

Collection #
P0132

CIVIL WAR GENERALS
CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS, CA. 1861–CA. 1865

[Collection Information](#)

[Biographical Sketches](#)

[Scope and Content Note](#)

[Contents](#)

[Cataloging Information](#)

Processed by

Pamela Tranfield
June 1996

Revised by
Dorothy Nicholson
May 2011

Manuscript and Visual Collections Department
William Henry Smith Memorial Library
Indiana Historical Society
450 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3269

www.indianahistory.org

COLLECTION INFORMATION

VOLUME OF
COLLECTION: 1 box of cartes de visite

COLLECTION
DATES: Ca. 1861–ca. 1865

PROVENANCE: Unknown: Jay Small, Indianapolis 1999.

RESTRICTIONS: None

COPYRIGHT:

REPRODUCTION RIGHTS: Permission to reproduce or publish material in this collection must be obtained from the Indiana Historical Society.

ALTERNATE FORMATS: P0455 Civil War Visual Collection

RELATED HOLDINGS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0000.0542, 1999.0680, 2010.0370

NOTES: This is an artificial collection and is expected to grow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

John Buford (1826–1863): Born in Woodford County, Kentucky, John Buford graduated from West Point in 1847. In 1861, at the beginning of the war he was a captain with the Second Cavalry, he was promoted several times and by 1863 achieved the rank of major general. He played a key role in the opening of the Battle of Gettysburg. He died of typhoid on 16 December 1863.

Ambrose Everett Burnside (1824–1881): Born in Liberty, Indiana, Burnside graduated from West Point in 1847. At the beginning of the war he was a colonel with the First Rhode Island Regiment. Promoted to brigadier general and finally major general he resigned from the army 15 April 1865 following disappointing campaigns at Petersburg. He served as governor of Rhode Island for three years. Burnside died at Bristol, Rhode Island.

Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818–1893): Born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, Butler served in both houses of the Massachusetts state legislature before being assigned to the Massachusetts Volunteers as a brigadier general in April 1861. Later as Commander of the Department of Virginia, Butler became infamous for a declaration that labeled escaped slaves as “contraband,” who were “subject to seizure and employment by the military.” He was instrumental in the navy capture of New Orleans, and became hated in that city for his treatment of citizens and property. Butler resigned from the army 30 November 1865, and was elected to Congress in 1866, where he served five terms. He died in Washington, D.C.

Joseph Hooker (1814–1879): Born in Hadley, Massachusetts, “Fighting Joe Hooker” graduated from West Point in 1837. He witnessed the first Battle of Bull Run as a civilian, and became a colonel in the California State Militia in 1861. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by 1862. Hooker was a ribald character, popular with his men and quarrelsome with superior officers. Decorated a major general for distinguished service at Williamsburg he is credited for keeping supply lines open at Chattanooga. Hooker mustered out 1 September 1866, and retired from the army in 1868. He died in Garden City, New York.

Philip Kearny (1815–1862): Born into a wealthy New York family, Kearny fought with the Chasseur’s d’ Afrique and earned the Legion of Honor from France. He lost an arm fighting Mexico at Churubusco, yet fought with Napoleon’s army in Italy, and was distinguished for service at Magenta and Solferino. He began his Civil War career as a brigadier general and was promoted to major general in 1862. Kearny fought at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, during the Seven Days, and at the Second Bull Run. He died on the battlefield at Chantilly, Virginia. Kearny devised

the Kearny patch to identify the men of his division. After his death the Union Army developed his idea into a system of corps badges for all federal troops.

George Brinton McClellan (1826–1885): Instrumental in creating the Army of the Potomac, the Philadelphia native graduated from West Point in 1846. He was chief engineer and vice-president of the Illinois Central Railway before the war, and became assistant secretary of war, following Tomas Alexander Scott. McClellan began his Civil War career as a major general with the Ohio Volunteers in April 1861 and achieved the rank of major general by May 1861. He was the commander-in-chief from November 1861–March 1862. McClellan was the Democratic candidate for president in 1864 and governor of New Jersey in late 1870s and early 1880s. He died in Orange, New Jersey.

