

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORY  
OF THE  
CIVIL  
WAR



*Illustrated History of the Civil War.*



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY  
OF THE  
CIVIL WAR

THE  
MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATES

GRAPHICALLY PICTURED.

STIRRING BATTLE SCENES AND GRAND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

DRAWN BY SPECIAL ARTISTS ON THE SPOT.

PORTRAITS OF PRINCIPAL PARTICIPANTS, MILITARY AND CIVIL; FAMOUS FORTS:  
PATHETIC EPISODES, ETC., ETC.

THE WHOLE FORMING

AN AUTHENTIC PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

BY SUCH WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS AS

BECKER, CRANE, BEARD, SCHELL, LUMLEY, FORBES, NEVILL, DAVIS, SIMONS, OSBORN, WILCOX, WEAVER,  
BOSSE, NEWTON, RAWSON, RUSSELL, SARTORIOUS, CHAMBERLAIN,  
AND OTHERS.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, BEING OFFICIAL DATA SECURED FROM THE WAR RECORDS.

EDITED BY

LOUIS SHEPHEARD MOAT.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

JOSEPH B. CARR,

MAJOR-GENERAL.

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# INTRODUCTION.

A GENERATION has passed away since the last battle of the Civil War was fought, and since the victorious armies of the Union passed in review, on the 22d and 23d of May, 1865, before the President of the United States in the City of Washington.

Upward of one million of men were on the rolls of the army when the work of mustering out officers and men began on the 1st of June, 1865, and by the middle of November upward of 800,000 of this vast host had returned to the pursuits of peace.

Altogether the whole number of men who had answered to their country's call during the war was 2,656,000. Out of this number 300,000 had sealed their patriotism with their blood.

As long as this nation lasts the memory of these defenders of the Union will be one of its holiest treasures. "Your marches," said General Grant in his farewell address, "your sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedents in defense of liberty and right in all time to come."

Many of those to whom these words were addressed have already passed away, but the new generation still remembers with pride some relative to whose stories of battle and of march it has often listened. But as these veterans become fewer the tales of their deeds become less vivid; and it is to impress on the new age and to fix on posterity the memory of these heroes that this work is designed.

Nothing recalls the past so forcibly as pictures of the scenes taken at the time and on the very spot. A picture, too, is impartial. It cannot represent the success of the victors without representing the heroism of their opponents. It does justice to all sides, like Decoration Day, which North and South alike keep holy, and strengthens the bonds of sympathy between all true citizens.

This work will be a supplement to every written history, portraying as it does the striking incidents of battle, and giving the likenesses of the leaders whose names were on every lip in the days of strife.

Here the veterans will find the past recalled, and here the young may gain inspiration to emulate their patriotism and devotion.

*Joseph I. Carr,*  
Major General.



To the Brave Soldiers who Fought the Battles herein Pictured,  
and to their Children,

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.



## PREFACE.

AS the years roll by, and the reverberating echoes of the great Civil War that shook our country from one end to the other slowly die away in the distance, the pictures of the stirring scenes of '61 to '65, drawn in the very midst of the strife, become not only interesting and attractive to the eye, but highly important and valuable as real, authentic representations of the way in which the events actually took place that no word description could possibly give.

To preserve in convenient and permanent form these valuable illustrations and to present to the public a grand panorama of the leading events of the war is the purpose of this book. The brave soldiers who, clad in the "Blue" or the "Gray," participated in the fierce struggles that marked the four years of war, will find here familiar scenes, and will be taken back, through the medium of excellent pictures, to the days they will never forget; those who remained at home will be reminded, in looking over these pages, of the exciting eagerness with which the appearance of each number of Frank Leslie's publications, with their famous war pictures, was awaited, and how every piece of news and illustration from the seat of battle was anxiously scanned; while those who were not born or were too young to remember now those stirring times will find much interest and instruction in studying the views of battles that became famous and have taken a prominent place in the nation's history.


The pictures in this work have been reproduced from the original cuts made by Frank Leslie's corps of war artists. They were taken from his publications because of their assured authenticity. They were drawn and engraved directly from sketches made on the scene of battle by the most famous artists of the time, and can therefore be relied upon as absolutely accurate. They are really the most authentic war illustrations that have ever been published.

The short, concise history of the war which appears at the end of this volume is intended to give the reader, in as few words as possible, a complete and accurate account of the great conflict from beginning to end; describing, in entertaining language, the circumstances that led to the struggle, the important battles both on land and sea, the men who participated in them, and the causes that brought about the downfall of the Confederacy. This description, with the graphic illustrations, will, it is hoped, bring about a better knowledge and a more correct idea of the Civil War than any yet presented to the public.

Neither trouble nor expense has been spared to make FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR perfectly reliable in every way. Editors of experience have gone over the whole work carefully and verified every date, so as to prevent the possibility of error.



## C.

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NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15TH, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED.	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDING.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED.	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO A THREE YEARS' STANDING.
Alabama.....	2,556	1,611	New York.....	448,850	392,270
Arkansas.....	8,289	7,836	North Carolina.....	3,156	3,156
California.....	15,725	15,725	Ohio.....	313,180	240,514
Colorado.....	4,903	3,697	Oregon.....	1,810	1,773
Connecticut.....	55,864	50,633	Pennsylvania.....	337,936	265,517
Delaware.....	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island.....	23,236	17,866
Florida.....	1,290	1,290	South Carolina.....	31,092	26,391
Georgia.....	259,092	214,133	Tennessee.....	1,965	1,632
Illinois.....	196,363	153,576	Texas.....	33,288	29,068
Indiana.....	76,242	68,630	Vermont.....	32,068	27,714
Iowa.....	20,149	18,706	Virginia.....	91,327	79,260
Kansas.....	75,760	70,832	West Virginia.....	206	206
Kentucky.....	5,224	4,654	Wisconsin.....	16,534	1,506
Louisiana.....	70,107	56,776	Dakota.....	3,530	3,530
Maine.....	46,638	41,275	District of Columbia.....	6,561	4,432
Maryland.....	146,730	124,104	Indian Territory.....	964	964
Massachusetts.....	87,364	80,111	Montana.....	964	964
Michigan.....	24,020	19,693	New Mexico.....	964	964
Minnesota.....	545	545	Utah.....	964	964
Mississippi.....	109,111	86,530	Washington.....	964	964
Missouri.....	3,157	2,175	U. S. Army.....	93,441	91,789
Nebraska.....	1,080	1,080	U. S. Volunteers.....	93,441	91,789
Nevada.....	33,937	30,849	U. S. Colored Troops.....	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire.....	76,814	57,908	Total.....	2,778,304	2,326,168
New Jersey.....					

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the War of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant General's Office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

