

The Conflicts and Compromises of Writer and Civil War Soldier Ambrose Bierce

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Group Performance
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Topic Chosen

We wanted to study the Civil War and find a local connection which led us to famous writer and veteran Ambrose Bierce from Warsaw, Indiana. We started with Bierce's story "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" which intrigued us enough to continue.

Research Conducted

We conducted our research by reading, interviewing experts, and visiting local historical sites. We met and shared our research two times per week starting in October. We read articles and stories together such as Bierce's "Chickamauga" and White's *Bushwacking on a Grand Scale*. We also created topographical models of Civil War battle sites where Ambrose Bierce fought. In addition, we visited the Kosciusko County Historical Museum, where we read letters from Civil War soldiers in their own handwriting. We visited the known Bierce farmland on a quest to find where his house had been. In May we made a new historical discovery by finding conclusive evidence identifying Bierce's original homesite Walnut Hill Farm. We found a stereoscope picture marked with Bierce's brother Gus which helped to identify the house shown as one which still exists!

Performance Development

We developed our performance by creating scenes outlining the conflicts and compromises of Bierce's life. We found time-period pictures for backgrounds and built a replica of the Hazen Monument and the landscape of a battlefield. We discovered letters from aspiring poet George Sterling to his mentor Bierce and added them into our performance. We also incorporated real quotes. Here are a few:

- "Endeavor to see things as they are and not as they ought to be."
- Percival's poetry
- "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again"
- Local newspaper articles from the Civil War era
- "This battle is resultless."
- "The blood of a third of its soldiers twice spilled in Tennessee..."
- "Occasionally authority must be resisted for the sake of moral fortitude."
- "The real war will never get in the books."

Relationship to Theme

Our performance illustrates Bierce's **conflict** with other Civil War writers in his pursuit to counter the popular idea that war was only about heroes and glory. In his essays and short stories, Bierce argued that war was also about death, pain, and the heartache of brothers fighting brothers. Our performance also illustrates Bierce's willingness to **compromise** his own safety. Some **conflicts** and **compromises** we convey include:

- Bierce saving Corporal Boothroyd in the middle of a **conflict**
- Bierce **compromising** his own safety by saving comrades
- Bierce **compromising** societal beliefs about the glory of war with his writings
- Bierce challenging the young poet George to add depth to his beliefs about **conflict**, so he would be inspired to write realistically and truthfully
- Bierce succeeding in broadening people's understanding of the truth about **conflict**

The theme this year fit perfectly, because Bierce was both a hero and a seeker of the truth. He helped us all understand the nature of patriotism and glory by bringing his readers face-to-face with the realities of the dark **conflicts** and **compromises** of the Civil War.

Yellow highlighted sources are the most important

Baldino, Georgiann. *A Soldier's Friend, Civil War Nurse Cornelia Hancock*. Pearl Editions,

2010. Cornelia Hancock was against war, but she decided she needed to do something for the sake of slavery and freedom. She volunteered as a nurse but was rejected by Dorothea Dix, the Superintendent of Nurses, because she was too young. Cornelia didn't listen and she jumped on the train and hid in the baggage car. When she arrived at Gettysburg, the need was so great that she was instantly put to work. The book shares the horrific struggles of the soldiers, nurses, and physicians that Cornelia Hancock encountered during the Civil War. Cornelia also cared for slaves freed by the Union Army's progression. This book gave us information about the medical field and the gruesome injuries that were treated by doctors and nurses with few supplies, and we used it in our presentation in the scene where Ambrose has received a head wound in the battle at Kennesaw Ridge.

Bierce, Ambrose, et al. *The Complete Short Stories of Ambrose Bierce*. Ballantine Books,

1971. This source was important because it told us names of Bierce's friends such as Major Seidel. We included Bierce's Civil War stories in our primary sources because Bierce actually fought in the battles described even though they are short stories and technically fiction.

Bierce, Ambrose Gwinnett. "A. Bierce Printed and Issued Field Sketchbook." *Maps and*

***Mapmakers of the Civil War*, , Harry N Abrams Inc, 1999, p. 171.** This topographical engineering chart by Ambrose Bierce helped our National History Day team because it showed us more information about what kinds of work Bierce did including estimated measurements and instruments (his actual topographical instruments are in the Stanford

Library collection, but we couldn't go see them). It also showed us some information that Bierce would have needed to know like lakes and cotton plantations around the area. This source helped us better understand what Bierce did day to day in the war when he was an officer.

