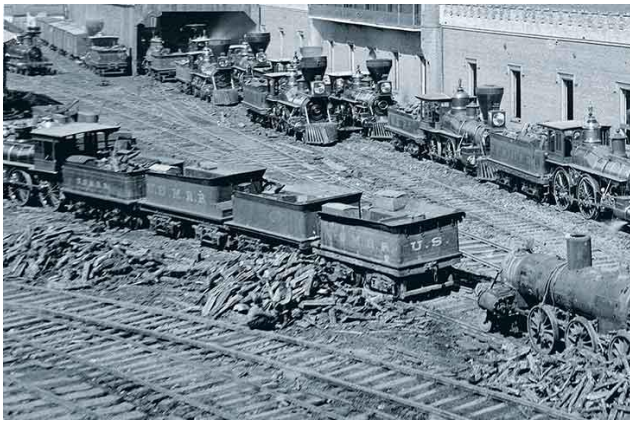


Lost Locomotion: The Confederacy forfeited control of the Nashville, Tenn., depot in early 1862, along with supplies and rolling stock.

By Gary W. Gallagher
JUNE 2019 • CIVIL WAR TIMES MAGAZINE

The Confederacy failed to take advantage of railroad technology

On April 12, 1864, Robert E. Lee implored Secretary of War James A. Seddon to address the management of railroads in the Confederacy. Problems of supply plagued the Army of Northern Virginia, and Lee wanted all obstacles to deliveries removed. "I earnestly recommend that no private interests be allowed to interfere with the use of all the facilities for transportation that we possess," he wrote, "until the wants of the army are provided for. The railroads should be at once devoted exclusively to this purpose, even should it be found necessary to suspend all private travel for business or pleasure upon them for the present."

More than half-a-century later, historian Charles W. Ramsdell emphasized that the Confederacy never overcame the railroad-related troubles Lee had mentioned to Seddon. "It would be claiming too much to say that the failure to solve its railroad problem was the cause of the Confederacy's downfall," stated Ramsdell's pioneering July 1917 article in The American Historical Review, "yet it is impossible not to conclude that the solution of that problem was one of the important conditions of success." Ramsdell's piece inspired no other scholar to produce a full-scale treatment of the subject, and in 1939 Douglas Southall Freeman's *The South to Posterity: An Introduction to the Writing of Confederate History* listed "a study of the Southern railroads" as one of the topics deserving attention.

Robert C. Black III's *The Railroads of the Confederacy* filled the glaring gap in the literature. Published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1952, and reprinted in paperback in 1998, it remains, after more than 65 years, a superior overview that has been augmented but never superseded. Modern readers will find a few anachronistic elements of the book. For example, Black subscribed in significant measure to Frank L. Owsley's thesis in *State Rights in the Confederacy* (1925); namely, that John C. Calhoun's "glorification of the individual state" carried over into the war and proved inimical to waging a successful defense against a powerful opponent.

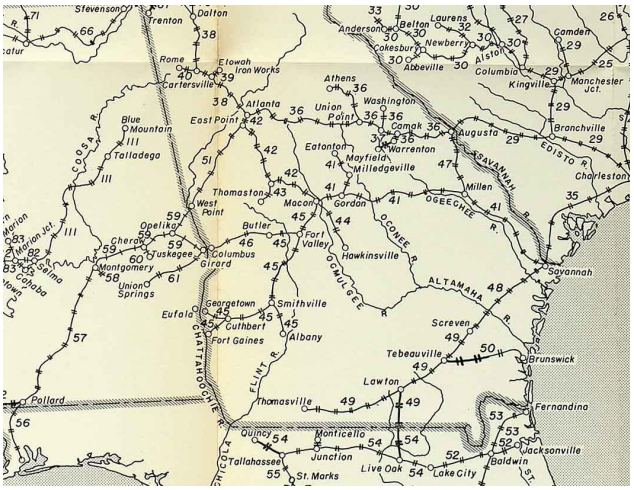
Black also consistently used the term "War Between the States," which Lost Cause writers embraced in the years after Appomattox, to describe conflict. Yet he largely succeeded in his determination "not to bring any preconceived notions to bear and to allow the politicians and soldiers and railroaders of the Confederacy to speak for themselves."

Failure to build badly needed new lines hurt the Confederacy

Black's well-researched, comprehensive book expanded on many of the themes in

Ramsdell's article and cited substantial evidence to reach similar conclusions. Did Southern railroads figure prominently in the Confederacy's failure to secure independence? "To this question the author can only answer—yes," insisted Black: "Railroad transportation in the Confederacy suffered from a number of defects, all of which played a recognizable part in the southern defeat."

Black explored how insufficient mileage, gaps between key lines, inability to repair and maintain tracks and rolling stock, differences of gauge, and the failure to build badly needed new lines all hurt the Confederacy. Beyond such physical difficulties, he argued, "the Confederates by no means made the best use of what they had. It is men who are most at fault when a war is lost—not locomotives, or cars, or even economic geography." Numerous maps, including one in foldout format locating all the railroads and their gauges in June 1861, greatly enhanced the value of the text.



Rebel Tracks: A section of the map contained in Railroad's of the Confederacy reveals the author's copious research. (The Railroads of The Confederacy)

Black isolated two principal shortcomings that yielded pernicious results for the Confederacy. First, national needs went unmet because the railroads' "owners, managers, and even employees were unwilling to make serious sacrifice of their personal interests." In terms of the railroading sector Black found an absence of overriding national sentiment.

Second, Jefferson Davis' administration and the Congress in Richmond proved "loath to enforce the kind of transportation policy the war effort demanded"—the kind Lee, a committed Confederate nationalist, urged to Seddon in April 1864. Overall, concluded Black, the South lacked the "wholehearted public cooperation" and the "government coercion" necessary "to wage a modern war."

During the decades following its publication, The Railroads of the Confederacy enjoyed an elevated reputation. Noted bibliographer Richard B. Harwell placed it among his 200 essential titles on the Confederacy, one that demonstrated how the "collapse of the Confederate railroad service was of immense importance in hastening the breakdown of the Confederacy."

In 1981, the editors of *Civil War Times Illustrated* included it on a roster of essential books compiled from "over thirty consultants." More recently, a major analytical bibliography termed it "a soundly documented study" that details how "Confederate military authorities failed to use effectively the valuable interior railroad lines scattered throughout the South that were available to support numerous campaigns."

Anyone who consults Black's book will better appreciate accounts that discuss the Confederate rail system. Typical is artillerist

Edward Porter Alexander's handling of the frustrations James Longstreet's First Corps experienced in traveling from Virginia to reinforce Braxton Bragg's army in northern Georgia in September 1863. "In those days the Southern railroads were but lightly built & equipped," explained Alexander, "&, now, for two years they had been cut off from all sorts of supplies of railroad material but what their own small shops could produce. Naturally, therefore, the movement of our corps…was very slow." Alexander reckoned the "entire journey by rail had been about 852 miles in about 182 hours"—an average of just more than four and one-half miles an hour. Such a poor performance mattered in a conflict that, according to Black, "to its last weeks, remained a railroad war." ✯

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Nature's Casualties: A large amount of felled timber is evident in this A.R. Waud sketch of a section of the Union lines near Harrison's Landing on Virginia's James River.

