

# Missouri State Archives

## Finding Aid RG 998.515

### Manuscript Collections

#### Frank Wallemann Civil War Collection

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#### Civil War Prints, 1861-1895

*Abstract:* Digital scans of multiple prints of engraved Civil War scenes from contemporary newspapers and their reprints, 1861-1895. Most come from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and *Harper's Weekly*. Also full volume of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War* or *Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War*.

*Extent:* 0.2 Cubic Feet; 4.66 GB

*Physical Description:* .TIF and bound volume

*Alternative Formats:* None

*Location:* Missouri State Archives

#### Administrative Information

*Access Restrictions:* Bound volume is fragile – staff supervision required

*Publication Restrictions:* Copyright is in the public domain. Items reproduced for online or physical publication should carry the credit line: Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives. Researchers bear sole responsibility for following applicable copyright laws.

*Preferred Citation:* [item description]; [date]; [Box and Folder]; Civil War Prints, 1861-1895; RG998.515 Frank Wallemann Civil War Collection; Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.

*Acquisition Information:* Gift with deed; Accession #2022-0114

*Processing Information:* Processing completed by EW on 05/23/2022. Finding aid updated by EW on 11/27/2023.

#### Historical and Biographical Notes

The American Civil War spanned 1861-1865. During that time, several weekly newspapers closely followed the conflict and sent reporters, artists and photographers into the field. The artists were quick to sketch scenes of battles, camps, prisons, towns, important figures and other

places and events. The sketches were then reproduced in a derivative format, usually woodcuts. The process was quick, efficient and effective. Major papers were able to publish the woodcuts sometimes as quickly as the next issue following a battle. This collection consists of illustrations taken from several of the major weekly newspapers during the Civil War (*Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *New York Illustrated News*, etc.), collected by the donor Frank Wallemann, then loaned to the Archives for digitizing. In November 2023, Wallemann donated his originals to the Missouri Civil War Museum at Jefferson Barracks.

## **Additional Descriptive Information**

### **Other Finding Aids**

MS247 Edward Newton Civil War Correspondence Collection  
MS296 William J. Wooden Civil War Correspondence Collection  
MS368 State Archivist Collection  
MS404 Civil War Reunion Photograph Collection  
MS456 James Sullivan Civil War Collection  
RG133 Adjutant General

### **Related Material**

Missouri Soldiers' Database:

<https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/soldiers/#soldierSearch>.

National Park Service Civil War Soldiers' Database:

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm>.

The Internet Archive has most issues of *Frank Leslie's*: <https://archive.org/>.

## Civil War Prints, 1861-1895

*Extent:* 0.2 Cubic Feet; 4.66 GB

*Arrangement:* Original order maintained with like items moved together

### Scope and Content

Aside from one original, full volume, this collection consists of 300dpi TIF scans of individual sketches pulled from major Civil War weekly newspapers and their subsequent reprints bound in volumes during the 1880s and 1890s. Every attempt was made to determine the original sources for the prints, but some sources are as of yet unidentified (see Excel spreadsheet).

All fall within the public domain. All items save the full volume are also available on Missouri Digital Heritage in the Civil War in Missouri collection online here:

<https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16795coll39>.

### Container List

See Excel spreadsheet for an item-by-item listing.

Location	Description	Date
	Digital scans of multiple prints of engraved Civil War scenes from contemporary newspapers and their reprints. 300dpi TIF.	1861-1895
	Digital scans of a full issue of <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , Vol. V no. 251. 300dpi TIF.	10/19/1861
	Digital scans of a full issue of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrierte Zeitung</i> , German language edition of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , Vol. IX no. 229. 300dpi TIF.	12/28/1861
	Full volume of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War</i> or <i>Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> . The hard cover is engraved <i>Illustrated History</i> , but the title page is marked <i>Scenes and Portraits</i> . This copy is not digitized, but a similar one is available on the Internet Archive here: <a href="https://archive.org/details/franklesliesscen00les/">https://archive.org/details/franklesliesscen00les/</a> .	1894

Image Number	Title	Description	Artist	Event Location	Event Date	Subject.LCSH	Subject.Local	Format	Original Source
M5515_001.tif	Terrible Tragedy at St. Louis, MO.	A member of a violent crowd in St. Louis is fatally shot and bayoneted by Union soldiers in Lt. Faron's unit; the man had been aiming to kill Faron.	unknown	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	05/11-12/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Mobs; Weapons; Bayonets; Soldiers; Military personnel; Civilians in war;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Faron, John [?];	300dpi .tif scan of 15.5"x10.5" newsprint	from <i>Pictorial War Record</i> p. 54, unknown volume/issue - originally appeared in <i>New York Illustrated News</i> 05/25/1861 Vol. IV no. 81, p. 41
M5515_002.tif	<i>Pictorial War Record</i> - Terrible Tragedy in St. Louis text plus other stories	Full page with multiple articles. One reads, "Terrible Tragedy in St. Louis, Mo. On the 15th of May, 1861, Captain LYON, with his command of Union Volunteers, captured General FROST's brigade of Missouri militia, numbering about eight hundred men. Just previous to leaving St. Louis several stones were thrown at the Volunteers by a mob, accompanied by several pistol shots. One shot struck Captain BLAUBOUSKI in the leg and he fell, meantime giving an order to his men to fire, which order was obeyed by two or three companies, resulting in the death of more than twenty persons, including two women and several children, while badly wounding some others. On the evening of the next day, the 11th of May, when the Home Guard entered the city, and when they had reached Walnut Street, a large crowd of people lined the sidewalk, and at the corner of Fifth Street some ruffians in the crowd began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the men in the ranks. A boy discharged a pistol at one of the companies, when part of the company in the rear immediately turned and fired on the crowd. The whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets among the people on the street. For a few minutes the shower of balls was terrible. They were flying in every direction, entering doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters and smashing bricks in the third stories. The utmost confusion prevailed, the crowd dispersing and fleeing in every direction, but previous to their dispersion at least a score of them must have been killed. Four of the soldiers were killed outright, and many of them severely wounded. After the occurrence the streets remained crowded by the people and there were vigorous denunciations of the Germans, who were alleged to have been the cause of all the trouble. Subsequent investigation showed that the crowd had been extremely abusive; that one man had discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieutenant FARON, of the regular army, many of the mob cheering him and shooting at the troops. The man who commenced the attack then laid his pistol across his left arm, and was taking deliberate aim at Lieutenant FARON, when he was fired upon and stabbed with a bayonet at the same moment, and instantly killed."	n/a	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	05/11-12/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Frost, Daniel Marsh (1823-1900); Faron, John [?];	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x8.5" newsprint	from <i>Pictorial War Record</i> p. 56, unknown volume/issue
M5515_003.tif	Volunteers Attacked in St. Louis	An unruly crowd attacks Union Home Guard troops in St. Louis. The troops return fire.	Hastings, Matthew M. (1831/2-1919);	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	05/11-12/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Mobs; Weapons; Bayonets; Soldiers; Military personnel; Civilians in war;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> p. 108 - originally published in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> 06/01/1861 Vol. V no. 231 p. 349
M5515_004.tif	A Corner Scene in St. Louis	Men read bills posted, including "Negro Bo[y] 9 Years" and "Mayors Proclamation." Text tells the story of Captain Nathaniel Lyon's capture of General Daniel M. Frost's brigade of seven or eight hundred Confederate troops. Also speaks of the mob attacks in St. Louis: "The prisoners having refused to take the oath of allegiance, the only condition proposed for their release, on the ground that they had already taken it, and that to take it again would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, were marched under guard to the arsenal. While they were on the way, preceded and followed by detachments of the Union troops, and shut in on either side by a single file, the front ranks of the guard were pressed upon by a tumultuous crowd, which, after insulting them with the most opprobrious epithets, proceeded to blows, and at last attacked them with stones and pistols. Several of the soldiers, without orders, fired into the crowd. Fortunately, or, as the issue proved, perhaps unfortunately, no person was injured, and the soldiers who had fired were immediately placed under arrest. Quiet and order were hardly restored when the tumult broke out afresh. Encouraged by their impunity, the mob renewed their attack, now in the rear, with stones and pistols. A captain ordered his company to fire, and twenty-five persons were killed or wounded. In a popular tumult, the innocent and the imprudent are always sure to suffer with the guilty, through no fault of those in authority. On this occasion a miscellaneous crowd, including even some women and children, had followed the troops, and it is sad to relate that those who fell were mostly citizens, who, however they might have sympathized with the purposes of the rioters, had not joined them in their attack. The rage of the secessionists, and the excitement of all the people, was tremendous; throughout the night St. Louis was heaving with suppressed tumult. On the following day a large body of the Home Guard, chiefly Germans, marched into the city from the arsenal, where they had been armed and equipped. The streets were thronged with people, through which they passed for a time unmolested. But at length hooting and hissing began, and finally a revolver was fired from the crowd. A soldier fell dead in the ranks. Firing now began from the windows of the houses, when the leading company of the Germans - not exhibiting the steadiness and self-possession of the Massachusetts militia-men under like circumstances in Baltimore - wheeled and fired down the street with fatal effect. The consternation which ensued was overwhelming; but the fury with which it was accompanied was mitigated by the discovery that of the six persons who were killed four were soldiers. The Germans, in their bewilderment, had fired into their own ranks. The excitement caused by these bloody occurrences was not confined to St. Louis."	Hastings, Matthew M. (1831/2-1919);	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	05/11-12/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Frost, Daniel Marsh (1823-1900);	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> p. 107 - originally published in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> 06/01/1861 Vol. V no. 231 p. 349

