Gettysburg: an exhibit for the First-Year Reading Experience

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GETTYSBURG

an exhibit for the First-Year Reading Experience
chiefly from the
Francis A. Lord Civil War Collection
and the
Robert S. Chamberlain Collection of Military History

Mezzanine Exhibit Area
Thomas Cooper Library
August 21-September 10, 2000
This exhibit of Civil War material has been mounted as part of USC’s annual First-Year Reading Experience, when several hundred new students meet to discuss a single novel--this year, Michael Shaara’s Pulitzer Prize novel *The Killer Angels*, about the battle of Gettysburg in early July 1863. The exhibit draws on two of Thomas Cooper Library’s special collections, the Civil War Collection formed by Professor Francis A. Lord, and the collection of Military History donated by the late Dr. Robert S. Chamberlain. It also commemorates the generosity of Dr. Chamberlain’s recent bequest, which has been used to create an endowment supporting undergraduate and reference information resources.

The exhibit includes books, military manuals, maps, newspapers, a few manuscripts, sheet music, medals, and even tourist guides and cigarette cards from Gettysburg and the Civil War, as well as material illustrating the legacy of the battle and its continuing impact. A special treasure in the exhibit is the first separate publication of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address. A final section showcases recent Civil War books published by the University of South Carolina Press.

The exhibit’s arrangement progresses through the following topics:

1. The Armies and the Men--portraits of major figures on both sides
2. Preparing for the Battle--military manuals of tactics and logistics
3. The First Day: Wednesday, July 1, 1863--the approach to Gettysburg
4. The Second Day: Thursday, July 2, 1863--Little Round Top
5. The Third Day: Friday, July 3, 1863--Pickett’s Charge
6. After the Battle--battlefield photographs and women’s hospital work
7. The Aftermath of the Battle--early accounts and depictions
8. Monuments and Comminorations--from the Gettysburg Address to the Reunions of 1913 and 1938.
9. Some Literary Responses to the War--Whitman, Crane, Faulkner and others
10. Recent Civil War Books from USC Press.

The exhibit begins on the left at the top of the main library staircase, working along the mezzanine exhibit gallery towards the Graniteville Room.

Because of other exhibit commitments, the *Gettysburg* exhibit will only be on display for three weeks, through September 10, 2000. The exhibit was prepared by Patrick Scott, with initial research assistance from Allison Thiem. For further details or to arrange a guided class-tour, contact Dr. Scott at Thomas Cooper Library’s Department of Rare Books & Special Collections (777-1275) or e-mail him at scottp@gwm.sc.edu.
CASE 1: THE ARMIES AND THE MEN

Crossing the Potomac, June 11, 1863
In June 1863, following Lee’s victory at the battle of Chancellorsville (May 1-4), Lee’s Confederate Army of Northern Virginia began preparation for a wide flanking march west of Hooker’s Union Army of the Potomac and northward into Pennsylvania. This engraving is taken from Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Famous Battle Leaders and Battle Scenes (New York, 1896).

Meade takes command of the Union forces, June 27, 1863
Following Hooker’s withdrawal from Chancellorsville, the command of the Army of the Potomac was first offered to John Reynolds, who declined. Shown here is General Order, no. 194, appointing Meade instead. From Index to General Orders, 1863 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864).

Major-General George Meade
from William Swinton, The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War.
New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, 1867.
--“Forty-seven. Vain and bad-tempered, balding, full of self-pity. . . . No decision he takes at Gettysburg will be decisive, except the last one.”

Major-General John F. Reynolds
--“Forty-two. Perhaps the finest soldier in the Union army . . . it is John Reynolds, not Meade, who rides into Gettysburg on the morning of the First Day.” Killed by a sharpshooter, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Lieut.-Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, 20th Maine Volunteers
from Oliver Willcox Norton, The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top.
New York: Neale, 1913.
General Robert E. Lee
--“He is in his fifty-seventh year. . . . he is sometimes mistaken for an elderly major of dignity. An honest man, a gentleman . . . He does drink or smoke or gamble. He does not read novels or plays. . . . He does not own slaves or believe in slavery . . . He is the most beloved man in either army.”