Interview with Joan Cashin: Devastation

By Sarah Richardson
JUNE 2019 • CIVIL WAR TIMES MAGAZINE

Joan E. Cashin is The Ohio State University historian.

Joan E. Cashin penned a biography of Varina Howell Davis in 2006. During that research and other projects, she documented the devastation of the Southern landscape. The result is The Ohio State University historian's most recent work, *War Stuff: The Struggle for Human and Environmental Resources in the American Civil War*, which explores the conduct of both Union and Confederate armies and the impact on local civilians. Cashin discovered intense struggles over food, timber, and farm resources—a Civil War more marked by early scarcity and devastation than commonly remembered.

CWT: Did Federals and Confederates treat civilians differently?
JC: Both armies assumed that their needs came first—the phrase was "military necessity"—and Union and Confederate troops behaved more or less the same. They took resources as needed right from the beginning up to the end of the war.

CWT: Yet the Union Army issued regulations in both 1862 and 1863.
JC: John Pope, a U.S. general and

commander of the Army of Virginia, issued orders in July 1862 making it official that troops could live off the land. Whatever they took from civilians—food, house, whatever—the civilians would be given paperwork by the office and there was a promise of future reimbursement. The Union Army often disregarded those promises, however, although there were always some officers and quartermasters trying to do the paperwork. A lot of officers complain frequently that they can't get men to follow orders. The men were freelancing. If they were hungry, they disappeared into the night to get what they wanted.

CWT: What about the Lieber Code?
JC: Francis Lieber was a refugee from Europe who ended up in South Carolina where he was a professor and also a slaveowner. In the 1850s he got more uneasy with the political climate and apparently with slave-owning itself. He went to New York and threw himself into the war effort when it broke out. He wanted to create a guide for conduct for the Union Army and wrote up the Lieber Code. By the time his code was issued in spring 1863, both armies had already assumed from the very beginning they had the right to take what they needed. I argue Pope and Lieber didn't have all that much impact on the ground level.

CWT: Talk about timber destruction.
JC: I was flabbergasted that both armies saw the forest as a resource that they could exploit and they practiced deforestation on a massive scale. They also took down fences and, when they could, took down private homes to get the wood. That especially surprised me because men in both armies were often farmers or farmers' sons. Many of them understood the impact of what they were doing, the impact on civilians, and some clearly felt bad about it. But for the most part, the average soldier, whether a private or an officer, assumed that the needs of the military came first. So if they end up taking down all the wood in a Virginia county, then that's just the way it was going to be.

CWT: You argue that "hard war" is conducted as early as 1861.
JC: There isn't a progression or a turning point the way some other historians have said. In the spring and summer of 1861, barns were being cleaned out, homes were being taken over, and sometimes being taken down. This goes on throughout the conflict. By 1864, the infrastructure, broadly speaking, was breaking down.

CWT: Your research puts Sherman's March in a different light.
JC: It really surprised me that the Confederate soldiers could be just as rapacious as Union soldiers. I give a qualified defense for Sherman. I think his March to the Sea has been overemphasized as an aberration and I don't think his army's behavior was that different from other armies, including Confederate armies. These massive populations of men in uniform needed resources and a lot of them did more or less what Sherman's army did.

CWT: The starvation deaths in 1865 Columbia, S.C., are striking.
JC: That is something that historians have kind of shied away from because it's a horrible thing to think about: American citizens starving to death in a time of war. Soldiers in both armies said this, and they were not exaggerating. Soldiers in both armies will share their rations with civilians or try to stop their comrades from taking all the food on a farm. But these massive armies have their own momentum. It is like a juggernaut passing through a region, and individual actions of charity and generosity

cannot do much overall to stop the large scale suffering.

CWT: You mention some extraordinary scenes: a house with three dead people floating down the river, and a river of resin on fire.
JC: Strange, surreal, and astonishing things happened, and I argued that they happened more often in the last year of the war, including houses that were unmoored and were floating down the river, flaming wagons left behind in the road. People described buildings on fire, and communities burning down. It is as if the material, the physical world itself, is breaking up.

CWT: How does your research affect the conventional narrative of the war?
JC: The memory of the war has been distorted. The Lost Cause mythology, created after the war, demonizes the Federal Army, especially Sherman, and blames Union troops for plundering and pillage as if the Confederate Army was blameless. The evidence is overwhelming that both armies took what they needed. There are always pro-Union white Southerners out there who are willing to help the Federal Army when they can. Both armies know that. They are aware of the division within the white Southern population and that gets deleted from the narrative after the war. It is important to have a more realistic memory of what happened. There were depredations by Southern troops, and there were white southerners who were against secession and against the war from the very beginning.

CWT: You write that 40 percent of white southerners in the slave states opposed secession.
JC: When the war breaks out, some of those people give in. Some decide this is the new reality. Some leave the South because they can't support the Confederacy, but a lot of them stay. Those people are on the scene throughout the war. Both armies know there are pro-Union white Southerners. It's ironic. The Confederate troops seem more aware of their existence than people today. Soldiers in the gray uniforms were fully aware that there were white Southerners who sympathized with the other army. Many people today have forgotten that those people are part of the war narrative. ✯

Interview conducted by Senior Editor Sarah Richardson

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Celebrate The Role of Women in America's Defining Conflicts

The American Battlefield Trust recommends the following special events in March that explore the contributions of women in the American Revolution and Civil War

Jim Campi, & Nicole Ryan
March 7, 2019

(Washington, D.C.) — During the month of March, the American Battlefield Trust is honoring women for their contributions to the defining conflicts of America's first 100 years. Women have been on the front lines of American history since the founding of our nation, helping to forge and define the world's oldest democratic republic. The women of our nation's first century played important and intriguing roles, both at home and in war; to celebrate their legacy and fascinating stories, the Trust recommends the following special events:

Photograph shows Harriet Tubman (1822-1913) at midlife.
Library of Congress

March 1-31: Visit the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway,
Dorchester, Md.
Born around 1822, Harriet Tubman's legacy as a freedom seeker, Underground Railroad conductor, suffragist and human rights activist lives on. The Tubman Byway is a self-guided driving tour, comprising 36 sites throughout Dorchester County, that preserves and interprets the places where Harriet Tubman was born and escaped from. Visitors will learn powerful stories about Tubman and escape routes she used. Included in the Byway is the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park. Learn more.

