
Beyond Lincoln

During World War II, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. An agency called the War Relocation Authority (WRA) was created to manage the evacuation of Japanese-Americans to internment camps.

In 1943, Ansel Adams (1902-1984), America’s best-known photographer at the time, documented life within the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California and the interned Japanese Americans. Adams took a large number of revealing photographs of Japanese-American children during daily life at Manzanar. There are candid photos of children with friends and family, attending school, at play and tending to day to day activities within their temporary homes.


During World War II children in Europe were witnessing air raids and bombings. Some endured being evacuated from cities to the country where it was deemed safer leaving their family behind. Children in America didn’t suffer the sights and sounds of battle, but the war did not leave these children untouched. In the U.S. children watched as their family members left to serve in the war. There were rations for food and gas, and even tires to preserve rubber for war efforts. Since many men enlisted the openings in the job market were filled by women. As these women took jobs usually performed by men child care became necessary. Some women had family members that took care of their children but others did not. The Maritime Child Development Center was created for children of women who were working in the Kaiser shipyards. Library of Congress American Memory Built In America accessed 10.17.08

Selected Civil War Photographs http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwphome.html

Matthew Brady was the photographer for most of the pictures in this collection. This collection consists primarily of portraits of military personnel, battlefields and military life. A small number of photographs actually focus on children during the Civil War. Even though few in number, the photographs are captivating.

This photograph shows a young soldier boy. Many questions could be raised by students in a class about this picture. We see that it is a portrait, but did this young boy really serve in the Civil War or was this scene staged by the photographer? The caption states it was created between 1860 and 1865 which fits the right time period, but the caption goes on to explain it was rephotographed in 1961. If this boy actually was a soldier - what capacity did he serve in the war? Was he a Union or Confederate soldier? These and more questions could be introduced to engage a class in discussion pertaining to the Civil War.

America’s First Look into the Camera Daguerreotype Portraits and Views 1839-1864 http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/daghtml/daghome.html

This collection, much like the Selected Civil War Photographs, predominantly contains portraits by Matthew Brady or photographers from his studio.

With the invention of daguerreotype portraits were no longer available only to the rich and famous. Portraits had become affordable to the growing middle class. Due to the high number of casualties of the Civil War and a high mortality rate for children at the time, portraits of family members became increasingly desired.

Portraits of children were primarily taken just before or at the beginning of the Civil War. Remaining images indicate that they were created to be cherished. Children were often dressed in their best clothes and some photographs were hand painted to enhance detail.
The songs and sheet music of World War I found within this collection are amazing. Rich and colorful art work on covers and heart wrenching lyrics give new insight into the experiences and emotions of children and families during the war.

Children sometimes influenced their parents. Five year old Willie Hahn was a strong supporter of President Lincoln. Although his parents supported John Bell for president, Willie’s “eloquent childish pleas” then won over his parents who came to support Lincoln’s administration.

Exhibitions:
- The Child’s Anti-Slavery Book http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr123.html
- Nursemaid and Child http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm039.html
- When They were Young http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/young/young-exhibit.html

America’s Story:
- Meet Amazing Americans:
  - Tubman’s Early Years and Escape from Slavery http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/aa/activists/tubman/youth_1

Learning Page:
- Lesson Plans:

Features and Activities:
- Sherman’s Army Plunders a Georgia Plantation http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/features/timeline/civilwar/southwar/cgrich.html
- Evan Walker Describes Yankee Horrors http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/features/timeline/civilwar/southwar/walker.html
What’s New at www.loc.gov?

Solving a Civil War Photograph Mystery

If you like a good puzzle, this month’s What’s New at the LOC.GOV is for you.

When you access the picture to the left in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs catalog you will see that this image is titled “General Grant at City Point”. Everything seems normal at this point, doesn’t it?

Take a closer look at the photo beginning with General Grant. Looking at his face you would recognize General Grant’s face but might notice how the head seems posed at an unnatural angle. Then we look at the uniform. This picture of General Grant would have been taken around June 1864 when he was headquartered at City Point, Virginia. Taking into account the tiniest details, General Grant should have three stars on his shoulder strap after being appointed General-in-Chief for the Union in March 1864 by President Lincoln. Although odd, these small details could be dismissed because perhaps the angle of the photograph doesn’t show the missing stars or a stiff neck that day and may explain the strange angle of his head.