Bierce, Ambrose Gwinnett. "Ambrose Bierce Papers: Subdivision Map of Atlanta, Georgia, July 25, 1864." *Maps and Mapmakers of the Civil War*, Harry N Abrams Inc, 1999, p. 189. This source was very interesting to us because it shows how different Atlanta was during the Civil War compared to now. It shows well how the topographical technique has to describe the locations of landmarks and enemy forces. We do not use this battle in our performance, however.

Bierce, Ambrose Gwinnett. "Ambrose Bierce's Sketch of Union General William B. Hazen's 'Pos'n' at Resaca, Georgia, May 1864." *Maps and Mapmakers of the Civil War*, Harry N Abrams Inc, 1999, p. 172. This map was not very useful to our presentation, but it showed us how Ambrose Bierce drew maps even though he did not have satellite image-making. It shows the area of Resaca, Georgia, during the battle of Resaca. This also helped us get perspective on Bierce. Although they aren't used in our presentation, we made many 3-D maps mimicking the topographical engineering style of Civil War battles.

Bierce. "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge by Ambrose Bierce." *Project Gutenberg*, 1 Dec. 1995, gutenberg.org/ebooks/375. After we had spent time narrowing our research idea down to the Civil War back in October, we ran across a soldier, who also happened to be a famous writer, who came from our town. After we read this amazing short story

about a southern sympathizer who is caught by the Union and hanged, we were set upon studying Bierce himself. The story ends with a twist which is a Bierce trademark.

Researchers believe that Bierce witnessed something like this actually happening while he was enlisted. The bridge and other landmarks in the story are still around and can be visited.

Bierce, Ambrose Gwinnett. *One of the Missing*. Read Books, 2012. This book was greatly enlightening for us because it showed in great detail just how dark Ambrose Bierce's writings were. It showed that he was a truthful but deep writer who wanted to show a story that is not romanticized. In the story he even makes you think that everything will turn out fine, but then the ending has a twist.

Bierce, Ambrose. *A Horseman in the Sky*. Black Cat Press, 1983. This book helped us become more familiar with Bierce's writings by illustrating Bierce's morbid sense of humor. In this book a boy goes to join the Union army, but before he leaves, his father tells him to "do his duty". It turns out that his father enlists in the Confederate army. The tragedy happens when simultaneously the son is on sentry duty and his dad, who is a Confederate spy, rides up a cliff to survey the land. The son hesitates to do his duty out of love, but then kills his father and watches him plummet off the cliff.

Bierce, Ambrose. "*Chickamauga*", The Ambrose Bierce Project, www.ambrosebierce.org/littlechick.htm. This source is a fictional, but eyewitness, description of the battle of Chickamauga. This source shows us the horrors of war through Ambrose Bierce who uses the eyes of a mute and deaf boy in this story. The boy in this story thought the war was all fun and games before it came to him. The boy

walked through the battlefield and saw men fighting each other and dying in front of his eyes. To end the story, the boy finds his way back to his home to find his mom and dad dead.

Bierce, Ambrose. *Present at a Hanging and Other Ghost Stories: by Ambrose Bierce.*

MobileReference.com, 2008, www.mobilereference.com/classics.html#b. This source helped us by giving us a taste for Ambrose Bierce's writing. The writing in this book is realistic because you can tie the clues in each of his stories together and you can tell where they happened.

Bierce, Ambrose, et al. *Phantoms of a Blood-Stained Period: the Complete Civil War Writings of Ambrose Bierce.* University of Massachusetts Press, 2002. This book helped us by giving us the complete Civil War writings of Ambrose Bierce. In this book there are some funny, comical writings from Bierce, but the rest are sad and horrific.

Bierce, Ambrose. "The Death of Halpin Fraysier." *The Death of Halpin Fraysier*, ambrosebierce.org/halpin.htm. This story by Ambrose Bierce gave us Bierce's thoughts about death. The main character in this story, Halpin Fraysier, had moved to California against his mother's wishes, so his mother went there too. But then he murdered his mom and felt guilty, so he went to the graveyard where she was buried every night. He died at that graveyard in his dreams. When a sheriff and a detective came across him the next day, there were lacerations across his throat which he couldn't have done himself.

Bierce with George Sterling Photograph. Collection - M0080_b4_fol3_ Department of Special Collections, Stanford Libraries. Stanford, CA. This photo is from the Bierce family collection, originally from Indiana, and it shows young poet and writer George Sterling, whom we show in our performance, with his hero and mentor Ambrose Bierce.