March 1-31: Visit the Clara Barton Missing Soldiers Office Museum,
Washington, D.C.
Visit the rooms where Clara Barton, "Angel of the Battlefield," lived and worked during the Civil War. Nestled above an unassuming, rundown building, the Missing Soldiers Office went unchanged for nearly 100 years before its 1996 discovery. Learn more.

March 1-31: Visit the Home of Belle Boyd,
Martinsburg, W.Va.
Born in 1844 to a prosperous family with strong Southern ties, Maria Isabella "Belle" Boyd was one of the Confederacy's most notorious spies. During the Civil War, Boyd frequented Union camps, gathering information and acting as a courier. In honor of Women's History Month, learn more about the early life of Belle Boyd by visiting her childhood home in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Learn more.

March 7: Women in the Civil War,
Vicksburg, Miss.
Join Park Ranger Lela White to learn about the roles women played in the Civil War. This special program is free of charge, and will begin at 5:30 pm in the park's visitor center. Learn more.

March 10: Hoop Skirts and Gunpowder: A Woman of the Fayetteville Arsenal,
Fayetteville, N.C.
When the Civil War broke out men were needed in the front lines but they also needed ammunition so the country looked to new workers--women. Hear from one of the women who took to the arsenal's work and away from her domestic life. Was the danger worth the freedom it gave her? The presentation will include describing what women did in the arsenals, the jobs women performed in the Civil War, and comparisons between the freedoms and dangers arsenal workers had with the confines of domestic life. Learn more.

March 11: History Happy Hour — Elizabeth Van Lew and the "One Absorbing Desire of Her Heart,"
Richmond, Va.
One of Richmond's unsung heroines is also

one of its most reviled villains. Explore the life and legacy of this Richmond native, slaveowner, abolitionist and spymaster. How did she infiltrate the Confederate government? How has her image evolved over time? Learn more.

March 23: DAR Women's History Celebration, *Washington, D.C.*
Celebrate Women's History Month at the DAR Museum! Recognize powerful American women who left their mark on history. Come learn about your favorite heroines and discover some new faces as well. Activities, crafts, games, and more will be available with FREE admission! Learn more.

March 23: Civil War Women's Day, *Alexandria, Va.*
In recognition of Women's History Month, civilian reenactors will interpret the clothing, skills and contributions of women during the Civil War period. Ongoing displays and activities feature soldiers aid societies and relief efforts; women's roles on the home front, in camp and on the battlefield; and women in the workforce. Kids can make a ladies' fan or a patriotic cockade ribbon. Learn more.

March 24: On the Army's Strength: A Day of Living History with the Women of the Encampment, *Wayne, N.J.*
Who were the women of the Revolutionary War, and why did they follow the army? Join On the Army's Strength, Inc. for a family-friendly day of living history demonstrations and discussions as they explore the daily lives of women in the encampment during the Revolutionary War. Learn more.

March 23: Fashioning Eliza: Hamilton and Philadelphia Style, 1777-1787, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
Guests of all ages are invited to pose for their own portrait and try on similar fashions in a levee, or social gathering, to recreate Eliza's experience visiting First Lady Martha Washington's home in Philadelphia. After the panel conversation join author Susan Holloway Scott for a book signing featuring outside the Museum store. Learn more.

The women of our nation's first century blazed a profound, and often forgotten, trail through American history; more and more women began to influence traditionally male-dominated pursuits — medicine, politics, warfare — while managing business and household affairs as family members and loved ones fought far from home. For more ideas and ways to commemorate these fascinating stories, see the American Battlefield Trust's event page; check the National Park Service events calendar at findyourpark.com; visit your local state park's website; or search for museums and historic sites near you.

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Female Soldiers in the Civil War

On the front line

The outbreak of the Civil War challenged traditional American notions of feminine submissiveness and domesticity with hundreds of examples of ***courage, diligence, and self-sacrifice in battle****. The war was a formative moment in the early feminist movement.*

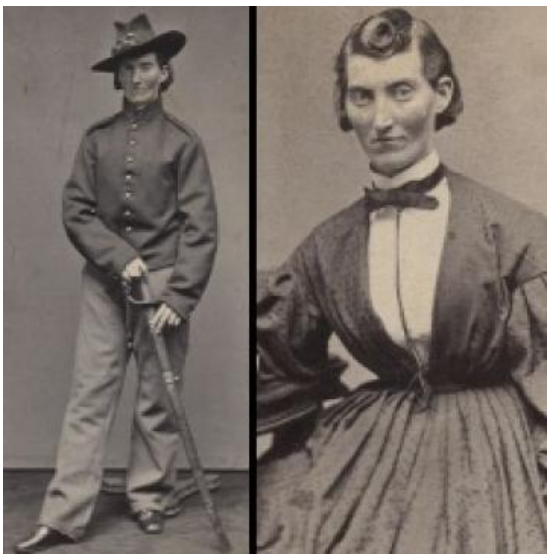
In July of 1863, a Union burial detail at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania made a startling discovery near Cemetery Ridge. Among the bodies covering the ground--the wreckage of the Confederate attacks during the battle--the Union men found a dead woman

wearing the uniform of a Confederate private.

The burial detail had stumbled upon one of the most intriguing stories of the Civil War: the multitudes of women who fought in the front line.

Although the inherently clandestine nature of the activity makes an accurate count impossible, conservative estimates of female soldiers in the Civil War puts the number somewhere between 400 and 750. Long viewed by historians as anomalies, recent scholarship argues that the women who fought in the Civil War shared the same motivations as their male companions.

Some women went to war in order to share in the trials of their loved ones. Others were stirred by a thirst for adventure, the promise of reliable wages, or ardent patriotism. In the words of Sarah Edmonds Seelye, also known as Franklin Flint Thompson of the 2nd Michigan Infantry: "I could only thank God that I was free and could go forward and work, and I was not obliged to stay at home and weep." Seelye holds the honor of being the only woman to receive a veteran's pension after the war.



Frances Clayton disguised herself as "Frances Clalin" to fight in the Civil War. (Library of Congress)

Albert Cashier, born "Jennie Hodgers," of the 95th Illinois Infantry, participated in more than forty engagements. Frances Clayton served with the 4th Missouri Artillery and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh and again at the Battle of Stones River. Loreta Janeta Velazquez served the Confederacy as fighter and spy "Lieutenant Harry Buford."

Women stood a smaller chance of being discovered than one might think. Most of the people who fought in the war were "citizen soldiers" with no prior military training--men and women alike learned the ways of soldiering at the same pace. Prevailing Victorian sentiments compelled most soldiers to sleep clothed, bathe separately, and avoid public latrines. Heavy, ill-fitting clothing concealed body shape. The inability to grow a beard would usually be attributed to youth.

Some women in uniform were still discovered, often after being wounded in battle and sent to a field hospital. Clara Barton, who went on to found the Red Cross, discovered Mary Galloway's true identity while treating a chest wound Galloway had suffered at the Battle of Antietam. Finding a woman in the ranks would generally bring a welcome dose of rumor and wonderment to camp life.

