

Boston National Historical Park
Boston, Massachusetts

Boston African American
National Historic Site

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Boston and the American Civil War

CARDOMANIA

CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS



COLLECTING AND CONNECTING HISTORY



BOSTON

John Hancock | Samuel Adams | John Adams | The American Revolution | Paul Revere's Ride | Faneuil Hall | Battle of Bunker Hill
Lexington and Concord | Boston Tea Party | Boston Massacre

MASSACHUSETTS



Old South Meeting House

There are many people, places, and events associated with the American Revolution in the city of Boston and the state of Massachusetts.

- People:** JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS
- Places:** LEXINGTON, CONCORD, BUNKER HILL, FANEUIL HALL
- Events:** BOSTON MASSACRE, BOSTON TEA PARTY, PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

Have you ever walked the Freedom Trail® or the Black Heritage Trail® and connected these same people and places with the Civil War? No Civil War battles were fought in Massachusetts. Yet, many citizens helped the cause of freedom and liberty before, during, and after the Civil War.



African Meeting House



Explore the many historic sites of Boston as you travel along the Freedom Trail® and the Black Heritage Trail®.

Welcome!

How to Use This Booklet

To commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War, the National Park Service created sets of collectible Civil War trading cards. These cards are available for a limited time at many Civil War national park sites across the country.

There are seven Civil War trading cards linked with Boston National Historical Park, Boston African American National Historic Site, and their partners. Complete the activities in this book to learn more about Boston's Civil War history.



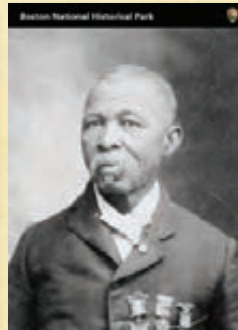
Look for the **Bonus Questions** that require you to visit some of the historic sites. Bonus Question sites are identified at the beginning of each activity. The stories and activities in this book begin in Boston in the 1830s. The first activity looks at the antislavery movement.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

BOSTON CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS

- 1 54th Massachusetts Regiment
- 2 Wendell Phillips
- 3 John Lawson
- 4 Faneuil Hall
- 5 Dry Dock One
- 6 William Lloyd Garrison
- 7 Charlestown Navy Yard



Origin of Trading Cards

There is a long tradition of collecting trading cards. It started in France around 1859.

Photographs printed on heavy cardboard were *carte de visite* cards or Cabinet Cards.

The first cards had pictures of famous world leaders, historical figures and entertainers. These cards were bought, sold, and traded by people of all ages. Special card albums and frames were sold to display card collections. Collecting cards became so popular that this hobby was known as *Cardomania*.

During the Civil War, soldiers and sailors could have a *carte de visite* made. The card featured a photograph of the soldier or sailor. They sent these cards to family and friends. For many, this *carte de visite* was the only memento of a husband, son, father, or brother who died in the war.



Photos of Sojourner Truth, Fox and Camp Cameron courtesy of the Library of Congress. James Buswell courtesy of Boston Public Library.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Before you begin your journey, take this short True/False quiz to test your knowledge of Boston's Civil War past. As you go through the booklet, you will find the answers. *They may surprise you!*

Read each statement below. Circle your answer.

1. There are two Faneuil Halls.	True	False
2. Citizens of Massachusetts were the first to die in both the American Revolution and the Civil War.	True	False
3. A Confederate warship was built at the Charlestown Navy Yard.	True	False
4. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the first all-black regiment to fight in the Civil War.	True	False
5. Paul Revere fought in the Civil War.	True	False
6. During the Civil War more African-Americans served in the army than in the navy.	True	False

“O, horrible idea, indeed! To possess noble souls aspiring after high and honorable acquirements, yet confined by the chains of ignorance and poverty to lives of continual drudgery and toil!” —MARIA MILLER STEWART

ABOLITIONISTS and the FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY



SITE VISITS

- Faneuil Hall
- Museum of African American History



TRUE OR FALSE #1:

There are two Faneuil Halls.

Answer: True

Many people called the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill “The Black Faneuil Hall.”



As long as there has been slavery in America there have been *abolitionists*. An abolitionist was a person who is against slavery. Slavery ended in Massachusetts in 1783. Courts decided slavery was illegal because of the Massachusetts Constitution, written in 1780 by John Adams.

Bostonians led the fight for ending slavery in many ways. A group of black abolitionists founded the Massachusetts General Coloured Association in 1826 at the African Meeting House. David Walker’s *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* was published in 1829. Maria Stewart spoke publicly to end slavery as early as 1832.