Bierce Feeding Pet Squirrel Washington DC Photograph. Collection - M0080_b4_fol3_

Department of Special Collections, Stanford Libraries. Stanford, CA. This photo shows Ambrose Bierce near the end of his life when he lived as a reporter in Washington DC and had a pet squirrel. Our performance includes several quotes from Bierce taken from his letters to George Sterling about his love for squirrels and how they treat him better than his book critics.

Brady, Mathew. *Company A, 9th Indiana Infantry. Washington, D.C., 1863.* Mathew Brady is the most famous Civil War photographer. We used this photograph in one of our four backdrops because it is of the 9th Indiana Infantry in which Ambrose Bierce enlisted and served.

“Civil War Trust.” *Civil War Trust, Civil War Trust, www.civilwar.org/.* We got many of our quotes and facts from this site, particularly about the Battle of Stones River, which we portray in our performance with the monument, squirrels, and gravestones. Bierce revisited this site near the end of his life. We also found many maps of that battle, which were used to develop our 3D diorama of the battlefield.

Cole, Rhea. “The Most Remarkable Survivor of the Civil War.” *American Civil War Forum, 2017, www.americancivilwarforum.com/the-most-remarkable-survivor.-1351.html.* This article contained a first-hand account of a soldier in the same regiment (9th Indiana) as Ambrose Bierce who also received a head wound from a bullet around the same time and place. Jacob C. Miller's story tells of being in the same hospital as Bierce as well. This website helped us by giving us context for our hospital scene.

Gardner, Alexander. *Ward K, Armory Square Hospital. Washington, D.C., Aug. 1865.* Gardner is a well known Civil War photographer. This is one of many shots of the

Armory Square Hospital in Washington, D.C. This is one of four photographs used in our skit to portray Ambrose Bierce's time in the hospital with a head wound.

Hazen, William Babcock. "A Narrative of Military Service (1885 Edition)." *Open Library*, Ticknor and Company, 1 Jan. 1885,

openlibrary.org/books/OL14334851M/A_narrative_of_military_service. This book helped us all because it gave us Ambrose's friend and commander General Hazen's perspective on the side that did not glorify the Civil War. The book has real military statistics and lots of information but most of all, it does not glorify the war, so it also gave us perspective on our thesis. The chapters about the battle of Shiloh talk about how the men camped and the way they made the fortifications which helped when we made our props. Overall, this was one of our most useful sources, especially since it is written by General Hazen himself and he is in our skit.

Jones, Joseph. Received by Nancy E. Jones, Kosciusko Historical Society Jail Museum, 10 Nov. 1863, Warsaw, IN. This is a letter that Civil War soldier Joseph Jones wrote to his wife. He did not have a lot of food, let alone paper and ink. He also stated that there is so much death that he can no longer feel anything in his heart. He wrote that the battle of Chickamauga was a sight and experience he could never have expected. We read this letter in our local Historical Society Museum collection.

Kurz, Louis, and Alexander Allison. *Battle of Stone River, Near Murfreesborough. 1891, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.* Kurz and Allison created many lithographs depicting Civil War battles in late 1800s. We used this lithograph as another of our four backdrops because Ambrose fought in and wrote about this battle.

Lilly, Eli. *Eli Lilly Battery American Civil War Recruitment Poster. Eli Lilly Battery American*

Civil War Recruitment Poster, Eli Lilly, 1862. This was created at the height of Civil War recruitment in Indiana. Colonel Eli Lilly of Indiana created this to try and recruit more soldiers from his home state. We used this as one of four backdrops in our skit.

“Newspaperarchive.com” *Warsaw Times Union, 28 Apr. 1904, p. 5.* This source helped confirm our research into finding which local house on old Bierce land was actually the Bierce house because it referenced his brother Augustus Bierce who inherited their parent's home and barn. So we know his brother was still living there and bringing in a famous stud horse called "Lion" in 1904.

Percival, James Gates. “Poems by James Gates Percival.” *Poems / by James G. Percival*

[Electronic Text], University of Michigan Humanities Initiative, 1997,

quod.lib.umich.edu/a/amverse/BAD9482.0001.001?view=toc. Our group took two poems from this poem book by Percival. At the start of our performance George Sterling, a young friend of Ambrose Bierce who was born after the war, represents the age of glorification of the war which Bierce detested. Later in our performance, George Sterling learns from Bierce that war should not be glorified only.