Sarah Rosetta Wakeman, who enlisted under the name "Private Lyons Wakeman", on the other hand, was not discovered at any point during almost two years of service. Even after falling ill during the Red River Campaign and later dying in a New Orleans hospital of chronic diarrhea, her secret

remained secure until the discovery of her letters home in 1976. She remains buried in Chalmette National Cemetery under her assumed name.

The discovered woman herself would usually be sent home without punishment, although an unlucky few faced imprisonment or institutionalization.

Clara Barton claimed that the four-year war advanced the social position of women by fifty years. The 1881 manifesto *History of Woman Suffrage*, written by luminaries Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Matilda Gave, argued vigorously that female front-line service proved that women should be accorded the same rights as male defenders of the republic. The Civil War changed the nation's perception of its citizens' capabilities and catalyzed a new push for equality not only between races, but between genders as well.

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From: https://recollections.biz/blog/women-american-civil-war/

Women in the Civil War

By: Donna Klein

Nothing challenged Victorian ideology in the United States more than the Civil War. Women living during Antebellum America were the epitome of domesticity. The industrial revolution changed the way men worked. Men increasingly spent their work time away from home, moving into factories, offices, and shops. In what historians call 'the Cult of True Womanhood,' women devoted their lives to creating 'haven in a heartless world' for their husbands and children (Women in the Civil War). The war changed all of that for women on both sides of the conflict.

Well-off Southern women were eager to see their men go and fight for their cause and were one of the most effective recruitment tools the Confederacy had. They used every tool at their disposal to encourage enlistment, including shaming.

HOW WIVES MAY MAKE THEIR HUSBANDS ENLIST.
LADY—"*Either you or I, sir.*"

These wealthy white women were left to attend their husbands' businesses, including the plantations. This responsibility allowed them to have a voice in society. They also had to continue running the household.

Poor white women in the South didn't have the help running a household or the family farm. They were mothers and cooks with generally no agricultural experience. Food shortages were not uncommon and resulted in letters pleading from wives asking for their husbands to be allowed to return to help with crop production. Others went to work in factories, including those that made uniforms for the Confederate army.

Female slaves used the Civil War as an opportunity to escape. Plantations were less supervised. The women took advantage of the situation and escaped into Union

territory to start anew. Many followed Union soldiers north during Sherman's March. Although male slaves who made it to the North were considered free men, women and children were not and remained in limbo for the duration of the war. In March 1865, Congress enacted a law that freed between 50,000 and 100,000 women and children of men serving in the U.S Colored Troops. Many of these women found themselves in Washington, D.C. and could "enter schools staffed by black and white teachers and funded by northern relief societies." (Giesberg)

Women in the North were already employed in the textile, clothing, and shoe-making industries. With the onset of the war, women's roles in the workforce expanded. The proportion of women in the workforce increased from one-quarter to one-third. For the first time, women of the North and Women of the South became schoolteachers.

Women on both sides of the conflict organized for their causes. They volunteered in hospitals rolling bandages and raised money to help supply troops with what they needed and to help injured soldiers.

Women were not allowed to serve as nurses at the beginning of the war. It was felt that no woman should have to witness the horrors of war. Injuries were so numerous that many men died from disease and infection. Finally, women could volunteer as nurses. The federal government created the United States Sanitary Commission in 1861 allowing women to go into army camps and hospitals and help. (Women in the Civil War)

Between 2,000 and 5,000 women volunteered as nurses on both sides of the conflict. Their duties including assisting in the operating room and dispensing medicine, cleaning, and bandaging wounds, and feeding soldiers. These women were called 'Florence Nightingales.' The most famous of them was Clara Barton, a clerk in the U.S. patent office. Her work in nursing earned her the nickname 'Angel of the Battlefield.' (Brooks) In addition to being nurses, women worked as laundresses, cooks, and matrons.

Although they were not allowed to fight, between 400 and 600 women took up the cause alongside their loved ones in the conflict. How did they get past the Union and Confederate armies? The physical exam consisted of a check of the mouth for the condition of the teeth. If you had enough teeth and you could hold a musket, you were in. The minimum age for soldiers was 18 in the North, but it wasn't too difficult to get around that because both armies often looked the other way. The South had no age restriction. Many of the young male soldiers were teens so it was easy to fit in with the right clothing, hair, and attitude. (Righthand)

Women also served as spies on both sides of the conflict. Flirting with soldiers at social events was their main way of garnering information. They were also smugglers. They would move supplies, ammunition, and medicine across enemy lines under their hoop skirts. (Brooks)

By the end of the war, women and how they thought about themselves fitting into society was changing. They worked outside of the home. They contributed to the greater good. Although they went back to being mothers and wives at the end of the war, the experience was not lost on them or the nation. The changing role of women was spurred on by the war and there was no turning back.

The Role of Women in the Confederacy during the American Civil War

historyisnowmagazine.com
October 14, 2018

The US Civil War (1861-1865) changed America in many ways. With many men fighting in the war, one such change was the role of women in society. Here, Kaiya Rai considers the role of women in the Confederate States, including a look at feminine ideals at the time, Belle Boyd, and Mary Chestnut.

Mary Chestnut, author a well-known civil war diary.

Women's lives in the Confederacy were dramatically changed right from the breakout of war in April 1861. The very notion of womanhood underwent a transformation, as men were called up to fight in the army, and women from the upper-class were forced to look after slaves, women from the middle-class were forced to flee their homes and seek refuge, and women of the lower-class and widows gained social standing as a result. The idea of women having to takeover on the home front during a war is not a new one, but in the case of the American Civil War, this was an entirely new concept. Furthermore, women held no previous social standing. There was no growing suffrage movement as there was in World War One (WWI), it was the first time such an event had occurred, in contrast to World War Two (when many remembered WWI), and women from the upper reaches of society, did not generally have significant difficulties in their lives.

Much of the information gained about women in the Confederacy, and their changing identities, has come from the diaries that the majority of upper-class women wrote in. They provided a new way of self-discovery, as such writing required self-description as a result of self-understanding. Even when women began writing letters to officers, and even Jefferson Davis, it meant claiming a public voice, and so was incompatible with their definition and understanding of themselves as 'women'.

Feminine ideals

The fragility of feminine ideals existing in the antebellum period appears to have served the women well, as it seems that 'feminine weakness served as the foundation of female strength' (Drew Gilpin Faust, *Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War*) in this case. Many women did what they could to play their part in the war, albeit covertly sometimes, as it wasn't seen as being 'feminine.' Belle Boyd shooting the Union soldier entering her house is a key example of this; escaping punishment by claiming feminine fragility and fear was fundamental to the patriarchal nature of war.

