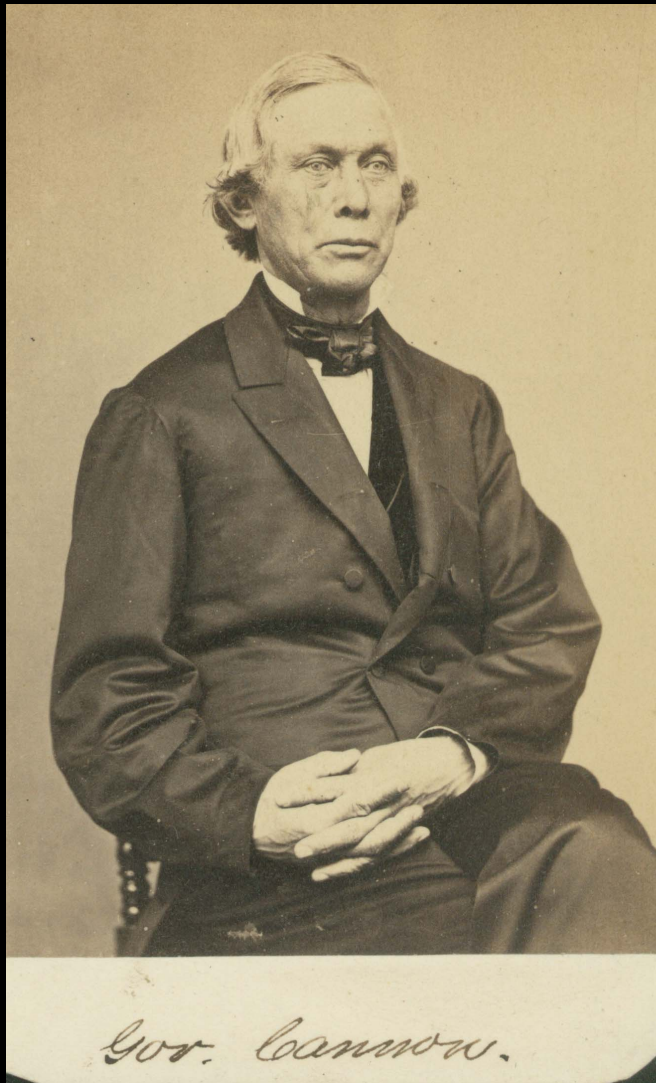


The Aftermath of the American Civil War for Delaware

Lucas R. Clawson

Reference Archivist / Hagley Historian
Hagley Museum and Library

20 July 2017



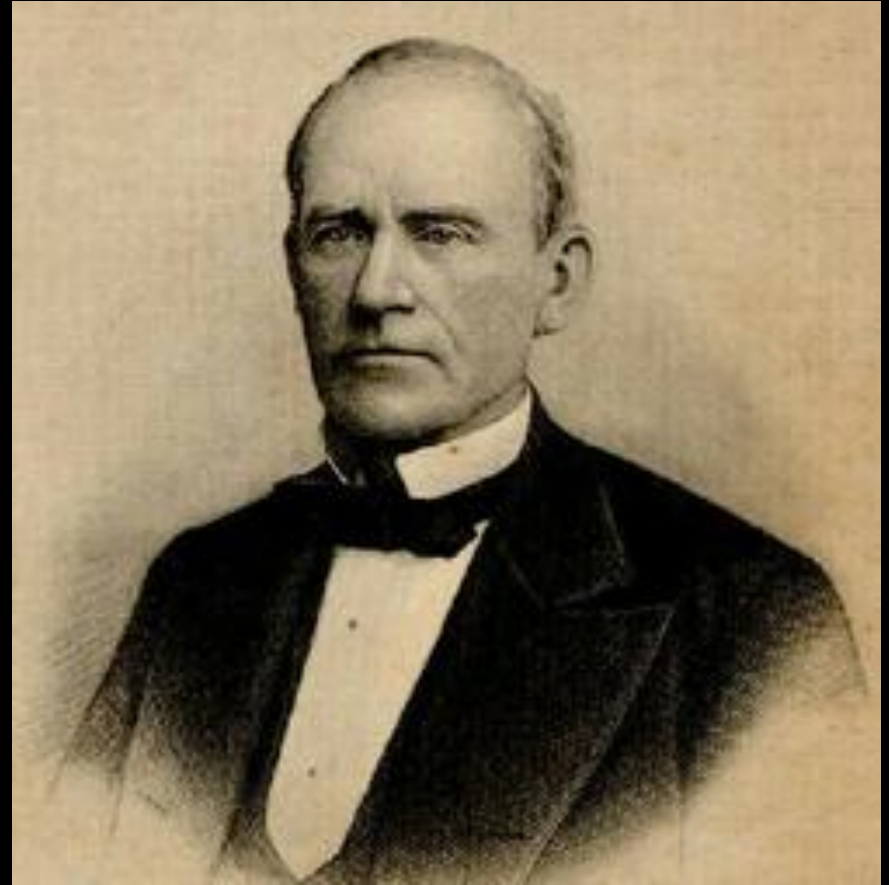
William Cannon, ca.
1864

New Year Message, January 1865

- Asked for bounties for those enlisting in the Union Army
- Resolution of thanks for Delaware soldiers
- Land for a fort near Lewes
- Abolition of slavery by state law
- Representation in the Delaware General Assembly proportional to population

Democrats'
Response:

Censure of
Governor
Cannon and
Rejection of
Every Point
Stated



Gove Saulsbury
(1815-1881)