MSS15_005.tif	<p>a) Corner Scene during the Excitement at St. Louis, Missouri.</p> <p>b) United States Volunteers Attacked by the Mob, Corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.</p>	<p>Two illustrations and text. Illustrations duplicate previous two images. Text: "THE FIGHT AT SAINT LOUIS. WE mentioned in the last number of Harper's Weekly that a second encounter had taken place between the troops and the mob at St. Louis. We now publish two illustrations of the event, from sketches by Mr. M. Hastings, of St. Louis. The tragedy was thus described by a spectator:</p> <p>About six o'clock (on 11th) a large body of Home Guards entered the city through Fifth Street from the Arsenal, where they had been entertained during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut Street the troops turned westward, a large crowd being the government to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth Street parties among the spectators began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, and bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, and smashing bricks in the third story.</p> <p>The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators flying in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded.</p> <p>Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Garrison, Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain prevented the assembling of large crowds."</p> <p>The following account of the affair is from the St. Louis "Republican" of May 12: "Another act in the terrible drama of blood that opened so fearfully on Friday, was enacted last evening, and six more victims were added to the already sad list of dead. Two scores of blood so close together, and so frightful in their results, have seldom before plunged a city into mourning. At about half past five o'clock in the evening a large body of the German Home Guards entered the city through Fifth Street, from the Arsenal, where they had remained during the day and furnished with arms. Large crowds collected to witness their march, and they passed unimpeded along until they reached Walnut, when they turned so that street and proceeded westward. Large crowds were collected on these corners, who hooted and hissed as the companies passed, and one man standing on the steps of the church fired a revolver into the ranks. A soldier fell dead, when two more shots were fired from the windows of a house near by. At this time the head of the column, which reached as far as Seventh, suddenly turned, and, leveling their rifles, fired down the street, and promiscuously among the spectators who lined the pavement. Shooting as they did directly toward their own rear ranks, they killed some of their men as well as those comprising the crowd. The shower of bullets was for a moment terrible, and the only wonder is that more lives were not lost. The missiles of lead entered the windows and perforated the doors of private residences, tearing the ceilings and throwing splinters in every direction. The house of Mr. Matthews was entered by three bullets, and Mr. Matthews's daughter was struck slightly by a spent ball. On the street the scene presented as the soldiers moved off was sad indeed. Six men lay dead at different points, and several were wounded and drinking with pain upon the pavements. The dead carts, which have become familiar vehicles since the scenes of the last two days - were soon engaged in removing the corpses from the ground. The wounded were carried to the Health Office. Four of the men killed were members of the regiment, and two were citizens. Last night the former had not been recognized. Terry Sullivan, an engineer on the river, was passing by the door of Mr. H. Glover's residence, on Seventh Street, next to Walnut, when a ball struck him in the head, and scattered his brains over the door and walls. A pool of blood marked the spot where he fell, after his body had been removed. Jeremiah Godfrey, a hired man of Mr. Cozans, County Surveyor, was working in the yard of Mr. Cozans at the time of the occurrence. While stooping over, in the act of fastening some flowers to a frame, three soldiers entered the gate, and approaching within the yard, fired three shots into his body. Fortunately, none of them were fatal, being all flesh wounds. The family witnessed the affair, and says that the man had not been out of the yard, and was conscious of the approach of the assailants until struck down by their bullets. Charles H. Woodruff, a clerk in Ramsey &amp; Benton's store, was shot in the shoulder, and will have to have his entire arm amputated. He was carried into the residence of Mr. Matthews and kindly cared for. James F. Walsh, living at No. 189 Wash Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was shot through the foot. Michael Dowry, residing between O'Fallon and Cass Avenue and Sixth and Seventh, received a ball through the ankle, and amputation will be necessary. John Nelson was wounded in the chest. Several others were injured slightly. The houses on the right side of Walnut, from Fifth to Seventh, were considerably injured by bullets, and the inmates in several cases had very narrow escapes. At a late hour in the night the bodies of John Gablin, whose brother keeps a livery stable on Market Street, William Coffey, a book-binder, from New Orleans, and John Cook, a German soldier, were reburied among the dead. Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence, and the whole city presented a scene of excitement seldom witnessed. Mayor Taylor made an address to the people from the steps of the church on Fifth and Walnut streets."</p>	Hastings, Matthew M. (1831?-2-1919);	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	05/11-12/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Taylor, Daniel G. (1819-1878);	300dpi .tif scan of 11.125"x16" newsprint	from Harper's Weekly 06/01/1861 Vol. v no. 231 p. 349
MSS15_006.tif	First Charge of Fremont's Bodyguard, Led by Major Zagonyi on the Confederate Garrison at Springfield, Mo., October 25th, 1861.	Mounted Union soldiers charge toward the woods where Confederate infantry stand their ground. Maj. Zagonyi commanded the Union troops known as Fremont's Bodyguard. Col. Julian Frazier commanded the Missouri State Guard, which was under Gen. Sterling Price. Though far outnumbered, the battle was a Union victory.	Frank Leslie's special artist with the Western Army	Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, United States	10/25/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Zagonyi, Karoli "Charles" (1821-unknown); Frazier, William Julian (1838-1894); Fremont's Body Guard; Fremont's Bodyguard; Zagonyi's Charge; Battle of First Springfield; Action at Springfield; Price's Army; Missouri State Guard;	300dpi .tif scan of 14.875"x10.5" newsprint	originally appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 11/23/1861 Vol. XIII no. 313 p. 12 - this is an unknown reprint
MSS15_007.tif	Second Charge upon the Confederates, by General Fremont's Body-Guard, under Major Zagonyi, Near Springfield, MO., on October 25th, 1861.	Mounted Union soldiers fight Confederate infantrymen in the woods during the Battle of First Springfield. Maj. Zagonyi commanded the Union troops known as Fremont's Bodyguard. Col. Julian Frazier commanded the Missouri State Guard, which was under Gen. Sterling Price. Though far outnumbered, the battle was a Union victory.	Frank Leslie's special artist attached to the Western Army	Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, United States	10/25/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Zagonyi, Karoli "Charles" (1821-unknown); Frazier, William Julian (1838-1894); Fremont's Body Guard; Fremont's Bodyguard; Zagonyi's Charge; Battle of First Springfield; Action at Springfield; Price's Army; Missouri State Guard;	300dpi .tif scan of 15"x10.5" newsprint	originally appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 11/23/1861 Vol. XIII no. 313 p. 13 - this is an unknown reprint
MSS15_008.tif	Charge of Fremont's Body Guard, under Major Zagonyi, near Springfield, MO. - From a Sketch by W. Blome.	Mounted Union soldiers fight Confederate infantrymen during the Battle of First Springfield. Maj. Zagonyi commanded the Union troops known as Fremont's Bodyguard. Col. Julian Frazier commanded the Missouri State Guard, which was under Gen. Sterling Price. Though far outnumbered, the battle was a Union victory.	Blome, W.	Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, United States	10/25/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Zagonyi, Karoli "Charles" (1821-unknown); Frazier, William Julian (1838-1894); Fremont's Body Guard; Fremont's Bodyguard; Zagonyi's Charge; Battle of First Springfield; Action at Springfield; Price's Army; Missouri State Guard;	300dpi .tif scan of 7.75"x21.75" newsprint	unknown
MSS15_009.tif	<p>a) Camp Lillie, Headquarters of General Fremont, Jefferson City, MO., October 1st, 1861.</p> <p>b) Cooking in Camp - The Kitchen of the Fremont Dragoons at Tipton, MO.</p>	Two illustrations and text. TOP: "Jefferson City is on the Missouri River, 142 miles from its mouth, and 125 miles from St. Louis. It is on the direct route of the Pacific Railroad. The location of Jefferson City is very striking. On the towering hill which frowns over the Missouri stands the Capitol, built of magnesium limestone. The town site is seamed with sharp ridges and deep hollows running parallel with the river. These had been eagerly taken advantage of in constructing the fortifications. About a mile to the south of the city was the headquarters of General Fremont, situated upon a beautiful slope, commanding a fine military prospect. It was called Camp Lillie, after his eldest daughter, Lillie Benton Fremont." BOTTOM: "Tipton, which is 38 miles from Jefferson City, 26 from Sedalia and 13 from California City, is situated on the Pacific Railway, which passes through Jefferson City, and has its terminus at Sedalia. At all these cities large bodies of troops were placed by General Fremont, so as to enable him to concentrate, at a very short time, an overwhelming force to bear upon the Confederates. Our sketch of the kitchen was made when the army of cooks were in full preparation for the daily dinner."	Frank Leslie's special artist with Gen. Fremont's Column (Cooking in Camp)	Jefferson City, Cole County; Tipton, Monticau County; Missouri, United States	10/01/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont; Camp Lillie;	300dpi .tif scan of 10.5"x15.25" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War: The Most Important Events of the Conflict Between the States Graphically Pictured... p. 139, ed. by Lewis Shephard Moat, pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1895 - "Cooking in Camp" originally appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 11/02/1861, Vol. XII no. 310, cover - "Camp Lillie" originally appeared in an unknown issue of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, possibly 10/19/1861