The hoop skirts that many upper-class women wore were used to hide jewelry, as they had no fear of being searched as women. This lack of threat is displayed in a Union soldier's comment that 'if she was a man I would whip her.' The Nancy Hart regiment in La Grange, Georgia displayed a similar idea. When a Union regiment approached the town, the women-only regiment refused to back down, invited the soldiers in for tea and thus evaded the capture of the town! Elite women, in particular, hated the occupation of Confederate towns by Union soldiers, and were noted to have stepped in gutters to avoid passing Union soldiers on the pavement, and even wore thick veils to avoid eye contact with the officers! Students at a girl's school in Georgia were recorded as emptying their chamber pots out of the windows onto soldiers' heads, and Flag Officer Farragut was also subjected to this, in New Orleans. This hatred of the officers fuelled many women into action; despite their view of femininity, many wanted to play their part in forming a new nation and playing patriotic games against the country they believed had oppressed their ideals for so long.

However, their feminine helplessness has also been seen, to a large extent, to have been perpetrated by the women themselves. One of the first requirements for women in the Confederacy was as nurses and teachers, seen as traditionally female roles today, ironically! Yet, upon this call for help, many were writing to their husbands asking them to be forbidden to go. One woman even started addressing letters to her husband as 'dear papa' and ending them from your 'daughter.' Here, it seems that the patriarchy, whilst perhaps initiated by men, seems to have been upheld and continued by women. As McCurry noted that "no one, apparently, believed in women's non-partisanship as fervently as the women themselves." The need for protection was a big issue when men were called up to fight, and many made it a condition of them joining the war effort; they would do so, if the state could offer support for their families.

Belle Boyd's Role as a Spy

Belle Boyd, also known as 'the Siren of the Shenandoah,' was one woman who played a particularly noteworthy role for the Confederacy. A die-hard secessionist, she spied for the Confederacy during the Civil War and was able to use her role as an upper class 'lady' to cover her actions, and claim ignorance when needed. When she and her mother denied entry to some Union officers wanting to raise a Union flag over their house, and when one assaulted her mother as a result, Belle shot and killed the soldier, and became infamous as a result. Despite being a spy for the majority of the Civil War, the usefulness of her intelligence work is not nearly as significant as the symbolism of her doing the work itself. She informed General Jackson of the Union intentions to set fire to the bridges in Front Royal (Virginia) as they retreated, and also reported on Union action in the Shenandoah - these are considered by most as the only outcomes of her intelligence work to have had major effect. However, the uncertainty of women's roles, especially upper-class women's roles during the Civil War was hugely compounded by Boyd's actions, and perhaps it can be argued that she represented an icon for the helpless Confederate woman. Their femininity was, to an extent, reliant on the view that women were husbands' wives, not individuals in their own right. Boyd used this fragile need for women to her advantage, and many stories of her outrageous flirtations circled among Union and confederate officers alike. These, however, played an important role as Boyd identified in one diary entry, "I am

indebted for some very remarkable effusions, some withered flowers, and last, but not least, for a great deal of very important information." The notion of womanhood as dependency on a man, and the objection, to some part, of women, that men perpetrated by bringing flowers and 'remarkable effusion,' actually allowed Boyd to gain all the information she needed to effectively spy on the Union for her cause.

Belle Boyd, a Confederate civil war spy.

Mary Chestnut as the more common female experience

Mary Chestnut conversely played the role of the conventional, helpless Confederate woman abandoned by her husband, but she held real devastation in this, and truly felt lost. Many women in the Confederacy had similar experiences to Chestnut, as they were left with a plantation and possibly hundreds of slaves to manage. There was also the constant fear of servile insurrection, aggravated by abolitionist John Brown's raid in 1859 in which he wanted to start an armed slave revolt. Chestnut was the embodiment of women's beliefs that, as Faust identifies, the feeling of 'a new sense of God's distance and disengagement combined with a distrust of the men on whom they had so long relied,' and as such, the necessity of war that forced Confederate women to behave in new ways, became the driving force behind the changing of their identities. The lives of the confederate women, not having undergone the innovations of society that were occurring in the north, had been so focused on marriage and child-bearing, with their identities so tied up with visions of themselves as wives and mothers, that when war overturned these norms, it meant that their fundamental self-definition was altered. Moreover, their emotional relations and experiences were so fixed on privacies of heterosexual love that the countless examples of female homosexuality recorded in diaries, were not seen as anything other than close female friendship, probably in part because the identity of a woman was so ingrained as part of a larger patriarchal sphere.

Related to this is the renewed view of the identities of widows during the war. As a result of huge casualties, with 260,000 Confederate deaths at the end of the war, many women became widows, and this notion became romanticized as they were seen as having 'loved and suffered'. Widows were seen as the settlers of 'the rejuvenating club' of women who became self-confident in themselves and eligible for a state pension of $30 per year, on certain conditions. This brought with it a sense of independence for many women, as they no longer had the choice of relying on a husband, and now owned money themselves, an opportunity which most would not have previously had. Widows therefore became essential for women all over the Confederacy, in questioning the very nature of being a woman, because women actively

seeking romance redefined marriage conventions. The stereotype of the faithful, heartbroken wife, and therefore the assessment that women only lived for their husbands, was deconstructed, as they showed that they would continue to live their life even without a husband. To court and remarry was to assert a claim to happiness, preceding the self-abnegation and altruism expected from a woman.

To conclude

It can be seen that, as Faust argues, necessity may have been the 'mother of invention' for women in the Confederacy during the Civil War, as the romantic notions of war and patriotism had been replaced with a selfishness due to a need to survive. The women themselves could have also been the 'mothers of invention' themselves, though, and the women's property law of 1860, embodied a new 'vision of masculine irresponsibility' (Lebsock), perhaps consequential of the new gender ideology introduced as a result of the Civil War.

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Deadly Duty in the Arsenals

An excerpt from Hallowed Ground Magazine

Hallowed Ground Magazine, Winter 2009

For women in some urban areas, there were other employment opportunities away from the farm, in jobs both patriotic and dangerous. Thought of as conscientious workers with great attention to detail and a natural fastidiousness that lent itself to working with dangerous and untidy gunpowder, women became valued employees at munitions plants and arsenals, building the machinery of war.

Filling Cartridges. Women working at the U.S. Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts. From Harper's Weekly, July, 1861. (Image: Library of Congress)

In an effort to add an air of respectability to this work outside the home in a skeptical Victorian society, employment at arsenals often became a family affair, with sisters, cousins or neighbors venturing together. This tactic, however, could multiply the tragedy when accidents occurred in these incendiary crucibles.

On September 17, 1862 — the same day as the Battle of Antietam — a massive explosion rocked the Allegheny Arsenal near Pittsburgh, Penn. The ultimate cause of the blast is uncertain, but many witnesses reported seeing barrels leaking powder as they were moved around the complex. The extent of the disaster, however, was beyond dispute. Seventy-eight workers were killed; 54 were never positively identified and were buried in a mass grave.