Lieutenant-General James Longstreet
from James Longstreet, *From Manassas to Appomattox*.
--“Forty-two. . . . He is one of the first of the new soldiers, the cold-eyed men who have sense the birth of the new war of machines. He has invented a trench and a theory of defensive warfare. . . . He is a stubborn man.”

Major-General George Pickett
from LaSalle Corbell Pickett, *Pickett and his Men*.
Atlanta, GA: Foote & Davit, 1900.
--“Thirty-eight. Gaudy and lovable, long-haired, perfumed. Last in his class at West Point, he makes up for a lack of wisdom with a lusty exuberance.” The author of this volume was the fiancee in Lynchburg he had pined over at Gettysburg.

Lieutenant-General J.E.B. Stuart
from The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J.E.B. Stuart.
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin; Richmond, VA: Randolph, 1885.
--“Thirty. The laughing banjo player, the superb leader of cavalry who has ridden rings round the Union army. . . . a man who loves to read about himself in the Richmond newspapers.”

Just before Gettysburg (upright case)
--As this newspaper shows, public attention in early summer 1863 was focused in the western theater, rather than in northern Virginia. Grant’s campaign to capture Vicksburg’s strategic position on the Mississippi intensified in May. During the subsequent siege, Union engineers exploded large mines beneath the Confederate defenses (on June 25 and July 1), and Vicksburg finally surrendered on July 4, 1863, the day after Gettysburg.

Harrison, the Confederate Scout
from James Longstreet, *From Manassas to Appomattox*. 

--"He rode into the dark of the woods and dismounted. He crawled upwards on his belly . . . suddenly he was in the open, and he could see for miles, and there was the whole vast army below him."

CASE 2: PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Cavalry Tactics
Major-General George B. McClellan, 1826-1885,
*Regulations for the Field Service of Cavalry in Time of War.*
--though generally viewed as a failure as Union commander of the Army of the Potomac, in the Peninsular Campaign and later after Antietam, McClellan made a major contribution to federal success in administration and training of the huge new armies. As this plate suggests, cavalry were of great importance in pushing ahead of the infantry in small groups to scout the enemy’s position.

Infantry Tactics
Major-General Winfield Scott, 1786-1866,
*Infantry Tactics; or Rules for the Exercise and Maneuvers of the United States’ Infantry.*
--by contrast, the command of infantry classically involved the tightly-regimented movement of blocks of marching men. As this diagram indicates, approved tactics called for a quasi-mathematical parade-ground precision often difficult to attain under fire or over uneven terrain. Scott, “a year older than was the federal constitution,” was appointed General in Chief in 1841 and still held the post twenty years later.

Irregular Inspiration: the Garibaldi Legion
Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War, manuscript letter, Washington, February 3, 1863. *A recent anonymous donation.*
--Among those supporting the Union were European nationalists and recent immigrants, who viewed the war as a crusade for liberal principles and national unification. Their model was provided by the recent success of Garibaldi and his Red-shirted Thousand Volunteers, in successfully liberating the Two Sicilies from the Bourbon monarchy, and they hoped for similar independent volunteer units in the U.S. Garibaldi (who was technically also an American citizen from his period of exile after 1848) was in fact offered a command by Lincoln, but refused it when he learned he would not be in overall control.
Organizing a war (upright case)
--about the political manoevures involved in organizing and staffing a new military unit.
--about the contract for maintaining and repairing naval chronometers
Letter of Major-General J.G. Fremont to Major Simon Stevens, Wheeling, WV, April 28, 1862.
--Thomas Cooper Library's Civil War collection is primarily of printed materials (there is a large collection of manuscript material in the South Caroliniana library). These samples of wartime correspondence indicate the heavy reliance on handwritten dispatches and letters for the conduct of the war.