MSS15_010.tif	Camp Lillie, Headquarters of Fremont at Jefferson City, MO.	Another view of Camp Lillie showing men, a horse, a couple women and tents. Fremont headed the Department of the West, a Union organization. Fremont was a controversial leader who was soon removed from command.	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875)	Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, United States	circa October 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont; Camp Lillie;	300dpi .tif scan of 9"x6" newsprint	from an unknown issue of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , possibly 10/19/1861
MSS15_011.tif	a) General Fremont's Army on Its March from Tipton to Warsaw, October 15th, 1861. b) Fremont's Hussars Forging the Osage River at Warsaw	Two sketches showing General Fremont's Army on the move in Missouri. Fremont headed the Department of the West, a Union division. Fremont was a controversial leader who was soon removed from command.	<i>Frank Leslie's</i> artist(s) [?]	Missouri, United States	10/15/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Hussars; Horses; Rivers; Marching;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont;	300dpi .tif scan of 14.625"x10" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 162 - originally appeared in unknown issue(s) of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i>
MSS15_012.tif	a) Gathering of Fremont's Troops on the Prairie, Near Tipton, MO., on the Eve of Its Departure in Pursuit of General Price b) Jefferson City, Capital of Missouri - The Arrival of General Fremont's Division, September 26th, 1861.	Two sketches showing General Fremont's Army in Missouri. Fremont headed the Department of the West, a Union division. Fremont was a controversial leader who was soon removed from command.	<i>Frank Leslie's</i> artist with General Fremont's Division (Jefferson City)	Missouri, United States	09/26/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Hussars; Military camps;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont;	300dpi .tif scan of 15.625"x11" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1894, p. 258 - "Gathering" originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 11/09/1861 Vol. XII no. 311 p. 390 - "Jefferson City" originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 11/02/1861 Vol. XII no. 310 p. 372
MSS15_013.tif	Fremont's Bridge Across the Osage	General Fremont's Army crosses the Osage River at Warsaw. Fremont was a controversial leader who was soon removed from command. A portion of the text on this page reads, "Fremont arrived in Springfield [Missouri] on the 27th of October. He had sent Sigel forward to the south of Springfield, toward Wilson's Creek, who, coming up with the rear of the enemy just as the latter was about to retreat, made a spirited attack upon him. And here it was that Major Zagonyi, commander of Fremont's body-guard, made his brilliant and ever-memorable charge, leading his men up a steep hill in the face of the most murderous fire, and driving the enemy through the town. Just at this crisis the order came from Washington for the removal of Fremont, who was succeeded by Hunter. The latter in a few days abandoned Springfield and moved toward Rolla, thus allowing Price to recover the ground from which he had just been driven by Fremont."	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri, United States	10/15/1861 [?]	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Hussars;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont;	300dpi .tif scan of 10.75"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> , 1866 & 1894, p. 175; originally appeared in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 11/16/1861 Vol. V no. 255 p. 727
MSS15_014.tif	Springfield, Missouri	General view of Springfield showing a couple soldiers relaxing, two others standing in a discussion, a couple horses, fencing and the town beyond.	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, United States	October 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Hussars;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont;	300dpi .tif scan of 10.75"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> , 1866 & 1894, p. 176; originally appeared in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 11/30/1861 Vol. V no. 257 p. 759
MSS15_015.tif	a) View of Rolla, Mo., Taken from the Fort b) Encampment of the Federal Army Near Rolla, MO. - From a Sketch by Our Special Artist with General Halleck's Command.	Two views of Rolla, captioned, "The City of Rolla has been famous since the death of the heroic Lyon, when the scattered forces of that glorious but disastrous day, under the guidance of General Sigel [sic], made their first secure resting place. Our illustration is particularly interesting, as it takes in the last encampment of the Federal Army, showing the positions of the chief divisions of Generals Asboth, Sigel and Wymans. Rolla is on the direct route of the railroad from St. Louis to Springfield, being about midway between those cities. It is about sixty miles from Pilot Knob and fifty from Jefferson City. Our artist said: 'The high rolling country around Rolla is admirably adapted for a camping ground. Fine streams of clear water intersect in all directions; the ground is gravelly and dry, and all the hills are covered with oak timber. The camping grounds are all gently sloping, facing the south, and are well protected from the cold north and northwest winds by the high ridges on the north.'"	<i>Frank Leslie's</i> special artist with Gen. Halleck's Command	Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri, United States	circa January 1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 15.75"x10.75" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1894, p. 242 - both sketches originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 02/01/1862 Vol. XIII no. 323 p. 166
MSS15_016.tif	Gallant Charge of the Seventeenth, Forty-Eighth and Forty-Ninth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, Led by Colonel Morrison, on the Outworks of Fort Donelson, February 13th, 1862.	Union troops charge toward the Confederate Fort Donelson, which defends the Cumberland River and river access to Tennessee and Kentucky. The battle was a Union victory. Caption reads, "The first charge on the Confederate works at Fort Donelson was made Thursday afternoon. The surroundings of this intrenchment [sic] were of the worst possible character for our troops. In front of the intrenchment [sic] was a quantity of fallen timber, and the ground was full of underbrush and oak scrub. These had a spectral look, from the few dead leaves which hung to their branches. Beyond this was a very steep hillside, on which the intrenchment [sic] was formed. This was defended by a long line of rifle pits. About two o'clock in the afternoon General McClelland gave the order to charge and at the word the Seventeenth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments rushed headlong on the foe; but the nature of the ground was too much for them, and after a gallant and desperate conflict, in which many fell without seeing their foe, Colonel Morrison, who had led them like a hero, ordered them to retire. This was done in good order after losing forty men killed and two hundred wounded."	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875)	Stewart County, Tennessee, United States	02/13/1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Fort Donelson; Morrison, William Ralls (1824-1909); McClelland, John Alexander (1812-1900);	300dpi .tif scan of 21.75"x15.75" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War: The Most Important Events of the Conflict Between the States Graphically Pictured...</i> p. 139, ed. by Lewis Shephard Moat, pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1895 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 03/08/1862 Vol. XIII no. 328 pp. 244-245
MSS15_017.tif	Charge of the Eighth Missouri and the Eleventh Indiana Regiments, Led by General Lewis Wallace, at Fort Donelson, February 15th, 1862.	Union troops charge into the woods toward the Confederate Fort Donelson, which defends the Cumberland River and river access to Tennessee and Kentucky. The battle was a Union victory.	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875)	Stewart County, Tennessee, United States	02/15/1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Fort Donelson; Wallace, Lewis (1827-1905);	300dpi .tif scan of 16.125"x11" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 236 - originally appeared in an unknown issue of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i>

MSS15_018.tif	Battle of Carthage, Missouri - Attack of Colonel Sigel's Division on a Superior Force of Confederate Troops, Commanded by General Raines and Colonel Parsons, July 5, 1861.	Troops fight one another on foot and horseback with firearms, bayonets and a cannon at the Battle of Carthage. The battle was a Confederate victory.	Nast, Thomas	Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, United States	07/05/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel; Cannon;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Sigel, Franz (1824-1902); Raines, James Samuel (1840-1906) [?];	300dpi .tif scan of 21.875"x15.5" newsprint	from <i>The Pictorial Battles of the Civil War, Illustrated by Upwards of 1000 Engravings</i> Vol. I, New York, The Sherman Publishing Company, 1884 pp. 94-95 - originally appeared in <i>New York Illustrated News</i> 07/22/1861 pp. 184-185
MSS15_019.tif	The Battle of Carthage, Missouri - From a Sketch Made on the Spot.	Troops fight one another with firearms, bayonets and cannons at the Battle of Carthage. The battle was a Confederate victory.	unknown	Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, United States	07/05/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Soldiers; Military personnel; Cannon;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 15.875"x11" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 08/03/1861 Vol. V no. 240 p. 486
MSS15_020.tif	View of the Breastworks and Fortifications at Bird's Point, MO.	Bird's Point was an important strategic site during the Civil War and served as a Union fort and training site. It was located directly across the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois.	Leclerc, A. S.	Bird's Point, Mississippi County, Missouri, United States	c1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Fortification; Forts;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 7.75"x21.75" newsprint	unknown
MSS15_021.tif	Occupation of Bird's Point, Missouri, Opposite Cairo, Ill., by Colonel Shuttner's Missouri Regiment of United States Volunteers.	View of Bird's Point from across the Mississippi River. Image shows Colonel Bird's farmhouse, Camp Stevenson, the railroad depot, Chicago Tugboat in service of the U.S. and a steamship docked at the Great Eastern.	Frank Leslie's special artist	Bird's Point, Mississippi County, Missouri, United States	circa June 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Fortification; Forts; Steamboats; Steamships;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 16"x11" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 06/15/1861 Vol. XII no. 291 p. 72
MSS15_022.tif	Embarking Troops and General Buell's Artillery at Bird Point, MO., by Order of General Fremont, to Re-enforce the Federal Army under General Prentiss.	Federal troops and supplies are loaded onto a ship. Caption reads, "The threatening attitude which General Hardee, who commanded the Confederates near Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, assumed, after the battle of Wilson's Springs, toward Ironton, the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, rendered some movement necessary. General Fremont, having no force to spare from St. Louis, ordered four regiments and a sufficient force of artillery from Bird's Point. Our artist accompanied his spirited sketch with this graphic account of the embarkation: 'The order was received in the morning at Cairo, and the same night five large steamboats moved up the Mississippi with four regiments and Buell's artillery on board. They landed the next evening at Sulphur Springs, and were immediately conveyed by railroad to Pilot Knob, and occupied Ironton, half a mile distant, thus destroying the hopes of General Hardee, who dared not attack them, but fell back to Greenville, a town about thirty-five miles to the southwest of Ironton.'"	Frank Leslie's special artist with General Fremont's Command	Bird's Point, Mississippi County, Missouri, United States	circa August 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Fortification; Forts; Horses; Steamboats; Steamships;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 16.875"x11.125" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War</i> p. 101 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 09/07/1861 Vol. XII no. 303 p. 261
MSS15_023.tif	General Nathaniel Lyon	Engraved portrait of Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon from the knees up. He rests one hand on a parchment on top of a table. In the other he holds a hat. There is a sword at his side and he is dressed in uniform. Lyon was the first Union general to be killed in the Civil War; he died at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861.	unknown	Missouri, United States	1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Portraits; Generals;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.75"x15.25" newsprint	unknown
MSS15_024.tif	Nathaniel Lyon	Half portrait, engraved, of Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, surrounded by biographical text. Lyon wears his military uniform. Lyon was the first Union general to be killed in the Civil War; he died at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861.	Frank Leslie's artist [?]; from a photograph by Holmes	Missouri, United States	1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Portraits; Generals;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 10"x8.75" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 117 - original publication unknown
MSS15_025.tif	The Charge of the First Iowa Regiment, with General Lyon at Its Head, at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Near Springfield, MO., August 10th, 1861.	Depiction of the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield, Missouri. Union troops led by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon confronted Confederate troops four times their number. The battle was a Confederate victory and Lyon fell: the first Union general to die.	Frank Leslie's special artist in General Fremont's Division	Greene County, Missouri, United States	08/10/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 14.875"x10.375" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 112 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 08/31/1861 Vol. XII no. 302 p. 244
MSS15_026.tif	Battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, near Springfield, MO., August 10, 1861. - United States Troops under General Lyon and General Sigel. Confederates under General McCulloch and General Price.	Depiction of the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield, Missouri. Union troops led by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon confronted Confederate troops four times their number. The battle was a Confederate victory and Lyon fell: the first Union general to die.	Frank Leslie's special artist	Greene County, Missouri, United States	08/10/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 23.25"x16.875" newsprint	originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 08/24/1861 Vol. XII no. 301 pp. 232-233 - this is an unknown reprint from a volume possibly called <i>The Civil War in the United States</i> , pp. 486-487
MSS15_027.tif	Death of General Nathaniel Lyon at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Springfield, Mo., August 10th, 1861.	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon lies dead in his comrade's arms at the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield. The battle was a Confederate victory and Lyon became the first Union general to die.	Frank Leslie's special artist	Greene County, Missouri, United States	08/10/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.125"x9.875" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 116 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 08/24/1861 Vol. XII no. 301 p. 225

