

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

An Address Setting Forth the Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union and the Ordinance of Secession.

Jackson, MS: Mississippian Book and Job Printing Office, 1861. Accessed January 22, 2026. <https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series-files/books/pdf/11094-book.pdf>.

This is a pamphlet that contains a declaration from the state of Mississippi about why it seceded as well as Mississippi's Ordinance of Secession that officially states that Mississippi has seceded. We quoted parts of the declaration in the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to prove that conflict over the institution of slavery caused Confederate states to secede.

Alexandria Gazette. "News of the Day." November 23, 1855.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/virginia/alexandria/alexandria-gazette/1855/11-23/page-3>.

This is a newspaper article that describes different news stories happening on November 23, 1855. One of the events described is the Battle of Kinburn. We quoted this description on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to demonstrate the success of the floating batteries used there.

The Blockade of Charleston. 1861. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 23, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-59000/NH-59302.html>.

This is an engraving of the blockade of Charleston that we accessed from the U.S. Naval History Heritage and Command collections. It depicts two wooden Union blockade ships capturing the Confederate ship *Arthur Middleton* which was trying to break the blockade. We used this illustration on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to provide an image of what types of ships made up the blockade.

Brady, Matthew. *IX-inch Dahlgren Smooth-bore Gun*. 1864. Photograph. Accessed December 17, 2025.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-61000/NH-61933.html>.

This is a photograph of a 9-inch Dahlgren gun used on an unknown Navy gunboat during the Civil War. We accessed this from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this picture in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to show what Dahlgren guns looked like.

"The Breastwork Monitor Cerberus." *The Practical Mechanics Journal*, October 1, 1869.

https://www.cerberus.com.au/breastwork_mon.pdf.

This is an article published by a journal about the HMVS *Cerberus*, a new breastwork monitor. It describes how the breastwork monitor is different from American monitors. We used a quote from this article and a picture of HMVS *Cerberus* on the Long-Term

Impact page in the Historical Significance section to provide a step in the process of ironclads evolving into modern battleships.

Buchanan, Franklin. *Report of Flag-Officer Buchanan, Commander of CSS Virginia and the James River Squadron, C.S. Navy*. March 27, 1862.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#virginia2>.

This is a report by Franklin Buchanan, who was captain of the *Virginia* during the first day of the battle before he was shot. Written a couple of weeks after the battle because Buchanan was at the naval hospital recovering, this report covers his experiences during the first day and commends the various officers under his command. We quoted this report on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to show the perspective of the captain of the *Virginia* on the decision to ram the USS *Cumberland*.

Burlington Daily Hawk-Eye (Burlington, IA). "By Telegraph." March 7, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/iowa/burlington/burlington-daily-hawk-eye-gazette/1862/03-07/page-3>.

This is the section of a newspaper dedicated to news received by telegraph, which includes an untitled update on the *Monitor's* departure from New York. It does not mention where the *Monitor* was headed for but provides information about the officers and guns on board, including an inaccurate statement that the *Monitor's* inventor, John Ericsson, was on the ship. We cited in the Reaction page to prove that the *Monitor* departed for Hampton Roads on March 6th.

Capt. John Ericsson's *U.S. Iron Clad Steamer Monitor: General Plan*. 1862. Architectural Drawing. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 23, 2026.

<https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/ARI123436>.

This drawing from the Mariner's Museum and Park catalog was the most detailed and accurate plan of the *Monitor* that we could find. It claims to be based on the inventor Ericsson's plans and on measurements of the real ship. We used this image on the Reaction page to demonstrate what the final plans for the *Monitor* looked like.

Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren Standing by a Dahlgren Gun on Deck of U.S.S. PAWNEE. June 17, 1865. Photograph. Accessed December 17, 2025.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cwpb.02990/>.

This is a photograph of engineer John Dahlgren, inventor of the Dahlgren guns, standing next to one of his guns on June 17, 1865. We retrieved this photograph from the Library of Congress. We used this photograph in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to provide a picture of John Dahlgren and one of the guns he invented.

Cincinnati Daily Commercial. "Iron Armor for Ships." February 14, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/ohio/cincinnati/cincinnati-daily-commercial/1862/02-14/page-1>.

This is a newspaper article that expresses doubt about the effectiveness of ironclads. The author writes about how they do not believe that building ironclads are beneficial or worth the cost. We used a quote from this article in the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section as an example of the skepticism of ironclads before the Battle of Hampton Roads.

Clark, Chas A. *Monitor and the Merrimac. Air--Yankee Doodle Dandy*. Philadelphia: J. H. Johnson, 1862.

<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.freelibrary.idm.oclc.org/apps/readex/doc?p=ABEA&docref=image/v2%3A10D2F64C960591AE%40EAX-10F453B89E6F9488%40-10DBF2117858C248%401>.

This is a broadside with the lyrics to a song celebrating the *Monitor's* role in the Battle of Hampton Roads, sung to the tune of Yankee Doodle Dandy. We retrieved this from the American Broadside and Ephemera database that we accessed through our public library. We used this source on our Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that the *Monitor* was celebrated after the battle.

Currier & Ives. *Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor: 12th and 13th of April, 1861*. 1861. Lithograph. Library of Congress. Accessed January 22, 2026.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.19520/>.

This is a lithograph by Currier and Ives of the attack on Fort Sumter, which sparked the Civil War. We accessed this picture from the Library of Congress. We used this picture on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to provide an image of this important event that started the war.

Currier & Ives. *The Sinking of the "Cumberland["] by the Iron Clad "Merrimac", off Newport News Va. March 8th 1862*. 1862. Lithograph. Library of Congress. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/pgs.09816/>.

This is a lithograph by Currier and Ives depicting the sinking of the USS *Cumberland* on the first day of the battle. We used this lithograph on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of the *Virginia* ramming the USS *Cumberland*.

Currier & Ives. *Terrific Combat between the Monitor, 2 Guns, and the Merrimac, 10 Guns*. 1862. Lithograph. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL29554>.

This is a lithograph by Currier and Ives that shows the *Monitor* and the *Virginia* battling on the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads. We used this lithograph on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of the battle that was created during that time.

Currier & Ives. *The Union Iron Clad Monitor "Montauk."* 1863. Lithograph. Library of Congress. Accessed January 25, 2026. <https://loc.gov/pictures/resource/pgs.10063/>.

This lithograph by Currier and Ives depicts the monitor USS *Montauk*, which was part of the Passaic class, the first class of monitors constructed after the battle. We accessed this engraving from the Library of Congress. We used this image on the Immediate Impact

page in the Revolution section to provide an image of one of the monitors constructed after the battle.

Daily Commercial Register (Sandusky, OH). "The Capture of the Rebel Monster Atlanta." June 26, 1863.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/ohio/sandusky/daily-commercial-register/1863/06-26/page-2>.

This newspaper article is about the capture of a rebel Confederate ram called the *Fingal* or the *Atlanta* by the Union monitor *Weehawken* in the Battle of Wassaw Sound. It details the battle and how thorough the victory was for the Union. We used this newspaper as a quote in the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to help prove the effectiveness of the Union monitors against the Confederate ironclads.