Pope, Bertha Clark, editor. “The Letters of Ambrose Bierce, With a Memoir by George

Sterling.” *Gutenberg.net, 25 May 2011, www.gutenberg.org/files/36218/36218-*

h/36218-h.htm. This is a collection of letters between Ambrose Bierce and George Sterling. These letters are how we learned about George Sterling, a main character in our performance. George Sterling was a poet and friend of Ambrose Bierce. These letters are also where we found our ending quote about Bierce's thoughts about squirrels and critics.

Unknown Photographer. *Gus Bierce at Walnut Hill Farm. Warsaw, Indiana. Owner:*

Joseph Shepherd Warsaw, IN. We discovered this stereoscope photo of Ambrose's older brother Gus (Augustus), which was taken sometime before 1912, when we made contact with one of the owners of houses which exist today on the old Bierce land. It is important because it confirmed that one of the houses, which still exists in Warsaw, was the same one. Overall, this gave us a great perspective and confirmed our belief that Ambrose Bierce's house from ages 4-15 probably still exists. The owner was thinking of tearing it down because he did not know of its history, and now is thinking of how to restore it!

SECONDARY Annotated Bibliography - Ambrose Bierce
Yellow highlighted sources are the most important

Aretha, David. *Jefferson Davis. Chelsea, 2009.* We used this book at the beginning of our research for Civil War context. Aretha's book talks about the life of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. From this book we learned that Jefferson Davis' life was not a happy one. His first wife died, he was very ill most of his life, and he had no male heirs live past 21.

Bailey, Keller, et al. "Interview With Sergeant 1st Class Matthew Czerniewski." 24 Mar. 2018. We interviewed Sergeant 1st class Matthew Czerniewski to understand more about what it feels like to fight in war as Ambrose Bierce describes in his writings. Czerniewski told us about his personal experiences as a soldier during three tours in Afghanistan. He told us all this in an unglorified version of his experiences of war.

Bailey, Keller, et al. "Interview With Sergeant Major Jon E. Mitchell." 22 Mar. 2018. We interviewed Sergeant Major Jon E. Mitchell about his experiences as a soldier in two

tours. We wanted to know how a soldier felt about what Ambrose Bierce called the "real war." Mitchell also shared how hard it was to transition from a team of soldiers back to civilian life.

Benyouzky, Jason. "Email Interview with Author of THE DEVIL'S TOPOGRAPHER

David 'Mike' Owens." Jan. 2018. This author told us about his doctoral thesis which turned into the book "The Devil's Topographer" which matches up Bierce's war experiences with characters and places he mentions in his short stories about the Civil War. He also told us that Bierce's real topographical tools are on display at Stanford University in their Bierce collection. He also directed us to another major source "Maps and Mapmakers of the Civil War" where we found several of Bierce's actual topographical maps and charts to view.

Benyouzky, Jason, et al. "Interview and Tour of Owner of Former Ambrose Bierce Family

Land in Warsaw Stephen Block." 12 Nov. 2017. We went to Stephen Block's house where we toured the old Bierce property. Stephen Block told us that the Bierce family maybe built his home, but that he doesn't know for sure. Stephen Block also showed us around his land. He showed us the named Bierce ditch, a ditch that was built in the ground to irrigate water away from the Bierce's fields. ADDED NOTE - Later in our investigation, with the help of Mr. Block, we found that Block's home was NOT Bierce's, but that one of his neighbor's homes IS (see Shepherd source below)!

Benyouzky, Jason, et al. "Live Interview with Local Civil War Author Marty

Searce." 3 Dec. 2017. We went to Marty Searce's house in Syracuse Indiana where she gave us the story of her grandfather who had fought in the Civil War. She also showed us

her collection of his original rifles, medals and Civil War artifacts. This gave us an idea about the equipment Civil War soldiers fought with.

Berg, Gordon. "The Period of Promise: The Prairie Years of Ambrose Bierce." Received by Marge Warren, *The Period of Promise: The Prairie Years of Ambrose Bierce*, 28 Dec. 2004. This source was a seven-page article written for a local publication and filed in our local historical museum. It gave us a place to start investigating Ambrose Bierce's time here in Warsaw, Indiana. He lived in our hometown from the ages of 4 to 15 when he left to enlist in the Civil War. The article contained an interesting tongue-in-cheek poem that Bierce wrote in 1883 which sarcastically described his home here in Warsaw. It told us that the home had a duck pond, pigsty, and ditch, and stood between Goose Lake and Walnut Creek. This poem helped us identify the actual home of the young Ambrose Bierce, which we believe still stands.