DATES.	NAMES AND PLACES OF BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS.		REMARKS.
		FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	
1861.						
April 12.....	Bombardment Fort Sumter.	Major Anderson.....	General Beauregard.....	no one hurt.	5 w.	
April 19.....	Riot at Baltimore.....	Sixth Regiment Mass. Vols..	Major General Magruder.....	3 k. 7 w.	7 k. and 8 w.	
June 10.....	Big Bethel, Va.....	Brigadier General Pierce.....	Generals Price and Jackson.....	16 k. 34 w. 6 m.	no report	
July 5.....	Carthage, Mo.....	Colonel Sigel*.....	Colonel Pegram.....	13 k. 31 w.	250 k. and w.	150 p., loss of camp.
July 12.....	Rich Mountain, W. Va.....	General McClellan*.....	General Grant*.....	11 k. 35 w.	140 k. 150 w.	(Beauregard's report.
July 21.....	Bull Run, Va.....	General Irwin McDowell.....	General Beauregard*.....	4,500 k. w. p. 28 c.	1,852 k. and w.	(Federal report.
Aug. 10.....	Wilson's Creek, Mo.....	General Lyon*.....	Generals Price and McCulloch..	481 k. 1,011 w. 700 p.	421 k. 1,317 w. 3 m.	General Lyon killed.
Sept. 12-14..	Cheat Mountain, W. Va.....	General J. J. Reynolds.....	General R. E. Lee.....	223 k. 721 w. 292 m.	100 k. and w. 20 p.	
Sept. 20.....	Lexington, Mo.....	Colonel Mulligan.....	General Price*.....	13 k. 20 w. 60 p.	25 k. 75 w.	Colonel Baker killed.
Sept. 21.....	Ball's Bluff, Va.....	Colonel E. D. Baker.....	General Evans*.....	42 k. 108 w. 1,624 p.	36 k. 264 w. 2 p.	
Nov. 7.....	Belmont, Mo.....	General Grant*.....	General Drayton.....	220 k. 266 w. 500 p.	261 k. 427 w. 278 m.	(k. and w. no report.)
Nov. 7.....	Port Royal, S. C.....	(Commodore Dupont & Gen. T. W. Sherman*)	General Nelson*.....	8 k. 23 w. 250 p.	2,500 p. 42 guns cap.	(76 wagons with stores
Nov. 8.....	Piketon, Ky.....	Colonel J. C. Davis and (General Steele*)	General Mackall.....	6 k. 24 w.	400 k. and w. 2,000 p.	and equipage.
Dec. 18.....	Milford, Mo.....	General Thomas*.....	General Zollicoffer.....	2 k. 17 w.	1,300 p.	General Zollicoffer kill'd.
1862.						
Jan. 19.....	Mill Spring, Ky.....	(Com. Goldsborough and General Burnside*)	General Wise.....	39 k. 207 w.	192 k. 140 p.	
Feb. 8.....	Roanoke Island, N. C.....	Surrendered to Com. Foote. (Commodore Foote and General Grant*)	General Tilghman.....	50 k. 150 w.	30 k. 50 w. 2,500 p.	(6 forts, 65 guns, 17,500 small arms captured.
Feb. 8.....	Fort Henry, Tenn.....	General Curtis*.....	General Buckner.....	446 k. 1,735 w. 150 p.	231 k. 1,007 w. 15,000 p.	Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack killed.
Feb. 16.....	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	General Burnside*.....	Generals Van Dorn and Price..	1,351 k. w. and m.	1,100 k. 2,500 w. 1,600 p.	
March 8.....	Pea Ridge, Ark.....	General Shields*.....	General Branch.....	91 k. 466 w.	50 k. 200 w. 200 p.	
March 14.....	New Berne, N. C.....	General Johnston*.....	General T. J. Jackson.....	100 k. 400 w.	600 k. and w. 300 p.	
March 23.....	Winchester, Va.....	Generals Grant and Buell*.....	Generals Johnston & Beauregard	1,614 k. 7721 w.	1,728 k. 8,012 w. 959 m.	(6 forts captured.
April 6-7.....	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn..	(Commodore Foote and General Pope*)	General Lee*.....	3,963 m.	17 k. 6,300 p.	(Confederate report.
April 10.....	Island No. 10.....	(Generals Kearny and Hooker*)	General Longstreet.....	2,073 k. and w. 623 p.	700 k. 1,000 w. 300 p.	Federals retreated, 2,000 prisoners captured.
May 5.....	Williamsburg, Va.....	General Banks.....	Generals Ewell & Johnson*.....	53 k. 526 m.	400 k. and w. 600 p.	
May 25.....	Winchester, Va.....	General Morell*.....	General Branch.....	890 k. 3,627 w. 1,222 p.	2,800 k. 3,897 w.	Federals were driven back.
May 29.....	Hanover Courthouse, Va.....	General Halleck*.....	General Lee*.....	5,739 k. and w.	8,000 k. and w.	
May 30.....	Corinth, Miss.....	General McClellan*.....	General J. E. Johnston*.....	125 k. 500 w.	600 k. and w.	
May 31.....	Fair Oaks, Va.....	General McClellan*.....	General T. J. Jackson*.....	67 k. 361 w. 574 m.	1,000 k. w. and m.	
June 1.....	Cross Keys, Va.....	General Fremont.....	General R. E. Lee.....	80 k. 150 w.	1,000 k. and w.	
June 8.....	Port Republic, Va.....	General Shields.....	General R. E. Lee*.....	7,500 k. w. and m.	About the same.	
June 9.....	Chickasawmitty, Va.....	General McClellan*.....	General R. E. Lee.....	1,000 k. w. and m.	Nearly 5,000	
June 26.....	Gaines's Mill, Va.....	General Porter.....	General J. C. Breckinridge.....	250 k. w. and m.	600 k. w. and m.	General Williams killed.
July 1.....	Malvern Hill, Va.....	General McClellan*.....	General Jackson.....	1,500 k. w. and m.	1,000 k. 1,500 w.	Confederates repulsed.
August 5.....	Baton Rouge, La.....	General Williams*.....	General Morgan*.....	64 k. 100 w. 200 p.	110 k. and w.	General Johnson cap'd.
August 9.....	Cedar Mountain, Va.....	General Johnson.....	General Ewell.....	800 k. w. and m.	12,000 k. w. and m.	
August 22.....	Gallatin, Tenn.....	General Hooker.....	Generals Jackson & Longstreet..	6,000 k. and w.	700 k. 3,000 w.	
August 27.....	Kettle Run, Va.....	(Generals Hooker, Sigel, Kearny, Reno*)	General Lee*.....	800 k. 4,000 w. 3,000 p.	200 k. 700 w. 2,000 p.	
August 29.....	Groveton, Va.....	General Pope.....	General Kirby Smith.....	1,300 k. and w.	800 k. and w.	Kearny and Stevens kd.
August 30.....	Bull Run 2d.....	Generals Manson & Cruft..	General Lee*.....	443 k. 1,806 w. 76 m.	500 k. 2,343 w. 1,500 p.	General Reno killed.
Aug. 29-30..	Richmond, Ky.....	General Pope.....	General Lee.....	80 k. 120 w. 11,583 p.	1,500 k. and w.	Colonel Miles killed.
Sept. 1.....	Chantilly, Va.....	Generals Hooker and Reno*.....	General A. P. Hill*.....	12,500 loss.	263 k. 400 w. 600 p.	
Sept. 14.....	South Mountain, Md.....	Colonel Miles.....	General R. E. Lee.....	135 k. 527 w.	1,423 k. 2,268 p. 5,692 w.	
Sept. 15.....	Harper's Ferry, 3 days' siege	General McClellan*.....	(Generals Price, Van Dorn) and Lovell.....	3,200 k. w. and m.	1,300 k. 3,000 w. 200 p.	
Sept. 17.....	Antietam, Md.....	General Rosecrans*.....	(Generals Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons and Frost.)	495 k. 600 w.	1,500 k. and w.	
Sept. 19-20..	Inka, Miss.....	(Generals Ord, Hurlbut and Veatch*)	General R. E. Lee*.....	1,512 k. 6,000 w. 2,078 p.	1,800 k. and w.	
Oct. 3-5.....	Corinth, Miss.....	General Buell.....	General Johnston*.....	191 k. 982 w. 756 m.	no report.	
Oct. 8.....	Perryville, Ky.....	Generals Blunt & Herron..	General Bragg.....	1,533 k. 6,000 w.	9,000 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
Dec. 7.....	Prairie Grove, Ark.....	General Burnside.....	General Churchill.....	1,000 k. w. and m.	550 k. and w. 5,000 p.	
Dec. 13.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	General Sherman.....	Generals Wheeler and Forrest..	12 k. 20 w.	100 k. 400 w. 300 p.	Confederates repulsed.
Dec. 27-29..	Vicksburg, Miss.....		General Longstreet*.....	130 k. 718 w. 5 m.	1,500 k. w. and m.	
1863.				2,000 k. and w.		
Jan. 2.....	Stone River, Tenn.....	General Rosecrans*.....				
Jan. 11.....	Fort Hindman, Ark.....	(Admiral Porter & General McClernand*)				
Feb. 3.....	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	Colonel Harding*.....				
May 1.....	Suffolk, Va.....	Colonel Nixon*.....				
May 1.....	La Grange, Ark.....	Captain DeHuff.....				
May 2.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	General Sedgwick.....				