MSS15_028.tif	Death of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861.	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon lies dead in his comrade's arms at the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield. The battle was a Confederate victory and Lyon became the first Union general to die. (See also next image)	unknown	Greene County, Missouri, United States	08/10/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.75"x14.75" newsprint	from <i>The Pictorial Battles of the Civil War, Illustrated by Upwards of 1000 Engravings</i> Vol. I, New York, The Sherman Publishing Company, 1884 p. 160 - originally from unknown publication
MSS15_029.tif	Death of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861.	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon lies dead in his comrade's arms at the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield. The battle was a Confederate victory and Lyon became the first Union general to die. (See also previous image)	unknown	Greene County, Missouri, United States	08/10/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 16.75"x11.625" newsprint	from <i>The Pictorial Battles of the Civil War, Illustrated by Upwards of 1000 Engravings</i> Vol. I, New York, The Sherman Publishing Company, 1884 p. 160 - originally from unknown publication
MSS15_030.tif	Lyon's March from Booneville [sic]	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon leads his troops on a march from Booneville to Springfield, MO. Lyon was the first Union general to be killed in the Civil War; he died at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861. Text speaks of Lyon's movements and those of his Confederate counterparts.	Richardson, Orlando Coburn II (1838-1925)	Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, United States	July 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Generals; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.75"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> Vol. I p. 139 - originally appeared in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> 07/27/1861, Vol. V no. 239, cover
MSS15_031.tif; MSS15_032.tif	General Lyon in Central Missouri	Three images: a) Landing of United States Volunteers, under General Lyon, at Jefferson City, Missouri. b) Map of the Interior of the State of Missouri. c) Jefferson City, Missouri. Top left shows the steamship "Iatan" on the Missouri River opposite what may be the Missouri State Penitentiary. Bottom image shows two steamboats - the "W.M. White" and "J.T. Rogers" - on the Missouri River opposite the State Capitol Building, Union Pacific Railroad, Lohman's Landing and other buildings. The map shows Central Missouri from St. Louis (east) to Booneville (west) and Ste. Genevieve (south) to Hannibal (north). (2 copies)	Richardson, Orlando Coburn II (1838-1925)	Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, United States	circa June 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Steamboats; Steamships; Rivers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861);	300dpi .tif scan of 15.75"x11" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 07/06/1861 Vol. V no. 236 p. 420
MSS15_033.tif	Battle at Fredericktown, Mo., October 17-21, 1861.	Depiction of the Battle of Fredericktown, in which the troops of Union Colonels Plummer and Carlin fought against Confederate Brig. Gen. Thompson's men. The battle was a Union victory.	Hinchy, William James (1829-1893); also attributed to Thomas Nast	Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, United States	10/17-21/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Fredericktown; Engagement at Fredericktown; Thompson, Meriwether Jefferson (1826-1876); Plummer, Joseph Bennett (1816-1862); Carlin, William Passmore (1829-1903);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.25"x9.875" newsprint	originally appeared in <i>New York Illustrated News</i> 11/11/1861 p. 17 - this is an unknown reprint
MSS15_034.tif	Battle of Belmont, MO., Opposite Columbus, KY, November 7th, 1861 - Federal Forces Commanded by U. S. Grant; Confederate Forces, by Leonidas Polk	Segments of the battle are numbered and identified: "EXPLANATION. - 1. Brigadier General Grant and staff directing the movements of the troops. 2. Brigadier General McClelland leading the charge at the head of the Thirty-first Illinois. 3. Thirty-first Illinois, Colonel Logan. 4. Body of Lieutenant Colonel Wendtz [Wentz], Seventh Ohio [Iowa]. 5. Body of Captain Pulaski [Bielaski], aide-camp to McClelland, killed while leading the charge. 6. Caisson ordered to the field from the rear. 7. Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Buford, taking the camp colors of the Confederates. 8. Thirtieth Illinois, Colonel Fouke. 8 A. Twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Dougherty. 9. Light artillery, Captain Taylor. 10. Seventh Ohio [Iowa], Colonel Lamon [Lauman]. 11. Captain Schwartz, acting chief of artillery, taking the Confederate battery. 12. Watson's Louisiana field battery. 13. Confederate artillery horses. 14. Battery of heavy ordnance at Columbus. 15. Encampment near Columbus. 16. Confederate ferryboat. 17. Columbus."	Officer in General Grant's Army	Belmont, Mississippi County, Missouri, United States	11/07/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Belmont; Grant, Ulysses S. (1822-1885); Grant, Hiram Ulysses (1822-1885); McClelland, John Alexander (1812-1900); Logan, James William (1839-1914) [?]; Wentz, Augustus (1827-1861); Bielaski, Alexander (1811-1861); Buford, Napoleon Bonaparte (1807-1883); Fouke, Philip Bond (1818-1876); Dougherty, Henry (1827-1868); Taylor, Ezra (1818-1895); Lauman, Jacob Gardner (1813-1867); Schwartz, Adolph (c1827-);	300dpi .tif scan of 16"x11.75" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War</i> p. 62 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 12/14/1861 Vol. XIII no. 316 p. 57
MSS15_035.tif	Battle of Belmont, MO., Opposite Columbus, KY, November 7th, 1861 - Federal Forces Commanded by U. S. Grant; Confederate Forces, by Leonidas Polk	Segments of the battle are numbered and identified: "EXPLANATION: 1. Brigadier-general Grant and Staff directing the movements of the troops. 2. Brigadier-general McClelland leading the charge at the head of the Thirty-first Illinois. 3. Thirty-first Illinois, Colonel Logan. 4. Body of Lieutenant-colonel Wendtz [Wentz], Seventh Iowa. 5. Body of Captain Pulaski [Bielaski], Aid-de-Camp to McClelland, killed while leading the charge. 6. Caisson ordered to the field from the rear. 7. Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Buford, taking the camp colors of the Confederates. 8. Thirtieth Illinois, Colonel Fouke. 8 a. Twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Dougherty. 9. Light artillery, Captain Taylor. 10. Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lamon [Lauman]. 11. Captain Schwartz, Acting Chief of Artillery, taking the Confederate battery. 12. Watson's Louisiana field battery. 13. Confederate artillery-horses. 14. Battery of heavy ordnance at Columbus. 15. Encampment near Columbus. 16. Confederate ferryboat. 17. Columbus."	Officer in General Grant's Army	Belmont, Mississippi County, Missouri, United States	11/07/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Belmont; Grant, Ulysses S. (1822-1885); Grant, Hiram Ulysses (1822-1885); McClelland, John Alexander (1812-1900); Logan, James William (1839-1914) [?]; Wentz, Augustus (1827-1861); Bielaski, Alexander (1811-1861); Buford, Napoleon Bonaparte (1807-1883); Fouke, Philip Bond (1818-1876); Dougherty, Henry (1827-1868); Taylor, Ezra (1818-1895); Lauman, Jacob Gardner (1813-1867); Schwartz, Adolph (c1827-);	300dpi .tif scan of 15"x10.5" newsprint	originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 12/14/1861 Vol. XIII no. 316 p. 57 - this is an unknown reprint