Studying the photograph more intently, we may notice that General Grant seems rather stringent on his horse. Grant was an accomplished horseman unlikely to be uncomfortable on his horse. Continuing the study of the horse, General Grant’s favorite horse was named Cincinnati. The picture shows the horse with a sock (white hair) around his left hind ankle. Cincinnati had no sock. Grant had other horses and one of them, Egypt, had a sock on his left hind foot. However, Egypt did not have the same shaped neck as the horse in the photo and the mane fell in the wrong direction.

Returning to General Grant we notice that compared to other photos he seems to have gained weight around his middle. This makes his head appear out of proportion with his body. So where does this leave us? We have a stockier, uncomfortable looking General Grant who is missing stars on his uniform on a horse with a sock where it doesn’t belong.

The Answer:

When we look closely at the first photograph we can see scratch marks around Grant’s head and the horse’s body. These marks suggest that the photograph was actually created by combining different images, Photoshop at its earliest!

People would manipulate photographs by exposing negatives and sandwiching two negatives together. Some would strategically paste pieces of different photographs together and take a photograph of the new image. The result was a picture that a photographer only wished he was able to get naturally. This montage is very skillfully created and hard to recognize without a foundation of knowledge about General Grant, his horses and careful analysis. The biggest tip off? Check out the copyright date of 1902, long after the Civil War had ended.

Want to learn more?

To read the rest of this story and see the images used to create this montage go to http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pp/cwphtml/cwpmystery.html.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs accessed 10.10.08
Test Your Knowledge...

Children During the Civil War
All answer to the crossword are found in this newsletter.

Across

2. They often overlooked a boys age if he was willing to enlist.
4. With Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, an agency called the War ____ Authority was created.
6. This was the one job a boy could do in the war.
7. The boys who did participate in the Civil War often found themselves in this role.
10. The legal age to enlist during the Civil War.

Down

1. She wrote to Lincoln asking him to grow "whiskers".
3. Robert Lincoln was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of ____.
5. This is where most of the battles in the Civil War were fought.
8. The Maritime Child Development Center was create for women who worked in these shipyards.
9. Boys who enlisted often had dreams of great ____.
**Image Sources**

- **Library of Congress**
  - Drummer boys off duty, playing cards in camp, winter of 1862
    - Prints and Photographs

- **Library of Congress**
  - Willie and Tad Lincoln with cousin Lockwood Todd] / Brady.
    - Prints and Photographs

- **Library of Congress**
  - Tad Lincoln
    - Prints and Photographs

- **Library of Congress**
  - School children, Manzanar Relocation Center, California / photograph by Ansel Adams
    - Ansel Adam’s Photograph’s of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar

- **Library of Congress**
  - For your children. Buy war savings certificates and they will live to thank you / Rosina Mantovani Gutti Roma ; Eyre & Spottis[woode Lt]d.
    - Prints and Photographs

- **Library of Congress**
  - Maritime Child Development Center, 1014 Florida Avenue, Richmond, Contra Costa County, CA
    - Built in America

- **Library of Congress**
  - Portrait of Boy Soldier
    - Selected Civil War Photographs 1861-1865

- **Library of Congress**
  - Unidentified child, three-quarters length portrait, facing slightly
    - America’s First Look into the Camera: Daguerreotype Portraits and Views 1839-1864

- **Library of Congress**
  - The Drummer Boy of Shiloh 1863
    - Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920
Image Sources

Library of Congress
Major General Alexander McDowell McCook, full-length portrait seated on horseback, facing left
Prints and Photographs

Library of Congress
Cold Harbor, Virginia. U.S. Grant's horses: on left, EGYPT, center, CINCINNATI, right, JEFF DAVIS
Prints and Photographs

Library of Congress
General Grant at City Point
Prints and Photographs

Library of Congress
African American woman holding a white child
Prints and Photographs

Library of Congress
There's nobody home but me. 1918
Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920

Library of Congress
We want our Daddy dear, back home; Baby ballad; Hello Central, give me France. 1918
Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920

Library of Congress
Just a baby's prayer at twilight for her daddy over there. 1918
Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920

Library of Congress
Dora Gallop ABC; no.4 1865
Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920

Library of Congress
Portrait of Pvt. John White, drummer boy, Virginia Regiment, C.S.A
Selected Civil War Photographs