Administering Armageddon
Captain R.F. Hunter,
Manual for Quartermasters and Commissaries; containing instructions in the preparation of Vouchers, Abstracts, Returns, etc.
--"great difficulty is frequently experienced by officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments in keeping their accounts and 'making up' their abstracts and returns in such a manner that they will pass the rigid scrutiny" (preface).

Food, Health, and Supplies
--these books are part of a huge literature rapidly produced in the early months of the war, to aid in the transformation of volunteer civilians for military usefulness. Scott's book concludes with recipes for military cooking, while the surgical handbook deals not only with surgery, but with supplies and logistics also.

Sentiment in Gettysburg
John R. Walker,
Gettysburg: Neinstedt, 1861.
--this Fourth of July Oration by a local minister argued against any compromise with the South: "Our country now is in as yet the darkest days of its trial. . . . Will you be true to your trust?"
Songs of the War, I (upright case)
Richmond: West & Johnston, 1864.
Lamar Fontain and J.H. Hewitt, *All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight.*
Columbia, SC: Selby, 1863.
--the Civil War collection includes a small group of sheet music, mostly published in the South, sampling the plangent parlor ballads of the period. To a surprising extent, contemporary sources suggest that some of the same songs were sung by soldiers around campfires and on the march.

**CASE 3: THE FIRST DAY-WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863**

**How the Confederates first saw Gettysburg**
--As the extensive caption to this contemporary photograph details, Heth’s Confederate troops had actually entered Gettysburg on June 30th, only to withdraw when they saw Buford’s Union cavalry in the distance. This view from the north-west shows Cemetery Ridge in the distance, with Little Round Top on the far right.

**The Gettysburg Battlefield, 1863**
*Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, PA.*
--this is a relief version of the map also shown in the adjacent upright case, making clear the importance of the high ground in the subsequent battle.

**The Battle-field of Gettysburg: First Day**
--Action on the first day was clustered around the town of Gettysburg itself, with the Confederate attack down the Cashtown Road over Seminary Ridge. By the end of the day, Lee’s forces had forced the Union army under Reynolds to withdraw from the town to a much stronger position on Cemetery Hill.

**A Foreign Observer Views the Ground with Longstreet**
--As Shaara’s book notes, the Confederate general staff seem to have welcomed European soldiers on their campaigns, partly in the hope that they would encourage their home governments to support the confederacy, or at least maintain neutrality in the war. Fremantle’s account documents Longstreet’s immediate recognition of the difficult task facing Lee’s army, once the Union forces were settling in to Cemetery Hill.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Fremantle, Coldstream Guards
from James Longstreet, From Manassas to Appomattox.

A Vermont Corporal describes the First Day
J. C. Williams,
--Williams’s unit, the 14th Vermont Regiment, force-marched up to Gettysburg, arriving late on Tuesday afternoon, and being deployed immediately to protect against the next day’s attack from the west.

CASE 4: THE SECOND DAY-THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863

The Battle-field of Gettysburg: Second Day
--Meade had now established his main defensive line on Cemetery Hill. Longstreet’s Confederates launched their main assault along the Emmitsburg Road, round the Peach Orchard, with flank movement up the Devil’s Den towards Round Top and Little Round Top.

Visualizing Gettysburg, I: Thursday evening, the view from Cemetery Ridge
--This wood-engraving, reused in 1885 from a contemporary magazine, gives a striking view downhill, from the left of Meade’s position up on Cemetery Ridge, showing the facing lines of troops marshalled below. It was this frontal stand-off that the Confederate flank movement to Little Round Top was designed to circumvent. The war-artists on whose battle-field sketches such wood-engravings relied typically saw the battle strategically, from a distance.
General Meade’s Headquarters at Gettysburg
Philadelphia: Coates, 1897.
Civil War generals relied on constant streams of dispatch­riders and runners hand­carrying information between their temporary headquarters and the divisional and brigade commanders under their command.