William Lloyd Garrison published the speeches of Maria Stewart and other abolitionists in *The Liberator*. This abolitionist newspaper was read all over the country by blacks and whites.



The voice of liberty rang from Faneuil Hall, the Park Street Church, and the Old South Meeting House. These were places where American colonists spoke out for their freedoms. Abolitionists Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone and Frederick Douglass echoed the ideas of Revolutionary leaders James Otis Jr., Dr. Joseph Warren and Samuel Adams.

Frederick Douglass

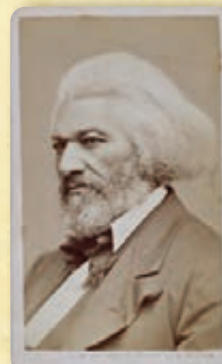


Photo courtesy, L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University.

Lucy Stone



Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Wendell Phillips



Photo courtesy of Boston Public Library.

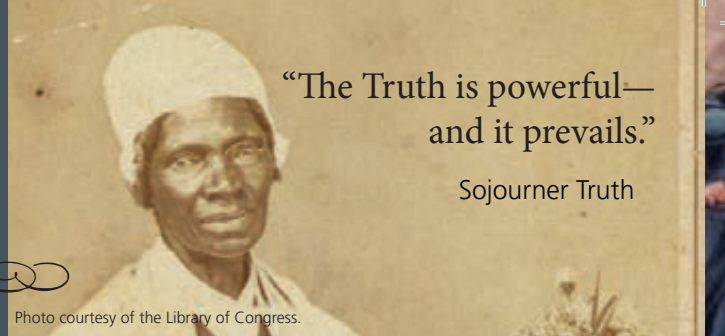


Statue of William Lloyd Garrison is located at Commonwealth Avenue Mall, between Dartmouth St. and Exeter St.

Photo courtesy of Boston National Historical Park.

“Knowledge makes a man unfit to be a slave.”—Frederick Douglass

ABOLITIONISTS and the FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY



ACTIVITY 1

Read the four statements below. Look at the quotes and pictures. Decide which two were stated by American colonists at the time of the American Revolution and which two were said by abolitionists.

Place an **AR** for American Revolution or an **A** for Abolitionist next to the quote in the space provided. In each statement, circle at least one phrase that could apply to both the American colonist and the abolitionist.



“I will to my dying day oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other.”

—James Otis Jr.



“Where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade them, neither persons nor property will be safe.”

—Frederick Douglass



“Now all we need is to continue to speak the truth fearlessly, and we shall add to our number those who will turn the scale to the side of equal and full justice in all things.”

—Lucy Stone

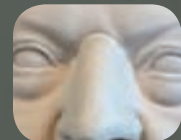


“Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful; but we have many friends, determining to be free, and heaven and earth will aid the resolution. On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question, on which rest the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn.”

—Dr. Joseph Warren



1. Go to the second floor of Faneuil Hall. Talk to a ranger about the busts of the five people who spoke in this hall. Which one was not an abolitionist?
2. At Museum of African American History on Joy Street in Beacon Hill, find the answer to the following question: What is the surviving artifact used in printing the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*?



War at the best, is terrible, and this war of ours, in its magnitude and in its duration, is one of the most terrible.

—President Abraham Lincoln, June 16, 1864

WAR!

The Civil War Begins



6th Massachusetts militia fighting in streets of Baltimore

Image courtesy of Boston Public Library.



SITE VISITS

- King's Chapel
- Faneuil Hall



TRUE OR FALSE #2:

Citizens of Massachusetts were the first to die in both the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Answer: *True*



The Civil War began in April 1861 when Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The Union commander surrendered after 30 hours of shelling. There were no casualties. President Lincoln issued a call for men to enlist. Volunteer soldiers from across the North answered his call. They joined for a period of 90 days to end the rebellion. Three Massachusetts regiments were among the first to respond. They included the 6th Massachusetts from Lowell and Lawrence. After gathering at Faneuil Hall, they traveled by train to Baltimore, Maryland. They arrived on April 19, 1861. The day they arrived in Baltimore was the 86th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. This battle began the American Revolution in 1775.

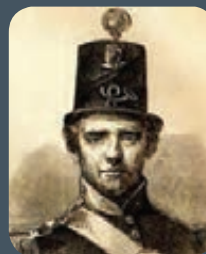
The soldiers had to march through the city to change trains. Although Maryland was a border state, many citizens supported the Southern cause. A violent mob harassed them and threw rocks and bricks at the soldiers. Shots were fired, and a riot broke out. The soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts feared for their lives. They opened fire to defend themselves. At the end of the riot, twelve civilians and four soldiers were dead. They were the first casualties of war.