M5515_036.tif	General Siegel [sic] Crossing the Osage.	Image shows flatboats being pulled across the Osage River near Warsaw, Missouri. The boats are heavily laden with troops, horses and supplies. Page 722 of this issue of "Harper's Weekly" reports, "Our correspondent, who writes from Warsaw, Missouri, says that General Siegel's [sic] army had hard work crossing the Osage. The infantry were ferried over on the flat-boat shown in our picture; the cavalry forded the stream, and several men and horses were lost in the operation. Since then a pontoon bridge has been erected, over which General Fremont crossed."	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri, United States	November 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Rivers; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Sigel, Franz (1824-1902);	300dpi .tif scan of 16"x11" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 11/16/1861 Vol. V no. 255 p. 729
M5515_037.tif	Fortifications Thrown Up to Protect the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri.	Illustrated collage of four different scenes at the St. Louis Arsenal: buildings, grounds, people at work.	unknown	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	circa May 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Arsenals;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x16" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War</i> , 1866 & 1894, p. 106 - originally appeared in <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 05/11/1861 Vol. V no. 228 p. 300
M5515_038.tif	Night Attack on the Federal Forces under Major Bowen, Occupying Salem, MO., by the Confederate Forces under Colonel Freeman, December 8th, 1861.	Depiction of a nighttime battle on the streets of Salem. Caption reads, "Sneaking upon an enemy at night is a very good policy if you succeed in catching him while he still sleeps; but if he should wake up in time he is generally in the maddest and most ferocious humor, and doubly dangerous. Colonel Freeman found this to be the fact. Company B pitched into his men like savages, slashing right and left, and pouring volleys of pistol and carbine shots into the crowd which blocked up the street and filled the yards around the houses in a thick, confused mass. Their superior numbers were only an impediment, and when another company, which was in an adjoining stable, broke loose upon them, and Company A commenced to get out of the house, while Company D, having mounted its horses, came clattering down the street with a wild war whoop, they had to seek safety in flight."	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875), a Frank Leslie's artist attached to Gen. Halleck's Command	Salem, Dent County, Missouri, United States	12/03/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Bowen, William D. (1834-1896); Freeman, Thomas Roe (1829-1893); Freeman's Brigade;	300dpi .tif scan of 16.75"x12" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War</i> p. 82 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 12/28/1862 Vol. XIII no. 318 p. 85
M5515_039.tif	Skirmish at Salem, MO., December 6, 1861.	Depiction of a nighttime battle on the streets of Salem. Caption reads, "This place had been for some time occupied by a detachment of Federal troops under Major Bowen, who held it as the key to one of the probable routes of the Confederate forces in their march towards St. Louis. A considerable Confederate force, under Colonel Freeman, who was in advance of Gen. Jeff Thompson's army, made a vigorous effort to capture the place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. This prevented the reinforcement of General Price's army, which was operating in Southern Missouri and had been defeated in western portion of the State. General Pope held the north securely by his small but active force, and the Confederate forces, unable to concentrate their armies, were powerless to advance."	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875), a Frank Leslie's artist attached to Gen. Halleck's Command	Salem, Dent County, Missouri, United States	12/03/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Bowen, William D. (1834-1896); Freeman, Thomas Roe (1829-1893); Freeman's Brigade;	300dpi .tif scan of 15"x10.5" newsprint	originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 12/28/1861 Vol. XIII no. 318 p. 85 - this is an unknown reprint, p. 39
M5515_040.tif	The War in Missouri	Two illustrations. Top: Rebel Prisoners in the Dungeon of the State House at Jefferson City, Missouri. Bottom: A Rebel Prowler Shooting a Union Picket Near Jefferson City, Missouri. Text reads, "We publish herewith, from sketches by Mr. J. A. Guirl, a picture of THE REBEL PRISONERS IN THE DUNGEON OF THE STATE HOUSE AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO., and a picture of A REBEL SHOOTING A UNION PICKET. Mr. Guirl writes: 'The large, rough man sitting on the floor, with plate, bucket, etc., before him, is a desperate fellow, and is confined in the dungeon most of the time. He is holding a cracker in one hand, and cursing the Unionists for not giving him something better to eat. The man with a cap behind the barrel is the son of Gov. Jackson. The guard standing with his gun at the door is in a very awkward position, but he was standing in that way when I sketched him.'" (defect part of the original)	Guirl, James Andrew (1841-1868)	Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, United States	circa September 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Prisoners; Prison inmates;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Rebels;	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x15.875" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 10/05/1861 Vol. V no. 249 p. 633
M5515_041.tif	Construction of Floating Mortar Batteries by the Federal Government, at the Upper Ferry, St. Louis, MO.	Boatyard where Union gunboats are under construction. The steamboat "Courier" is docked here. Men are at work and a large pile of lumber is on the right. From a related article in the 12-21-1861 issue of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> p. 68: "The gunboats recently built at Carondelet, Missouri, for service in the proposed great expedition down the Mississippi river, are 175 feet long, 51 1/2 breadth of beam, and carry 13 very heavy Dahlgren guns. They were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. James B. Eades, and are covered with railroad iron in front, at the stern and on the sides, completely protecting the machinery, and that it is cased on very heavy oak timber. They draw five feet of water, and move very well. They will be commanded by Commodore Foote. The boats are painted black. Besides these a number of novel mortar boats or floating batteries are in course of construction, and will soon be ready to put in commission, forming with the gunboats a very powerful fleet. Our Artist writes of them: 'I have sent you, from different points, sketches of various styles of Mississippi "men-of-war," hoping that at no distant day I should combine them into one grand naval picture in the "bay" of Cairo. But every day reveals new styles of vessels. I was requested a few days ago to visit the northern part of St. Louis, and inspect the gunboats at the Upper Ferry landing. On arriving in that vicinity I was directed to a woodyard on the river bank, and looked down on a large number of wood boats, and what appeared to me an assembly of empty coal barges. Not seeing any gunboats, I asked a bystander where I could find them. He pointed to the nondescripts at my feet, with the laconic answer, "That's 'em!" And sure enough, "them was 'em." These boats are intended to carry one very heavy mortar each. They are flatboats, very strongly built, and are moved by six oars, or "sweeps," as flatboatmen call them, two on each side and one on each end. They have breastworks of boiler iron about seven feet high, heavy enough to withstand the discharge of musketry and light field artillery. They will be covered with strong awnings to protect the men and armament from the weather. Their length is [?]0 feet, width 25 feet, and they are 38 in number. They are painted black and numbered, and are altogether a very curious looking fleet, evidently better adapted for hard work than for comfort.'"	Frank Leslie's special artist with Gen. Halleck's Command	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	circa December 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Rivers; Gunboats; Flatboats; Steamboats; Steamships;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Naval vessels;	300dpi .tif scan of 14.625"x10" newsprint	from <i>Frank Leslie's The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 216 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 01/04/1862 Vol. XIII no. 319 p. 108

M5515_042.tif	Cape Girardeau, MO., an Important Strategic [sic] Position on the Mississippi between Cairo and St. Louis.	Illustration of a Union supply stop on the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau. The steamboat "Araco" is visible on the water. Also visible are a windmill, tents, men pushing wheelbarrows, cannons and more. Caption reads, "Cape Girardeau is about 45 miles northwest of Cairo and 160 miles southeast of St. Louis, 1,180 miles from New Orleans and 860 miles from St. Paul, Minn. It is also the terminus of a road which leads to Jackson, the capital of the county, and to Fredericktown, and from thence to Pilot Knob and Ironton. It thus formed the landing point where troops and supplies could be sent from Cairo to Central Missouri." From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 311: "...as we illustrated in No. 303 of our paper, when, in a few hours, reinforcements were sent to aid General Prentiss, after the fatal but glorious battle of Wilson's Creek, where the heroic Lyon fell. This strategic point is now strongly fortified, and held by the Federal troops, under the command of General Grant, who succeeded General Prentiss in the command of this division of our army. The St. Vincent College is located here. Cape Girardeau was formerly the seat of justice for the county, but was removed to Jackson for the convenience of the citizens. It consequently dwindled considerably after this arrangement went into effect, but latterly it has revived, and is rapidly improving by the natural force of trade on the river bank, where the landing is excellent."	Frank Leslie's artist accompanying Western Army	Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, United States	09/08/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Rivers; Steamboats; Steamships; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 16.75"x12" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1894, p. 114 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 09/28/1861 Vol. XII no. 306 p. 309
M5515_043.tif	Cape Girardeau, Occupied by the Federal Troops, under General U. S. Grant, September 8th, 1861.	Illustration of a Union supply stop on the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau. The steamboat "Araco" is visible on the water. Also visible are a windmill, tents, men pushing wheelbarrows, cannons and more. From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 311: "...as we illustrated in No. 303 of our paper, when, in a few hours, reinforcements were sent to aid General Prentiss, after the fatal but glorious battle of Wilson's Creek, where the heroic Lyon fell. This strategic point is now strongly fortified, and held by the Federal troops, under the command of General Grant, who succeeded General Prentiss in the command of this division of our army. The St. Vincent College is located here. Cape Girardeau was formerly the seat of justice for the county, but was removed to Jackson for the convenience of the citizens. It consequently dwindled considerably after this arrangement went into effect, but latterly it has revived, and is rapidly improving by the natural force of trade on the river bank, where the landing is excellent."	Frank Leslie's artist accompanying Western Army	Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, United States	09/08/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Rivers; Steamboats; Steamships; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 15.25"x10.125" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 168 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 09/28/1861 Vol. XII no. 306 p. 309
M5515_044.tif	Refugees from Southern Missouri Driven from Their Homes by the Confederate Troops under General Van Dorn.	Homeless refugees make camp in the cold of winter. Men, women and children wrap themselves in blankets and make a fire. Their few remaining belongings are packed in wagons. From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 167: "Our artist has given, in his sketch of the Southern Missourians driven from their homes by the relentless barbarity of the rebels, an appalling picture of the horrors of war. In his letter accompanying his sketch he draws the most affecting picture of the misery and destitution of these unhappy people, of all ages, from the white-haired pioneer of this comparatively young State to the infant; a more sorrow-stricken group never met his eyes. In one short season men of substance have been stripped of all their hard earnings, their household goods trampled in the dust, their homesteads burnt, their sons murdered, and their daughters outraged. The track of Southern chivalry is not told by its victories, but by its devastation. No Juggernaut ever rolled through a land with a more pitiless tread than that of an army which unfolds upon its lying banner that they are fighting for their altars and their homes. Men who perpetrate the cruelties of which we have been the unwilling illustrators can have no religion save that of Moloch - no home save that of Pandemonium."	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875)	Missouri, United States	circa January 1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Refugees; Displaced persons;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Van Dorn, Earl (1820-1863);	300dpi .tif scan of 14.75"x10.25" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 250 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 02/01/1862 Vol. XIII no. 323 p. 172
M5515_045.tif	Camp Zagonyi - Encampment of Fremont's Army on the Prairie, Near Wheatland, MO., October 14th, 1861.	Depiction of Camp Zagonyi. Caption reads, "This spot, where Fremont's army rested after their first day's march from Tipton, is on the vast prairies of Missouri, about fifteen miles from Tipton and two miles from Wheatland. The Grand Army of the West here pitched their tents on the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1861. A brilliant sunset fell over the whole, which looked more like a monster picnic than the advanced corps of an army bent on the destruction of traitorous brothers. The rapidity with which the evening's meal for a marching regiment is prepared has something of the marvelous in it. Appetite quickens practice, and the air is soon filled with the savory aromas of culinary processes. Then comes the hearty enjoyment of food which at another time would be passed by, but which now, under the appetizing provocative of hunger, is thankfully received. Not the least of a soldier's trials is the inroad a long march and privation makes upon that fastidiousness which plenty to eat engenders in the human diaphragm. The camp was called after the colonel of General Fremont's bodyguard, whose gallant achievements at Springfield on the 25th of October we have recorded."	Frank Leslie's artist with General Fremont's Command	Hickory or Montebau County, Missouri, United States	10/14/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Military camps;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 17"x11.75" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1894, p. 244 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 11/09/1861 Vol. XIII no. 311 p. 396

