

**Video Title:** The Civil War Draft Wheel (03:13)  
**Video Description:** This video features one actor. It highlights a draft wheel used to select draftees for the Civil War from the Delaware Historical Society collections. For the entirety of the video, the actor is standing in a display case in the museum and provides voiceovers for shots featuring images and other media.

Time Stamp	Heading	Audio	Visual	Subjects
00:00-00:15	[H1] Introduction	[no speech]	The video starts with a montage of clips from videos in the series concluding with the title of the video, for this one "The Civil War Draft Wheel" The title is followed by text reading, "Presented by," and then appears the Delaware Historical Society logo.	Civil War
00:16-00:48	[H1] Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb of the 4th Delaware Infantry Regiment	It is June 2nd, 1864, and Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb of the 4th Delaware Infantry Regiment is under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant at Old Cold Harbor 10 miles northeast of the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. Enlisting in the army was not an easy decision for Webb. He was a Quaker. He did not believe in war, but he believed in bringing an end to slavery. He often wrote letters home and some of the letters can be found in the collection at the Delaware Historical Society.	The video opens with the actor standing in front of display cases in the Delaware History Museum [01:16]. The video cuts to a photograph of Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb [00:20]. The video cuts to a photograph of General Ulysses S. Grant [00:25]. The video then cuts back to the actor [00:28].	Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb
00:49-01:00	[H2] Webb's Letters	[voiceover actor speaks the words of Lt. Webb] "I don't want you to think if I come home from this regiment that my war business is over. I intend to see the war through if I live for I think I may stand a good chance if the Black regiments only will be formed."	The video cuts to letters written by Webb laid on a surface [00:49]. Sentences of the letter are highlighted as a voiceover actor (a different voice from the featured actor) is saying them.	Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb
01:01-01:13	[H2] Segregation in the Union Army	The Union Army was still segregated with separate units for White and Black men. Delaware refused to create a regiment for Black men who wanted to fight. So, they joined the regiments from Pennsylvania and other states.	The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:01].	Segregation during the Civil War

01:14-02:05	[H1] Draft Wheel	<p>As the war dragged on, more men were needed and in 1863, the U.S. instituted the first draft. The names of men between the ages of 18 and 45 were written on slips of paper and placed in this glass wheel. Drawings were held in Smyrna and on the steps of Old Town Hall in Wilmington. Bands played patriotic songs, the Star-Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle Dandy. In August, 2,454 names were drawn: 1,105 from Newcastle County, 606 from Kent, and 743 from Sussex. If a slip of paper was drawn with your name, you are required to join the army and fight for three years. Wealthy men were permitted to pay \$300 for a substitute to fight in their place. The names of all conscripts were published in the newspaper.</p>	<p>The camera pans over slips of paper, on which are written names of the draftees, to be selected from the draft wheel [01:18]. The camera cuts to show clips of the draft wheel [01:22]. The video cuts to a drone shot of Old Town Hall [01:30]. The camera cuts back to the actor [01:35]. The video cuts back to clips of the wheel and slips of paper [01:41]. The camera cuts back to the actor [01:45]. The video cuts back to the slips of paper [01:51] and then shows a painting depicting the Battle of Antietam by Kurz &amp; Allison (1878) [01:55]. The video cuts to show a historic document titled "Substitute Volunteer Enlistment" [01:58]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:02].</p>	<p>War Draft; Draft Wheel; Smyrna, Delaware; Old Town Hall; Wilmington, Delaware</p>
02:06-02:22	[H1] du Pont Gun Powder	<p>Delaware also helped the Union win the war by providing gunpowder. The du Pont company made gun powder in mills along the Brandywine River, where the Hagley Museum is now located. From this heavily guarded location, du Pont supplied nearly one third of all gunpowder needed by the Union Army.</p>	<p>The actor is speaking [02:06]. The video cuts to a drone shot of Hagley Museum on the Brandywine River [02:13]. The video goes back to the actor speaking [02:18].</p>	<p>du Pont Company; Gun Powder; Hagley; Brandywine River</p>
02:23-03:04	[H1] Death in the Civil War	<p>The Civil War was the deadliest conflict in the nation's history. The unprecedented ferocity stunned observers around the world. Hundreds of thousands died of infectious diseases such as typhus, typhoid, and dysentery. More than 620, 000 men lost their lives. One who lost his life was Lieutenant Webb. Richard was shot and killed in the early moments of the Battle of Cold Harbor. His fellow soldiers buried him on the battlefield and drew a map to the burial site. After the war, Webb's parents used the map to recover his body. They brought him home to Delaware and laid him to rest here at the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.</p>	<p>The actor is speaking [02:23]. The video cuts to the photograph of Webb [02:43]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:47]. The video cuts to panning the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery [02:52]. The video zooms in on Webb's gravestone [02:55]. The video pans out from the cemetery [02:59].</p>	<p>Lieutenant Richard Henry Webb; Illness; Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery</p>

03:02-03:13

Outro

[no speech]

White background with text, "Delaware Historical Society videos have been funded by the Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, an Exelon Company, and a grant from the Delaware Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment of the Humanities." Below the text are logos for (left to right) Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, and Delaware Humanities.