The fallen soldiers were honored as heroes in the same way as the farmers who died on Lexington Green in the American Revolution. Three bodies were returned to Massachusetts. The body of Charles Taylor of Boston was never recovered. Massachusetts Governor John Andrew declared that the funerals of these four Civil War heroes be held at King's Chapel on Tremont Street.



Field and Staff Officers of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, also known as the Harvard Regiment.

Photo courtesy of Boston Public Library.

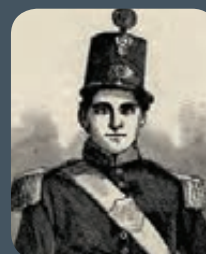


SOLDIERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Private Addison Whitney
Co. D, 6th Mass Militia
Lowell, Massachusetts



Corporal Sumner Needham
Co. I, 6th Mass Militia
Lawrence, Massachusetts



Private Luther Ladd
Co. D, 6th Mass Militia
Lowell, Massachusetts

These are just three of the nearly 160,000 men from Massachusetts who served during the American Civil War.

WAR!

The Civil War Begins

20th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment

Photo courtesy of Boston Public Library.



ACTIVITY 2

Compare two historic images then fill in the chart below. Both images are from a time in American history when there was turmoil and rebellion. Both images depict street violence between armed soldiers and citizens.

The first image shows the soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts during the riot in Baltimore in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War.

The second image is of the Boston Massacre and shows British soldiers firing on Boston citizens before the start of the American Revolution.

Complete the chart below. Be sure to look at the role played by the citizens and the role played by the soldiers.



Image courtesy of Boston Public Library.

Title: "6th Massachusetts Militia Fighting in Streets of Baltimore."



Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Title: "The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street Boston on March 5th, 1770."

What are the similarities you see in the two images?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What are the differences you see in the two images?

.....

.....

.....

.....

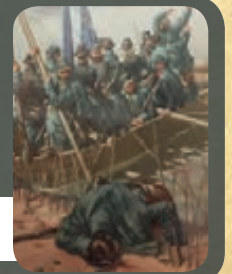
.....



Go to the fourth floor of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Museum. Find the exhibit case containing a painting and artifacts connected to Major George Henry Maynard. You are a news reporter. Pretend you are going to interview this soldier. After reading about him what one question would you want to ask him?

MY QUESTION:

.....



CARDOMANIA
CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
BOSTON AFRICAN AMERICAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

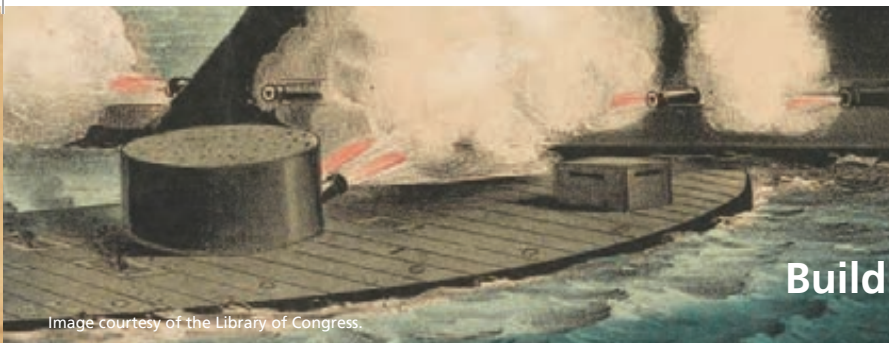


Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

IRONCLADS

Building Ironclad Ships in Charlestown



SITE VISITS

Charlestown Navy Yard Visitor Center



TRUE OR FALSE #3:

A Confederate ironclad ship was built in Boston.

Answer: *True*



Just days after the attack on Fort Sumter, the commandant of the United States Naval Yard in Gosport, Virginia had to decide what to do with the ships and equipment in this navy yard. This was the Union's largest southern navy yard. The militia from Virginia was on its way to occupy the site. The commander, Charles McCauley, did not want the equipment to fall into the hands of the Confederacy. He ordered the destruction of all buildings and equipment and the burning of three steam frigates. One of these ships was the USS *Merrimack* built at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Within a year, Confederate engineers raised the wreck of USS *Merrimack*. They turned it into the South's secret weapon—an ironclad ship. They renamed her CSS *Virginia*. This ship's first battle was in April 1862 at the Battle of Hampton Roads. Her first victory was against USS *Cumberland*. This ship was also launched from the Charlestown Navy Yard. Later that same day, the CSS *Virginia* sank another Union ship, USS *Congress* at the mouth of the James River.