Daily Commercial Register (Sandusky, OH). "The Great Southern Expedition --- Rehearsing of the Landing --- Sailing of the Fleet." October 31, 1861.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/ohio/sandusky/sandusky-daily-commercial-register/1861/10-31/page-2>.

The author of this newspaper article writes about the gathering of a Union fleet in Virginia, and their worries that the *Virginia* might be able to quickly destroy the wooden ships gathered there. We quoted this article on the Reaction page to prove that the Union worried about what the *Virginia* could do.

Daily National Intelligencer (Washington, D.C.). "From Fortress Monroe." January 31, 1862.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83026172/1862-01-31/ed-1/?sp=3&q=&r=0.718,0.519,0.268,0.135,0>.

This is a newspaper article about news that arrived from Fortress Monroe, and includes a part about how some enslaved cooks escaped from the Confederate side and brought new information about the construction of the *Virginia*. We used this quote on the Reaction page to demonstrate the variety of ways the Union received news about the *Merrimack's* conversion into an ironclad ship.

Daily State Sentinel (Indianapolis, IN). "More Iron-Clad Vessels." March 24, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/indiana/indianapolis/indianapolis-daily-state-sentinel/1862/03-24/page-3>.

This article, which was in the telegraphic news section of the newspaper, describes how the government has ordered the construction of six ironclads designed like the *Monitor*. We quoted this article on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that the government immediately commissioned more monitors after the battle.

Department of the Navy, Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, S. Misc. Doc. No. 40th-S. Ex. Dox. 48-86, 2d Sess., at 11 (July 25, 1868). Accessed October 22, 2025.

https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/SERIALSET-01317_00_00-046-0086-0000/summary.

This is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, to the Senate in 1868. In this document, Welles describes the process that led to the creation of the *Monitor*, and he provides specific documents such as congressional orders and the official contract. We

used an image of the Congressional act that appropriated \$1.5 million for the construction of ironclads provided in the report on the Reaction page to provide information about the government action that led to the approval of the *Monitor*.

"Destroyer Weapons Training." Video, 0:47. YouTube. Posted by U.S. Navy, January 4, 2019. Accessed April 10, 2026. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5fSAlkimtAY>.

This video posted by the U.S. Navy shows weapons training on the Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS *Spruance* on November 22, 2018. We used a clip from this video that depicts the firing of a 5-inch MK 45 Gun on our Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to provide an example of a modern rotating naval gun.

Dougherty, A. *Battle of Hampton Roads Playing Cards*. ca 1862-1874. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 25, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL2835>.

This is a deck of playing cards with designs celebrating the Battle of Hampton Roads. The symbols of each suit have been changed to a sailor, a drummer, the *Monitor*, and the *Virginia*. We used this source on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that different types of celebratory memorabilia were created after the battle.

Dutton, Thomas Goldsworthy. *United States Auxiliary Screw Steam Frigate Merrimac 60 Guns*. ca 1861. Lithograph. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 25, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL20053>.

This is a colored lithograph of a painting by Thomas Goldsworthy Dutton of the frigate USS *Merrimack* before it was converted into the *Virginia*. We used this lithograph on the Reaction page to provide an image of what the *Merrimack* looked like before it was scuttled by the Union navy as they were fleeing the navy yard.

Endicott & Co. *Interior View, Turrets of the Monitor Fleet*. April 12, 1862. Lithograph Print. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 30, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL9953>.

This is a lithograph of the interior of a turret on an American monitor, demonstrating how the two guns were arranged inside of the turrets. We used this image on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to show what it might look like inside the turret of a monitor.

The Evening Herald (London). "America." March 27, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/uk/middlesex/london/evening-herald/1862/03-27/page-5>.

This is a British newspaper article written by their American correspondent about American news. The correspondent was stationed near Hampton Roads and they wrote about the public response towards the *Monitor* after the battle. We quoted this article on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate that the *Monitor* was widely praised and celebrated after the battle.

The Evening Herald (London). "Imperial Parliament." February 27, 1863.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/uk/middlesex/london/evening-herald/1863/02-24/page-7>.

This article provides the various discussions and debates in the English Parliament about what laws to pass. In one part of the article, the members of parliament discuss the English navy and their ideas on how to improve it. We quoted part of this article in the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that after the battle the English felt that their wooden ships were useless when compared to ironclads.

Fig. 299. --- Canon Obusier à la Paixhans. 1870. Engraving. In Merveilles de la Science, by Louis Figuier. Paris: Furne, Jouvet et cie, 1870. Accessed December 17, 2025.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044080703002&seq=125>.

This is a picture of a Paixhan cannon we found in a French book by Louis Figuier about military technological developments that was published in 1870. We used this in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to provide a visual representation of the Paixhan cannons.

Flake, Elijah W. *Battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor*. Polkton, 1914. Accessed November 29, 2025.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File%3ABattle_between_the_Merrimac_and_the_Monitor_\(IA_battlebetweenmer00flak\).pdf](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File%3ABattle_between_the_Merrimac_and_the_Monitor_(IA_battlebetweenmer00flak).pdf).

This book is an account of the battle written by Elijah Flake, a sailor on the *Virginia*, published in 1914. We quoted this account on the "Battle of Hampton Roads" page to provide the perspective of a Confederate sailor on the impact of the *Virginia*'s performance on the first day of the battle.

Fort Sumter in the Distance, Ironclads in the Foreground, Charleston, South Carolina. Open Parks Library.

https://openparksnetwork.org/single-item-view/?noop=noop&lid=frag&oid=OPN_NS:36BA0E4C2E09F0D48373BA5C069EC424.

This image, depicting multiple monitors in front of Fort Sumter, is from the Open Parks Network and held by the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park. It is undated, but we decided it was a primary source because it looks like an engraving. We used this picture in the Reform page to demonstrate how many ironclads were built.

Greene, Samuel Dana. "In the 'Monitor' Turret." *The Century Illustrated*, March 1885, 754-63. Accessed December 24, 2025.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005250132&seq=766>.

This is an account of the battle written by Samuel Greene, the first lieutenant on the *Monitor* during the battle. This account was published in the March 1885 Century Illustrated magazine. We quoted Greene's account on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide the perspective of a Union sailor on the *Monitor* during the battle. We also used a quote from this article where Greene comments on the importance of the *Monitor* on the home page of the website.

The Guardian (London). "Foreign and Colonial." April 9, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/uk/middlesex/london/guardian/1862/04-09/page-1>.

This is an English newspaper article about news happening internationally. One section of this article is from the newspaper's French correspondent, who writes about how

everyone in France is discussing the Battle of Hampton Roads, and their belief that the battle has removed "all the poetry" out of naval warfare. We quoted this article on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that people in France were discussing the battle and thinking about how their navy compared to American ironclads.

Hatch & Co. *The Splendid Victory of the Ericsson Battery Monitor*. 1862. Lithograph. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed February 28, 2026.

<https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL17190>.

This is a lithograph by Hatch & Co. that depicts the Battle of Hampton Roads that we accessed from the Mariners Museum and Park catalog. We used this illustration on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that the battle drew widespread attention and to provide an example of art it inspired.