\* Indicates the victorious party.



PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR—(Continued).

DATES.	NAMES AND PLACES OF BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS.		REMARKS.
		FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	FEDERAL.	CONFEDERATE.	
May 2-3.	Chancellorsville, Va.	General Hooker*.	General R. E. Lee.	15,000 k. & w. 17,000 p.	18,000 k. and w. 5,000 p.	
May 12.	Jackson, Miss.	General Grant*.	General Johnston.	40 k. 240 w. 6 m.	400 k. and w.	
May 14.	Champion Hills, Miss.	General Grant*.	General Pemberton.	426 k. 1,842 w.	400 k. w. and m.	
May 16.	Big Black River, Miss.	General Grant*.	General Pemberton.	29 k. 242 w.	2,600 k. w. and m.	29 cannon captured. 17 cannon captured.
May 18-22.	Vicksburg, Miss.	(General Grant, Admirals) (Porter and Farragut.)	General Pemberton*.	2,500 loss.	no report	
May 27.	Port Hudson.	General Banks.	General Gardner*.	900 k. w. and m.	600 k. w. and m.	
June 6.	Milliken's Bend, La.	General Thomas*.	General McCulloch.	127 k. 287 w. 157 m.	200 k. 500 w.	
June 9.	Beverly Ford, Va.	Generals Buford and Gregg*.	(Generals J. E. B. Stuart and) Fitz Hugh Lee.	380 k. w. and m.	750 k. w. and m.	Cavalry fight
June 14.	Winchester, Va.	General Milroy.	General Ewell*.	2,000 k. w. and m.	850 k. w. and m.	
June 26.	Shelbyville, Tenn.	General Rosecrans*.	General Bragg.	85 k. 468 w. 13m.	1,634 p. no report k. & w.	
July 1-2-3.	Gettysburg, Pa.	General Meade*.	General R. E. Lee.	total loss 23,198	total loss 37,000	
July 4.	Vicksburg surrenders.	General Grant*.	General Pemberton.	245 k. 3,688 w. 303 p.	9,000 k. and w. 30,000 p.	
July 4.	Helena, Ark.	General Prentiss*.	(Generals Price, Holmes and) Marmaduke.	250 k. w. and m.	500 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
July 5.	Bolton, Miss.	General Grant*.	General Joseph E. Johnston.	4,000 p.	4,000 p.	
July 8.	Port Hudson surrenders.	General Banks*.	General Gardner.	5,500 p.	5,500 p.	
July 18-19.	Fort Wagner, S. C.	General Gillmore.	General Beauregard*.	700 k. w. and m.	500 k. 331 w.	
Sept. 9.	Cumberland Gap.	General Burnside*.	General Frazer.	2,000 p.	2,000 p.	
Sept. 19-20.	Chickamauga.	General Rosecrans.	General Bragg*.	1,644 k. 9,262 w. 4,945m.	17,000 k. w. and m.	
Sept. 14.	Bristow Station, Va.	General Warren*.	General A. P. Hill.	51 k. 329 w.	1,200 k. and w. 800 p.	
Dec. 4.	Knoxville, Tenn.	General Burnside*.	General Longstreet.	600 k. and w.	1,600 p.	
Dec. 23-25.	Chattanooga.	General Grant*.	General Bragg.	4,000 k. and w.	16,000 k. w. and m.	
Dec. 25.	Missionary Ridge.	General Hooker*.	General Hardee.	800 k. w. and m.	300 p.	
Dec. 27.	Ringgold, Ga.	General Hooker*.	General Lee.	1,000 k. w. and m.	2,500 k. w. and p.	
Dec. 27-30.	Locust Grove, Va.	General Meade*.	General Forrest.	14 k. 46 w.	1,000 k. and w.	
March 5.	Paducah, Ky.	Colonel Hicks*.	General Kirby Smith.	500 k. and w. 1,500 p.	1,500 k. and w.	
April 8-9.	Mansfield, La.	General Banks*.	General Hoke*.	150 k. 1,700 p.	1,500 k. and w.	
April 17-20.	Plymouth, N. C.	General Wessells.	General Lee.	loss 30,000	loss 30,000	
May 5-7.	Wilderness, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee.	loss 10,000	loss 10,000	Longstreet wounded.
May 7-12.	Spottsylvania, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee.	4,000 p.	4,000 p.	
May 12-15.	Fort Darling, Va.	General Butler*.	General Beauregard.	5,000 k. w. and m.	no report	
May 13-15.	Resaca, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Joseph E. Johnston.	700 k. 2,800 w.	no report	
May 25-28.	Dallas, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Longstreet.	1,800 k. and w.	300 p. 4,000 k. and w.	
June 1.	Cold Harbor, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	9,000 k. w. and m.	8,000 k. w. and m.	
June 15-18.	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	loss 10,000	no report	
June 22.	Weldon R. R., Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	600 k. and w. 1,250 p.	no report	
June 27.	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Johnston.	1,000 k. and w.	no report	
July 9.	Monocacy, Md.	General Wallace.	General Early*.	1,000 k. and w.	no report	
July 20.	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Hood.	1,713 k. w. and m.	5,000 k. and w. 1,000 p.	
July 22.	Atlanta, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Hood.	3,521 k. and w.	10,000 k. and w.	
July 27-30.	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	5,000 k. w. and m.	1,200 k. w. and m.	
Aug. 5-20.	Mobile Bay, Ala.	(Admiral Farragut and) General Granger*.	(General Page and Admiral) Buchanan.	120 k. 88 w.	no report k. and w. 1,756 p.	150 guns captured.
Aug. 15-18.	Deep Bottom, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	loss 4,000	loss 2,500	
Aug. 19.	Six Mile Station, Va.	General Warren*.	General Pickett.	3,000 k. and w.	1,500 p.	
Aug. 25.	Weldon R. R., Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	1,000 k. and w. 3,000 p.	1,500 k. and w.	
Aug. 31.	Atlanta, Ga.	General Sherman*.	General Hood.	50 k. 50 m. 439 w.	5,000 k. and w.	Confederates repulsed.
Sept. 19.	Bunker Hill, Va.	General Sheridan*.	General Early.	3,000 k. and w.	500 k. 4,000 w. 2,500 p.	
Sept. 21.	Fisher's Hill.	General Sheridan*.	General Early.	600 k. and w.	400 k. and w. 1,100 p.	
Sept. 26.	Ironton, Mo.	General Ewing*.	General Price.	9 k. 60 w.	1,500 k. and w.	
Sept. 29-30.	Petersburg, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	5,000 k. and w.	2,800 k. and w.	
Oct. 19.	Cedar Creek, Va.	General Sheridan*.	General Early.	4,000 k. and w. 1,300 p.	2,800 k. and w. 1,300 p.	
Oct. 26.	Nim's Creek, Mo.	General Pleasanton*.	General Price.	2,000 p. 1,000 k. and w.	900 k. 3,800 p.	
Oct. 27.	Hatcher's Run, Va.	General Grant.	General Lee*.	400 k. 1,500 w. 150 m.	1,600 k. w. and m.	
Nov. 30.	Franklin, Tenn.	General Schofield*.	General Hood.	189 k. 1,033 w. 1,104 m.	1,750 k. 3,800 w. 702 p.	
Dec. 15.	Nashville, Tenn.	General Thomas*.	General Hood.	6,500 k. w. and m.	23,000 k. w. and m.	
1865.						
Jan. 15.	Fort Fisher.	General Terry*.	General Lee.	110 k. 536 w.	440 k. and w. 2,500 p.	
Jan. 20-22.	Wilmington, N. C.	(Admiral Porter & Gen.) eral Schofield*.	General Bragg.	250 k. and w.	1,072 p.	
Feb. 27.	Waynesborough, Va.	General Sheridan*.	General Early.	69 k. and w.	5 k. 1,352 p.	
Feb. 27.	Kinston, N. C.	General Schofield*.	General Bragg.	loss 1,000	1,200 k. and w. 2,400 p.	
Feb. 27.	Averysborough, N. C.	General Sherman.	General Johnston.	74 k. 774 w.	327 k. 373 p.	
March 19.	Bentonville, N. C.	General Sherman*.	General Johnston.	loss 1,646	167 k. 1,625 p.	
March 25-27.	Petersburg, Va.	Generals Grant and Meade*.	General Lee.	180 k. 1,240 w. 990 m.	2,200 k. and w. 2,800 p.	
April 1.	Five Forks, Va.	(Generals Sheridan and) Warren*.	General Lee.	loss 3,000	5,000 p.	
April 2.	Selma, Ala.	General Wilson*.	General Forrest.	3,000 p.	3,000 p.	
April 2-3.	Petersburg & Richmond.	General Grant*.	General Lee.	8,000 k. w. and m.	9,000 k. w. and m.	
April 6.	Farmville & Sailor's Creek.	General Sheridan*.	General Lee.	6,000 p.	6,000 p.	
April 9.	Appomattox C. H.	Surrendered to Gen. Grant*.	General Lee.	26,115 p.	26,115 p.	
April 11.	Fort Blakely, Mobile.	(Admiral Thatcher and) General Canby.	General Taylor.	2,000 k. and w.	500 k. and w. 4,300 p.	
April 12.	Montgomery, Ala.	Surrendered to Gen. Wilson.	General Gardner.	2,700 p.	14 guns.	
April 12.	Salisbury, N. C.	General Stoneman*.	General Sherman*.	1,800 p.	27,500 p.	
April 26.	Surrender of J. E. Johnston.	General Sherman*.	General Hobson*.	1,200 p.	10,000 p.	
May 1.	Surrender of Gen. Morgan.	General Canby*.	General Slaughter.	70 k.	8,000 p.	
May 4.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Surrendered to Gen. McCook.	Admiral Jones.	70 k.	20,000 p.	
May 10.	Palmetto Ranch, Tex.	Colonel Barrett.				
May 10.	Capture of Jefferson Davis) at Irwinsville, Ga.					
May 10.	Surrender of Gen. K. Smith					
May 26.						