The next day, the CSS *Virginia* met her match in a battle with the Union's own secret weapon. The smaller ironclad, USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* met in battle. They fought for hours. Both ships sustained damage. The battle ended in a draw; but the new smaller ironclad forever changed the way naval warfare is waged.



Image courtesy of the Navy Art Collection, Washington, DC.

Launching of USS *Merrimack* at the Charlestown Navy Yard, June 15, 1855.

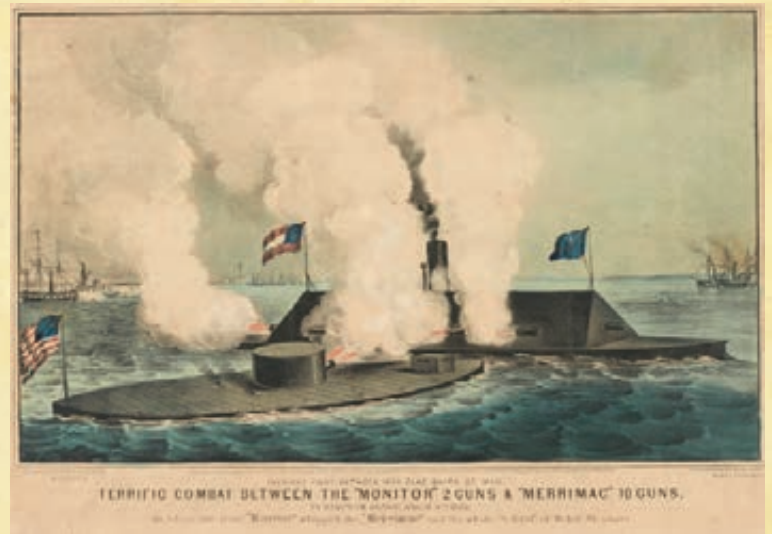


Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Historic clash of ironclads CSS *Virginia* and USS *Monitor*.

IRONCLADS

Building Ironclad Ships in Charlestown



USS Richmond

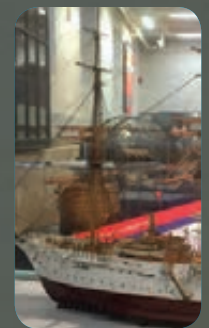


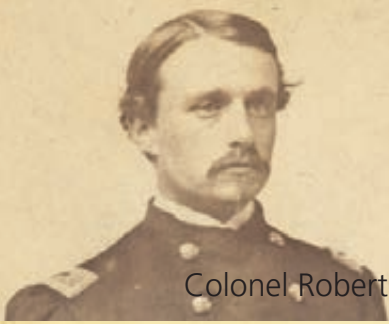
ACTIVITY 3

Draw your own version of a Civil War ironclad ship below.
What features of the wooden USS *Merrimack* would you keep?
What new features would you add?

A large, empty rectangular area with a thin black border, intended for drawing a Civil War ironclad ship.

1. While visiting the Charlestown Navy Yard Visitor Center, find the model of the USS *Cumberland*. Look carefully at the ship. Why do you think it lost the battle against the CSS *Virginia* in 1862?

A large, empty white rectangular box for writing an answer to the bonus question.



Colonel Robert Gould Shaw

SOLDIERS & SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union



SITE VISITS

Shaw Memorial

Across from the
Massachusetts
State House



TRUE OR FALSE #4:

The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment was the first all-black regiment to fight in the American Civil War.

Answer: False. A regiment of former slaves, who fought for the Union, formed in South Carolina

The people who lined the street of Boston on the morning of May 28, 1863 viewed an historic event. During the Civil War, citizens often saw soldiers marching. They marched in crisp blue uniforms behind mounted officers on their way to war. However, the scene on this day was new to the citizens of Boston and elsewhere in the North. These were the soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment. This parade was the first all-black regiment recruited in the North. It was led by a 25-year-old commander, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw.

The parade made its way past the Massachusetts State House on Beacon Hill. Here Governor John Andrew and other notable people cheered as the soldiers marched by them. Governor Andrew was the driving force behind the founding of this regiment. He formed this group soon after January 1863. President Lincoln had just issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Later that afternoon, Shaw and the men of the 54th boarded a ship in Boston Harbor. They headed south to join the Union forces. It would not take long for them to be tested. On July 18, the 54th saw its first major fighting as they attacked the Confederate held Fort Wagner in South Carolina.



Assault of Fort Wagner in Charleston, South Carolina Harbor by the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment on July 18, 1863.

Popular Graphic Arts Collection, Library of Congress
Creators: Kurz & Allison-Art Publishers, Chicago, circa 1890.