Irvin McDowell (1818–1885): Born in Columbus, Ohio, and raised and educated in France, McDowell graduated from West Point in 1838. He began his Civil War assignments as a brigadier general and was promoted to major general by 1862. A court of inquiry cleared McDowell of wrongdoing for his part in the disaster at the Second Bull Run, and he continued to serve with the military until the late 1870s. He died in San Francisco after working in civic planning, and the city parks department.

George Gordon Meade (1815–1872): Born of American parents in Cadiz, Spain, Meade graduated from West Point in 1835. He began his Civil War career as brigadier general in August 1861 eventually becoming a major general in August 1864. Wounded at Glendale during the Seven Days, Meade succeeded Joseph Hooker in command of the First Corps at Antietam, and fought in the Overland, Petersburg, and Appomattox campaigns. He continued in the regular army after muster, and died in command of the Division of the Atlantic.

Solomon Meredith (1810–1875): A native of Guilford County, North Carolina, Meredith moved to Wayne County, Indiana, at the age of nineteen. He worked as a farmer, and became Wayne County Sheriff ca. 1834 and U.S. Marshall for Indiana in 1849. He also served in the state legislature. He began his Civil War career as a colonel with the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment in July 1861 and achieved the rank of brigadier general by October 1863. He was commander of the “Iron” Brigade, the only brigade in the Army of the Potomac made up exclusively of soldiers from the Midwest. Meredith mustered out 22 May 1865 and later served as a surveyor for the Montana Territory. He retired to his farm near Cambridge City, Indiana, and is buried at Riverside Cemetery, Wayne County.

John Hunt Morgan (1825–1864): Born in Huntsville, Alabama Morgan moved to Kentucky with his family when he was six. He married Rebecca Bruce ca. 1848. She died in 1861 and he married Martha Ready in 1862. He served during the Mexican American War and was active in the Kentucky militia. In October 1861 he joined the Confederate Army as a captain in the cavalry and by December 1862 was promoted to brigadier general. He excelled at guerilla warfare and is best known for his raids behind enemy lines. In June 1863 he launched his most famous raid into Indiana, and Ohio. He was captured in July but later escaped and rejoined the Confederacy. His final raid into eastern Tennessee ended with his death in September of 1864.

James Scott Negley (1826–1901): Raised in Pennsylvania, Negley graduated from West Point in 1847. His Civil War career began as an assistant adjutant general and ended as acting inspector general, for the Middle Military Division. He mustered out 24 December 1865.

William Starke Rosencrans (1819–1898): Born in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, Rosencrans graduated from West Point in 1842. Assigned to the staff of George B. McClellan shortly after Fort Sumter, he took part in early campaigns in western Virginia. He achieved the rank of major general in 1862. Rosencrans succeeded Don. C. Buell in charge of the Army of the Cumberland. He was instrumental in the Tullahoma Campaign, which moved confederates out of middle Tennessee into northern Georgia. This set the stage for the capture of Chattanooga in September 1863. Rosencrans lost command of the Army of the Cumberland after Chickamauga, and was relieved of duties in the Department of the Missouri in December 1864. He mustered out 15 January 1866, and became chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and later Ambassador to Mexico. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Daniel Edgar Sickles (1819–1914): A native of New York City, Sickles was a member of Congress when he shot and killed Philip Barton Key, the son of Francis Scott Key the composer of *The Star Spangled Banner*. The younger Key had been having an affair with Sickles’s wife. A judge acquitted Sickles after he declared in court that he had forgiven

his wife for her indiscretion. Sickels' Civil War career began as colonel with the Seventieth New York in June 1861 and he was made brigadier general by September 1861. Sickels took charge of Third Corps from Joseph Hooker after Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, Sickles advanced his men from their assigned sector at Cemetery Hill without permission from commanding officers, and subsequently lost a leg in the retreat. He mustered out as a major general 1 January 1868 and served in Congress during the 1890s. He chaired the New York State Monuments Commission for 26 years until forced out by scandal.