Many of the victims were young women who died in horrific ways, limbs severed in the blast and bodies riddled with munitions. Arsenal worker Mary Jane Black remembered the pandemonium as "two girls behind me; they were on fire; their faces were burning and blood running from them. I pulled the clothes off one of them; while I was doing this, the other one ran up and

begged me to cover her. I did not succeed in saving either one."

A similar disaster occurred at the Washington, D.C., arsenal in June 1864, when some 20 workers were killed in a fire resulting from fireworks negligently left in the sun outside the cartridge room. The resulting explosion touched off a massive fire, sending workers rushing from the building — and in some cases into the Potomac River to extinguish their burning dresses. Witnesses reported seeing smoldering hoopskirts among the wreckage.

In both these and other arsenal explosions, the community moved quickly to find closure. In Washington, a coroner's inquest began the next day and the War Department paid all fees for funerals, held two days later, including ornate coffin linings and silver-plated name plaques. A grand monument was raised in Congressional Cemetery a year later. A plaque listing the Allegheny victims was dedicated on the former arsenal site in 1913; since the 1930s, it has been displayed in Arsenal Middle School, which, along with Arsenal Park, now occupies the grounds.

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American Battlefield Trust/Civil War Biography

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman
Underground Railroad "Conductor", Nurse, Spy
WAR & AFFILIATION Civil War/Union
DATE OF BIRTH - DEATH
1820/1821 - March 10, 1913

Perhaps one of the best known personalities of the Civil War, Harriet Tubman was born into slavery as Araminta Ross, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, sometime in 1820 or 1821. As a child, Tubman was "hired out" to various masters who proved to be particularly cruel and abusive to her. As a result of a head injury caused by one of these men, she suffered from seizures and "visions" for the rest of her life, which she believed were sent from God.

In 1840, Tubman's father was freed as a result of a stipulation in his master's will, but continued to work for his former owner's family. Although Tubman, her mother, and her siblings were also supposed to be freed, the law was ignored and they remained enslaved. Tubman married a free black in 1844, and changed her first name from Araminta to Harriet.

In 1849, Tubman became seriously ill with complications from her head injury, and her owner decided to sell her, but could not find

a buyer. After her owner's sudden death, the family began selling off all of the slaves. Not wanting to have her family separated, Tubman was determined to escape. A first attempt, in which Tubman was accompanied by her brothers, was aborted when they had second thoughts. Tubman decided to try again on her own, and she escaped via the Underground Railroad into Pennsylvania.

Tubman settled in Philadelphia and was able to support herself doing odd jobs. But in 1850, word came that her niece and her two children were to be sold. Tubman was determined to help, and went back to Maryland. With the assistance of her brother-in-law, Tubman was able to bring her niece and the two children back safely to Philadelphia. This was the first of many trips that Tubman would make to lead family members and others to freedom. On one expedition, Tubman contacted her husband in the hopes that he would follow her to Pennsylvania, but he had remarried and preferred to remain in Maryland.

Over the course of 11 years, Tubman rescued over 70 slaves from Maryland, and assisted 50 or 60 others in making their way to Canada. During this time, her reputation in the abolitionist community grew, and she became acquainted with Frederick Douglass and John Brown. She also moved her base of operations to Auburn, New York, closer to the Canadian border. Tubman conducted her last rescue mission in November 1861, as the Civil War enveloped the nation.

Tubman offered her services to the Union Army, and in early 1862, she went to South Carolina to provide badly needed nursing care for black soldiers and newly liberated slaves. Working with General David Hunter, Tubman also began spying and scouting missions behind Confederate lines. In June of 1863, she accompanied Colonel James Montgomery in an assault on several plantations along the Combahee River, rescuing more than 700 slaves. Her deed was celebrated in the press and she became even more famous.

With the end of the war, Tubman returned to Auburn, NY and married a Civil War veteran. Although her service in the Union Army was much publicized, she had great difficulty in getting a pension from the government, but was eventually awarded a nurse's pension in the 1880s. She did not stay idle in her later years, taking on the cause of women's suffrage with the same determination she had shown for abolition.

Tubman established the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged on a property adjacent to her own. After undergoing brain surgery to try to alleviate the symptoms from the head injury that had plagued her since childhood, and being essentially penniless, Tubman was forced to move into the home herself in 1911. She died there on March 10, 1913, surrounded by family and friends. She was buried with military honors at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn.

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University of Maryland/University Libraries

Diaries: Women's Diaries During the War

"A sad day of absorbing interest and distress"

As residents of a border state that remained in the Union, Marylanders harbored deeply divided loyalties. Like men, women had varying perspectives on the war and the politics of the time period. Two Maryland women, Mary Brooke Briggs Brooke (1798-1875) and Margaret "Madge" Smith Preston

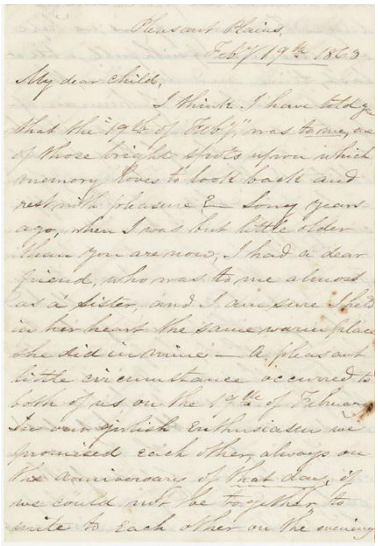
(1815-1895), recorded the minute details of their daily lives and their perceptions of the news of the war in their diaries. Both Brooke and Preston lived on farms and recount similar information related to domestic life. Although these two women's lives centered on the domestic sphere, they were still affected by and were aware of the events of the war. The contrasting political viewpoints in these two women's diaries illustrate the divisive nature of the war in the state of Maryland and in the nation. The differing attitudes expressed about the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, just as the Civil War was drawing to a close in April 1865, are the most telling.

Margaret "Madge" Preston

Margaret "Madge" Smith Preston also lived on a farm, Pleasant Plains, near Towson, Maryland, during the war. Preston's Catholic faith played an important part in her life and also in the life of her daughter, May Preston. Both Madge Preston, and then May, attended St. Joseph's Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, as young women. Madge Preston's husband, William Preston, was active in the politics of the day and was an ardent supporter of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy. After suffering an accident in 1859, he occasionally became violent and abusive towards Madge. The Prestons owned several slaves and kept servants at both Pleasant Plains and a home in Baltimore. Madge Preston enjoyed the privileges of an upper-middle class family of the time period: education at private schools, travel to Europe, and acquaintances with prominent citizens of Baltimore. In her diaries and letters, Preston writes of her private sufferings and also demonstrates her own deep sympathies for the Confederate cause.