H.M.A.S. Canberra. ca. 1930s. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2026.

<https://viewer.slv.vic.gov.au/?entity=IE722331&mode=browse>.

This is a photograph of the turret of HMAS *Canberra*, an Australian battleship, taken in the 1930s. We used this image on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to demonstrate what a more modern turret looks like in comparison to the *Monitor's* turret.

HMS Devastation. 1877. Photograph.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-71000/NH-71230.html>.

This is a 1877 photograph of the HMS *Devastation*, the first seagoing ship built without sails. We used this photograph in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to show what the HMS *Devastation* looked like and to demonstrate the evolution of iron ships made from the *Monitor*.

HMS Dreadnought Flagship. Photograph.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-61000/NH-61005.html>.

This is an undated photograph of the HMS *Dreadnought*. The HMS *Dreadnought* was the first ship powered by steam turbines and armed only with heavy guns, so it was considered the first modern battleship. We used this photo in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to demonstrate what the battleship looked like.

H.M.S. Warrior. 1872. Print. Royal Museums Greenwich. Accessed December 17, 2025.

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-110373>.

This is an 1872 illustration of the ironclad ship HMS *Warrior*. The HMS *Warrior* was never used in a battle, and still survives today, where it can be seen in the Portsmouth Historic Dockyard. We accessed this illustration from the Royal Museums Greenwich collections. We used this picture on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to demonstrate what the *Warrior* looked like.

Huger, Benj. *Report of Major-General Huger, C.S. Army, Commanding Department of Norfolk, on the Impact of Ironclad Warships in Warfare*. March 10, 1862.
<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#norfolk>.

This is a report written a day after the battle by Confederate Major-General Huger, about the results of the battle and the ironclads' impact on naval warfare. We quoted this report on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to prove that people thought that the battle proved the power of ironclads.

The Illustrated London News. "The Rolf Krake, Danish Iron-Plated Gun Boat, in the Venning Bund, Engaging the Prussians before Duppel." Illustration. April 23, 1864.
https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=ILN&u=wes_ttda&id=GALE%7CHN3100064227&v=2.1&it=r&sid=ILN&asid=a27a862a.

This is an illustration of the *Rolf Krake*, a Danish monitor that was built in Glasgow, Scotland, published in the Illustrated London News. We accessed this image from the Gale Primary Sources database. We used this illustration on the Reform page to provide an image of a ship Britain built for another country.

"Iron-Clad Vessels." *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, September 1862.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924079630624&seq=444>.
 This is an article published in Harper's New Monthly Magazine about the construction of the *Monitor* and discussed the possible effectiveness of the ship. We used a quote from this article in the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to display the public doubt expressed about the *Monitor* before the Battle of Hampton Roads.

The Iron-coated French Frigate La Gloire. 1861. Engraving. Library of Congress. Accessed December 17, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3b45880/>.
 This is an illustration of the *Gloire*, the first ironclad ship ever built, published in the Illustrated London News in 1861. We accessed this through the Library of Congress. We used this illustration on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to demonstrate what the *Gloire* looked like.

Jackson, James. *Port Militaire De Brest Croiseur Cuirassé Le Redoutable*. 1882. Photograph.
<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8528860c/f7.item.zoom>.
 This is a photograph of the French ship, *Redoutable*, the first ship built with steel armor, not iron. We used this photograph to help support our argument in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section by demonstrating what the *Redoutable* looked like.

Jones, Catesby ap R. *Report of Lieutenant Jones, Executive Officer of the Ironclad Ram CSS Virginia, in Command during the Battle with USS Monitor*. March 8, 1862.
<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#virginia1>.

This is a report by Catesby ap Jones about the first day of the Battle of Hampton Roads. Jones was a lieutenant on the *Virginia* but assumed command of the ship at the end of the first day when its captain, Franklin Buchanan, was injured by a musket shot. We quoted this report multiple times on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an officer's viewpoint of the *Virginia's* arrival at Hampton Roads, the burning of the USS *Congress*, and the casualties suffered by the *Virginia* on the first day.

Keeler, William F. Letter to Anna Keeler, March 11, 1862. In *Ink, Dirt, and Powder Smoke*, edited by Charles W. McLandress. Seal River Publishing, n.d.

This is a letter from William Keeler, the paymaster on the *Monitor*, to his wife, Anna Keeler, describing what was going on at Hampton Roads after the battle, including his first visit onshore after the battle. We quoted this letter on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that the *Monitor* was widely celebrated after the battle and the sailors and officers on the *Monitor* were considered heroes or saviors by the people living near the site of the battle.

Keeler, William F. Letter to Anna Keeler, March 6, 1862. In *Ink, Dirt, and Powder Smoke*, edited by Charles W. McLandress. Seal River Publishing, 2023.

This letter from *Monitor's* paymaster William Keeler to his wife, although dated on March 6, discusses the events from March 6 to March 22nd. In this letter, William Keeler writes about the *Monitor's* turbulent passage from New York to Hampton Roads, the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads, and the celebratory reactions towards the *Monitor* after the battle. We quoted this letter on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that before the battle, people were very critical of the *Monitor's* design, and the members of the *Monitor's* crew were criticised for sailing on her.

Launch of the "Monitor." 1862. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-00001/NH-604.html>.

This is an engraving in the September 1862 issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine that depicts the launch of the *Monitor*. Part of this illustration is incorrect, as the *Monitor* was launched without its turret (which was assembled on the ship later). We used this image on the Reaction page to show a stage in the *Monitor's* construction.

Mack, E. *The Monitor Grand March*. Philadelphia: Lee & Walker, 1862. Accessed January 25, 2026.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/bf624760-c60a-012f-71b8-58d385a7bc34?canvasIndex=1>.

This is the score for a song titled "The Monitor Grand March," by E. Mack, with an illustration of the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads on the front cover. We accessed this score from the New York Public Library Digital Collections. We used this score on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to provide an example of a song written to celebrate the *Monitor*.

"*The Monitor Blend*" *Pure Rye Whiskey*. New York: J. C. Childs, [1885-1902?]. Accessed January 25, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL29596>.

This is a handbill advertising for "The Monitor Blend" whiskey. We accessed this source from the Mariner's Museum and Park catalog. This source was used on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that after the battle, the *Monitor* was considered an image with positive connotation that would aid with advertisements.

The Morning Chronicle (London). "Inaugural Address." March 19, 1861.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/uk/middlesex/london/morning-chronicle/1861/03-19/page-5>.

This is a London newspaper article about Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address and his policies, including the blockade. The article mentions a British journal's claim that England will not acknowledge the blockade, which we quoted on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to prove the international tensions caused by the blockade.

Morris, George. *Report of Lieutenant George Morris, Executive Officer of the Frigate USS Cumberland*. March 9, 1862.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhrc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#cumberland>.

This is the report of George Morris, a lieutenant on the USS *Cumberland* who was the executive officer on the ship during the battle. In this report Morris describes the events of the battle on the first day and the casualties suffered by the *Cumberland*, which he estimates to be over 100 men. We quoted this article on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide the perspective of an officer on the *Cumberland* when it was rammed by the *Virginia*.