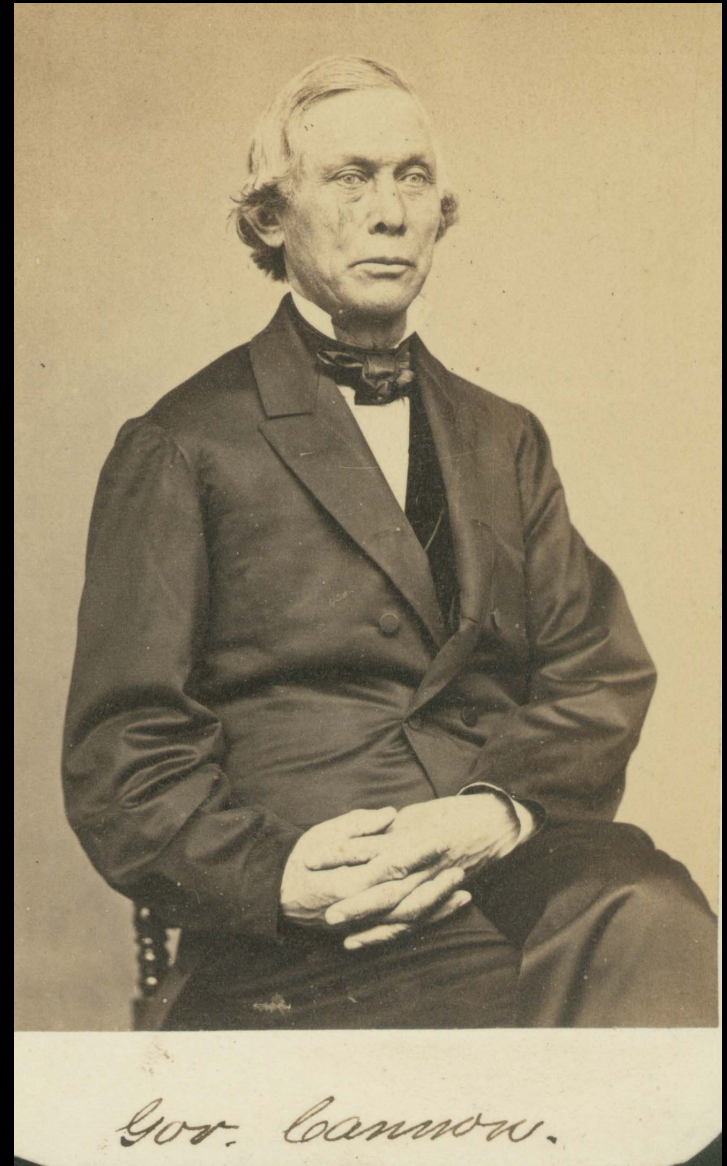
Democrats' Response

--Argued against what they saw as race mixing and attempts at black suffrage. Accused Republicans of wanting “perfect equality of the Races”.

--Passed a law that provided \$200 for white volunteers. BUT provided \$300 to hire a substitute for one year; \$400 for two years; \$500 for three years.

William Cannon:

Death from
Typhus,
1 March 1865

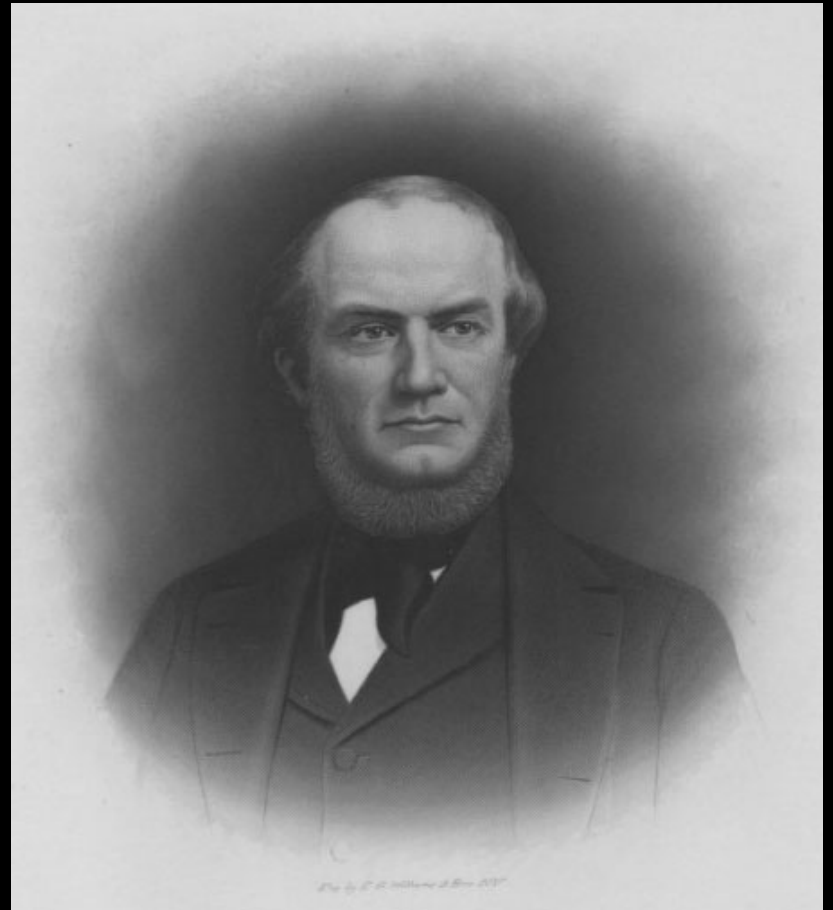




Replaced by Gove Saulsbury,
who served as BOTH
Governor and President of the Senate

“Papa is more
indignant with our
Gov. than ever...
but he has
behaved as if he
was the King of
Dela. everyone
says.”