In addition to her private diary, Madge Preston constantly corresponded with friends and family including her daughter, May, who was away at school during the first part of the war. The first two excerpts, which are from letters to her daughter, give more vivid details about the Preston women's allegiance to the Confederacy.

Detail from the American Fashionable Letter Writer.
Troy, N.Y.: Merriam, Moore, 1850. Rare Books Collection, Special Collectins, University of Maryland Libraries.



Letter from Madge Preston to her daughter, May, February 19 & 22, 1863. Madge Preston originally enclosed a Confederate flag with this letter.
Preston Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries.

Margaret (Madge) Smith Preston's 1865 diary.
Preston Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries.

Excerpts from Madge Preston's Letters and Diaries

February 22, 1863

Letter to her daugher, May

"I am gratified that you are in possession of your box &c &c. Hope you find comfort in the folds of the "Confederate uniform" and renewed patriotism under the confederate flag, which I herewith enclose..Now my darling child, be cautious in the use you make of it, and do not let it be the cause of unpleasantness between you and any of your young companions, or of disobedience and punishment between you and your teachers."

May 10, 1863

Letter to her daughter, May

"You will regret to learn that the good and brave General Stonewall Jackson was severely wounded in his arm, and he has been obliged to have it amputated. Pray that he may soon be restored to health and usefulness again." Margaret "Madge" Preston

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Monday, April 2, 1865

Diary entry

"Mr. Preston and I left P. Plains about 3'oclock, William driving, stopped at the mill property and then came to the city, where we found bells ringing, colors flying, drums beating and boys shouting for joy that "Richmond was taken!" Of course, we are all sad enough tonight knowing the terrible amount of suffering there is in the South at this time!"

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Tuesday, April 4, 1865

Diary entry

"I went out this morning to do some shopping on a very small scale for my dear little daughter. In her last letter, she asks me as a favor to buy her two baby caps to make a present of them to two young mothers at St. Joseph's who are refugees from the South. Dear child she has no idea of the expense of such articles, else she

never would have asked for them, and I cannot refuse them to her!"

- **Saturday, April 14, 1865**

  Diary entry

  "Abraham Lincoln, the would be President of the U.S., was assassinated this night at the Theatre in Washington. This year, this day is Good Friday."

- **Saturday, April 15, 1865**

  Diary entry

  "Not having Mr. Preston home this morning we were able to get along quietly and quickly with our work. I made pies for Easter. Thede cleaned up the sitting room & Kitty scrubbed the kitchen, and all was done by 2 o'clock. At eleven I sent Thede & Johnny to the city to bring Mr. Preston home, but owing to a joyful circumstance for this country, they were not able to get in, consequently returned bringing me the good news. It seems President Lincoln was assassinated last night at the Theatre in Washington and as poor Baltimore must be punished and suspected for doing all the wrong that is done the government, the authorities placed a guard round the city and will not let anyone in or out of the city without a pass."

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Mary Brooke Briggs Brooke

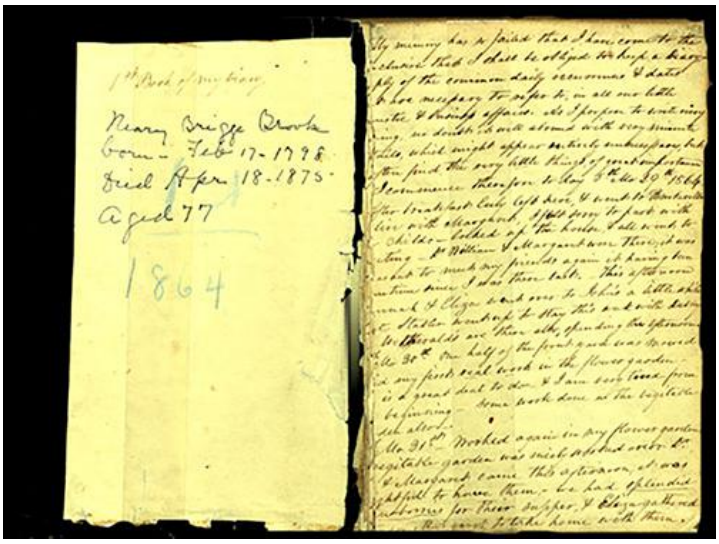
Mary Brooke Briggs Brooke lived at Falling Green, a large farm near Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. Brooke wrote a diary in thirteen volumes between 1864 and 1875, the year she died. Her diary reveals many details about her daily life at Falling Green including gardening, visiting family and friends, attending religious meetings, and following the activities of her adult children. As part of a Quaker community which had largely emancipated its slaves in the early 1800s, the Brookes did not own slaves and opposed the practice of slavery. For this and other reasons, the Brooke family, including Mary, allied themselves with the Union cause. Mary Brooke began writing her diary on May 29, 1864, during the last year of the Civil War, when she was sixty-six years old. On the first page of the first volume she laid out her reasoning for commencing a diary.

"My memory has so failed that I have come to the conclusion that I shall be obliged to keep a Diary simply of the common daily occurrences & dates that are necessary to refer to, in all our little domestic and business affairs. As I propose to write every evening, no doubt it will abound with very minute details, which might appear unnecessary, but I often find the very little things, of great importance."

Horses belonging to Mary Brooke's son Charles were almost taken by two Confederate soldiers on July 12, 1864, after the battle of Monocacy outside of Frederick, Maryland. Brooke and her family had a brief and relatively peaceful interaction with the soldiers. Later that same day, Mary Brooke's cousin, Benjamin Hallowell, did not fare so well. In a later passage, Brooke also expresses her fears about possible invasions and raiding.

"... two rebels came dashing up the road. we did not wait long till we saw them come back with Charles's 3 work horses - Charles stayed and talked with them a while. they talked together a few minutes and one overheard the conclusion that none of these horses would answer their purpose at all. The handsome man was Captain Belton[?] from Port Tobacco Md. He said he had run away from school to join the army. Eliza said 'what a pity you did not run to the right side.' He looked at her with the brightest smile and said that he had done so."

"Charles returned this evening from Mechanicsville - a great force of rebels are concentrating round this side of Washington - but what seemed to me the most alarming news was, that Mosby was said to be in Rockville with 800 of his guerillas, of whose unspecified lawlessness I have more dread, than of anything else we could be subjected to. We heard also with sorrow & indignation of dear cousin Benjamin's treatment from some of the rebels.he was riding to Olney when he met some, who demanded his horse, on his positively refusing to give it up, they ungirted his saddle & dragged him off. He went afterwards to Bradley Johnson, who was their commander, but could obtain no redress - he said his lieutenant's horse had given out and he must have another. Oh it was hard for him to lose Andy [the horse]."



Mary Brooke Briggs Brooke's 1864-1865 diary. Brooke Family Papers Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries.

Brooke wrote two diary entries filled with strong emotion after the Lincoln assassination on April 14, 1865.