Franz Sigel (1824–1902): A native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and educated at the military academy in Karlsruhe, Sigel fled Germany to Switzerland in 1848 when he moved to St. Louis. His Civil War assignments began as a colonel with the Third Missouri in May 1861. He later achieved the rank of brigadier general. He took part in the capture of Camp Jackson under Nathaniel Lyon and led a large army off the field at Wilson's Creek. John C. Breckinridge defeated Sigel's brigade at New Market. Sigel resigned from the army 4 May 1865.

Sources:

Sifakis, Stewart. *Who Was Who in the Civil War*. New York: Facts on File, 1988. Reference Room Collection: E467.S56 1988.

Terrell, W.H.H. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*. Indianapolis: W.R. Holloway, State Printer, 1865. Reference Room Collection: E506.2 .I39 T4 1865.

Warner, Ezra J. *Generals in Blue. Lives of Union Commanders*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964.

Who Was Who In American History, the Military. Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, c. 1975. Reference Room Collection: E176.W644 1975.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The collection consists of cartes de visite albumen photograph portraits of 14 Union army generals and 1 Confederate general. Most of the subjects suffered major defeats, or were notorious for questionable conduct on and off the battlefield. Photographs or drawings of each officer, except Benjamin Franklin Butler and Daniel Edgar Sickles, appear in Stewart Sifakis' *Who Was Who in the Civil War*.

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery (New York, or Washington) made seven portraits. The E.H. & T. Anthony Studio, New York, made two items from Brady's negatives. One portrait of McClellan was made by D.D. Fredricks & Co. of New York. The Morgan portrait was published by E. & H.T. Antony of New York. The portraits are arranged alphabetically.

CONTENTS: CIVIL WAR GENERALS

CONTENTS

John Buford (1826–1863)

[standing, three quarter view, hand in jacket, written on front "Beaufort"]

Ambrose Everett Burnside (1824–1881)

[head and shoulders, written on front "Maj. General Burnside"]

Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818–1893)

[standing profile, three quarter view, written on front "Butler"]

Joseph Hooker (1814–1879)

CONTAINER

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Cartes de Visite:

[standing, three quarter view,
written on front "Maj. Gen. Joe Hooker"]

Box 1

Philip Kearny (1815–1862)

[standing, three quarter view,
printed on front "Brig. Genl. Philip Kearney"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

George Brinton McClellan (1826–1885)

[standing, full side profile holding binoculars,
written on front "Little Mac"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

George Brinton McClellan (1826–1885)

[portrait head and shoulders,
written on front "Maj. Gen. G.B. McClellan"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Irvin McDowell (1818–1885)

[full length portrait with sword,
printed on front "Major Gen'l I. McDowell"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

George Gordon Meade (1815–1872)

[portrait head and shoulders,
written on front "Meade"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Solomon Meredith (1810–1875)

[three quarter standing with hand in jacket,
written on front "Meredith"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

John Hunt Morgan (1825–1864)

[Morgan seated, his wife [Martha] standing beside
him with her left hand on his right shoulder]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

James Scott Negley (1826–1901)

[sitting, view from waist up with hand in jacket,
written on front "Maj. Gen. Negley"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

William Starke Rosencrans (1819–1898)

[profile view sitting from waist up,
written on front "Gen. W.S. Rosencrans"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Daniel Edgar Sickles (1819–1914)

[view from waist up, written on front "Siekel"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

Franz Sigel (1824–1902)

[full length portrait with sword,
written on front "Maj. Gen. Sigel"]

Cartes de Visite:
Box 1

CATALOGING INFORMATION

For additional information on this collection, including a list of subject headings that may lead you to related materials:

1. Go to the Indiana Historical Society's online catalog: <http://opac.indianahistory.org/>

2. Click on the "Basic Search" icon.
3. Select "Call Number" from the "Search In:" box.
4. Search for the collection by its basic call number (in this case, P 0132).
5. When you find the collection, go to the "Full Record" screen for a list of headings that can be searched for related materials.