Naval Battles in Hampton Roads. 1862. Wood Engraving. The Mariner's Museum and Park, VA. Accessed February 1, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL23481>.

This engraving published in Harper's Weekly Magazine depicts the two days of the Battle of Hampton Roads, with one panel for each day. We used these panels as titles on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide a visual representation of each day.

Naval Duel of CSS Virginia and the Monitor. 1862-1865. Scrimshaw. Mariner's Museum and Park. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL986>.

This is a scrimshaw, or an engraving on ivory, of the Battle of Hampton Roads. Engraved on a sperm whale tooth, it depicts the *Monitor* and the *Virginia* battling in the foreground with a wooden ship in the background, presumably the *Minnesota*. We used this image on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate the wide variety of memorabilia created to celebrate the *Monitor* and the battle.

Netherclift. *Running the Blockade. (The Sumter and the Brooklyn.)*. 1864. Lithograph. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed February 27, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhrc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhrc-series/nh-series/NH-54000/NH-54479.html>.

This is a lithograph depicting the Confederate blockade runner CSS *Sumter* sailing past the blockading USS *Brooklyn* on June 30, 1861, successfully escaping through the Union blockade. Blockade runners were often used by the Confederacy to smuggle cotton past the blockade and trade for valuable supplies in Europe. We used this picture on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to prove that the Union needed a better navy to prevent the Confederacy from trading with Europe or even to prevent a potential European intervention in the war.

New Year's Address of the Carriers of the Providence Journal. January 1, 1863. Providence: Knowles, Anthony, and Danielson, 1862.
<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.freelibrary.idm.oclc.org/apps/readex/doc?p=ABEA&docref=image/v2%3A10D2F64C960591AE%40EAIX-10F4545A485DCCC8%40-10E0D1541788C3D8%401>.

This is a poem written about the year 1862, and it includes a stanza about the Battle of Hampton Roads. We accessed this poem from the "American Broadside and Ephemera" database that we accessed through our public library. We used this poem on our Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section not only to demonstrate another form of celebratory item but also to prove that the battle was considered one of the most important events that happened that year.

New York Daily Tribune. "Affairs at Norfolk." November 19, 1861. Accessed January 23, 2026.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030213/1861-11-19/ed-1/?sp=6&st=image&r=0.68,1.259,0.447,0.175,0>.
 This is an article about local news in Norfolk, Virginia, including the construction of the *Virginia* in the Gosport Navy Yard. We quoted this article on the Reaction page to provide information about the conversion of the *Merrimack* into the *Virginia*.

New York Daily Tribune. "Iron-Plated War-Vessels." August 15, 1861. Accessed February 28, 2026.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030213/1861-08-15/ed-1/?sp=2&st=image&r=0.662,0.343,0.522,0.263,0>.
 This is a newspaper article we accessed from *Chronicling America* comparing the *Gloire* and the *Warrior* and speculating on how effective they would be in battle. We quoted this article on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to prove that before the battle many people were still skeptical of how effective ironclads were.

The New York Herald. "The Emperor Napoleon on the Civil War." February 12, 1862. Accessed January 23, 2026.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030313/1862-02-12/ed-1/?sp=4&&r=0.405,0.388,0.537,0.211,0>.
 This is a newspaper article speculating about announcements made by Emperor Napoleon III and English journals regarding the effectiveness of the blockade and potential European interference in the war. We accessed this newspaper through *Chronicling America* from the Library of Congress. We quoted this article on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to prove that Americans felt that Europe was willing to support the Confederacy in order to break the blockade.

The New York Herald. "The Exciting from Fortress Monroe—Operations of the Union Iron-Clad Streamers." March 10, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/new-york/new-york/new-york-herald/1862/03-10/page-4>.

This is a newspaper article that gives a thorough overview of the Battle of Hampton Roads and enthusiastic feedback on the usefulness of ironclads. We used a quote from this article in the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate how the battle influenced opinions on ironclads.

The New York Times. "Iron-Clad Steam Vessels." August 16, 1861.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/new-york/new-york/new-york-times/1861/08-16/page-7>.

This is an advertisement in the New York Times in which the Navy Department asks for people to submit designs of ironclad vessels. We used this in our Reaction page to prove that the Union Navy asked civilians for ironclad design proposals.

Norris, William. *The Story of the Confederate States' Ship "Virginia" (once Merrimac): Her Victory over the Monitor: Born March 7th, Died May 10th, 1862*. Baltimore: John B. Piet, 1879.

This book, published in 1879, is an account of the construction and career of the *Virginia*. It is written by William Norris, who was a sailor on the *Virginia*. We found this book in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. We quoted this book on the Reaction page to describe the construction of the *Virginia* and on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to describe the Confederate experience during the second day of the battle.

The Original Monitor After Her Fight with the Merrimac. July 1862. Photograph.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/559269>.

This is a photograph of the *Monitor* taken a few months after the battle that we accessed from the National Archives. A few officers and sailors can be seen on the deck, and dents can be seen in the turret where the *Virginia's* shot hit the *Monitor*. We used this photograph on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to show what the real turret looked like after the battle.

Our Little Monitor. 1863. Commemorative Coin. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-90000/NH-90167.html>.

This is a commemorative coin created in 1863 that celebrates the USS *Monitor*. It has the same dimensions as a penny and has a picture of the *Monitor* and the words "Our Little Monitor." We used this source on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to provide an example of the celebratory memorabilia created after the battle.

Our New Iron-Clad Navy. 1862. Print. Harper's Weekly.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015021016210&seq=533>.

This is a print from Harper's Weekly published in 1862 depicting the ironclads in the Union Navy. The vessels illustrated include the *Monitor*, the *Nangatuck*, the *Galena*, the *Passaic*, the *Onondaga*, the *Puritan*, the *Woodna*, the *Roanoke*, and the *Ironsides*. There are also smaller ironclads depicted in the back of the main panel. They are drawn according to scale, and none of the inland ironclads are drawn. We used this image in Reform to demonstrate how many ironclads were built by the Union after the *Monitor*.

Pacific Commercial Advertiser (Honolulu, HI). "Notes of the Week." May 1, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/hawaii/honolulu/honolulu-pacific-commercial-advertiser/1862/05-01/page-2>.

This is a brief newspaper article commenting on the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia*. It was published after the Battle of Hampton Roads and speaks of its impact. We quoted this article in the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to highlight how the battle influenced opinions on ironclads.

Palmetto State Flag Officer D. N. Ingraham. 1862. Watercolor. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-93000/NH-93044-KN.html>.

This is a watercolor drawn of the CSS *Palmetto State*, a Confederate ironclad. It also features the names of the ship's officers on the side and the flag officer's name in the title. We used this picture in the Reform page to show an example of one of the Confederate ironclads.

Paul Gale Greenwood Company. *Monitor and Merrimac Souvenir Spoon*. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL713>.