4th Mo. 16th day lst day [Sunday, April 16, 1865]

"A sad day of absorbing interest and distress, we cannot withdraw our minds one moment from the shocking calamity which has burst so suddenly upon us. Charles went to meeting - a little after 12 noon, John Stabler came from Washington, Hannah went out to hear what one could - then after dinner walked over a little while to gather more particulars of the awful catastrophe - he says, there was the most intense excitement that he ever witnessed, all day, yesterday in Washington, the whole City was draped in mourning, every yard of black material in all the stores, was sold out to furnish it, all business was stopped & men walked the streets in tears, - Seward & his son were better, & it was thought how they might recover - Johnson was inaugurated yesterday. I hope & trust he may fill the

responsible office of Chief Magistrate better than has been feared."

4th Mo. 17th 2nd day [Monday, April 17, 1865]

"The paralyzing effects of the terrible event which has cast a gloomy shadow over the whole nation. I have individually & peculiarly felt, to an extent that produces anxiety & alarm, not being able to retain in my mind, the simplest idea or occurrence, many minutes together; will it wear out & I be again restored to what I was before this shock? Oh, I hope so, for greatly impaired as my memory has long been, it would be terrible to know, that my present state of obliviousness would continue."

Pictured (left to right) are Mary Brooke's diaries from 1866, 1871, and 1873-74.

Both Mary Brooke and Madge Preston continued to keep diaries well after the Civil War had ended. Each woman preferred different styles of diary books.

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National Public Lands Bill Protects And Expands America's Battlefield Parks

American Battlefield Trust applauds enactment of bipartisan legislation to preserve and expand boundaries of battlefield parks in four states

Jim Campi & Nicole Ryan

March 13, 2019

(Washington, D.C.) — The American Battlefield Trust today applauded enactment of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, passed by the Congress earlier this year and signed into law by the President this afternoon. The public lands bill (S. 47) received strong bipartisan support in both the House and Senate, and includes key provisions expanding several national battlefield park boundaries and establishing two Civil War-related national monuments.

Shiloh National Military Park
Rob Shenk

"Today is a proud day for battlefield preservation and American history," said Trust president James Lighthizer. "This important law protects land that lay witness to critical aspects of our shared national history. We are thankful for the strong

bipartisan support throughout Congress and are pleased to see the bill signed into law."

The law expands Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee and Mississippi, and designates Parker's Cross Roads Battlefield as an affiliated area of the national park system. It also expands the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in Georgia to include the 1853 Wallis House, a Civil War-era homestead used as a hospital and headquarters to Union Gen. William T. Sherman. To date, the Trust has saved 1,317 acres on the Shiloh Battlefield and 4 acres on the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield.

It also establishes two new national monuments related to the Civil War in Kentucky — Camp Nelson National Monument and Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument. The Trust has worked diligently to create a national monument at the Camp Nelson site, and has preserved more than 680 acres of hallowed ground associated with the Mill Springs Battlefield. Further, the legislation permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has assisted with the preservation of thousands of acres of battlefield land across the country since it was created in 1964.

Mill Springs Battlefield Park
Michael Byerley

The Trust thanks House and Senate bipartisan Leadership, Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chair and Ranking Member Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) and Joe Manchin (D-W.V.) and Natural Resources Committee Chairman and Ranking Member Representatives Raul Grijalva (D-Ariz.) and Rob Bishop (R-Utah) for their leadership, and numerous supporters including: Senators Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.), Marsha Blackburn (R-Tenn.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) Johnny Isakson (R-Ga.) and Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), and Representatives Hal Rogers (R-Ky.), Andy Barr (R-Ky.) and Barry Loudermilk (R-Ga.).

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American Battlefield Trust and United Lutheran Seminary Announce Preservation Success at Gettysburg

Two nonprofit organizations join forces to protect 18 acres of battlefield land on iconic Seminary Ridge at Gettysburg

Jim Campi & Nicole Ryan

February 25, 2019

(Gettysburg, Pa.) — The American Battlefield Trust and the United Lutheran Seminary today announced the permanent protection of 18 critical acres on Seminary Ridge at Gettysburg. The $3.5 million transaction — one of the most ambitious preservation efforts in the Trust's history — closed on February 25 and encompasses property of profound military significance that has remained largely unchanged since the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. To date, the Trust has helped protect 1,040 acres at Gettysburg, the bloodiest battle ever fought on American soil.

"Seminary Ridge will forever carry a defining legacy as the land that witnessed intense combat at the Battle of Gettysburg and the beginning of the end of the Civil War," remarked Trust president James Lighthizer. "We are honored that the United Lutheran Seminary entrusted us to protect this remarkable landscape after its careful, 186 years of stewardship. Today is a win for our nation's history."

Jeff Griffith

The preservation of Seminary Ridge includes the Trust's acquisition of 11 acres to the west of Seminary Ridge Road, coupled with the placement of a conservation easement on seven acres to the east, along Chambersburg Pike. The land has been part of the Seminary since it moved to the site in 1832 and is adjacent to the original Mary Thompson House, which served as General Robert E. Lee's headquarters after the first day of the battle. The Trust successfully preserved and restored the house in a landmark effort launched in 2014.

"United Lutheran Seminary is excited to partner with the American Battlefield Trust to preserve this ground on which a 'new birth of freedom' was gained through the sacrifice of so many," said Richard Green, United Lutheran Seminary interim president. "This land should forever be preserved and honored as the space where national and religious history intersected as shown through our Seminary Ridge Museum. United Lutheran Seminary and the American Battlefield Trust will continue to work together to see this pledge through."

Recognized as some of the bloodiest ground at Gettysburg left in private hands, the land at Seminary Ridge witnessed the climactic scene of the first day's fighting. The determined defense on Seminary Ridge by men from the Union's Iron Brigade and 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry enabled the army to regroup and hold Cemetery Hill, key to the ultimate Federal victory at Gettysburg. Hundreds of soldiers from North and South fought and fell on the ground to be protected by the Trust.

Library of Congress

About the American Battlefield Trust
The American Battlefield Trust is dedicated to preserving America's hallowed battlegrounds and educating the public about what happened there and why it matters today. The nonprofit, nonpartisan organization has protected more than 50,000 acres associated with the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War, including 1,155 acres in Pennsylvania. Learn more at www.battlefields.org.

About the United Lutheran Seminary
With deep roots on its two campuses in Gettysburg and Philadelphia, the United

Lutheran Seminary is theological education’s newest graduate and professional school. It awards seven different degrees, and has more than 10,000 graduates. Learn more at www.unitedlutheranseminary.edu.

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[Atlanta's Famed Cyclorama Mural Will Tell the Truth About the Civil War Once Again]

Atlanta's Famed Cyclorama Mural Will Tell the Truth About the Civil War ...

Jack Hitt,Joshua Rashaad McFadden

One of the war's greatest battles was fought again and again on a spectacular canvas nearly 400 feet long. At la...