Visualizing Gettysburg, II: from Philippoteaux’s Panorama
Oil­paintings of the battle were necessarily created after the fact, often long after the fact, but because of the previous tradition of heroic narrative paintings, and the artist’s academic training in figure­drawing, they often include more close­up human­scale fighting than the newspaper engravings. In this picture, note the terrified horses (bottom right), the mobile field­gun (centre), the officer leading a charge with his sword (bottom right), and the swaying colors intended to keep troops moving in their unit­formations. This reproduction is from a late­19th century advertising brochure (*donated by Mrs. C.B.Dawsey, Greenville, SC*); for more on Philippoteaux’s Panorama, see case 7.

Visualizing Gettysburg, III: Photographing Little Round Top
Photograph by Matthew Brady, 1823­1896,
The defense of Little Round Top, on the far left of the Union line and the far right of the Confederate attack, provides Shaara’s *The Killer Angels* with its heroes, Colonel Chamberlain and his 20th Maine troops. The Civil War was, famously, the first to be extensively photographed, yet because exposure times were long, and the development process needed to be done immediately, war photographs are nearly posed in a camp or taken after the battle was over. This photograph looks downhill into the trees from the position held by Chamberlain and his men.

CASE 5: THE THIRD DAY--FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1863

The Battle-field of Gettysburg: Third Day
Philadelphia: Coates, 1897.
--As this map shows, by the third day, the Confederate line was stretched very long, to guard against a Union flank action from the south. The main Confederate assault, the doomed charge by Pickett’s Division up hill into the center of Meade’s line, reached the stone wall at the top of Cemetery Ridge, with huge losses, but never broke through.
The Foreign Observer on the Ground to be crossed by Pickett’s Division
Arthur Fremantle,
*Three Months in the Southern States: April-June, 1863.*
New York: John Bradburn, 1864.
--Fremantle, an experienced soldier, surveyed the ground with Lee’s and Longstreet’s staff, recording the distance to be crossed under fire between the two armies as more than a mile.

Pickett’s Charge
Jacob Hoke,
*The Great Invasion of 1863; or General Lee in Virginia.*
Dayton, OH: Shuey, 1888.
--George Pickett was only one of the three divisional commanders, under Longstreet’s command, who led the ill-fated frontal assault by 15,000 Confederate troops on the afternoon of the third day. Pickett’s own division maintained their formations in the advance.

The Confederate Advance on the Third Day
Wood-engraving from a sketch by Edwin Forbes,
from *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Famous Battle Leaders and Battle Scenes* (New York, 1896).
--all observers comment on the sense of unreality about the battle as viewed from a distance, with the unnervingly slow forward movement of the long attenuating lines of tiny men.

The Third Day: At the Stone Wall
from Alfred Guernsey and Henry M. Alden,
--the Union view of the Confederate assault, looking downhill, showing the close-up fighting between the Union defenders and the Confederate troops who survived the crossing of the open fields.

Responsibility, 1: Lee after the Charge
John Esten Cooke,
New York: Appleton, 1871.
--This early biography portrays Lee after the failure of the Confederate assault as almost supernaturally calm in defeat: “All this will come right in the end. We’ll talk it over afterward.” He is quoted telling Fremantle: “This has been a sad day, a sad day. But we can’t expect always to gain victories.” And Cooke reports Lee telling General Wilcox:
“Never mind, general, all this has been my fault. It is I who have lost this fight.”
Subsequently, Lee offered Jefferson Davis his resignation as Confederate commander, which Davis refused.