\* Indicates the victorious party.

In addition to the battles given above, there were 421 battles, engagements and skirmishes.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE FROM THE NORTHERN STATES DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

DATE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.	NUMBER CALLED FOR.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OBTAINED.
April 15th, 1861.	75,000	3 months.	93,326
May 3d, 1861.	82,748	3 years.	714,231
July 22d and 25th, 1861.	500,000	3 months.	15,007
May and June, 1862.	300,000	3 years.	431,958
July 2d, 1862.	300,000	9 months.	87,588
August 4th, 1862.	100,000	6 months.	16,361
June 15th, 1863.	300,000	2 years.	374,807
October 17th, 1863.	200,000	3 years.	284,021
February 1st, 1864.	200,000	100 days.	83,652
March 14th, 1864.	85,000	1, 2, 3 yrs.	384,882
April 23d, 1864.	500,000	1, 2, 3 yrs.	204,568
July 18th, 1864.	300,000		
December 19th, 1864.			2,690,401
Total.	2,942,748		

Not including the militia brought into service during the invasions of General Lee into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1862, Feb. 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.	
Feb. 8—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside.	
Feb. 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of General Grant and Commodore Foote.	
Mar. 8—Confederate ram <i>Merrimac</i> sinks United States frigates <i>Cumberland</i> and <i>Congress</i> , Hampton Roads, Va.	
Mar. 9—Federal <i>Monitor</i> disables the <i>Merrimac</i> .	
Apr. 6—Pittsburg Landing.	
Apr. 8—Capture of Island No. 10.	
Apr. 11—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.	
Apr. 24—Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and New Orleans.	
May 13—Natchez, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.	
July 1—Malvern Hill.	
1863, Jan. 11—Fort Hindman, Ark., Admiral Porter.	
Jan. 11—United States steamer <i>Hatteras</i> sunk by Confederate <i>Alabama</i> .	
Jan. 17—Monitor <i>Weehawken</i> captures Confederate ram <i>Atlanta</i> .	
May 18—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.	
July 8—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.	
July 8—Natchez, Miss.	
1864, June 19—United States steamer <i>Kearsarge</i> sinks the <i>Alabama</i> off Cherbourg, France.	
Aug. 5—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.	
1865, Jan. 15—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by General Terry and Commodore Porter.	

During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports.



# BIOGRAPHY

## OF

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12th, 1809; died in Washington, D. C., April 15th, 1865. His father, Thomas Lincoln, remained in Kentucky until 1816, when he resolved to remove to the still newer country of Indiana, and settled in a rich and fertile forest country near Little Pigeon Creek, not far distant from the Ohio River. The family suffered from diseases incident to pioneer life, and Mrs. Lincoln died in 1818 at the age of thirty-five. Thomas Lincoln, while on a visit to Kentucky, married a worthy, industrious and intelligent widow named Sarah Bush Johnston. She was a woman of admirable order and system in her habits, and brought to the home of the pioneer in the Indiana timber many of the comforts of civilized life. The neighborhood was one of the roughest. The President once said of it: "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods, and there were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." But in spite of this the boy Abraham made the best use of the limited opportunities afforded him, and learned all that the half-educated backwoods teacher could impart; and besides this he read over and over all the books he could find. By the time he was nineteen years of age he had acquired a remarkable, clear and serviceable handwriting, and showed sufficient business capacity to be intrusted with a cargo of farm products, which he took to New Orleans and sold. In 1830 his father emigrated once more—to Macon County, Ill. Lincoln had by this time attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with it enormous muscular strength, which was at once put at the disposal of his father in building his cabin, clearing the field and splitting from the walnut forests, which were plentiful in that country, the rails with which the farm was fenced. Thomas Lincoln, however, soon deserted this new home, his last emigration being to Goose Nest Prairie, in Coles County, where he died in 1851, seventy-three years of age. In his last days he was tenderly cared for by his son. Abraham Lincoln left his father's house as soon as the farm was fenced and cleared, hired himself to a man named Denton Offutt, in Sangamon County, assisted him to build a flatboat, accompanied him to New Orleans on a trading voyage, and returned with him to New Salem, where Offutt opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. Little was accomplished in this way, and Lincoln employed his too-abundant leisure in constant reading and study. He learned during this time the elements of English grammar, and made a beginning in the study of surveying and the principles of law. But the next year an Indian war began, occasioned by the return of Black Hawk with his band of Sacs and Foxes from Iowa to Illinois. Lincoln volunteered in a company raised in Sangamon County, and was immediately elected captain. His company was organized at Richland, April 21st, 1832; but his service in command of it was brief, for it was mustered out on May 27th. Lincoln immediately re-enlisted as a private, and served for several weeks in that capacity, being finally mustered out on June 16th, 1832, by Lieutenant Robert Anderson, who afterward commanded Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. He was appointed postmaster of New Salem in 1833—an office which he held for three years. The emoluments of the place were very slight, but it gave him opportunities for reading. At the same time he was appointed deputy to John Calhoun, the county surveyor; and his modest wants being supplied by these two functions, he gave his remaining leisure unreservedly to the study of law and politics. He was a candidate for the legislature in August, 1834, and was elected this time at the head of the list. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election. After entering the legislature he did not return to New Salem; but having by this time attained some proficiency in the law, he removed to Springfield, where he went into partnership with John T. Stuart, whose acquaintance he had begun in the Black Hawk war and continued at Vandalia. He took rank from the first among the leading members of the legislature. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, his opponent being the Rev. Peter Cartwright. After his return from Congress he devoted himself with great assiduity and success to the practice of law, and speedily gained a commanding position at the bar. In 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot by the Chicago Convention over William H. Seward, who was his principal competitor. The Democratic Convention, which met in Charleston, S. C., broke up after numerous fruitless ballottings, and divided into two sections. The Southern half, unable to trust Mr. Douglas with the interests of slavery after his Freeport speech, first adjourned to Richmond, but again joined the other half at Baltimore, where a second disruption took place, after which the Southern half nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the Northern portion nominated Mr. Douglas. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated by the so-called Constitutional Union party. Lincoln, therefore, supported by the entire anti-slavery sentiment of the North, gained an easy victory over the three other parties. He was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th, 1861. His election by a sectional vote and on a sectional issue hostile to the South was followed by the secession of eleven Southern States and a war for the restoration of the Union. On January 1st, 1863, the President proclaimed the freedom of all slaves in the Confederate States, and was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864. The war was brought to a close, April 2d, 1865, and on the 15th of the same month, while attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, Washington, he fell by the hand of an assassin.