Photo courtesy National Gallery of Art.

Sgt. William H. Carney
Co. C, 54th Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
Awarded the Medal of Honor.

The battle was a resounding defeat for the Union. Two hundred and eighty-one members of the 54th, including Colonel Shaw were either killed, wounded, missing or captured. The soldiers of the 54th showed their bravery and loyalty on that day. The rest of the country took notice. Sergeant Henry Carney, a one-time slave, showed exceptional courage when he took up the regiment's battle flag from a fallen comrade. He carried it throughout the battle despite his own serious wounds. This brave act earned him the *Medal of Honor*.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union



ACTIVITY 4

At this point in the Civil War the average size of a regiment was 300 – 400 soldiers. You know that the 54th suffered 281 casualties on July 18. Estimate the percentage of soldiers from this regiment who died in this battle. ➡



Photo courtesy Boston National Historical Park.



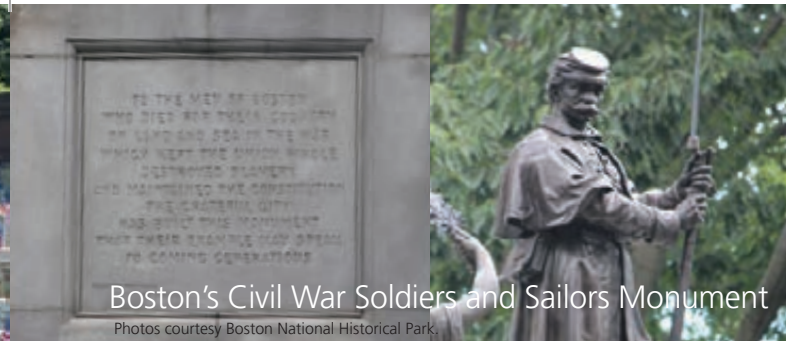
Look at the faces of the men on the Shaw Memorial. What words would you use to describe how these soldiers must have felt on this day?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Boston's Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Monument

Photos courtesy Boston National Historical Park.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union



SITE VISIT

Paul Revere House
North End



TRUE OR FALSE #5:

Paul Revere fought in the Civil War.

Answer: *True*. But not the famous colonist and midnight rider, Paul Revere.

Paul Revere did indeed fight in the Civil War but not the famous patriot and midnight rider, Paul Revere. Paul Joseph Revere, his grandson, did. He and his brother Edward enlisted early in the fight. Both brothers joined the 20th Massachusetts Regiment. Paul was a lieutenant colonel. Edward was first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. Together they saw action in some of the bloodiest battles of the war. Both brothers were taken prisoner after a Union defeat in Ball's Bluff, Virginia in October, 1861.

After their release in a prisoner exchange, the Revere brothers fought in the horrific Battle of Antietam. This battle was infamous because more soldiers died in one day than in any other battle during the Civil War. Edward died at Antietam. His brother Paul was wounded but survived, only to die in battle at Gettysburg in July, 1863.

Another grandson of Paul Revere, Joseph Warren Revere, also served in the Civil War and rose to the rank of brigadier general in a New Jersey volunteer regiment.



Lieutenant Colonel
Paul Joseph Revere
20th Massachusetts Infantry
Died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
July 4, 1863



During the Civil War, soldiers were organized by their rank.

The list below is from the highest rank to the lowest.

Order or Military Rank

- 1 Major General
- 2 Brigadier General
- 3 Colonel
- 4 Lieutenant Colonel
- 5 Major
- 6 Captain
- 7 Lieutenant
- 8 Sergeant Major
- 9 Sergeant
- 10 Corporal
- 11 Private



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived in Cambridge and was an abolitionist. He published several antislavery poems, but did not like to speak publicly about his political beliefs. As talk of war between North and South increased, the poet sought a quieter way to make his own contribution to the cause of freedom. He wrote *Paul Revere's Ride* in 1860. It was published in the January, 1861 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, just months before the war began.

Longfellow's message to his fellow citizens echoed that of Paul Revere: Wake up, war is coming and we must be ready to sacrifice!

At the time of the poem's printing, Paul Revere was not a well-known patriot outside of New England. Longfellow made him an American hero. This was a time when America needed such heroes.

"And oft the blessed time foretells, When all men shall be free;
And musical, as silver bells, Their falling chains shall be."

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

SOLDIERS & SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union



Paul Revere Monument



ACTIVITY 5

Read the following lines from *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*, then answer the question that follows.