Responsibility, 2: the Complexity of Gettysburg
John B. Bachelder,
*Descriptive Key to the Painting of the Repulse of Longstreet’s Assault at the Battle of Gettysburg.*
New York: Bachelder, 1870.
--this fold-out diagram, accompanied a large historical painting, painted by James Walker but based on Bachelder’s research, graphically illustrates the number and complexity of the units and commanders involved at Gettysburg. Already, in 1870, Bachelder identified “Pickett’s Charge” as “Longstreet’s Assault.”

Responsibility, 3: Blaming Longstreet
Fitzhugh Lee,
*Great Commanders. General Lee.*
New York: Appleton, 1894.
--more than twenty years after his uncle’s death, Lee’s nephew had no hesitation in fixing responsibility for the failure at Gettysburg on Longstreet, citing Lee’s reported comment “that the battle would have been gained if General Longstreet had obeyed the order given him and attacked early instead of late; that Longstreet was a brilliant soldier once engaged, but the hardest man to move in my army.”

Responsibility, 4: Longstreet’s Response
James Longstreet, 1821-1904.
*From Manassas to Appomattox: Memoirs of the Civil War in America.*
--the aging Longstreet hit back hard in his own reminiscences: “General Lee was on the field from about three o’clock on the afternoon of the first day. . . . If the movements were not satisfactory, . . . it was his power, duty, and privilege to apply the remedy. . . . It is simply out of the question for a lesser force to march across broad, open fields and carry a fortified front. . . . It does not look like generalship to lose a battle and a cause and then lay the responsibility on others.”

CASE 6: AFTER THE BATTLE

Photographing the Battlefield, I
T.H. O’Sullivan and Alexander Gardner,
Plate 36: A Harvest of Death,
from Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War.

Photographing the Battlefield, II
T.H. O'Sullivan and Alexander Gardner,
Plate 44: the Slaughter pen, Foot of Round Top,
from Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War.

Women & Battlefield Medicine, I: the Sanitary Commission
Sanitary Commission,
Report on the Operations of the Sanitary Commission during and after the Battles at Gettysburg.
New York: Bryant, 1863.
--This privately-founded (and funded) relief organization, inspired by the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War of 1854-56, aimed to compliment (and improve on) the nursing care provided by the regular medical authorities, as well as providing medical supplies, fresh food, clothing, and other comforts.

Women & Battlefield Medicine, II: Clara Barton
Clara Barton, 1821-1912.
from L. P. Brockett and Mary C. Vaughan, Women's Work in the Civil War, A Record of Heroism, Patriotism and Patience. Philadelphia: Zeigler, McCurdy, 1867. --Clara Barton, a clerk in the U.S. Patent Office in 1861, organized an agency to get medical supplies and care to Union soldiers, receiving an official appointment from Lincoln only in 1865. Based on her experience in the Civil War, she became involved with the newly-founded Red Cross in Geneva, lobbied for U.S. signature of the Geneva Convention, and in 1877 organized what became the American Red Cross.

Women & Battlefield Medicine, III: At the Battlefield
Georgeanna Muirson Woolsey Bacon, 1833-1906.
Three weeks at Gettysburg.
--this contemporary account, originally published as a fundraiser for the Soldiers' Aid Society, tells the day-to-day work of two women who took the train to Gettysburg right after the battle, to help in the field hospitals and issue Sanitary Commission supplies.

Songs from the War, II: Motherhood (upright case)
Benedict Roef, Mother, Is the Battle Over?
Augusta, GA: Blackmar, n.d
Fred Wilson, *Dear Mother, I'll Come Home Again.*
Macon and Savannah: John C. Schreiner, n.d.

John P. Ordway, *Let me Kiss Him for his Mother.*
New Orleans: Blackmar, n.d.

**The Draft Riots in New York, July 1863 (upright case)**
*The Weekly Herald,* Saturday, July 18, 1863.
--The first attempt to build up the Union forces through a compulsory draft, in August 1862, was soon rescinded. The new draft law, the Enrollment Act of March 1863, precipitated the draft riots in New York City, where, on July 13-15, just after Gettysburg, a mob numbering more than 50,000 terrorized a large area, burning a black church and orphanage, and doing more than $1.5 million worth of damage. Federal troops were rushed back from the Army of the Potomac, and put down the riots with force, killing or wounding over 1000 rioters.