Evelina du Pont, 3 April
1865



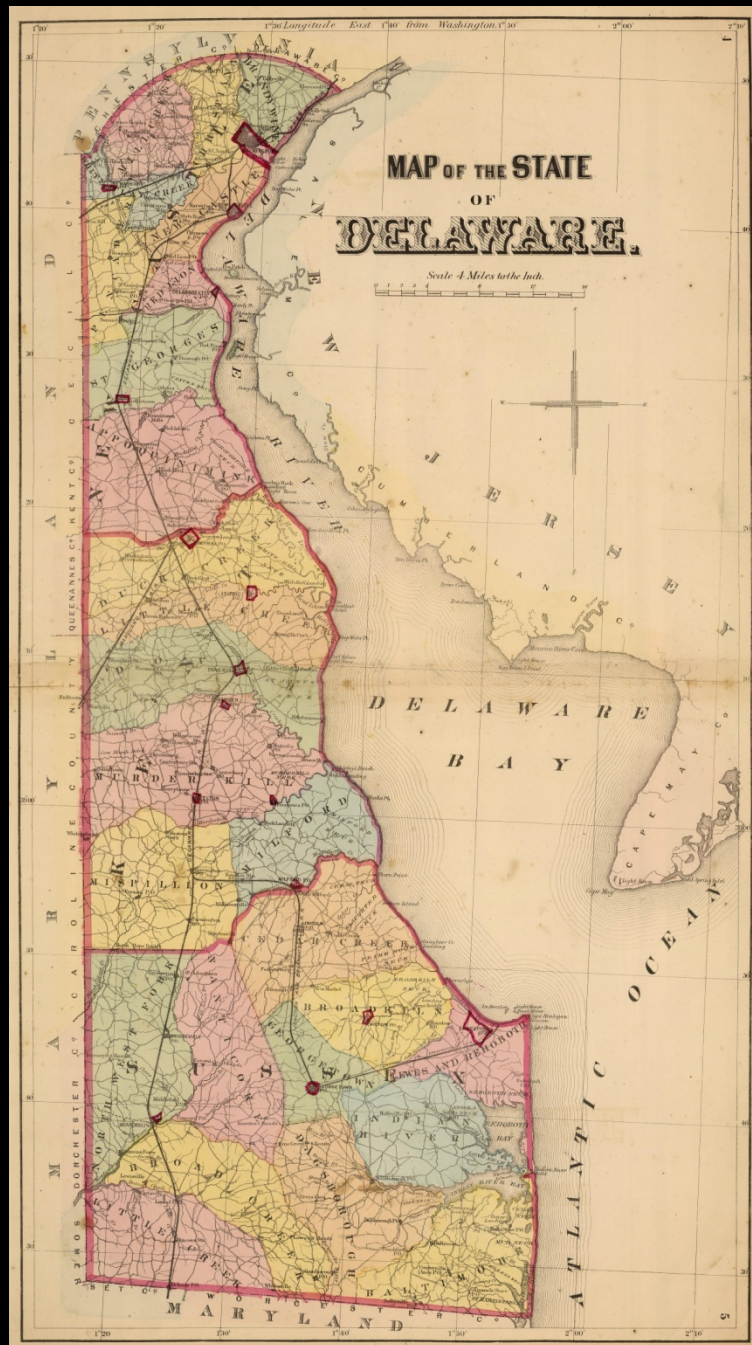
Henry du Pont
(1812-1889)

Bad Economic Conditions:

Many businesses closed because of labor and materials shortages and wildly fluctuating prices.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.



Delaware was a troubled and divided place as the Civil War came to a close.



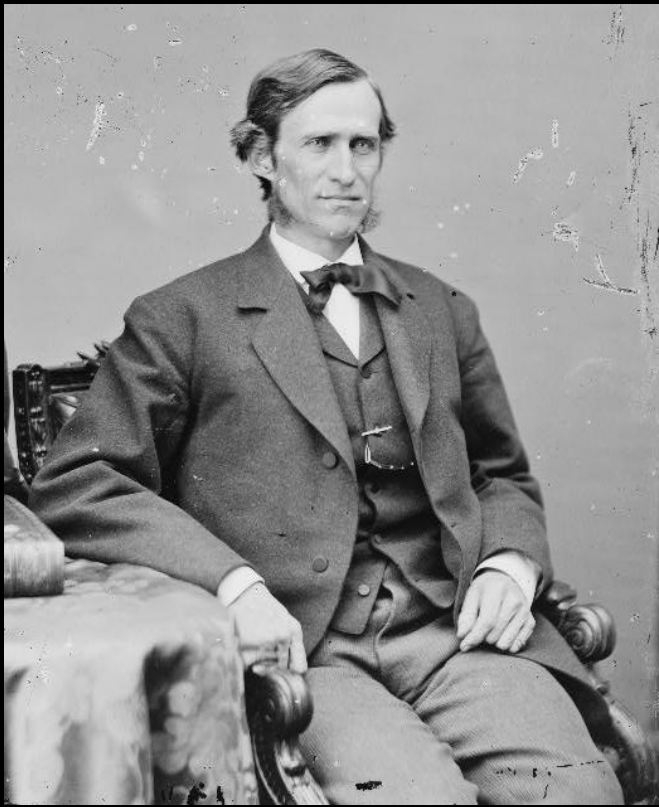
THE FALL OF RICHMOND VA ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 2ND 1865.

These strong hold and Capital City of the Rebel Confederacy, was evacuated by the Rebels in consequence of the defeat at Five Forks of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee, and capture of the South side Rail Road, by the brave heroes of the North, commanded by Generals Grant, Sheridan and others. Before abandoning the City the Rebels set fire to it, destroying a vast amount of property, and the conflagration continued until it was subdued by the Union troops in the following morning.

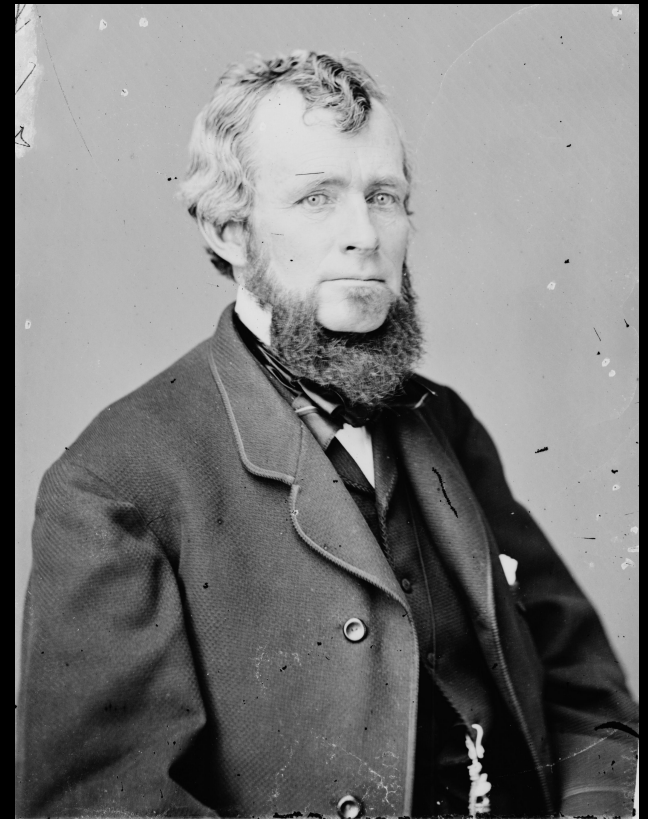
The Fall of Richmond, Virginia, 2 April 1865

Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, 9 April 1865



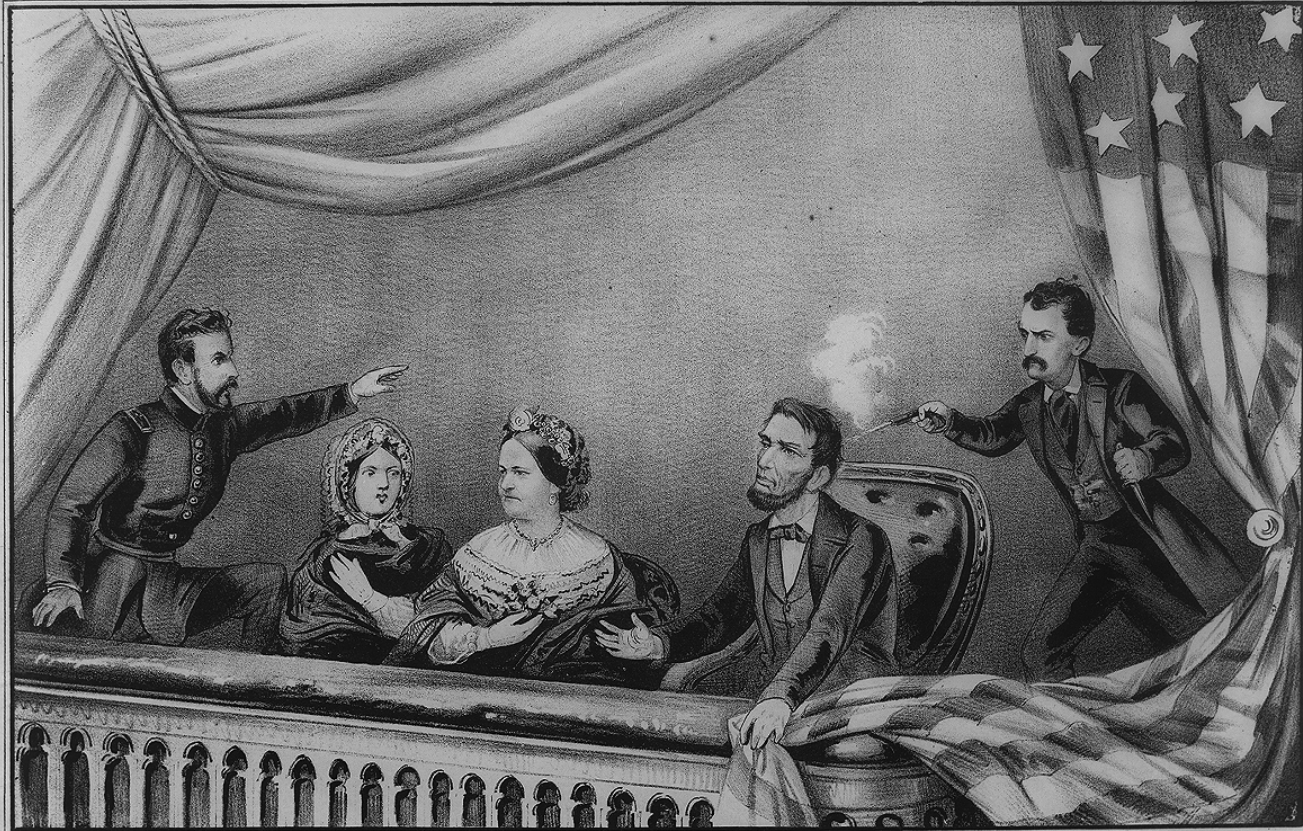


Thomas F. Bayard, Sr.
(1828-1898)



George R. Riddle
(1817-1867)

Assassination of Lincoln, 15 April 1865



Maj. Rathbone.

Miss Harris.

Mrs. Lincoln.

President.

Assassin.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

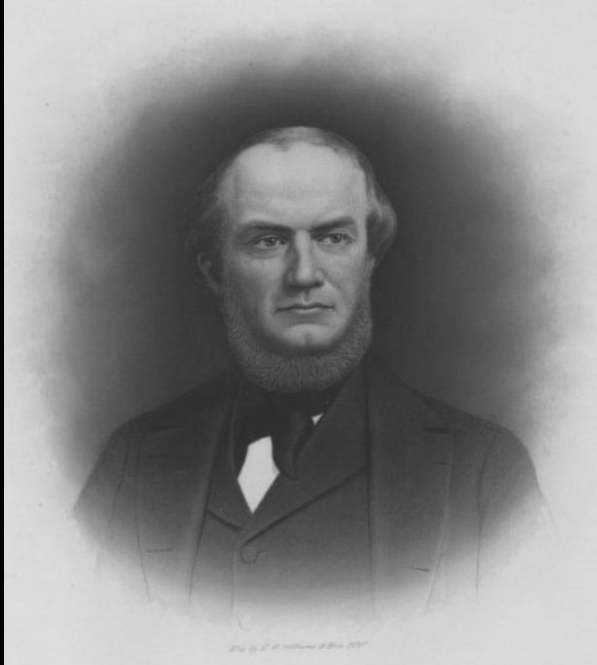
AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in 1865, by Currier & Ives, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of N.Y.

Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. New York

LC-USZ62-2073

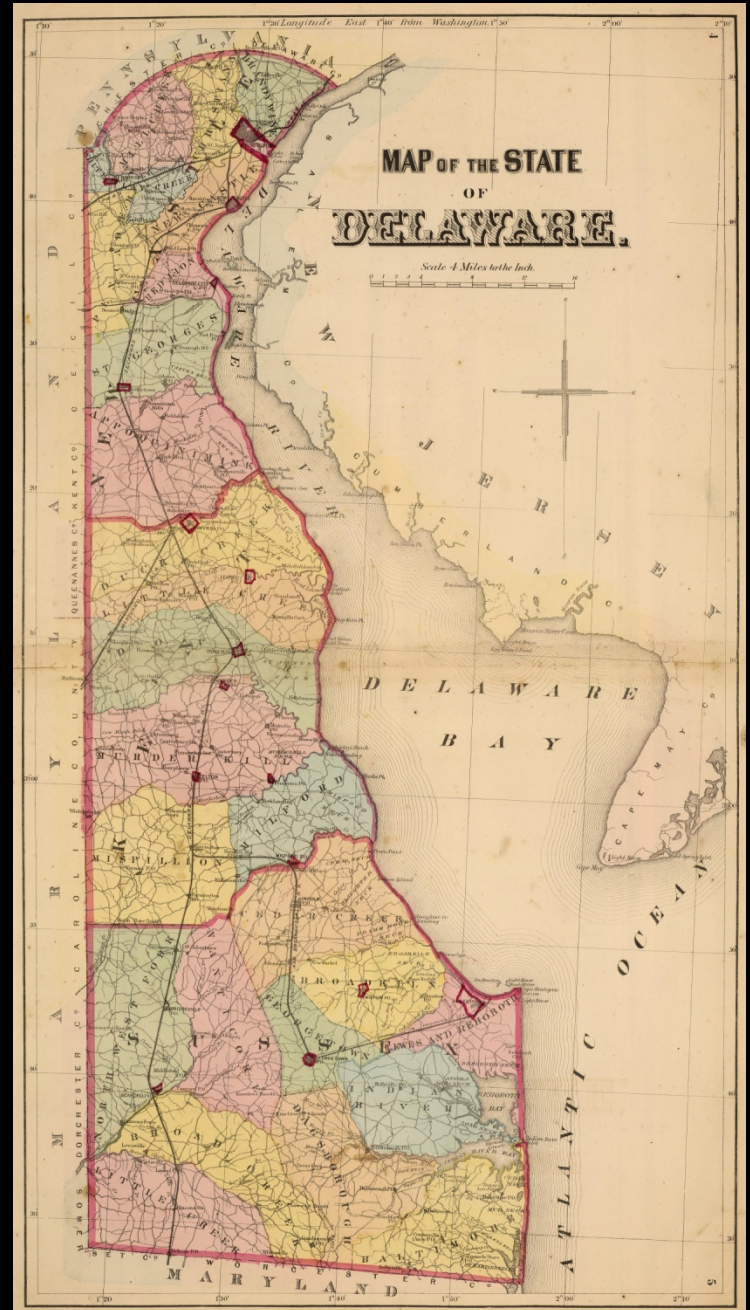
FEB 11 1946



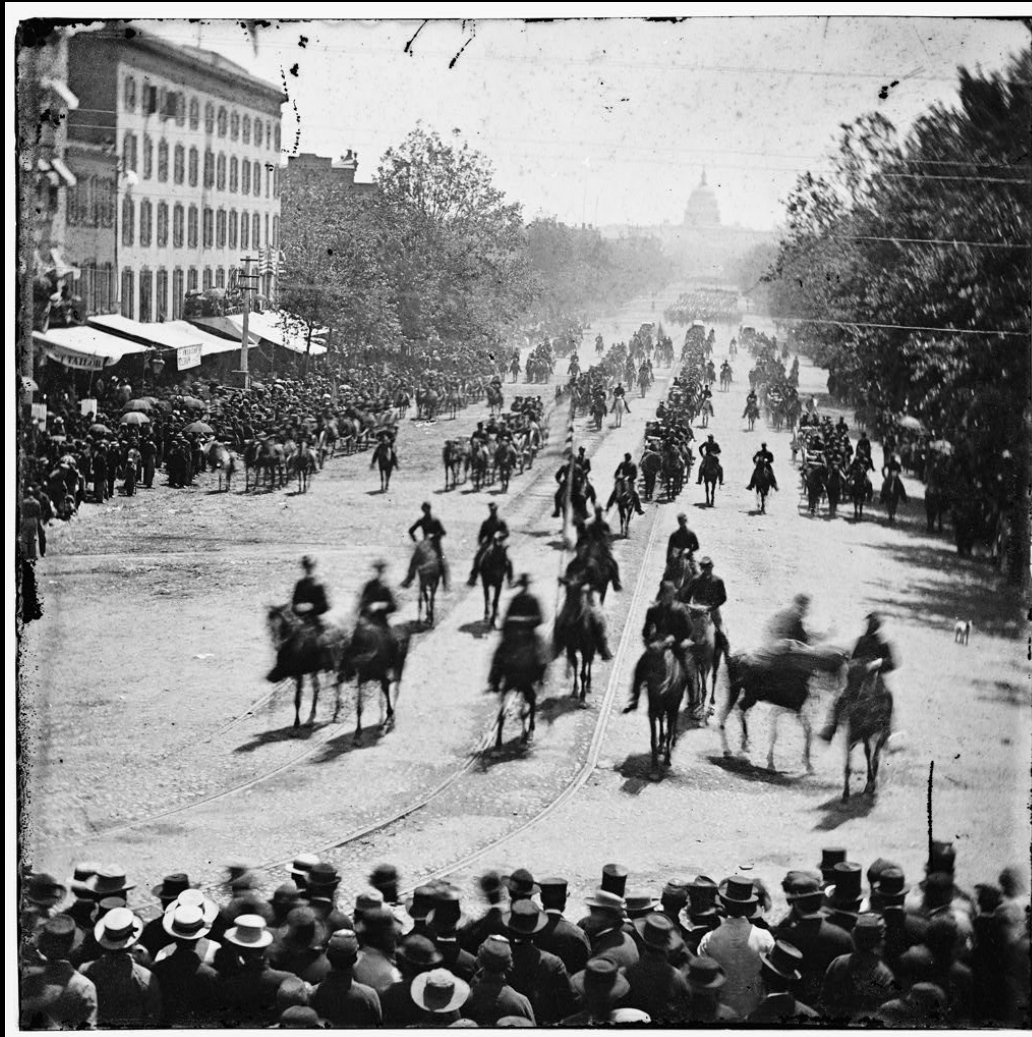
“The assassination of the President is appalling & one of the most unfortunate events which could have occurred...it is a fearful blow at Republican Institutions, if the Constitutional head of the Government in a free country is liable to such a death!”

Henry du Pont,
22 April 1865

How did
Delawareans deal
with the war finally
being over?



Military and Veterans:
The Grand Review of the Armies, Washington, D.C.,
23-24 May 1865