MSS15_046.tif	Federal Troops of Fremont's Army Foraging in Missouri	Fremont's Army steals geese and chickens from an unwitting civilian. From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 310: "'Slaughter of the Innocents;' Or, Our Soldiers Helping Themselves. The old saying, 'All's fair in love and war,' which in practice dates from Nimrod, but which Coleridge declares had first a classical voice in Aristophanes, has had its usual illustrations in the present struggle. Morality is feeble before hunger, and possession being nine points of the law, carries the day, when a scouting party finds itself in the midst of poultry and other live stock. Our Artist has sketched a scene of this kind, which happened near the camp at Bessyville, Missouri, in which the prospect of a good dinner has triumphed over the niceties of <i>meum</i> and <i>tuum</i> . We do not here advocate or defend pig, geese or chicken stealing in the abstract, but merely ask the severest casuists, before they sit in judgment on the culprits in our picture, to place themselves in the position of our hungry heroes before they cast the first stone. Wellington, who carried discipline to a great extent, acknowledged, during his invasion of France, when a French farmer complained that the British soldiers had stolen all his fowls, that it wasn't right, and that it was against his own proclamation, yet, as he had himself partaken of a roast chicken, which, no doubt, was part of the stolen supplies, all he could do was to pay for the ill-gotten luxury. We must, however, in justice to the Union troops, state that these instances of an <i>impromptu</i> commissariat are very rare among the Union troops, and that the supplies thus irregularly obtained are invariably paid for. Our artist adds, most emphatically, that on the present occasion the proprietor of the articles in question was fully reimbursed for 'the slaughter of her innocents.'"	Frank Leslie's special artist with to Gen. Prentiss's Command	Bollinger County, Missouri, United States	circa September 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Farms; Theft; Stealing; Poultry; Fowls; Geese; Chickens; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont's Army;	300dpi .tif scan of 10"x7.75" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 163 - originally appeared in Frank Leslie's <i>Illustrated Newspaper</i> 09/28/1861 Vol. XII no. 306 cover
MSS15_047.tif	Major-General Fremont, U.S.A., and Staff Inaugurating Camp Benton, at St. Louis, Missouri, before Starting for Lexington.- From a Photograph.	Shows Gen. Fremont and his officers on horseback during the inauguration of Camp Benton near St. Louis. The site, also known as Benton Barracks, would eventually expand from a training facility to also include hospital wards for Union wounded.	unknown	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	09/17/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Farms; Generals; Officers; Soldiers; Military personnel; Military camps;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont;	300dpi .tif scan of 15.875"x11" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 10/12/1861 Vol. V no. 250 p. 644
MSS15_048.tif	Fremont's Head-Quarters at St. Louis, Missouri.	Depiction of Union Gen. Fremont's headquarters in St. Louis. Civilians walk by on the street. According to the associated article, "the gallant General, assisted by his wife, the famous Jessie, spends eighteen hours a day in the work of the campaign."	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	St. Louis City, Missouri, United States	circa August 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Headquarters; Houses; Homes;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890); Frémont; Military headquarters;	300dpi .tif scan of 5"x4.375" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 08/31/1861 Vol. V no. 244 p. 555
MSS15_049.tif	Camp Life in the West	Collage of scenes depicting military camp life in Missouri. Clockwise from top left, as originally captioned in 1862: "The Negro Dance; A Soldier's Dance; The Midnight Bivouac; Indians Dancing in the Camp; The First Prep of Day; The Hundred Mile Prairie, Missouri." There is no site formally named the Hundred Mile Prairie in Missouri. In Feb. 1862, Gen. Asboth was stationed near Lebanon, Missouri. Caption reads, "During one of the pauses in the active part of the Missouri campaign our special artist sent us some sketches which belong more to the romance of war than its struggle. We have formed some of these into this page, which cannot fail to interest our readers. Among them is a most characteristic scene in which two phases of civilization meet. We allude to the sketch where the Indian warriors are giving a war dance by firelight in the presence of the officers and soldiers of General Asboth's division. Sad and suggestive spectacle! Pagans and Christians traveling as companions on the same war path. The companion sketches of sunrise and midnight outside the tent are also equally thought provoking; while, as though to show the folly and vanity of the whole gigantic struggle, the dead horse, the vultures, and the last two of the army cavalcade as it travels over that magnificent solitude, the Hundred Mile Prairie of Missouri, close the melancholy series."	Frank Leslie's special artist with the Western Army	Laclede County, Missouri, United States [?]	circa February 1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Dance; Dancing; Irish folk dancing; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel; African American men; Native Americans; Horses;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Asboth, Alexander (1811-1868);	300dpi .tif scan of 16"x11.875" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War</i> pub. by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, c1894, p. 256 - originally appeared in Frank Leslie's <i>Illustrated Newspaper</i> 02/22/1862 Vol. XIII no. 326 p. 212
MSS15_050.tif	Fortifications and Entrenchments at Pilot Knob, MO.	Depiction of Union entrenchments and other fortifications at Pilot Knob, soon to be named Fort Davidson. The mountain in the background, the Pilot Knob, is named for its prominence as a reference point for travelers (pilots). A major battle would occur here in September 1864.	Hinchey, William James (1829-1893)	Pilot Knob, Iron County, Missouri, United States	circa October 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); St. Francois Mountains; Saint Francois Mountains;	300dpi .tif scan of 10"x6.875" newsprint	from <i>New York Illustrated News</i> 11/04/1861, p. 5
MSS15_051.tif	East View of Jefferson City.	View of Missouri's capital city from the east looking west down the Missouri River toward the Capitol Building. There are several steamboats on the river, one of which is docked near Lohman's Landing.	unknown	Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, United States	c1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Steamboats; Steamships; Capitols; Capitol buildings;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 4"x3" book cut-out	from <i>Our Whole Country: Or, the Past and Present of the United States, Historical and Descriptive</i> by John Warner Barber and Henry Howe, published by George F. Tuttle and Henry McCauley (New York), also by Henry Howe (Cincinnati), 1861, p. 1280
MSS15_052.tif	Breastwork Thrown Up for the Defence of the Capitol, at Jefferson City, MO.	Shows what may be the State Army in the foreground with the dome of the Capitol Building rising in the background. The defensive barrier is an earthwork with ditches for cannons. Soldiers and tents stand behind the barrier.	Richardson, Orlando (Goburn II (1838-1925); hand colored by unknown artist	Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, United States	circa September 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel; Earthworks; Capitols; Capitol buildings;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Defensive lines;	300dpi .tif scan of 11"x7.875" newsprint	from <i>New York Illustrated News</i> 09/09/1861, p. 300