**Songs of the War, III: Hoping to Go Home (upright case)**
John H. Hewitt and Herman L. Schreiner, *When upon the Field of Glory.*
Macon and Savannah, GA: John C. Schreiner, n.d.
--an answer to the better-known *When this Cruel War is Over.*

W.D. Clarkson, *The Prisoner's Lament.*
Augusta, GA: Blackmar, n.d.
Herman L. Schreiner, *Take me home . . . to the sweet Sunny South.*
Macon and Savannah, GA: John C. Schreiner, n.d.

**CASE 7: THE AFTERMATH OF GETTYSBURG**

**Two Early Accounts of Gettysburg**
John Lockwood, 1825-1901.

*Our campaign around Gettysburg: being a memorial of what was endured, suffered, and accomplished by the Twenty-third regiment (N.Y.S.N.G.) . . . in June-July, 1863*

M. Jacobs,
*Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg.*
Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1864.
--two beautifully-preserved copies in original cloth of eyewitness accounts of the battle, the first by a New York soldier, the second by the Professor of Mathematics at the college in Gettysburg itself.
Some Civil War Medals and Commemorative Medals

*donated by Dr. Robert S. Chamberlain*

--most of the Civil War medals in the Chamberlain collection are Union service medals, but also shown here are the New York Gettysburg Veterans Medal from 1893, the Southern Cross of Honor from 1885, and (the large bronze) a Pennsylvania commemorative medal from July 1868 honoring George Meade as “the Victor of Gettysburg, the Deliverer of our State.”

**Looking after the Fatherless**

James L. Paul, *Pennsylvania’s Soldiers Orphan Schools.*


--Pennsylvania had lost some 50,000 men in the Civil War (from 380,000 under arms). The poem shown here was recited as an appeal to the state legislature for additional appropriations for orphan schools, in March 1866, at a special concert before Governor Curtin, who on the outbreak of war had promised volunteers that if they died, their children would become wards of the state. At the high point in 1871, the system had 3,607 children in its schools, at a cost of just over half a million dollars per year.

**Bringing Home the Confederate Dead**

John L. Girardeau and others,

*Confederate Memorial Day at Charleston, S.C.: Re-interment of the Carolina Dead from Gettysburg.*


--another evocative contemporary source, listing the names of the Gettysburg dead who were to be reburied in Magnolia Cemetery.

**Investigating What Happened**

Testimony of William H. Porter about Gettysburg, July 3, from Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District, *Appeal of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association from the Decree . . . May Term, 1891.*

--In spite of abundant contemporary newspaper coverage, it took years of conflicting reminiscences to reconstruct many of the details of the battle. The records of this law-suit about control of the battle-field and the placement of unit memorials presents fascinating excerpts of individual testimony, not from the commanding generals, but from ordinary soldiers.

**The Gettysburg Panorama**

Union Square Panorama Company.

*Battle of Gettysburg.*


12
--this commemorative booklet describes the huge oil-painting of Gettysburg by the French artist Philip Philippoteaux (b. 1846). Making a panorama or connected circle some 400 feet in diameter and fifty foot high, it attempted to capture the full effect of the battle as viewed from a single central point. Philippoteaux’s first Gettysburg panorama had been shown in Chicago, and a copy in Boston, before this third version was painted for display in New York. Sections from his paintings often still provide colour illustrations for popular books about the Civil War (cf. the early example in Case 4).

**Collecting the Generals**
from a set of 50 small books with pictorial covers.
--these tiny sixteen-page biographies were originally issued free with Duke’s Cameo Cigarettes.