Military and Veterans: State Statistics

11,236 white soldiers

94 sailors and Marines

954 black soldiers

882 total deaths in military service

1860 Census:

90,589 white citizens

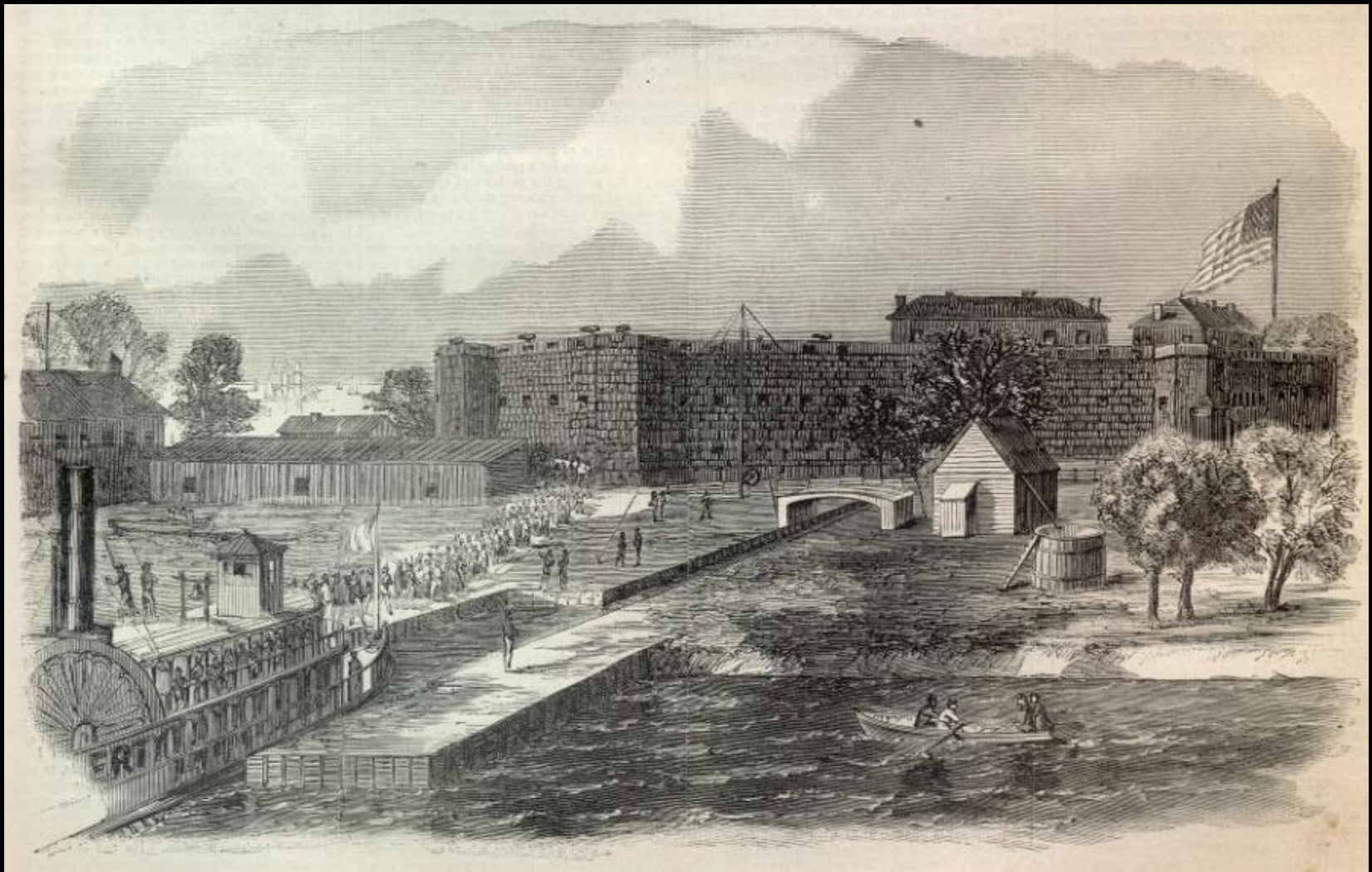
11,829 free people of color

1,798 slaves

Military and Veterans: Returning Home, Getting Back to Work



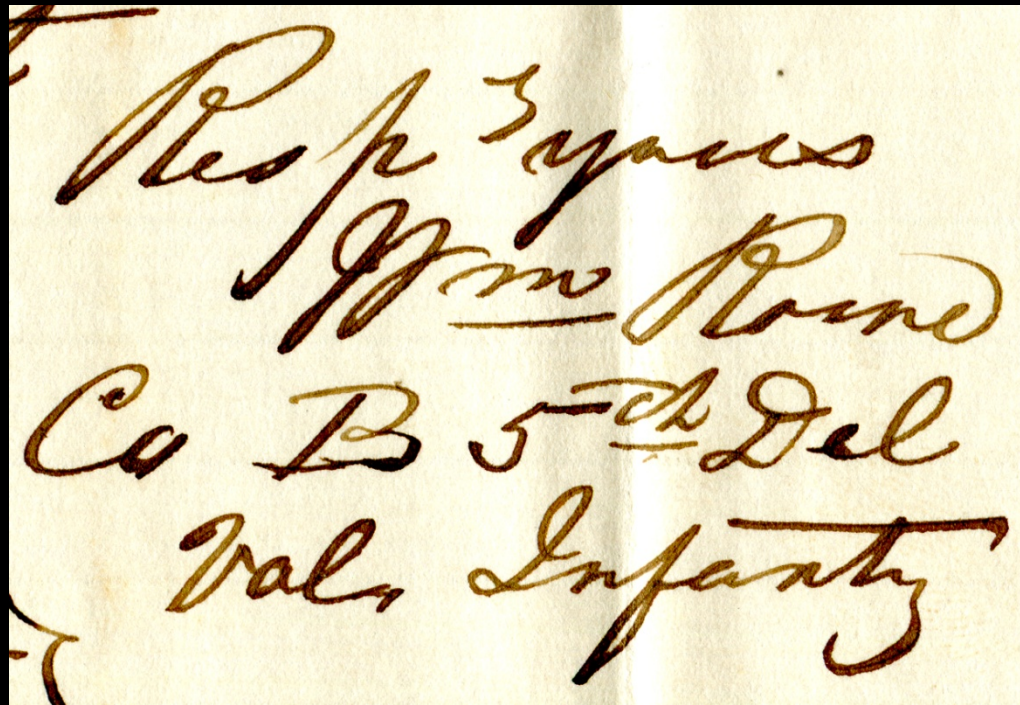
Military and Veterans: The End of Fort Delaware



Military and Veterans: What to do about ex-Confederates?

- Many felt that terms for ex-Confederates were much too lenient.
- Jefferson Davis hanged in effigy (wearing woman's clothing) in Wilmington after his capture.
- Delaware's former Confederates lived relatively quietly. Most pardoned by the Delaware General Assembly or the U.S. Government.

Military and Veterans: Pensions for Delaware's Soldiers



A photograph of a handwritten document, likely a military record or pension application, written in cursive ink on aged, yellowed paper. The text is arranged in four lines: 'Res 3 years' on the first line, 'Wm Rowe' on the second line, 'Co B 5th Del' on the third line, and 'Vol. Infantry' on the fourth line. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the mid-19th century.