This is a souvenir spoon created by the Paul Gale Greenwood Company that commemorates the Battle of Hampton Roads. In the bowl of the spoon, the *Monitor* and *Virginia* are painted in enamel. We used this source on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that many different types of celebratory souvenirs were created.

Pendergrast, Austin. *Report of Lieutenant Pendergrast, U.S. Navy, Executive Officer of the Frigate USS Congress*. March 9, 1862.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#congress>.

This is the report of Lieutenant Austin Pendergrast, who became the executive officer of the USS *Congress* after the first executive officer, Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, died in battle. The report gives a detailed description of the first day of the battle, giving the exact minutes of certain events. We quoted this article on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide the perspective of the commander of the *Congress* during the battle and on his decision to surrender.

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph (Harrisburg, PA). "Telegraphic: Later from Europe." April 22, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/harrisburg/harrisburg-morning-telegraph/1862/04-22/page-2>.

This is a newspaper article that provides updates on different news from Europe that were transmitted telegraphically. Several updates pertain to the construction of ironclads there. We quoted this article on the Reform page to prove that the many different countries in Europe were building their own ironclads after the battle.

"Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS) in the Arabian Sea." Video, 0:40. YouTube. Posted by U.S. Navy, December 5, 2020. Accessed April 10, 2026.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8OFCN1ulYo>.

This video posted by the U.S. Navy shows the Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS) firing on the guided-missile destroyer USS *Sterett* in the Arabian Sea on December 2, 2020. The Phalanx CIWS is an automatic, last-defense anti-aircraft and anti-missile gun. We used a clip from this video on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to prove that modern guns continue to have rotating designs, which can be traced back to the *Monitor's* turret.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. "From Fortress Monroe: Further Particulars of the Terrible Naval Conflict." March 11, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/philadelphia/philadelphia-inquirer/1862/03-11/page-1>.

This is a front-page newspaper article published on March 11, two days after the battle, that provides a comprehensive description of what happened on both days of the battle. We quoted from this article on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to prove that the Union forces suffered a large number of casualties on the first day of the battle.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. "The Union Fleet Attacked by Rebel Steamers Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown." March 10, 1862, 1.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/philadelphia/philadelphia-inquirer/1862/03-10/page-1>.

This article was on the front page of the Philadelphia Inquirer on March 10, the day after the battle. It describes the details of the conflict on March 8th and March 9th and provides a map of the area as well. We used a quote from this article on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to demonstrate how the arrival of the *Virginia* appeared to observers.

"Professor Jonathan Giving the Crowned Heads of Europe a Few Notions on Naval Architecture." Cartoon. *Harper's Weekly*, March 10, 1862.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015021016210&seq=289>.

This is a cartoon published in the March 10, 1862 edition of Harper's Weekly that depicts Brother Jonathan, a personification of the United States, as a professor lecturing the leaders of England on "Naval Architecture." Brother Jonathan's head is in the shape of the *Monitor*, which implies that the actions of the *Monitor* at the Battle of Hampton Roads served as a "lecture" to the European monarchs on how to build ironclads. We used this cartoon on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that

the *Monitor* caused European countries to reconsider their naval power and think about building more ironclads.

"A Promise Fulfilled." Comic strip. *Harper's Weekly*, March 10, 1862. Accessed February 1, 2026. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015021016210&seq=289>.

This comic strip in the March 10, 1862 edition of *Harper's Weekly* depicts Brother Jonathan, a personification of the United States, teaching a boy named Johnny, who represents England, how to build a yacht and a man-of-war, implying that the United States is designing more complex and better ships than England. In the second panel in this comic strip Brother Jonathan "teaches" how to build a man-of-war, and displays the tiny *Monitor*, which is compared to England's large ship-of-the-line. We used that panel on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to demonstrate that the *Monitor's* actions made Britain reconsider the power of its wooden ships.

Quarterdeck of Dreadnought Cleared for Action. ca 1910-1915. Photograph. Accessed April 11, 2026. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/ggbain.16827/>.

This is a photograph of the quarterdeck of the HMS *Dreadnought*, displaying the ship's guns. The *Dreadnought* was the first ship powered by steam turbines and armed only with heavy guns. We used this photograph on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to prove that the guns on the *Dreadnought* were mounted in turrets, which can be connected back to the *Monitor's* original turret.

The Rebel Iron-clad "Georgia." 1863. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-58000/NH-58721.html>.

This is an engraving of the CSS *Georgia*, an ironclad floating battery that was part of the defense for Savannah, Georgia. We used this image in the Reform page to provide an example of one of the ironclads built by the Confederacy.

The Savannah Republican (Savannah, GA). "Another Proclamation from Old Abe. All Southern Ports to Be Blockaded!" April 25, 1861. Accessed January 22, 2026. <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/georgia/savannah/savannah-republican/1861/04-25/page-1>.

This is a newspaper article about Abraham Lincoln's declaration of a blockade against Southern ports during the beginning of the Civil War. We used a picture of this article on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to show that there was a proclamation.

Side Elevation of the U.S.S. Monitor. 1861. Drawing. National Archives. Accessed January 23, 2026. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/783889>.

This is a drawing of the *Monitor* created in 1861 that depicts the ship from above and from the side. We accessed this drawing from the National Archives Catalog. We used this on the Reaction page to provide a picture of one of the plans of the *Monitor*.

Sinking of USS Cumberland by CSS Virginia, 8 March 1862. 1862. Line Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-65000/NH-65698.html>.

This is an engraving of the CSS *Virginia* sinking the USS *Cumberland*, published in Leslie's Weekly in 1862, that we accessed from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. It is drawn from the viewpoint of the sailors on the *Cumberland*, who were said to have kept firing their cannons as the ship went down. We used this engraving on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of what the battle might have looked like from the deck of the USS *Cumberland*.

Sketch of the CSS Virginia. Sketch. National Archives. Accessed January 23, 2026.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/12007683>.

This is an illustration of the CSS *Virginia* that we accessed from the National Archives. Although no date is given, we decided it was a primary source because it was in a collection titled "Ship Design and Construction Drawings from 1862—1909," so it could plausibly have been drawn while the *Virginia* existed, and it doesn't seem to be a modern drawing or one made for publication in the years after the war. We used this image on the Reaction page to demonstrate what the *Virginia* looked like.

"South Carolina Ordinance of Secession." December 20, 1860. Accessed January 22, 2026.

<https://slavery.princeton.edu/sources/south-carolina-ordinance-of-secession>.

This is the manuscript of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession, which we accessed from the Princeton & Slavery Project. We quoted this ordinance on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to provide evidence about the secession of the Confederate states.

The Southern Banner (Athens, GA). "Secession. South Carolina out of the Union!" December 27, 1860.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/georgia/athens/athens-southern-banner/1860/12-27/page-2>.

This is a newspaper article about the secession of South Carolina from the United States. We used a picture of this article on the Civil War page in the Historical Context section to show that people considered the issue of secession very important at that time.

The Star and Republican Banner (Gettysburg, PA). "Paixhan Bombs." March 30, 1841.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/gettysburg/gettysburg-star-and-republican-banner/1841/03-30/page-1>.