Cozzens, Peter, and George F. Skoch. *The Battle of Stones River*. Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1995. This book helped us by describing in detail the battle of Stones River. The battle of Stones River was what started the Union offensive that pushed all the way down to Chickamauga. This battlefield is the location of Hazen's Monument which we built for our Stones Rivers scene in our performance.

Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. Raintree Publishers, 1981. This book was extremely helpful to our performance because it showed us another famous author who is often compared to Bierce. It also helped show that our thesis was true because Bierce was the only Indiana Civil War veteran to write about the Civil War because Crane was born in 1871. This story shows that people started to write in ways that held truth in them after Bierce led the way in his stories. "The Red Badge of Courage," is about a young child

that goes to war but is ironically afraid of being afraid. The story contains some gore, and it focuses on the reality of how scary and confusing war is.

Damon, Duane. *Our America: Growing Up in the Civil War.* Lerner Publications Company, 2003. We used this book at the beginning of our research for Civil War context. Damon's book teaches about the lives of children during the Civil War. Examples include what children did for entertainment, how friendships worked, what kids did in school, and how life was as a slave.

Epperson, James F. *Causes of the Civil War.* OTTN Publishing, 2005. This book was important because it showed us a lot of compromises that happened around the Civil War like the Compromise of 1850 introduced by Henry Clay. This book also covered the political conflict of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and it explained how South Carolina seceded from the Union after Abraham Lincoln was elected President.

Faber, Dr. Ardis. "History and Context of the Civil War Marching Song 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home.'" NHD Practice. NHD Practice, 17 May 2018, Warsaw, Indiana. Dr. Farber is a local choir director and professor of music. She came to our NHD practice and gave us a history of the marching song that soldiers sang going off to war, and she also helped us to practice singing it well during our performance.

Fitzgerald, Stephanie. *The Split History of the Civil War: a Perspectives Flip Book.* Compass Point Books, 2013. This source is useful to us because it delves deep into backstories of the Civil War. Fitzgerald provides perspective on the Confederacy just as much as the Union side.

Hoffert, Ryun, et al. "Interview with Joe Shepherd." 24 May 2018. We went to Joe Shepherd's childhood home, which we recently discovered was the exact location of

Bierce's childhood home and property. Joe Shepherd showed us a stereoscope picture of Ambrose Bierce's older brother, Gus and his family, in front of the house. He also took us on a tour of the land that Ambrose Bierce recollected in a poem, including the "scum-covered duck pond" described in Bierce's writing.

"Inward Empire The Unending War of Ambrose Bierce." *Inward Empire*, Podmatic , 3

Sept. 2015, inwardempirepodcast.podmatic.com. This podcast was a REALLY IMPORTANT SOURCE for us as it helped us look into Ambrose Bierce's conflicts with his fellow writer about Civil War perceptions. This podcast also provided a quote used in our performance. The quote was by other Civil War writer and poet Walt Whitman: "The real war will never get in the books." It was also where we first encountered the Civil War poet Percival which is the book and poetry George is reading in our performance.

Lambert, Louis (Patrick S. Gilmore). *When Johnny Comes Marching Home*. Song

submitted to Library of Congress on September 26, 1863. This song was used in the skit to symbolize the public view of war. This may have been how soldiers felt when they were returning to their hometowns after fighting in the war.

McWilliams, Carey. "Ambrose Bierce and His First Love' by Carey McWilliams, The

Bookman, June 1932." *UNZ.org*, *The Bookman*, [www.unz.org/Pub/Bookman-](http://www.unz.org/Pub/Bookman-1932jun-00254)

1932jun-00254. This was originally published in *The Bookman* in 1932 and it tells the story of how a journalist tracked down an original letter written by Ambrose Bierce to the sister of his ex-fiancee Fatima Wright who lived here in our town of Warsaw Indiana.

This is one of the few remaining letters from Ambrose and it contains some early poetry too.

Melissa. "Whatever Happened to Ambrose Bierce?" *Today I Found Out*, 17 Mar. 2014, www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2014/03/whatever-happened-ambrose-bierce/.

This citation helped us by giving us theories about Ambrose Bierce's death. One of the theories are he went to Mexico where he joined Pancho Villa's army. Another's that he traveled through Mexico to Central America where he was captured by a tribe of cannibals. And yet another is he used Mexico as a cover up to commit suicide.