MSS15_053.tif	Siege of Lexington, MO., September 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1861, Resulting in the Surrender of the Federal Forces, 2,640 Strong, under Colonel James A. Mulligan, to General Sterling Price, Who Commanded the Confederate Forces, 24,000 Strong.	Depiction of the First Battle of Lexington, a Confederate victory. The Lafayette County Courthouse is on the far right with the four pillars. From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 343: "On Saturday morning, our Artist, accompanied by a member of the Provost-Marshal's Guard, went over the scene of this furious conflict. He says: 'The first thing perceptible is a horrid odor of rotting flesh. In every direction lay horses, bloated to an enormous size, while in front of the building lay 24 bodies of the National soldiers in all the hideousness of death, and in all the noisomeness [sic] of far advanced decomposition. All lay upon the ground, a few with their faces covered and their hands folded reverently across their breast; others displayed their stony motionless eyes, lips clotted with gore and ghastly countenances, surrounded by a dark, thick pool of blood that had welled from a bullet-hole in forehead or heart. In this building were some 69 or 70 wounded, dirty, bleeding, wretched, groaning in agony, covered with flies, dirt and filthiness, and disgusting in every respect to the last degree. Passing westward for some 70 yards, I reached the boarding-house, and on the slope, between the buildings, passed seven more bodies. They lay just as they fell - one man on his face and knees, with his hands thrown forward, as if to prevent his fall - all with countenances black and putrid with decomposition; and in one case of a soldier who lay with his black countenance blistering in the hot sun, and morking, with its fearful hideousness, the glorious blue sky that so lovingly bent over us, the worms had already commenced their work, and were crawling in thousands over cheeks, lip and forehead. I wondered, as I shuddered over this loathsome mass of rotten humanity, whether those swollen lips had ever been sanctified by the kiss of wife or mother, and whether, were either to see him now, they would recognise in those bloated features and swollen carcase [sic] the semblance of what was, perhaps yesterday, a loving son or husband. Around on the north side were marks everywhere of desperate fight. Limbs were wrenched off, trees scarred with bullets, the ground ploughed into innumerable furrows, mules, horses and hogs strewn the spot in every direction and poisoned the sweet air of morning with the foul odor of decay - broken wagons, shattered muskets, torn saddles, and a thousand other evidences of the desperate and prolonged struggle were everywhere profusely visible. Here a cottonwood tree, at least twelve inches in diameter, was cut completely off by a cannon shot, while scarcely a tree in the vicinity but was ploughed to its core by some species of the same missile. The beautiful College showed the most evidences of the skill of the Confederate artilleryists - through every wall and story, and through every room and hall had torn the iron hail, smashing, tearing and destroying, till the once noble edifice resembled an unsightly pile of brick. I may remark here that a good deal of hot shot and other balls were fired into this building under the impression that it contained the magazine of the National troops - a mistake, however, as the ammunition was safely protected beneath a heavy covering of sods and earth. In this building, too, were wounded, in a little, and but little, better condition than those in the Seminary. I may as well say here as in any other place, that the condition of the wounded and the neglect to bury the dead reflects a good deal of discredit upon the humanity of the National Officers. Who will risk his life in battle when he knows that he will be left like a hog - left to rot - an object of disgust and loathing alike to friend and enemy?"	Wilkie, Franc Bangs (1832-1892)	Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, United States	September 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Lexington; Battle of Lexington I; First Battle of Lexington; Siege of Lexington;	300dpi .tif scan of 24"x16" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, pp. 130-131 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 10/12/1861 Vol. XII no. 308 pp. 344-345
MSS15_054.tif	The Battle of Lexington, Missouri.	Depiction of the First Battle of Lexington, a Confederate victory. From the original Harper's Weekly article pp. 546-547: "By way of further description of this scene we give the following extract from the correspondence of the Chicago Tribune: 'The situation of the Federal troops grew more desperate as day after day passed. Within their lines were piled up the wagons and teams a large number of horses and mules, nearly three thousand in all, now a serious cause of care and anxiety, for as shot and shell plunged among them, many of the animals were killed and wounded, and from the struggles of these latter the danger of a general stampede was imminent. The havoc in the centre of the intrenchment was immense. Wagons were knocked to pieces, stores scattered and destroyed, and the ground strewn with dead horses and mules. On Wednesday, the 17th, an evil from the first apprehended fell upon Colonel Mulligan's command. They were cut off from the river and their water gone out. Fortunately a heavy rain, at intervals, came greatly to their relief. But to show how severe the straits of the men, the fact may be stated of instances occurring where soldiers held their blankets spread out until thoroughly wet, and then wrung them into their camp dishes, carefully saving the priceless fluid thus obtained. Rations also began to grow short. The fighting at this time, from the 16th to the 21st, knew little cessation. The nights were brilliant moonlight, and at night long the roar of the guns continued, with an occasional sharp sortie and skirmish without the works. From the first but one spirit pervaded our troops, and that was no thought or word of surrender, except among some of the Home Guards, who had done the least share of the work and the fighting. The cavalry behaved nobly, and could the full details be written up, some of their sharp, brave charges on the enemy's guns would shine with any battle exploits on record. General Price sent Colonel Mulligan a summons to surrender, to which the gallant commander sent a refusal, saying, 'If you want us, you must take us.' But the defection and disheartenment of the Home Guards intensified daily, and on Friday, the 21st, while Colonel Mulligan was giving his attention to some matters in another portion of the camp, the white flag was raised at his own instance by Major Becker, of the Home Guards, from the portion of the intrenchment assigned to him. Captain Simpson, of the 8th Rifles, called Colonel Mulligan's attention to Major Becker's action instantly, and the Jackson Guard, Captain M'Dermott, of Detroit, were sent to take down the flag, which was done. The heaviest part of the fight of the day followed in a charge upon the nearest battery of the enemy, the Illinois cavalry suffering severely. The Home Guards then left the outer work, and retreated within the line of the inner intrenchments, about the college building. Refusing to fight longer, and here again raised the white flag, this time from the centre of the fortifications, when the fire of the enemy slackened and ceased. Under this state of affairs Colonel Mulligan, calling his officers into council, decided to capitulate, and Captain M'Dermott went out to the enemy's lines with a handkerchief tied to a ramrod, and a parley took place. Major Moore, of the brigade, was sent to General Price's head-quarters, at New Lexington, to know the terms of capitulation. These were made unconditional, the officers to be retained as prisoners of war, the men to be allowed to depart with their personal property, surrendering their arms and accoutrements. Reluctantly this was acceded to, and the surrender took place. At 4 P.M. on Saturday the Federal forces, having laid down their arms, were marched out of the intrenchments to the tune of 'Dixie,' played by the rebel bands. They left behind them their arms and accoutrements, reserving only their clothing. The boys of the brigade many of them went to leave behind their colors, each company in the brigade having its own standard presented to it by their friends. At the surrender the muster rolls of the companies were taken to General Price's head-quarters, the list of officers made out, and these ordered to report themselves as prisoners of war. General Price is now in possession of Lexington, and Major-General Fremont has gone up the Missouri River to attack him; while General Sturgis and General Hunter are converging upon Lexington from the northwest and south."	Harper's Weekly Western Correspondent	Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, United States	September 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Lexington; Battle of Lexington I; First Battle of Lexington; Siege of Lexington;	300dpi .tif scan of 15"x10.875" newsprint	from Harper's Weekly, 10/12/1861 Vol. V no. 250 p. 653
MSS15_055.tif	Battle of Pea Ridge, MO., March 7, 1862.	Depiction of the Battle of Pea Ridge, a Union victory. Caption reads, "The Federal Forces under Generals Curtis, Siegel and Asboth; the Confederate army commanded by Generals Von Dorn, Price and McCulloch. The Federal army was actively on its way southward from Springfield, Mo., in hopes of meeting General Price. General Von Dorn advanced with Price and arrived at Pea Ridge, or Elk Horn, as it was called by the Confederates, and immediately began the attack. The cavalry and a battery were sent ahead and had apparently dispersed the force in front, but when the main body of Federals came up the woods were found to be full of Confederates, who fell upon the advancing force and made such a fierce onslaught upon it that it was broken asunder and almost swept from the field, with the loss of two of its guns. The illustration represents the beginning of the attack."	Federal officer in General Siegel's Division	Benton County, Arkansas, United States	03/07/1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Farms; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Battle of Pea Ridge; Battle of Elkhorn Tavern;	300dpi .tif scan of 15"x10" newsprint	originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 03/29/1862 Vol. XIII no. 332 pp. 312-313 - this is an unknown reprint, p. 196
MSS15_056.tif	General Prentiss's Division on Its March from Ironton to Cape Girardeau Gathering Secesh Oats.	Union troops raid a stash of oats in a barn kept for Confederates and their supporters, nicknamed "Secesh" for secessionists. The troops used the oats to feed their horses. (See next image for more)	Frank Leslie's special artist attached to Gen. Prentiss's Command	Bollinger County, Missouri, United States	circa October 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Farms; Theft; Stealing; Horses; Oats; Oats as feed; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.125"x10" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's <i>The Soldier in Our Civil War: Columbian Memorial Edition</i> Vol. I, New York and Atlanta, GA, Stanley Bradley Publishing Company, 1893, p. 165 - originally appeared in <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> 10/12/1861, Vol. XII no. 308, cover