This is a newspaper article published in 1841 about the development of Paixhan guns, which were the first ones to shoot explosive shells. We quoted this newspaper on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to describe the creation and contemporary reaction to these guns.

Stimers, Alban C. Letter to John Ericsson, "Letter from Chief Engineer Stimers, USS Monitor, to Captain John Ericsson, Giving an Account of the Engagement.," March 9, 1862.

Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/t>

itle-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#monitor2.

This is a letter from the Chief Engineer of the *Monitor*, Alban Stimers, to John Ericsson, the inventor of the *Monitor*. Stimers describes the *Monitor's* actions during the battle and complements Ericsson on the *Monitor's* design. We used this letter on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide a description of the battle from the perspective of an officer on the *Monitor*.

Sunday Dispatch (New York, NY). "The Floating Iron Battery." February 2, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/new-york/new-york/sunday-dispatch/1862/02-02/page-7>.

This is a newspaper article providing updates about the construction of the *Monitor*, which was called a "floating battery" before it was named. We used this article on the Reaction page to provide information about the launch of the *Monitor* and demonstrate that the *Monitor's* construction was followed closely by newspapers.

The United States War Steamer "Minnesota," Flag-ship of the Blockading Squadron. August 24, 1861. Illustration. Harper's Weekly.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015085429630&seq=514>.

This is an illustration in the August 24, 1861 edition of the Harper's Weekly magazine that depicts the USS *Minnesota*, one of the wooden blockade ships that was stationed at Hampton Roads. We used this image on the Reaction page to show an example of one of the wooden ships that the Union was worried the *Virginia* could defeat.

U.S. Iron Clad Steamer Monitor. Transverse Section Through Turret. 1862. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 23, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhnc-series/nh-series/NH-60000/NH-60660.html>.

This is a drawing of a transverse section of the *Monitor's* turret, displaying the mechanism that turns the turret and how the guns were stationed. We used this illustration in the Reaction page to demonstrate the design of the revolving turret.

U.S. Monitor 'Weehawken' and Confederate Ram 'Atlanta'. 1863. Print. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhnc-series/nh-series/NH-58000/NH-58896.html>.

This is a print of the Battle of Wassaw Sound, where the U.S. Monitor *Weehawken* and Confederate Ram *Atlanta* are shown. The battle was a notable victory for the Union, as the *Atlanta* was captured by the *Weehawken*. We used this picture in the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to demonstrate an example of a Union monitor's victory over the Confederate ironclads.

USS Boxer (CV-21). September 4, 1951. Photograph. Accessed April 14, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nara-series/80-g/80-G-430000/80-G-433005.html>.

This is a photograph of the USS *Boxer*, which was commissioned in 1945 and served during the Korean War. We accessed this photograph from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this image on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to demonstrate what the aircraft carriers that replaced battleships looked like.

USS Colorado (BB-45). February 9, 1942. Photograph. Accessed April 14, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/us-navy-ships/battleships/colorado-bb-45/19-N-28260.html>.

This is a photograph of the USS *Colorado*, which was in service from 1923 to 1947 and was one of the battleships used during World War II. We accessed this image from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this image on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to show what battleships looked like in World War II before they were replaced by aircraft carriers.

Van Brunt, G. J. *Report of Captain Van Brunt, U.S. Navy, Commanding the Steam Frigate USS Minnesota*. March 10, 1862.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/uss-monitor-versus-css-virginia-and-the-battle-for-hampton-roads.html#minnesota>.

This is the official report of G. J. Van Brunt, captain of the *Minnesota*, which provides a very descriptive account of both days of the battle. We quoted his report on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to show how sailors and officers on the wooden ships were impressed with how the *Monitor* fought against the *Virginia* in spite of its small size.

"Vessels Constructed for the Navy since March 4, 1861." Chart. In *Report on the Secretary of the Navy with an Appendix Containing Reports from Officers*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864. Last modified December 1864.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Civil_War/Report_of_the_Secretary_of_the_Navy_1864.pdf.

This is a chart listing all the vessels built in the Navy since March 4th, 1861. It lists the descriptions of each vessel in one column and describes the number of guns and total tonnage in the other two columns. There are two sections of vessels listed, with a separate section for ironclads. We used an image of the ironclad section of this chart in the Reform section to demonstrate how many ironclads were built for the Union.

The Virginia (Merrimack) in Dry Dock, After Being Armored. ca 1862. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 25, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/nh-1---nh-3067/nh-300---nh-399/nh-314-css-virginia--1862-1862-.html>.

This is an engraving of the *Virginia* being constructed from the hull of the *Merrimack*. We accessed this image from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this engraving on the Reaction page to provide an image of what the *Virginia* looked like when it was being constructed.

The "Weehawken." 1866. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 25, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-61000/NH-61430.html>.

This is an engraving of the USS *Weehawken*, a monitor that was from the Passaic class, the first class of monitors commissioned after the battle. We used this image on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate what the first monitors looked like.

The Weekly Chronicle and Register (London). "Chronicle of the Week." March 29, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/uk/middlesex/london/weekly-chronicle-and-register/1862/03-29/page-2>.

This is a newspaper article published in London about the important news that happened during the week, and it has a paragraph about the Battle of Hampton Roads. We quoted from this article on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to prove that the battle was the first one between ironclads and that it was noticed around the world.

Weir, Robert. *Destruction of the Monitor 'Tecumseh' by a Rebel Torpedo, in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.* 1864. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-61000/NH-61473.html>.

This is a line engraving of the destruction of the monitor, USS *Tecumseh*, from a Confederate torpedo during the Battle of Mobile Bay. We used this picture in the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to depict an example of how torpedoes were developed as a means to attack ironclads.

Whitewater Register (Whitewater, WI). "Iron-Clad Ships in England." May 2, 1862.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/wisconsin/whitewater/whitewater-register/1862/05-02/page-2>.

This is a newspaper article, presumably written by a correspondent in England, about the English reaction to the Battle of Hampton Roads. The author writes about how the topic is talked about everywhere and how England and other European countries were rushing to build their own ironclads. We quoted this article on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to prove that the battle sparked discussion and made countries reconsider the power of their navies, and on the Reform page to prove that many European countries immediately began constructing ironclads after the battle.

Wood, John Taylor. "The First Fight of Iron-Clads." *The Century Illustrated*, March 1885, 738-54. Accessed December 24, 2025.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005250132&seq=750>.

This is an account of the battle published in the Century Illustrated magazine in 1885. It was written by John Taylor Wood, a lieutenant who served on the *Virginia*. We quoted this account multiple times on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide a Confederate perspective. These quotes include Wood's commentary

on the *Virginia's* decision to leave on the first day, the appearance of the *Monitor* the next morning, and the significance of the battle. We also quoted this account on the Reform page to prove that the international construction of ironclads was caused by the battle.

The Wooster Republican (Wooster, OH). "Who Invented Iron-clad Ships!" July 17, 1862. <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/ohio/wooster/wooster-republican/1862/07-17/page-1>.

This is a newspaper article about the early history of ironclad development. The author discusses different ideas for protecting ships proposed in the early 1800s. We used this source on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to prove that people proposed iron plating as a way to protect ships against explosive shells.