Res 3 years
Wm Rowe
Co B 5th Del
Vol. Infantry

The Case of William Rowe (1828-1897)

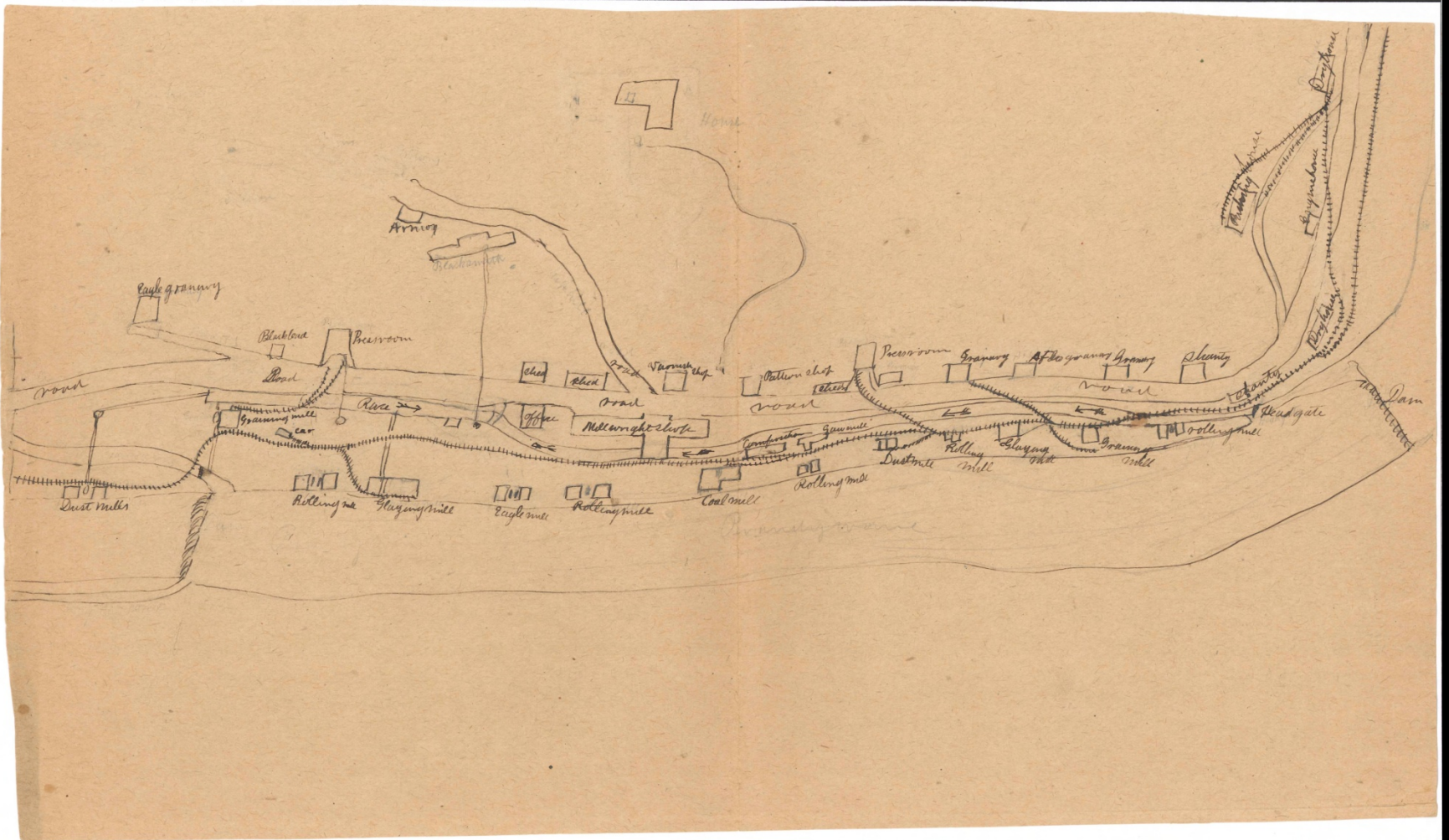
Military and Veterans: Pensions for Delaware's Soldiers



Henry Algernon du
Pont

(1838-1926)

Soldier (1861-1874) and
U.S. Senator
(1906-1917)

[illegible]

Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

- Largest producer of black powder for the U.S. Army and Navy during the War.
- Produced about 40% of all powder used during the war.
- Manufactured over 1,000,000 pounds of black powder per year from 1862-64 for Government contracts.

Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

War is a MAJOR disruption:

Rising cost of raw materials and labor.

Loss of domestic markets.

Loss of products--\$110,358.27 of powder
confiscated by CSA.

Taxes and Regulations.

Fear of the powder yards' destruction.

The pressures of working for Uncle Sam.

Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

As soon as the War is over, U.S.
Government asks to be released from its
black powder contracts.

DuPont enthusiastically says YES.

Why?

Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

To get back to a better business
environment!

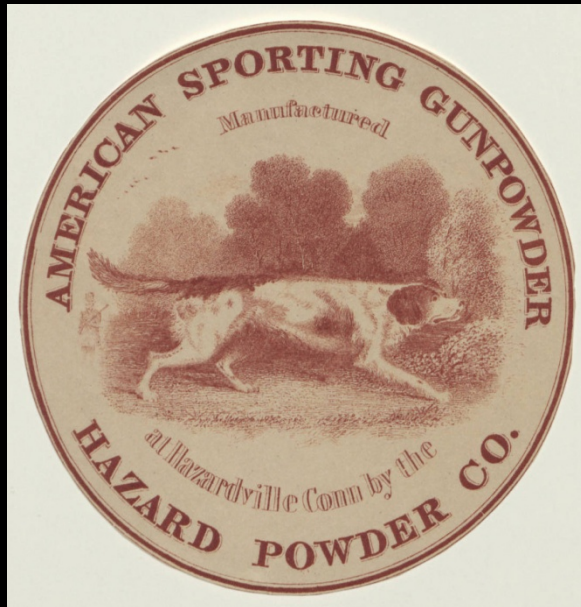
Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

Big Problem:

U.S. Government's dump of
surplus powder into the U.S.
explosives market.

Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

Resolution:
Form a Syndicate.



Delaware Business after the War: The Case of DuPont

1872: The
Gunpowder
Trade
Association
(GTA)



Slavery and its Legacy

Delaware was not forced to go through Reconstruction because it remained in the Union.

