

ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

Mathew B. Brady

By Carol M. Johnson

Resources

If you can read only one book

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year.
Panzer, Mary	<i>Mathew Brady and the Image of History</i> (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian, 1997).

Books and Articles

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year. “Title,” in <i>Journal</i> ##, no. # (Date): #.
Cobb, Josephine	"Mathew B. Brady's Photographic Gallery in Washington." <i>Records of the Columbia Historical Society</i> 53-56 (1953-1956): 28-69.
Meredith, Roy	<i>Mr. Lincoln's Cameraman: Matthew B. Brady</i> (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946).
_____.	<i>The World of Matthew Brady-Portraits of the Civil War Period</i> Los Angeles, CA: Brooke House, 1976).
Sandweiss, Martha A., ed.	<i>Photography in Nineteenth-Century America</i> (Fort Worth TX/New York: Amon Carter Museum/Harry N. Abrams, 1991), chap. 2 and 4.
Savas, Theodore P.	<i>Brady's Civil War Journal: Photographing the War, 1861-65</i> (New York: Skyhorse, 2008).
Sullivan, George	<i>In the Wake of Battle: The Civil War Images of Mathew Brady</i> (New York: Prestel, 2004).
Wilson, Robert	<i>Mathew Brady: Portraits of a Nation</i> (New York: Bloomsbury, 2013).

Zeller, Bob O.	<i>The Blue and Gray in Black and White: A History of Civil War Photography</i> (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio/Praeger, 2005).
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Organizations

Organization Name	Description, Contact information including address, email
Library of Congress	The Prints and Photographs Division's collection contains Brady daguerreotypes, paper prints, and glass plate negatives. They can be viewed on line at: http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cwp/bradynote.html
National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution	Mathew Brady's World is an exhibition of his work at the National Portrait Gallery and can be viewed on line at: http://www.npg.si.edu/exh/brady/war/civilpg.htm
National Archives and Records Administration	The National Archives holds many of Brady's glass plate negatives, most are available on line. The record of their holdings is at: https://research.archives.gov/id/524418 To view the pictures on line click on "6066 item(s) described in the catalogue" partway down the page. Flickr provides an alternative way to view these pictures at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/usnationalarchives/collections/72157622495226723/

Web Resources

URL	Name and description
http://www.mathewbrady.com/	The Keya Gallery has a large collection of historical photographs and provides information about and examples of Brady's pictures on this website.

http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/biographies/mathew-brady.html?referrer=https://www.google.ca/	This is the Civil War Trust’s section on Mathew Brady.

Other Sources

Scholars

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Carol Johnson	cmjohn419@yahoo.com
Robert Wilson	rwilson@theamericanscholar.org
Bob Zeller	bozbeller@civilwarphotography.org

Google Keywords

Mathew Brady (circa 1823-1896) is arguably one of the most important American photographers of the nineteenth century. His iconic photographs provide an in-depth view of the Civil War and the personalities involved, giving us a better understanding of the conflict. He opened his first studio in New York in 1844 producing daguerreotypes catering to the upper classes. In 1850 he published the *Gallery of Illustrious Americans* series of lithographs based on his daguerreotypes. Throughout the 1850s he moved with the times producing ambrotypes and moving to glass plate negatives to produce paper prints. He photographed Abraham Lincoln beginning in 1860 and throughout his presidency. When the Civil War began Brady sent photographers into the field to cover the war including George N. Barnard, Alexander Gardner, James F. Gibson and Timothy H. O’Sullivan. In 1861 he published an early wartime series *Illustrations of Camp Life*. Brady also began producing stereographs. In 1862 he produced his *Incidents of the War* portfolio series. In October 1862 he displayed the work of Gardner and Gibson which included photographs of the dead of Antietam, the first to show Civil War dead in a public space. Brady photographed the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg. Travelling with the Union armies he went to Petersburg and Richmond making portraits of famous leaders including Grant, Meade and even Robert E. Lee. He documented the interior of Ford’s Theatre after Lincoln’s assassination. The end of the war marked the end of Brady’s prosperity and he struggled financially. In the early 1870s he sold many of his negatives to the War Department. He died in New York City after being injured by a horse drawn street-car.