Worret, Charles. *The Naval Engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor at Hampton*. 1862. Lithograph. The Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL17696>.

This is a lithograph of the second day of the battle seen from a bird's-eye view, with wooden ships surrounding the two battling ironclads and the *Minnesota* firing on the left side. This artwork was created by Charles Worret, a lieutenant in the 20th New York Volunteer Infantry, and turned into a lithograph by Edward Sasche & Co. We used this lithograph on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to show what the battle may have looked like from the perspective of a bystander.

Secondary Sources

"Arrival of the 'Monitor' at Hampton Roads." Engraving. *The Century Illustrated*, March 1885. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005250132&seq=769>.

This is an engraving of the *Monitor's* arrival at Hampton Roads on the night of March 8th. It was published in an 1885 *Century Illustrated* magazine article titled "In the 'Monitor' Turret." We used this on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of the *Monitor's* arrival.

Bailey, Roger A. "Steel and Steam." American Battlefield Trust. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/steel-steam>.

This is an article about different military technological developments during the Civil War, including the development of steam engines, shell guns, ironclads, torpedoes, and submarines. We quoted this article in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to provide details about the development of Dahlgren guns, as well as in the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to show how torpedoes and submarines were developed in response to ironclads.

The Burning of the Congress off Newport News, March 8, 1862. 1892. Line Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhnc-series/nh-series/NH-55000/NH-55328.html>.

This is an engraving made in 1892 based on a painting by J.O. Davidson that depicts the *Congress* burning on the first day of the battle, with sailors trying to swim to shore. We used this engraving on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of what the *Congress* may have looked like after being set on fire.

Casserley, Tāne. Videoconference interview by the authors. April 6, 2026.

This is an interview we conducted with Mr. Tāne Casserley, the Research, Resource Protection, and Permit Coordinator at the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, in order to learn more about both the *Monitor's* historical role and how its wreck is being researched today. We used a clip from this interview on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to prove the *Monitor's* influence on modern navies and rotating guns today.

Civil War Battle between the First Ironclads. 1966. Diorama. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-114000/NH-114621.html>.

This is a photograph of a diorama of the conflict between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia* from the perspective of the *Minnesota*. We accessed this image from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this image on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to show what the battle may have looked like from the deck of the *Minnesota*.

The Confederate Submarine Boat Which Sank the U.S. Steamship 'Housatonic' in Charleston Harbor during the Civil War. In *The Popular Science Monthly*, edited by J. McKeen Cattell. Vol. LVIII. McClure, Phillips and Company, 1901.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/17739#page/167/mode/1up>.

This is an illustration of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley. It became the first submarine to destroy an enemy ship when it sank the Union wooden ship USS *Housatonic* in February 1864. We used this image to demonstrate what the submarine looked like on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section.

CSS Virginia (1862-1862). 1907. Halftone of an Artwork. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 24, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-58000/NH-58725.html>.

This is a work of art depicting the CSS *Virginia* steaming into Hampton Roads on the first day of the battle that we accessed from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections. We used this artwork on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to provide an image of the *Virginia* steaming into battle on the first day.

Ferreiro, Larrie D. "The Wrong Ship at the Right Time: The Technology of USS Monitor and Its Impact on Naval Warfare." *International Journal of Naval History* 16, no. 1 (2021). Accessed October 22, 2025.

<https://ijnh.seahistory.org/the-wrong-ship-at-the-right-time-the-technology-of-uss-monitor-and-its-impact-on-naval-warfare/>.

This is an academic article published in the International Journal of Naval History about the construction of the *Monitor* as well as the impact of the *Monitor's* actions. We quoted this article on the Reaction page to prove that *Virginia* affected the *Monitor's* design, on the Reform page to prove the *Monitor's* design was adopted internationally, and on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to prove the benefits of the *Monitor's* turret design.

Fuller, Howard J. "From Hampton Roads to Spithead." U.S. Naval Institute. Last modified June 2015.

<https://www.usni.org/magazines/naval-history-magazine/2015/june/hampton-roads-spithead>.

This is an article from the U.S. Naval Institute about the role of Civil War ironclads in the larger context of tensions between the United States and Britain. We quoted this article on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to prove that the battle was one of the reasons why Britain didn't interfere in the Civil War.

Kinburn Batteries. In *The British Navy: Its Strength, Resources, and Administration*, by Thomas Brassey. Cambridge University Press, 2010. Accessed January 31, 2026.

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/british-navy/earliest-ironclads/BC26EAD5EE11B7992D467DAE4FCBCC1A>.

This is an illustration of one of the floating ironclad batteries that fought at the Battle of Kinburn in 1855. We used this illustration in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to show what the Kinburn batteries looked like.

L. Prang & Co. *The Monitor and Merrimac*. 1886. Chromolithograph. Library of Congress. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://loc.gov/pictures/resource/pgs.04044/>.

This is an 1886 chromolithograph of the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads. It depicts the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* firing at each other with a wooden ship in the background. We used this image on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to show what the battle looked like.

"Monitor Grand March (1862)." MP3 audio, 1:04. YouTube. Posted by John R. Allen, August 20, 2023. Accessed January 31, 2026. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHgBJcSbFNs>.

This is an audio clip of someone playing the Monitor Grand March, a song written in 1862 to celebrate the *Monitor's* actions at the Battle of Hampton Roads. We used this music on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate what the celebratory music written for the *Monitor* sounded like.

Monitor (Ironclad). The North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives. Accessed January 24, 2026. https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/dig_nccpa/id/25649/rec/1.

This is an undated painting of the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads, depicting the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia*. We accessed this image from the North Carolina Collection Photograph Archive. We used this on the Battle of Hampton

Roads page in the Revolution section to demonstrate how close the *Monitor* and *Virginia* were during the battle.

National Archives. "Ironclad Navies: The USS Monitor and CSS Virginia during the Civil War." The Unwritten Record. Last modified March 18, 2018. Accessed January 23, 2026. <https://unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2018/03/08/an-ironclad-navy-the-uss-monitor-and-css-virginia-during-the-civil-war/>.

This article provides a comprehensive and informative description of the Battle of Hampton Roads, supported with many primary sources found in the National Archives, which greatly aided our research. We quoted this article on the Reaction page to prove why the *Monitor's* design was different from previous designs, including the advantages of a revolving turret.

National Park Service. "*A Symbol of American Ingenuity: Assessing the Significance of U.S.S. Monitor*." By James P. Delgado. 1988. Accessed November 13, 2025. <https://npshistory.com/publications/maritime/hcs-uss-monitor.pdf>.

This is a report published by the National Park Service about the historical significance of the *Monitor*. It provides a lot of valuable information about popular public perception of the *Monitor* and the U.S. construction of monitors caused by the *Monitor's* actions at the Battle of Hampton Roads. We quoted this report on the Immediate Impact page in the Revolution section to demonstrate the immediate fervor surrounding monitors after the battle as well as on the Reform page to describe the different classes of monitors built during the Civil War.

Nelson, James L. *Reign of Iron: The Story of the First Battling Ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimack*. HarperCollins, 2004.