M5515_057.tif	"Gathering Secesh Oats" - An Incident in the March of General Prentiss's Division from Ironton to Cape Girardeau.	Union troops raid a stash of oats in a barn kept for Confederates and their supporters, nicknamed "secesh" for secessionists. The troops used the oats to feed their horses. Story reads, "WAR INCIDENTS - REAPING A CROP OF 'SECESH OATS.' WAR has its comic as well as its tragic side, and among the former are those little incidents which we have from time to time presented to our readers. The last number of our paper contained a very interesting letter from our Artist, where he gave the particulars of some of these humors of the war, as they were disclosed on the march from Pilot Knob to Cape Girardeau. We give one to-day where a crop of oats, very carefully stowed away by some provident 'secesher,' came most opportunely to the aid of the 'loyal horses.' That they were duly paid for by the Federal Government did not diminish the pleasure their possession gave to our troops. The scene our Artist has sketched occurred near Bessyville, Missouri, a village already celebrated in our paper as the scene of similar exploits."	Frank Leslie's special artist attached to Gen. Prentiss's Command	Bollinger County, Missouri, United States	circa October 1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Farms; Theft; Stealing; Horses; Oats; Oats as feed; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.5"x15.625" newsprint	from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 10/12/1861, Vol. XII no. 308, cover
M5515_058.tif	Views at New Madrid and Point Pleasant.	Four sketches: A) Point Pleasant. Federal Battery. Fort Jeff. Thompson or Lower Fort. B) General Pope. C) Woods Where Our Batteries Were Located. Rebel Breastworks Made of Sacks Filled with Shelled Corn. D) Quarters of Capt. Mower, 1st U.S. Infy. Rebel Tents Left Standing. Houses Burnt by the Rebels. From the original Harper's Weekly article p. 225: "GENERAL POPE'S ARMY AT NEW MADRID. We devote page 228 to illustrations of GENERAL POPE'S ARMY AT NEW MADRID, together with a portrait of GENERAL POPE—the whole from drawings by our special artist, Mr. Alexander Simplot. General John Pope was born in Kentucky, about the year 1822. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842 as Second-Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was in the Mexican war, and at Monterey so distinguished himself that he obtained his First-Lieutenancy. Again at Buena Vista he won laurels and the brevet rank of Captain. He was still a Captain when the rebellion broke out, and was one of the officers appointed by the War Department to escort President Lincoln to Washington. He was loyal, and was soon after the inauguration appointed to a command in the Northwest. For some time he served gallantly in Northern Missouri, under Generals Fremont and Hunter. General Halleck gave him command of a separate expedition in December. He started from Commerce, Missouri, with a well-appointed command of some 12,000 men, and marched over to New Madrid, then occupied by the rebels. He took the place, now holds it, and has erected batteries all along the west bank of the river for fifteen miles. The following extract from his official report will serve to explain our illustrations: 'I arrived before New Madrid with the forces under my command on Monday, the 3d inst. I found the place occupied by five regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery. One bastioned earth-work, mounting fourteen heavy guns, about half a mile below the town, and another irregular work at the upper end of the town, mounting seven pieces of heavy artillery, together with lines of intrenchments [sic] between them, constituted the defensive works. Six gun-boats, carrying from four to eight heavy guns each, were anchored along the shore, between the upper and lower redoubts. The country is perfectly level for miles around the place, and as the river was so high that the guns of the gun-boats looked directly over the banks, the approaches to the town for several miles were commanded by direct and cross fire from at least sixty guns of heavy calibre. As soon as I found that it would be necessary to await the arrival of our heavy guns, I determined to occupy some point on the river below, and establish our small guns, if possible, in such position as to blockade the river so far as transports were concerned, and to cut off supplies and reinforcements for the enemy from below. Point Pleasant, twelve miles below, was selected as being a rich agricultural region, and being the terminus of the plank road from the interior of Arkansas. I accordingly threw forward Colonel Plummer, Eleventh Missouri, to that point, with three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a field battery of 10-pound Parrott and rifled guns, with orders to make a lodgment on the river bank, to line the banks with rifle-pits for a thousand men, and to establish his artillery in sunk batteries of single pieces between the rifle-pits. On 11th the siege guns arrived, and on the night of the 13th the rebels evacuated New Madrid.' General Pope has since been endeavoring to cross the river in order to get in the rear of the rebels."	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	New Madrid County, Missouri, United States	04/03/1862	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel; Generals; Earthworks; Rivers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Pope, John (1822-1892);	300dpi .tif scan of 16"x11" newsprint	from Harper's Weekly, 04/12/1862 Vol. VI no. 276 p. 228
M5515_059.tif	Indian Scouts in Gen. Lane's Camp. The War in Missouri. - General Jim Lane's Camp, Near Humansville, Missouri.	From the original Harper's Weekly article p. 738: "OUR artist with the army in Missouri, Mr. Alexander Simplot, lately visited the Camp of General Jim Lane, the famous Kansas General, the terror of Missouri, and has sent us the sketches which we reproduce on the preceding page. The correspondent of the New York Times [Franc B. Wilkie], who accompanied him, thus describes the General, the Indian Scouts, and the Camp: 'Lane is a man of some fifty years of age, of medium height, and at first sight rather unprepossessing. His figure is slight, his head wide at the top and narrowing down to the jaw, like an inverted pyramid; his brow wide and high; his eyes small, black, and overhung by cliff-like eyebrows; his mouth sensual, and, combined with a gleam of fun in his eyes, has an expression of great good-humor and enjoyment that wins one irresistibly to the conclusion that he is the best fellow in the world. His hair is thin, slightly tinged with gray, and shined away from his head in every direction, as if he had just come in from running bareheaded against a strong wind. In conversation he is ready, full of a rollicking sort of humor; and, in short, in his whole style of conversation, his looks, etc., reminded me of some Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missourian Rome. Proceeding a few hundred yards below Lane's encampment, I came upon another of a different character. Huge fires blazed up, throwing great flashes of light upon the brown autumn woods, and making a play-ground for fantastic shadows across the prairie and the woodland, around which lay in supreme indolence, or sat comfortably inhaling the fragrant weed, a motley crowd of aborigines. I soon had the honor of taking by the hand a copper-colored gentleman, who, stretched upon his right side before the genial fire, was inhaling tobacco-smoke through the handle of his tomahawk, and who rejoiced in the expressive title of Wa-ne-pagh-kugh. He replied to my 'Good-morning, Sir, glad and happy to make your acquaintance,' with a guttural 'ugh?' and the Indian salutation 'How.' After addressing a few remarks to him, to which he listened with profound attention, I found that he did not know a word of English, and turned my attention to other braves. I next had the honor of an introduction to a gentleman in ministerial black, with a tall 'plug hat,' from which towered upward a dozen peacock and goose feathers, who, I was informed, was John Conners, head Chief of the Delawares. Mr. Conners indulged in a slight knowledge of English, and, after the usual commonplaces, I left him, and was presented to a little, good-looking young fellow in citizen's dress, who, I was informed, was John Johnycake, interpreter of the Delaware braves. John Johnycake, Req., I found to be a young gentleman of great intelligence and modesty, and who spoke most excellently both English and French, and I suppose also the Delaware vernacular. He informed me that Wa-ne-pagh-kugh was war-chief of the Delawares; that there were 54 of his tribe in the field; that they were armed with tomahawks, scalping-knives, and rifles; that their principal business was scouting; and that almost all of the crowd had good horses, and had accompanied General Fremont once before in some of his expeditions across the plains and over the mountains. Mr. Johnycake (whose Indian name I did not learn) stated that a much larger force from his tribe would soon take the field, and also that delegations from various other Indian tribes in Kansas would soon unite their arms and lives with the Union cause."	Simplot, Alexander (1837-1914)	Polk County, Missouri, United States	10/20/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Soldiers; Military personnel; Generals; Native Americans; Horses;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lane, James Henry (1814-1866); Lenape; Delaware Indians; Conner, John (1802-1872); Wa-ne-pagh-kugh (c1807-c1870s); Pani-Pa-Kuxe (c1807-c1870s); Panipakuxwe (c1807-c1870s); Fall Leaf (c1807-c1870s); Journeycake, Charles (1817-1894);	300dpi .tif scan of 11.125"x16" newsprint	from Harper's Weekly, 11/23/1861 Vol. V no. 256 cover
M5515_060.tif	Delaware Indians Acting As Scouts for the Federal Army in the West.	Several Delaware - Lenape - take a break from scouting at a camp for Fremont's Army. From the original Frank Leslie's article p. 169: "INDIAN SCOUTS IN THE WEST. GEN. FREMONT, on taking command in the West last year, while he shrank from employing the Indians as soldiers, saw the advantage of using them as scouts, and for this purpose organized a band of them, selecting only the most reliable, robust and best characterized. They soon made their value known by the early intelligence they brought of the enemy's movements. Some of them are still employed by Gen. Grant."	Lovie, Henri (1829-1875)	Missouri, United States	1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Military camps; Native Americans; Horses;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Lenape; Delaware Indians;	300dpi .tif scan of 15.125"x10.375" newsprint	originally appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 12/06/1862 Vol. XV no. 375 p. 168 - this is an unknown reprint

M5515_061.tif	Rescue of Colonel Smith's Command at Monroe, Missouri, by Governor Wood of Illinois.	Officers and soldiers on horseback and on foot armed with swords and guns attack one another. From the original Harper's Weekly article p. 522: "ON page 518 we illustrate the RESCUE OF COLONEL SMITH'S COMMAND from an overwhelming rebel attack by a force of Union cavalry under Governor Wood, of Illinois. Colonel Smith's command occupied the brick college building at Monroe, and the rebels, 1200 strong, had surrounded it and planted cannon so as to destroy the building and its inmates. A flag of truce had been sent out, but it was disregarded. Three hundred mounted men were at once sent to the rescue. On arriving at Monroe they formed a junction with Colonel Smith's force, who had intrenched [sic] themselves in the academy buildings. The rebels, 1200 strong, were grouped around over the prairies, out of the reach of Colonel Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that their balls were almost spent before they reached our lines. Colonel Smith's artillery, of longer range, did considerable execution. The fight lasted until dusk. The last shot from Colonel Smith's guns dismounted one of the enemy's. Just at that moment Governor Wood, of Illinois, fell on their rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, completely routing them, and taking seventy-five prisoners, one gun, and a large number of horses. Twenty or thirty of the enemy were killed; but not a man of the Union forces was killed, although several were severely wounded."	unknown	Monroe City, Marion, Monroe and Ralls Counties, Missouri, United States	07/11-14/1861	Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers; Battles; Fighting; Horses; Soldiers; Military personnel;	United States Civil War (1861-1865); Wood, John (1798-1880); Smith, Robert Frederick (1806-1893);	300dpi .tif scan of 10.5"x7.5" newsprint	from <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , 08/17/1861 Vol. V no. 242 p. 518
	Full issue of <i>Harper's Weekly</i>					Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 11.25"x16" newsprint	10/19/1861, Vol. V no. 251
	Full issue of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung</i>					Wars; Civil Wars; Rebellions; Etchings; Wood-engraving; Woodcut; Newspapers;	United States Civil War (1861-1865);	300dpi .tif scan of 11.25"x16" newsprint	German language edition of <i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , 12/28/1861 Vol. IX no. 229