Morris, Roy. *Ambrose Bierce: Alone in Bad Company*. Oxford University Press, 1999. This is

another REALLY IMPORTANT SOURCE because the book gave us many Ambrose Bierce quotes such as: "I think about that day and the horrors of the conflict... These were conflicts against countrymen who have little in common with the political madmen leading our cause." This source was comprehensive and showed us what Bierce's character was like. We also learned more about his time as a child and teenager in our hometown of Warsaw and that he once had a fiancée from here. We learned that he was called "Bitter Bierce", but that there was more to his complex character including friends, pupils, bosses, and family.

Multiple. "Warsaw Times-Union Souvenir Centennial Edition." *Warsaw Times-Union (Formerly The Northern Indianian)*, 1954. The Kosciusko Jail Historical Museum

allowed us to take one of these souvenir editions on loan. We copied it to use in our presentation. Although we found evidence that the parent paper - "The Northern Indianian" - printed a paper on the day the Civil War started April 12, 1861, and we include a description of that day in our presentation, we could not get an actual copy of that day because the newspapers had water damage and could not be included in the microfiche collection. However, this souvenir edition includes a picture of the Northern

Indianian building in Warsaw on the front page and a picture of famous Ambrose Bierce on the back page, so we felt that it was a good fit.

O'Connor, Jim, and John Mantha. *What Was the Battle of Gettysburg?* Scholastic Inc, 2016.

We used this book at the beginning of our research for Civil War context. The book is helpful to our project by providing a deeper understanding of the events before, during, and after the Battle of Gettysburg. O'Connor demonstrates why it happened and what it caused.

Robertson, William Glenn. *The Battle of Chickamauga. Eastern National Park and*

Monument Association, 1995. In this National parks book Robertson tells us about the generals in the battle of Chickamauga, the army sizes, and highlights the rising action and the action of the battle of Chickamauga and the campaigns leading up to the battle of Chickamauga.

Shaara, Jeff. *The Smoke at Dawn: a Novel of the Civil War.* Ballantine, 2015. This historical

fiction book about the battle of Chickamauga gave us a lot of information through the eyes of several characters: General Sherman of the Union, General Grant of the Union, General Thomas of the Union, Private Bauer of the Union, General Bragg of the Confederacy, and General Cleburne of the Confederacy. This book let us know about the siege of Chattanooga, the maneuvers of the Union and the Confederacy, and the defenses of Missionary Ridge and the defense of Tunnel Hill, some of which we made 3D maps of.

South, Todd. "Civil War Experts Gather in Chattanooga to Discuss Crucial Battles."

Timesfreepress.com, 25 Nov. 2013,

www.timesfreepress.com/news/news/story/2012/may/14/chattanooga-civil-war-in-focus/77817/. John Marszalek met with other Civil War Experts to discuss and walk the grounds of Chattanooga. They tried to enlighten themselves more about the conflict and hoped to find new information and artifacts. This article was at the beginning of our study as it told us about the experts. Overall, we learned that the eastern Civil War battles were well-documented since the photographers and news press could travel by rail there quickly. Some of us emailed a few of these experts which led to other expert connections in our primary sources.

Stanchak, John E. *The Visual Dictionary of the Civil War*. DK Pub., 2000. This visual dictionary was extremely useful to our NHD project since it was one of the first things that we read. It gave us a great introduction to the American Civil War since it showed weapons, uniforms, and gear used. For instance, on page 6, the text mentions, "A load that could weigh up to 40 pounds." Which is what most soldiers carried. Essentially, this was a stepping stone and starting resource for us in researching.

Tarshis, Lauren, and Scott Dawson. *I Survived the Battle of Gettysburg, 1863*. Scholastic, 2013. In this historical novel, Tarshis sheds light on the lives of the slaves during the Civil War, and on the Battle of Gettysburg. Tarshis does a good job of making the characters seem real by using historically accurate facts. We used this book at the beginning of our research for Civil War context.

TheGnomeWhisperer. "BATTLE SOUND EFFECTS. THE CIVIL WAR. CIVIL WAR SOUNDS. FOR 12 HOURS." *YouTube*, YouTube, 22 Aug. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHA96jS9Prw. These sounds are from series of historical war sound effect videos which use the sounds of weapons and artillery that were actually

used during Civil War battles. These sound effects helped us in the second and third scenes of our performance by making the battles in these scenes sound more realistic.

White, William Lee. *Bushwhacking on a Grand Scale: the Battle of Chickamauga, September 18-20, 1863*. Savas Beatie, 2013. William White is a National Park Ranger and has a passion for the Civil War. White describes the battle of Chickamauga, while providing unique historical context. Chickamauga includes Stones River and Kennesaw Mountain, as shown in our skit. We created a large 3D map of this battle.