This is a book about the history of the *Virginia* and the *Monitor*. It mainly details the creation of the two ships and their progress to the Battle of Hampton Roads. The book also provided information about the destruction of Gosport Naval Shipyard, which was important context for how the *Merrimack* was converted to the *Virginia*. We used this research to improve the *Merrimack* section of the Reaction page.

Norfolk, Hampton Roads, and Vicinity. In *A History of the United States*, by Charles Kendall Adams and William P. Trent. Allyn and Bacon, 1922. Accessed January 25, 2026. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/gdcmassbookdig.historyofuniteds04adam/?sp=449&r=-0.96,0.006,2.92,1.47,0>.

This is a map of the area where the Battle of Hampton Roads took place, labelled with the locations of each ship during the battle. We retrieved this map from a history textbook published in 1922 from the Library of Congress. We used this map in the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to help the audience understand the movement of the ships during the battle.

The Original Ericsson Monitor. 1896. Engraving. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed January 23, 2026. <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-94000/NH-94691.html>.

This is an engraving of the *Monitor*. We retrieved it from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collections, which stated that it was from the book, "The Steam Navy of the United States," published in 1896. We chose to use this picture on the Reaction page because we felt that it was a very clear depiction of the *Monitor* that showed all of the ship's parts.

Quarstein, John V. "The Evolution of Naval Ordnance: 1820-1866." The Mariners' Museum and Park. Last modified December 21, 2022. Accessed December 12, 2025.

<https://www.marinersmuseum.org/2022/12/the-evolution-of-naval-ordnance-1820-1866/>. This is an article detailing the development of naval artillery and technology during the period leading up to the Civil War. We quoted this article in the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to prove the benefits of shells over solid shot and to elucidate the differences between the Paixhan and Dahlgren guns.

Quarstein, John V. *Monitor Boys : the Crew of the Union's First Ironclad*. History Press, 2011.

This is a book about the crew of the *Monitor*. It provided us with useful details about historical context as well as the *Monitor's* crew's perspective on the battle, as it quoted extensively from primary sources. We quoted from this book on the Reaction page to provide information on how the Union learned about the construction of the *Virginia*, as well as how the *Monitor's* design was changed due to the time pressure created by the *Virginia*.

Ramold, Stephen J. "Naval Development from 1850 to Present." EBSCO. Last modified 2023. Accessed February 1, 2026.

<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/arts-and-entertainment/naval-development-1850-present>.

This is an article about the history of naval warfare from the first ironclads to modern aircraft carriers and missiles. We used this article to learn about how ironclads evolved into battleships. We quoted this article on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to prove the impact World War II had on naval warfare and how it made battleships obsolete.

Ray, Clary. *United States Steamer Monitor*. ca. 1900. Halftone reproduction of an artwork. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command. Accessed February 1, 2026.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-45000/NH-45969.html>.

This is an artwork of the USS *Monitor* sailing in the open ocean that we accessed from the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command collection. We used this image behind our titles on all of the pages except for the home page in order to display what the *Monitor* looked like.

Skinner, Thomas C. *Battle between Virginia and Monitor*. ca 1935-1950. Oil Painting. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 28, 2026.

<https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL418>.

This is an oil painting of the Battle of Hampton Roads, depicting the two ironclads firing at each other with a wooden ship, presumably the *Minnesota*, in the background. We used

this image on the home page to provide a dramatic depiction of the *Monitor* in the revolutionary battle.

Snow, Richard. *Iron Dawn: The Monitor, the Merrimack, and the Civil War Sea Battle That Changed History*. Scribner, 2016.

This is a book about the Battle of Hampton Roads. It provided excellent information about the conditions that led to the creation of the ships, the actual battle itself, as well as the effects of the battle. We also found primary sources by looking in the footnotes of this book. We quoted this source on the Reaction page to prove that the Union believed the *Virginia* could break the blockade.

Still, William N., Jr. "The Confederate Ironclad Navy." *U.S. Naval Institute*. Last modified January 2014. Accessed November 13, 2025.

<https://www.usni.org/magazines/naval-history-magazine/2014/january/confederate-ironclad-navy>.

This is an article about the ironclads that the Confederacy built during the Civil War. The Confederacy only built 23 ironclads, due to lack of resources and factories, and many converted wooden ships suffered from faulty engines and other issues. We used this article to learn more about the Confederacy's subsequent ironclad construction after the battle, and we quoted this information on the Reform page.

Taylor, Bruce. "A Global Phenomenon." *U.S. Naval Institute*. Last modified June 2020. Accessed January 21, 2026.

<https://www.usni.org/magazines/naval-history-magazine/2020/june/global-phenomenon>.

This is an article about international ironclad construction, from the 1855 French iron batteries used in the Crimean War to the German-built Chinese ironclads that fought in the Battle of the Yalu River in 1894. We quoted this article on the Development of the Ironclad page in the Historical Context section to provide information about early ironclad ships, on the Reform page to demonstrate details about international ironclads constructed after the battle, and on the Long-Term Impact page in the Historical Significance section to demonstrate how the HMS *Devastation* was different from the *Monitor*.

Thompson, Stephen C. "The Design and Construction of 'USS Monitor.'" *Warship International* 27, no. 3 (1990): 222-42. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44895185>.

This is an article about the construction of the *Monitor*. It describes the reasons for constructing ironclads on both sides as well as specific details about the *Monitor's* construction process. We quoted this article on the Reaction page to prove that the work on the *Virginia* was one of the main causes of the construction of the *Monitor* and how the *Virginia* affected the *Monitor's* design.

"USS Monitor: A Cheesebox on a Raft." American Battlefield Trust. Last modified August 12, 2025. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/uss-monitor-cheesebox-raft>.

This is an article about the inventor of the *Monitor*, John Ericsson, and about the process that led to the construction of the *Monitor*. We used information from this article on the

Reaction page when describing how the *Monitor* was constructed after the Union received intelligence of the CSS *Virginia*.

Wilson, Herbert Wrigley. *Ironclads in Action: A Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895*. Vol. 1. S. Low, Marston and Company, 1896. Accessed January 24, 2026.

https://books.google.com/books?id=M3DgGKmaHDEC&printsec=frontcover&source=gs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

This is a book published in 1896 about the history of naval warfare from 1855 to 1895. The prologue is about the development of the ironclad, including the batteries at Kinburn and the first ironclad ships, and the first chapter is about the Battle of Hampton Roads. We quoted this book on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section to prove that the *Monitor's* superior performance compared to the wooden ships revolutionized naval warfare, and on the Significance page in the Historical Significance section to prove that the *Monitor's* turret had a large impact on subsequent naval design.

Wood, Worden George. *Battle of the Ironclads*. 1925. Watercolor. Mariner's Museum and Park. Accessed January 24, 2026. <https://catalogs.marinersmuseum.org/object/CL4917>.

This is a watercolor of the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads, depicting the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* surrounded by sprays of water from cannon shot. We chose to use this picture on the Battle of Hampton Roads page in the Revolution section because we felt that it was more dramatic and provided a sense of action as compared to the static engravings published at the time.