From life by -  
F. Blanchard  
1864.

Engr'd by F. Halpin  
N.Y.

Abraham Lincoln

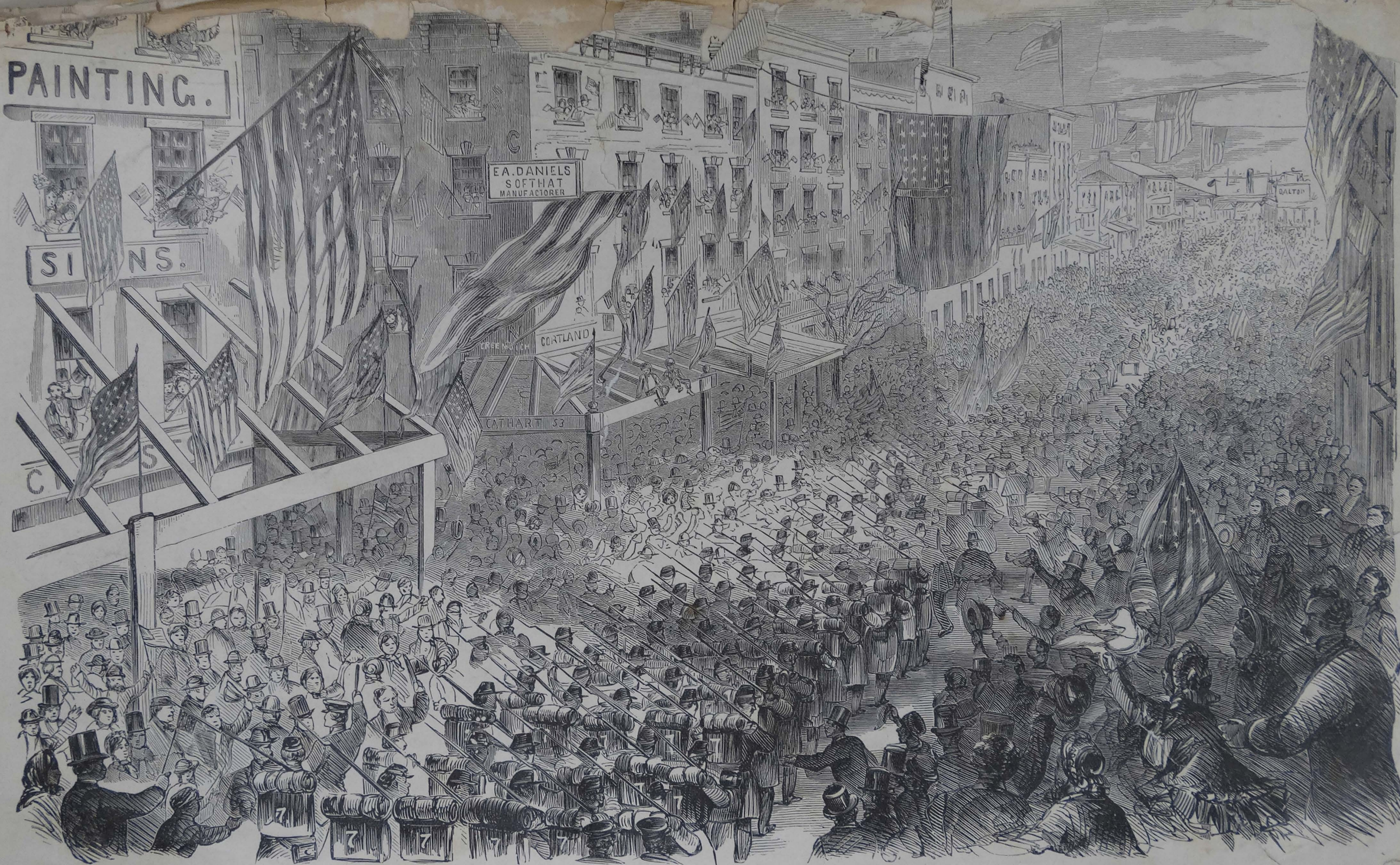




THE SIXTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS LEAVING JERSEY CITY RAILROAD DEPOT TO DEFEND WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 18th, 1861.

Thousands of patriotic citizens filled every available space in the big railroad station in Jersey City when the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts entered, on its way to defend the Capital, Washington, April 18th, 1861, after marching through the streets of New York. The people enthusiastically cheered the soldiers and wished them a safe journey as they boarded the waiting train. The regiment was composed of eight hundred men. This was the regiment which, upon its arrival in Baltimore, was stoned and shot at by a mob of Southern men who attempted to stop its progress to Washington.





THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., PASSING DOWN CORTLANDT STREET ON THEIR WAY TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19th, 1861.

From the moment it became known that the pet regiment of New York, the gallant Seventh, was to be the first body of citizen soldiers to leave the city for the war the excitement among the people was intense. Early on the morning of April 19th, 1861, there was an extraordinary excitement in the city. Windows along the whole line of march were taken possession of, and groups of people accumulated on the stoops of houses and at the corners of every street. Deafening cheers greeted the soldiers everywhere. During a temporary halt a venerable man rushed in front of the staff, and cried out: "God bless you, boys! Do your duty—fight for your flag!"





THE GERMAN REGIMENT, STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS, COL. JOHN E. BENDIX COMMANDING, RECEIVING THE AMERICAN AND STEUBEN FLAGS IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1861.

The Seventh (Steuben) Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bendix, sailed for Fortress Monroe on May 25th, 1861. Previous to their departure they received a beautiful banner, the gift of some patriotic German ladies, which was presented by Miss Bertha Kapff, daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel. Afterward they had another flag presented to them at the City Hall by Judge Daly, who made a forcible, brilliant and patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically received. The regiment was composed of 850 men. It was one of the most efficient regiments in the service.





TROOPS DRILLING IN THE GROUNDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The influx of Northern regiments of troops into Washington during the early days of the war rendered that city every hour in the day a scene of exciting and beautiful military display. The grounds north of the Capitol were used for brilliant dress parades and drills, which attracted throngs of visitors from all parts of the city and surrounding places. The various regiments had their cliques of admiring friends, who deemed the evolutions of their favorites entirely unapproachable. All the troops however, in their drill and bearing were considered worthy of warm praise, and called forth loud cheers from the spectators.





LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

General Scott, born in Dinwiddie County, near Petersburg, Va., June 13th, 1786; died at West Point, N. Y., May 29th, 1866. He was educated for the profession of the law, and admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. About this time, however, political events were rapidly culminating in the crisis of 1812, and, sharing largely in the indignation which certain acts of Great Britain had aroused, and animated by a fervent patriotism, he applied for a commission in the army, and was appointed captain of artillery, thus beginning a military career unparalleled in brilliancy and success. When the war of 1812 was declared Scott received the commission of lieutenant colonel, and was sent to the Niagara frontier. His bravery and admirable conduct of the campaign are a part of history. Here he acquired the title of "the Hero of Lundy's Lane," by which he was afterward known to the civilized world, and for his gallant services was promoted to the rank of major general, the highest then known in the American army. General Scott likewise rendered important services to his country as a diplomatist, maintaining the dignity of his government in several delicate and difficult complications. By the death of General Macomb, in 1841, Scott became commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. In 1847 he was assigned to the chief command of the army in Mexico. Drawing a portion of Taylor's troops operating from the Rio Grande, and, assembling his force at Lobos Island, on March 9th, he landed 12,000 men, and invested Vera Cruz. The mortar battery opened on the 22d, and the siege guns two days later, and on the 26th the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa capitulated, after nearly 7,000 missiles had been fired. The garrison of 5,000 men grounded arms outside of the city on the 29th. On April 8th Scott began his march toward Jalapa, and on the 17th reached the Mexican army under Santa-Anna, which occupied the strong mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, in a defile formed by the Rio del Plan. On the following morning at sunrise the Americans, 8,500 strong, attacked the Mexican army of more than 12,000, and at 2 p.m. had driven the enemy from every point of his line. Scott advanced on the next day to Jalapa, which he captured on April 19th. Porote was occupied on the 22d, and Pueblo on May 15th. Here the army remained, drilling and waiting for re-enforcements till August 7th, when Scott began to advance toward the City of Mexico by the national road. He then attacked and carried successively Contreras and Churubusco. On the 13th Chapultepec was stormed and carried, and on the morning of the 14th Scott's army marched into the city and occupied the national palace. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 General Scott first secured the protection of Washington, and next collected the men and materials necessary to put the success of the national arms beyond a doubt. During the whole summer of 1861, as commander-in-chief of the army, General Scott continued at his post, consulting with the Executive and his cabinet, and forming the general plans of the campaign; and not till he saw the Border States firmly bound to the Union, the capital of the nation safe, and the immense Army of the Potomac formed and ready to take the field, did he feel that the duty of retirement had become imperative.





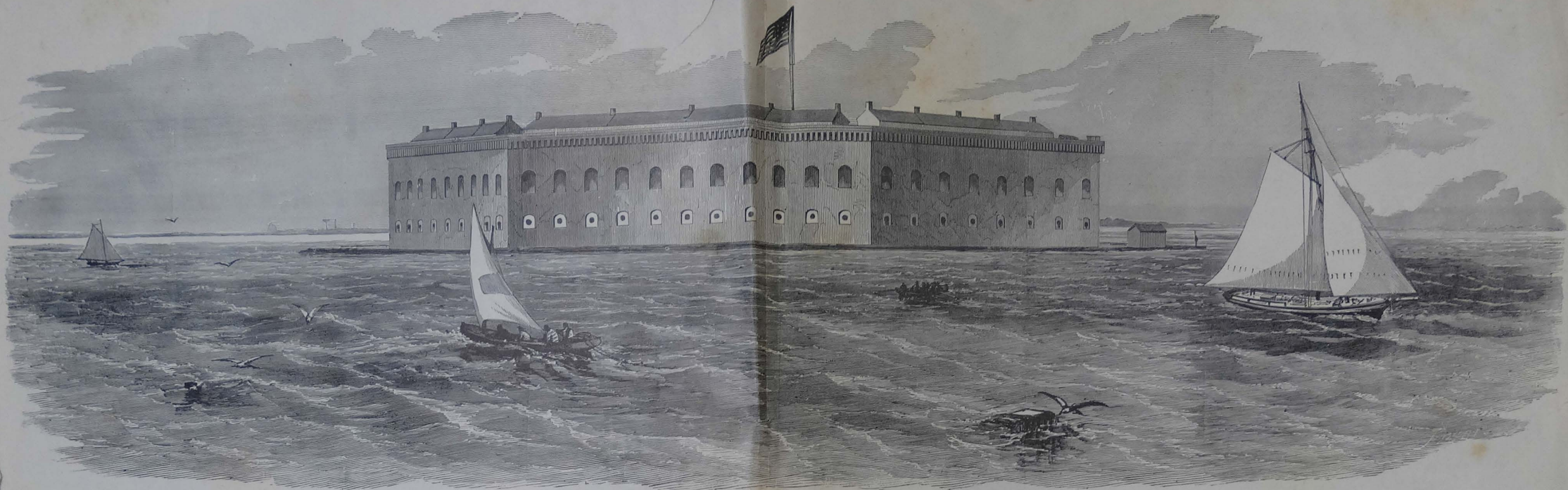
COLONEL ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.



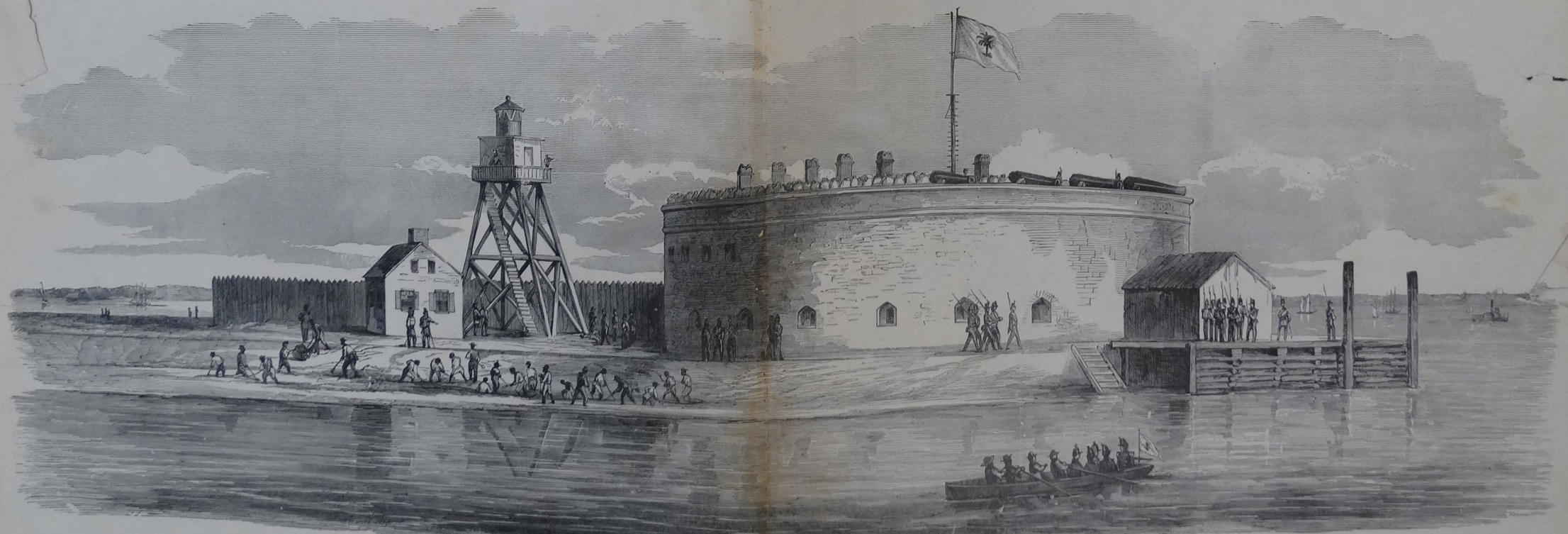
THE MURDER OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH AT THE MARSHALL HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., MAY 24TH, 1861.