Delaware was not required to ratify the “Reconstruction” Amendments

- **13th Amendment** (December 6, 1865)
Ended slavery
- **14th Amendment** (July 9, 1868)
Citizenship, Due Process, Equal
Protection
- **15th Amendment** (February 3, 1870)
Right to Vote

Slavery and its Legacy:

Strong Negative Reaction to the End of Slavery

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU!

AN AGENCY TO KEEP THE **NEGRO** IN IDLENESS AT THE **EXPENSE** OF THE WHITE MAN.
 TWICE VETOED BY THE **PRESIDENT**, AND MADE A LAW BY **CONGRESS**.
 SUPPORT CONGRESS & YOU SUPPORT THE NEGRO. SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT & YOU PROTECT THE WHITE MAN

IN THE SWEAT OF THY
FACE SHALT THOU EAT THY BREAD

Freedman's Bureau!

Negro Estimate of Freedom!

CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1864,
VOTES THE

NEGRO TROOPS
\$300
Each as a Bounty

The same CONGRESS
IN JUNE, 1864,
VOTES THE

WHITE Veterans
of 1861 & 1862,
\$100
Each as a Bounty.

The NEGRO GETS 1300; the
WHITE SOLDIER, 1300 is all -
all of the WHITE Soldier earned
THREE Years; none of the NE-
GROES over TWO Years.

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS,
JULY, 1864,
To Support the Freedman's Bureau
\$6,944,500

as follows:

Constitution and Charter for Negroes	500,000
Printing for Negroes	65,000
Houses and Wood for Negroes	15,000
Clothing for Negroes	1,700,000
Food for Negroes	5,000,000
Medicine for Negroes	500,000
Railroad Fare for Negroes	1,200,000
School Masters & Teachers	500,000
TOTAL	\$6,944,500

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS,
FOR THE WHITE MAN,
HEAVY TAXES, HARD LABOUR

For 1864 and 1865, the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU cost the Tax-payers of the Nation, at least
 Pennsylvania will be about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF DOLLARS. **GEAR**
 TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. For 1866, THE SHARE of the Tax-payers of
 is FOR the Freedman's Bureau. **CLYMER** is OPPOSED to it.

Slavery and its Legacy: Delaware sets the tone for Jim Crow



Slavery and its Legacy: Disappointment with Politicians

“I believe their true reward, good
Missouri Hemp administered to the
most prominent, had it been promptly
done, would have been a caution for
the future.”

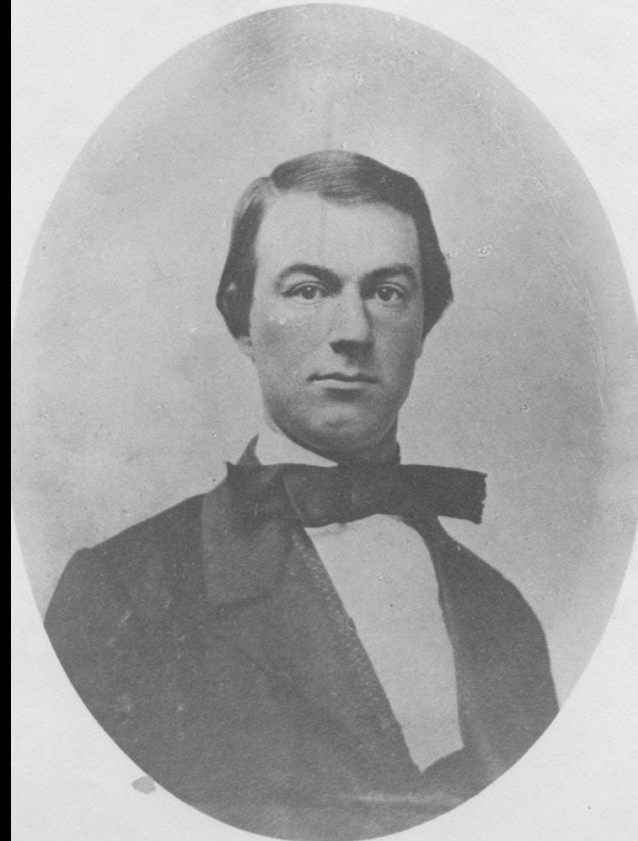
Henry du Pont, 8 January 1866

Slavery and its Legacy: Disappointment with Politicians

“The old regime will return some day. The country will be ruled by the secessionists & their dough faced allies. The Rebel debt will be paid the manumitted slaves paid for & all the damages & losses caused by War to the southern states paid for out of the nat. Treasury & the men that fought to suppress the Rebellion & maintain the Government, will be spat upon, by the Rebel Powers.”

Henry du Pont, 10 January 1875

Reconciliation?



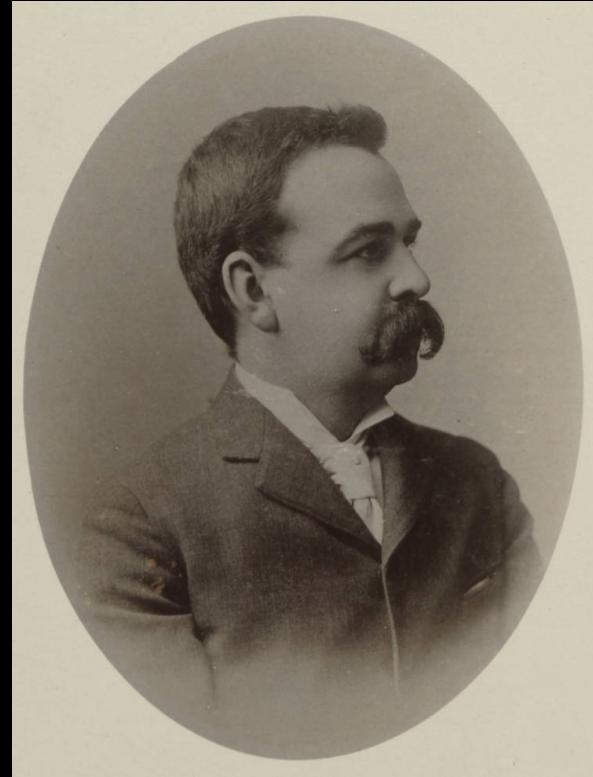
Charlotte (Henderson) du Pont (1835-1877) and
E.I. du Pont, II (1829-1877)

Reconciliation?



Elizabeth Bradford (du Pont) Bayard (1880-1975) and
Thomas Francis Bayard, Jr. (1868-1942)

Reconciliation?



May Lammot (du Pont) Saulsbury (1854-1927) and
Willard Saulsbury, Jr. (1861-1927)