Photo courtesy USS Constitution Museum

Longfellow House – Washington’s Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, Massachusetts

If you visit the Longfellow House, you’ll see his *Iron Pen*. The pen was presented to Longfellow by eighteen-year-old Helen Hamlin of Bangor, Maine. The pen consists of a wooden shaft, and a gold nib holder with three stones set into it. The wood is from a piece of the USS *Constitution*, on which Longfellow’s uncles Henry Wadsworth and Alexander S. Wadsworth both served.



For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

Do you agree that these lines served as a warning that America was on the brink of war in 1861?

Yes. I agree. | No. I disagree. Write 2 reasons for your decision below.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Using the information provided in the Paul Revere House’s exhibit: *The Midnight Ride: In Paul Revere’s Own Words*, list at least two historical “errors” in Longfellow’s *Paul Revere’s Ride* (posted in the exhibit):

.....
.....
.....
.....

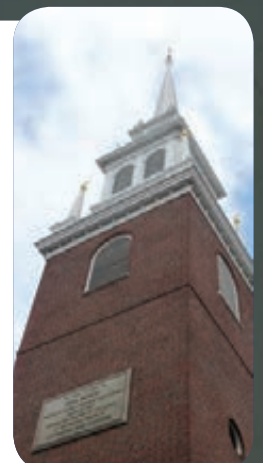


Photo courtesy Boston National Historical Park.



CARDOMANIA
CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
BOSTON AFRICAN AMERICAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

USS Hartford



SOLDIERS & SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union



SITE VISIT

📍 **Charlestown Navy Yard**
Charlestown



TRUE OR FALSE #6:

During the Civil War, more African-Americans served in the Army than in the Navy.

Answer: False. There were many more African-American sailors than soldiers in Union forces.

Three black men had been serving on U.S. ships from before the war. They had more opportunities to advance than freedmen who served in the army. Many sailors were runaway slaves who had found their way to Union ships. In 1861, the military had adopted a policy of labeling any runaway slaves as *contraband*, despite President Lincoln's objections. The Navy did not treat these men as property. They were able to become crew members.

One crew member was William B. Gould, who was born into slavery in North Carolina in 1837. In September 1862, Gould and seven other slaves escaped from bondage by rowing twenty-eight miles down the Cape Fear River. Then they headed to the open sea searching for any Union ship. That ship turned out to be the USS *Cambridge*. After boarding, all eight men were soon members of the United States Navy.

The Navy paid Gould and the other sailors a regular salary. Although these sailors were official crew members, they were not paid at the same rate as white sailors. Gould served for three years on the *Cambridge*, *Ohio*, and *Niagara*. In September 1865, he received an honorable discharge at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Another black sailor who served with distinction was John Lawson. He enlisted as a freeman in New York in 1863. Lawson served aboard the Charlestown-built USS *Hartford*, and was awarded the nation's highest award, *The Medal of Honor*. His medal citation reads:

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP U.S.S. *HARTFORD* during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee* in Mobile Bay on 5 August 1864. Wounded in the leg and thrown violently against the side of the ship when an enemy shell killed or wounded the 6-man crew as the shell whipped on the berth deck, Lawson, upon regaining his composure, promptly returned to his station and, although urged to go below for treatment, steadfastly continued his duties throughout the remainder of the action.



Photo courtesy of William Gould IV

William B. Gould
Crew member
US Navy 1862-65



Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

John Lawson
Awarded the
Medal of Honor



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Fighting to Preserve the Union

...to put down some Boats and to see if the other Boats were in their places. The "Mount Vernon" conveyed the Boat when in about two miles of the Fort they opened fire on the Boat with shell and shot and done some very close shooting so that they knew their work. The "Mount Vernon" returned the fire. The "Genesee" returned from the chase reported the sail to be a sutler schooner bound to Port Royal. from the ...

A page from the Gould diary



ACTIVITY 6

William B. Gould kept a diary during his service in the U.S. Navy. It is one of only three Civil War diaries written by black sailors known to exist. Write a diary entry below about your experiences following Boston's Freedom Trail® or Black Heritage Trail®. Include details about what you've seen, what you've learned, and what you are still curious about.



DIARY

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



CARDOMANIA
CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
BOSTON AFRICAN AMERICAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Colonel Robert Gould Shaw

YOUR TRADING CARD

Design Your Own *Carte de Visite*



ACTIVITY 7

Once you have collected all seven Civil War trading cards from the Boston National Historical Park, create a *carte de visite* of your own. Think about all of the people you have read about and learned about at the Park's various sites. Which person most interested you? Draw that person on the card template below. Write 3 things that interested you about this person. You may want to do more research on the topic at a later date.

The person that interested me the most is:

.....