**CASE 8: MONUMENTS, TOUR-GUIDES & RE-UNIONS**

**The first separate publication of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address**
--“We cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.” Lincoln’s famous (and famously brief) speech, following Everett’s two-hour oration, was apparently received at the time without enthusiasm, though this pamphlet reports “Long-continued applause.”

**The Dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863**
from *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Famous Battle Leaders and Battle Scenes*
New York, 1896.
--one wonders how many of the huge crowd tried to follow Everett’s long speech or were able to catch Lincoln’s brief address, before any public-address system.

**Organizing the Battlefield**
N.p.: n.p., 1886.
--the Battlefield Association, chartered in 1866, aimed to buy up the land occupied by each unit during the battle, sponsoring the erection of suitable monuments. By the 1880s, they had managed to buy only a small portion of the twenty-five square miles involved. This brief leaflet (attached to another late 19th century report on the battle) includes a fold-out map.
Memorializing Participation
Monument to Companies E and H, 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters,
_Vermont Monuments at Gettysburg: Report of the Vermont Commissioners, 1890._
Burlington, VT: Free Press, 1890.
--in addition to the National Cemetery itself, the battlefield at Gettysburg was soon thick
with monuments to individual units, and many states published commemorative volumes
commemorating their citizens' role.

The Battlefield as Tourist Destination, I
Luther W. Minnich,
_Gettysburg “What They Did There” Profusely Illustrated Historical Guidebook._
--this kind of guide mixed description of the topography and monuments with
advertisements for local hotels and battlefield guides. Shown with it is the business card
of a licensed battlefield guide from the same period.

The Battlefield as Tourist Destination, II
J. Warren Gilbert,
_The Blue and the Gray . . . Lee’s Invasion and Battle of Gettysburg._
Chicago: n.p., 1922.
--another example, this time largely reprinted excerpts from the many books about the
battle by participants, but again with hotel advertisements.

Bipartisan Pilgrimage: The Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion, July 1913
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
_Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Report of the Pennsylvania Commission._
--This extraordinary fold-out photograph shows the huge campsites that housed the aging
veterans, from both sides, who gathered for the anniversary of the battle.

The Last Reunion, 1938
--the poignant photograph on the left of old enemies shaking hands across the stone wall
is somewhat belied by the one on the right, of the separate Confederate mess hall.
Contemporary news footage of this reunion, from the USC Libraries' Movietone News
Collection, was used in Ken Burns's PBS series _The Civil War._

_Gettysburg Forty Years After the Battle_ (upright case)
U.S. Geological Survey,
CASE 9: SOME LITERARY RESPONSES TO THE WAR

The Poetry of War
Walt Whitman, 1819-1892,
“A March in the Ranks Hard-Prest,”
Purchased in memory of Dr. John R. Welsh.
--Whitman’s original Leaves of Grass appeared before the War, in 1855 (Thomas Cooper Library was given a copy as its millionth book), but he kept adding to it throughout his life. This war-poem comes from the Drum-Taps section, added in 1865. For the library’s web-exhibit on Whitman and Leaves of Grass, visit http://www.sc.edu/library/spcoll/amlit/whitman/whitman.html

The Poet in Wartime
Walt Whitman,
--in 1862, Whitman traveled from New York to visit his wounded brother George in a Virginia hospital, and, deeply moved, spent the rest of the war as an (unofficial) nurse and social worker for both Northern and Southern soldiers in the hospitals of Washington, DC.

The most famous Civil War novel
Stephen Crane, 1871-1900,
The Red Badge of Courage, An episode of the American Civil War.
--the first English edition of the novel that launched Crane’s career, the more remarkable as written by an author with no direct combat experience. For a very rare variant on the first American edition, see the small ‘Book of the Month’ exhibit-case in the main-floor lobby.

How it struck Crane’s contemporaries
Stephen Crane, 1871-1900,
The Little Regiment and other episodes of the American Civil War.
--one of several books in which Crane followed up the success of his Red Badge of Courage, open to show reviewers' comments on the earlier book.