Three things that interest me most about this person are:

.....

.....

.....

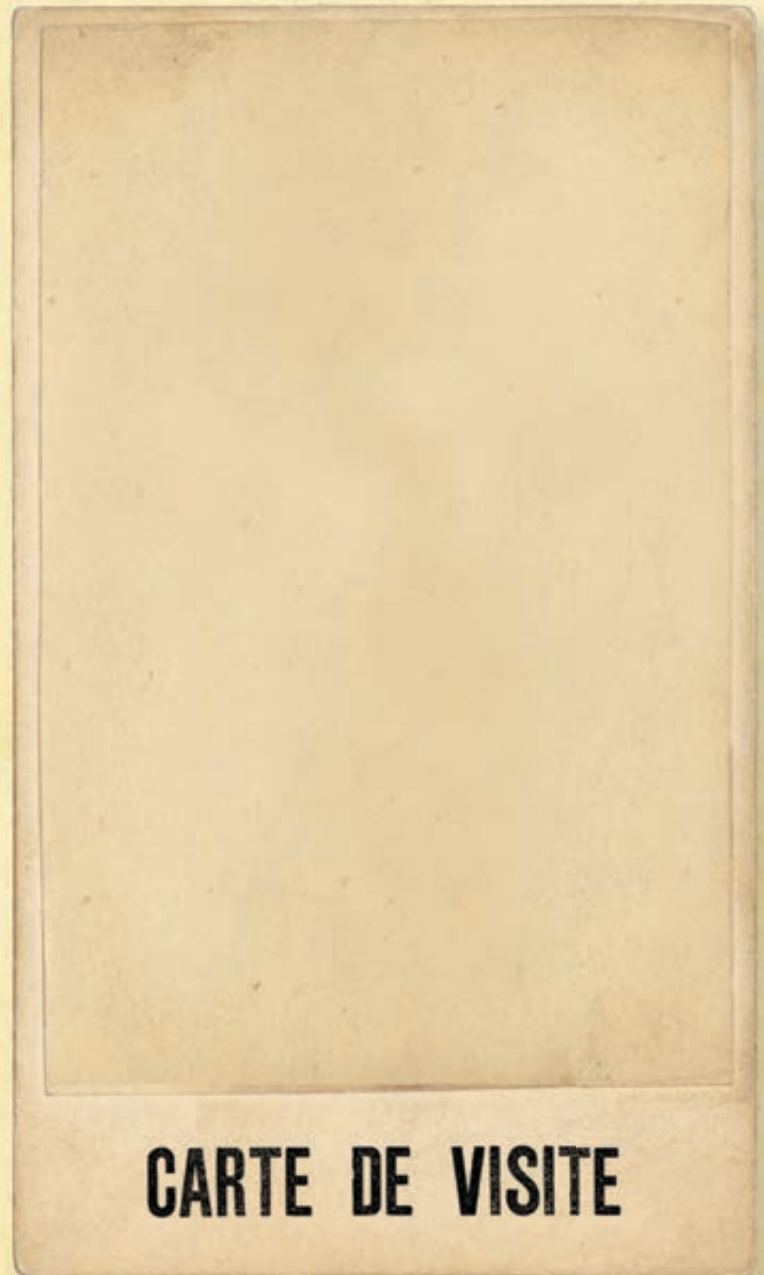


After collecting these seven cards, go to the website below to find out how to add to your collection by visiting other National Park Sites with Civil War trading cards.

www.nps.gov/bost/forkids/cw-trading-cards.htm

National Park Civil War Sites in New England

- 📍 Adams National Historical Park
- 📍 Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
- 📍 Boston African American National Historic Site
- 📍 Boston National Historical Park
- 📍 Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area
- 📍 Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
- 📍 Lowell National Historical Park
- 📍 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
- 📍 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
- 📍 Springfield Armory National Historic Site
- 📍 Weir Farm National Historic Site



CARTE DE VISITE

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Learn more about Boston's role in the Civil War

Children's Books

- Cox, Clinton. *Undying Glory: The Story of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment*. Scholastic Biography, 1993
- Fauchald, Nick. *William Lloyd Garrison*. Signature Lives. 2005
- Haugen, Brenda. *Frederick Douglass: Slave Writer, Abolitionist*. Signature Lives. 2005
- Herbert, Janis. *The Civil War for Kids: A History with 21 Activities*. Chicago Review Press. 1999
- Stanley, George E. *Frederick Douglass: Abolitionist Hero*. Simon & Schuster. 2008
- Thompson, Ben. *Guts & Glory: The American Civil War*. Little, Brown Books for Young Readers. 2014
- Vaughan, Donald. *The Everything Civil War Book*. Adams Media. 2000