The Civil War and American Modernism, I: Allen Tate
Allen Tate, b. 1899,
“Ode to the Confederate Dead,”
--Tate, associated with the southern literary renaissance of the 1920's, and a contributor to the Fugitive symposium I'll Take My Stand (1930), wrote this poem in 1926-27.

The Civil War and American Modernism, II: Thomas Wolfe
Thomas Wolfe, 1900-1938,
Look Homeward, Angel, a story of the buried life.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. Loaned for this exhibit.
--this brief but haunting scene, of his father as a boy watching the Confederate troops march past north to Gettysburg, is one of the passages Wolfe had pruned drastically in preparing his masterpiece for publication. The unabridged version of the novel, titled O Lost and edited by USC's Prof. Matthew Brucoli and Mrs. Brucoli, is to be published in October, for the Wolfe Centenary, by USC Press.

The Civil War and American Modernism, III: William Faulkner
William Faulkner, 1897-1962.
The Unvanquished.
--Faulkner's series of novels set in the semi-fictional Yoknapatawpha county, Mississippi, encompass the whole history of the South, including the War. The Unvanquished collects seven Civil War stories, four previously published in the Saturday Evening Post.

The Civil War Centenary, I: Robert Penn Warren
Robert Penn Warren, b. 1905.
The Wilderness, A Tale of the Civil War.
--one of the youngest of the Fugitives, Warren won Pulitzer Prizes both as a novelist (for All the King's Men, 1946) and as a poet (for Promises, 1956). In addition to this centenary novel, about a German-Jewish immigrant fighting with the Union, Warren published an earlier Civil War novel Band of Angels (1955) and a non-fiction reassessment The Legacy of the Civil War (1960). This fine copy is from a complete collection of Warren's books recently acquired by Thomas Cooper Library.
The Civil War Centenary, II: Edmund Wilson
Edmund Wilson, b. 1895,
Patriotic Gore: Studies in the Literature of the American Civil War.
--Wilson was a literary critic and man of letters, rather than a professional scholar, but the
studies in this volume remain a valuable survey of its topic, and a reminder that Thomas
Cooper Library’s Fitzgerald Collection also includes works by other writers in the
Fitzgerald circle.

A Contemporary Historical Novelist, John Jakes
John Jakes, “Mercy at Gettysburg,”
Typescript reading copy, with cover sheet of story first published in USA Weekend, July
--the novelist John Jakes became nationally-known for his bicentennial series the Kent
Family Chronicles and for his Civil War trilogy North and South (which was also a
successful TV miniseries). His recent novel On Secret Service concerns Civil War spies
and counter-intelligence. A resident of Hilton Head Island, Mr. Jakes frequently draws on
the USC libraries in his research, and he has donated his archives to Thomas Cooper
Library.

A USC Alumnus’s Best-Seller: the Civil War for our time?
Uncorrected wrappered advance proof.
--Cold Mountain intertwines the stories of a disillusioned Civil War soldier and a woman
left alone on her mountain farm in North Carolina. It won the National Book Award and
stayed on the New York Times best-seller list for over a year, the longest for any first
novel ever. The author, Charles Frazier, did his PhD in English here at USC. For further
background and links, visit the library’s Cold Mountain web-site at
http://www.sc.edu/library/spcoll/amlit/frazier/frazier.html

CASE 10: SOME RECENT CIVIL WAR BOOKS DONATED TO THE
COLLECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS

James M. McPherson and William J. Cooper, Jr., eds.,
Writing the Civil War: the Quest to Understand.
--an authoritative survey of Civil War scholarship, launched at a special symposium at
USC in February 1999.

--On Gettysburg: “On the first day whipped 'em . . . We failed to drive the Yankees from their Gibraltar.”


**Sources for the Civil War Experience**


**Medicine in the Civil War**


**Women in the Civil War**