Websites

- "54th Massachusetts Regiment Marches Through Boston". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=157>
- "Boston African American National Historic Site". <http://www.nps.gov/boaf>
- "Boston Harbor Islands during Civil War". <http://www.nps.gov/boha/learn/historyculture/civil-war.htm>
- "Civil War Soldier Web Ranger". <http://www.nps.gov/webrangers/activities/civilwar/>
- "Collecting National Park Trading Cards" www.nps.gov/bost/forkids/cw-trading-cards.htm.
- "First Installment of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Published". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=166>
- "First Slaves Arrive in Massachusetts". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=64>
- "Frederick Douglass First Addresses White Audience". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=233>
- "Jury Decides in Favor of 'Mum Bett' Freeman". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=244>
- "Medal of Honor," <http://www.history.army.mil>.
- "Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment Organized". <http://massmoments.org/index.cfm?mid=26>
- "The Civil War". <http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/index.htm>

Books

- Allison, Robert J. *A Short History of Boston*. Beverly, MA: Commonwealth Editions, 2004.
- Ayers, Edward L, ed. *America's War: Talking About the Civil War and Emancipation on their 150th Anniversaries*. American Library Association, 2012.
- Berenson, Barbara. *Boston and the Civil War: Hub of the Second Revolution*. History Press, 2014.
- Berenson, Barbara F. and R. Marc Kantrowitz. *Walking Tours of Civil War Boston*. Boston: Freedom Trail Foundation, 2011.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Learn more about Boston's role in the Civil War

Boston and the American Revolution: Official National Park Handbook. (1998). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior.

Exploring Historic Boston. (2013.) Washington, D.C.:U.S. Department of the Interior.

Fisher, David Hackett. *Paul Revere's Ride.* .Oxford University Press, 1994.

Gould IV, William B. *Diary of a Contraband: The Civil War Passage of a Black Sailor.* Stanford University Press, 2002.

Lepore, Jill. *Paul Revere's Ride Against Slavery.* New York Times, December 18, 2010.

McPherson, James. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era.* Oxford University Press, 1988.

O'Connor, Thomas H. *Civil War Boston: Home front and Battlefield.* Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1997.

Parr, James L. Dedham: *Historic and Heroic Tales from Shiretown.* History Press, 2009

Samito, Christopher G. *Becoming American Under Fire: Irish Americans, African Americans and the Politics of Citizenship During the Civil War Era.* Cornell University Press, 2009.

All images are courtesy of the United States Library of Congress, unless otherwise noted. www.loc.gov

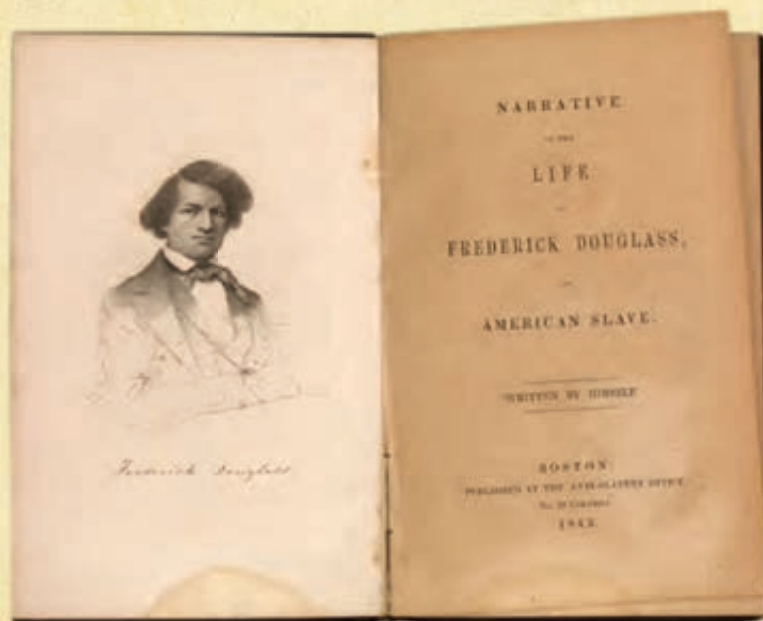


Photo courtesy of the National Park Service.

Boston National Historical Park
Boston, Massachusetts

Boston African American
National Historic Site

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Boston and the American Civil War

CARDOMANIA

CIVIL WAR TRADING CARDS



COLLECTING AND CONNECTING HISTORY

Collect all 7 Civil War Trading Cards from the Boston National Historical Park and Boston African American National Historic Site