Colonel Ellsworth was passing the Marshall House in Alexandria, Va., when he saw a Confederate flag waving above it. On the spur of the moment he entered the hotel, and ascending to the roof with two or three friends, cut the halyards and took possession of the flag. As he descended the stairs he was fired at by James W. Jackson, proprietor of the hotel. Colonel Ellsworth fell to the ground mortally wounded.





FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1861.



CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1861.

Fort Sumter, whose capture by the Confederate soldiers marked the real beginning of the Civil War, was built on an artificial island, immediately within the mouth of Charleston Bay, S. C. It took ten years to build, and cost half a million of dollars. The fortification was of a pentagonal form, built of solid brick masonry. The walls were fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet in thickness, and were pierced for three tiers of guns, besides necessary loopholes for musketry, and designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Castle Pinckney was a small fort on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly Island, in Charleston harbor, S. C. Though it was not in itself formidable, its position gave it great local importance, as it commanded the whole line of the eastern wharves. It had two rows of guns, the lower being in bombproof casemates, the embrasures for which were about seven feet above low-water mark, and the upper being *en barbette*. The armament of the Castle consisted of about twenty-five pieces, 24- and 32-pounders, a few seacoast mortars and six columbiads.





LIEUTENANT TOMPKINS, AT THE HEAD OF B COMPANY, U. S. DRAGOONS, CHARGING INTO THE TOWN OF FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, IN THE FACE OF 1,500 CONFEDERATE TROOPS, JUNE 1st, 1861.

On June 1st, 1861, there was a smart skirmish between B Company, U. S. Dragoons, under Lieutenant Tompkins, and a body of 1,500 Confederates, at Fairfax Courthouse, Va. The Federal cavalry charged into the town, meeting with a brisk fire from houses on both sides of the street and from all quarters of the town. Lieutenant Tompkins's horse was shot under him, and falling beneath the animal, he sprained his ankle. After being completely inclosed by the Confederates for a short time Lieutenant Tompkins and his men fought their way out, taking with them seventeen prisoners.





CAMP CORCORAN, ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., NEAR WASHINGTON.—THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., DIGGING TRENCHES AND ERECTING BREASTWORKS.

Camp Corcoran was situated just beyond Arlington House, opposite Georgetown. It was occupied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. One of the first duties of these soldiers after enlisting for the war was digging of trenches and erecting of breastworks around this camp. They worked unremittingly and with such success that their position became of immense strength. The result of their work was pronounced by authorities to be perfect and admirable in every respect. The camp was named Corcoran in compliment to their colonel, who was greatly respected.





BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL PIERCE AND THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER COLONEL MAGRUDER, JUNE 10TH, 1861.

The Federal troops, on arriving at Great Bethel, June 10th, 1861, found the Confederates in great force under Colonel Magruder, and posted behind batteries of heavy guns. The first intimation they had of the presence of the enemy was a heavy fire. After bravely standing their ground and succeeding in slacking the enemy's fire, they were ordered to retreat by General Pierce. A number of gallant officers were killed, among them Lieutenant Greble and Major Winthrop. The Federal troops retreated in splendid order. The cause of their defeat was explained by the incompetency of General Pierce.





GENERAL SCHENCK, WITH FOUR COMPANIES OF THE FIRST OHIO REGIMENT, SURPRISED AND FIRED INTO BY A CONFEDERATE MASKED BATTERY, NEAR VIENNA, VA., JUNE 17th, 1861.

General Schenck and four companies of the First Ohio Regiment were approaching Vienna, Va., on June 17th, 1861, by railroad, when, on turning a curve, they were fired upon by masked batteries of three guns, with shells, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars before the train could be stopped. The engine then became damaged and could not draw the train out of the fire, so the soldiers left the cars and retired through the woods. They retreated slowly, bearing off the wounded about five miles away, where they made a stand, awaiting re-enforcements.





THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL McDOWELL, AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, UNDER GENERALS JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD,  
ON JULY 21st, 1861—ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

The first battle of Bull Run was fought on July 21st, 1861. It resulted in a loss on the Federal side of 481 killed, 1,011 wounded and 1,460 missing. The Confederate loss was estimated at nearly 2,000. The latter army, in action and reserve, numbered over 40,000 men, while the Federal force in action was about 35,000. Although the Confederates won a great victory, they were in no condition to pursue the advantage they had gained; had they done so they might have converted a repulse into a disastrous and total defeat. Our illustration shows the Federal troops advancing on the enemy's lines.

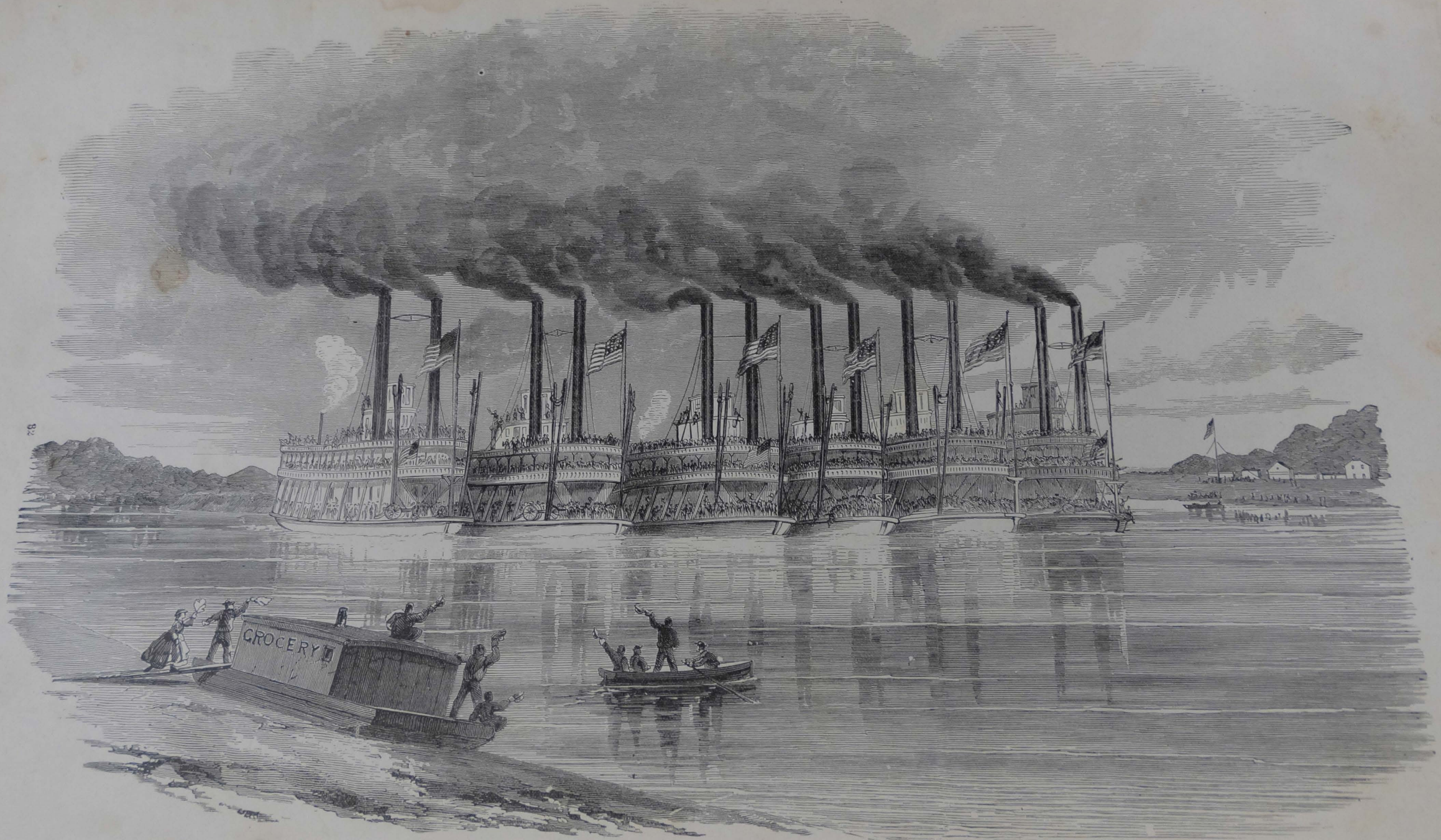




THE CHARGE OF THE FIRST IOWA REGIMENT, UNDER GENERAL LYON AT THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUGUST 10TH, 1861.

The battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., was fought August 10th, 1861. It was a bloody conflict between 5,200 Federals and 22,000 Confederates, and resulted in a victory for the latter. The First Iowa Regiment especially distinguished itself. Under the leadership of General Lyon the men made a gallant charge upon superior numbers. Although wounded in the head and leg and his horse killed, General Lyon quickly mounted another horse and dashed to the front of his regiment. He was among the first to be killed. At this battle the Union loss was 1,235 and the Confederate 1,095.





PASSAGE DOWN THE OHIO RIVER OF GENERAL NEGLEY'S PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE (77TH, 78TH AND 79TH REGIMENTS, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS), EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY

One of the most striking and interesting scenes during the war was the passage down the Ohio River of General Negley's brigade, consisting of the following regiments, all of Pennsylvania; Seventy-seventh, under Colonel Hambricht; Seventy-eighth, Colonel Stambrough; Seventy-ninth, Colonel Sewall. These regiments were dispatched in six river steamers for the purpose of re-enforcing the Federal army in Kentucky, as there was then great probability of the Confederate troops making that State a camping ground during the winter, if not driven out by the Federals.





MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM THE COLLINS LINE DOCK, CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

On April 6th, 1861, the neighborhood of Canal Street, New York, was a scene of great commotion, for three large ships, the *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Illinois*, were taking in, at the Collins Dock, troops and munitions of war to aid the Federal soldiers in the South. The number of soldiers shipped in the three vessels was 858. The accommodations on each of the ships were very poor.





UNITED STATES CAVALRY SCOUTING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, VA.

The above picture represents a small party of Federal cavalry scouting in the vicinity of Falls Church, which was the scene just before of a short but unfortunate skirmish in which thirty Federal troops were either captured or slain. Hundreds of soldiers, at different times, were killed by thus venturing into dangerous places of this kind.





THE RETURN OF A FEDERAL FORAGING PARTY INTO CAMP NEAR ANNANDALE CHAPEL, VA.

The return of a foraging party was always an interesting and amusing incident of camp life. The one pictured here took place at Annandale Chapel, Va., a little village about seven miles from Alexandria and ten from Washington. The foragers in this case had great success, bringing back with them all kinds of provender, as can be seen from the illustration.





UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT CHARLESTON, S. C., SEIZED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES, DECEMBER 28TH, 1860.

At the time this picture was drawn the handsome arsenal of the government at Charleston was an object of great interest. An immense amount of ammunition was stored there, and raids upon it were expected at any moment. It was watched and guarded with great care by detachments of the Washington Light Infantry. It was afterward seized by the State authorities.





GENERAL MCGOWEN ADDRESSING THE THIRTY-FIFTH ABBEVILLE (S. C.) VOLUNTEERS, IN FRONT OF THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.

The gallant band of Confederates known as the Abbeville Volunteers was composed of a hundred of the wealthiest citizens of the district. A number of them were accompanied by their negro servants, as the barons of old were by their armed vassals. General McGowen made a strong speech, and was loudly cheered.





MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON.

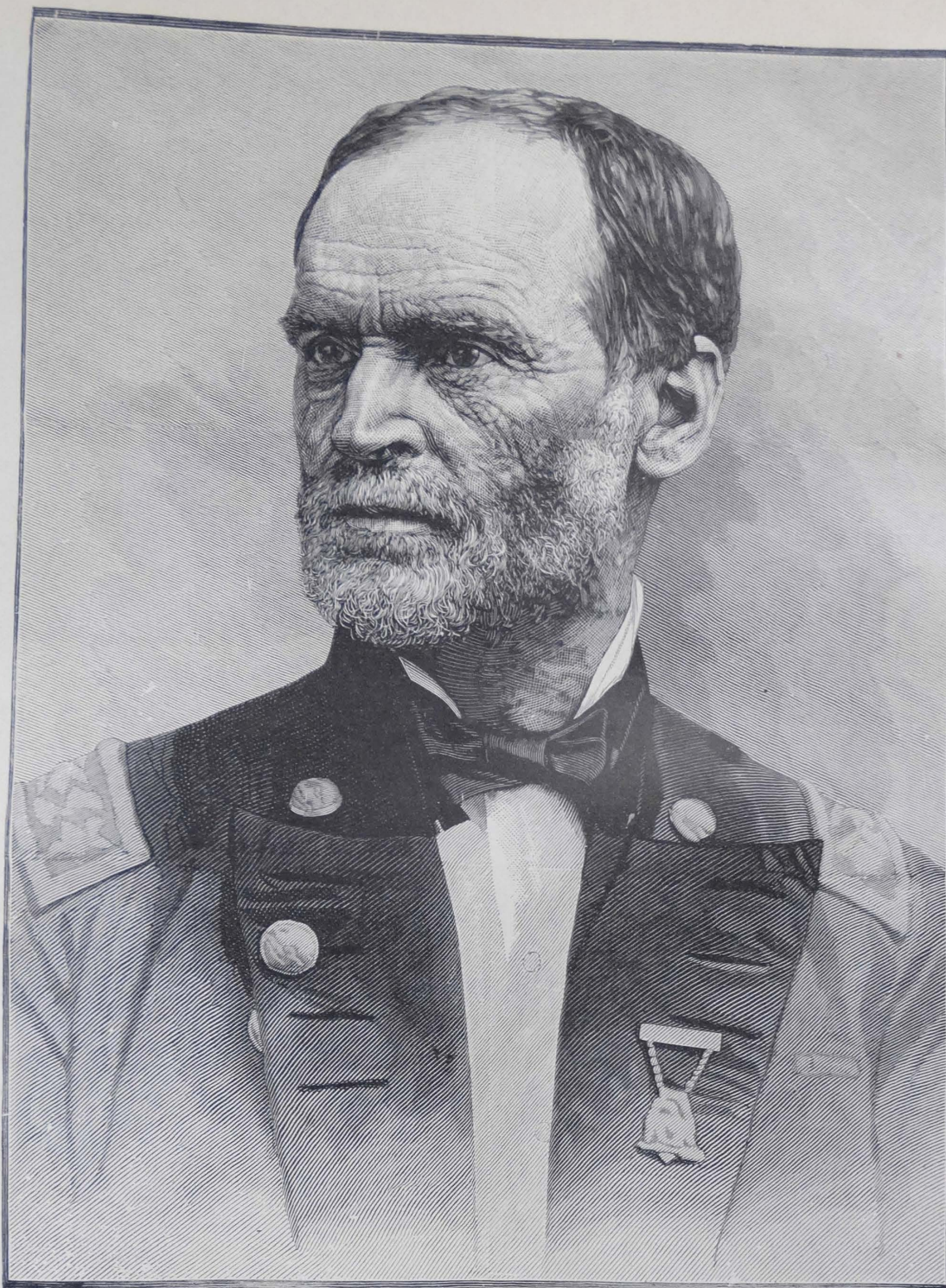
Major Robert Anderson, the commander of Fort Sumter at the time of its fall, was born in Kentucky in the year 1805, and graduated at West Point in 1825. He was actively engaged through the Mexican War, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In recognition of his services at Fort Sumter he was appointed brigadier general by President Lincoln. He was relieved from duty in October, 1861, on account of failing health. He died in France in 1871.



GENERAL P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General Beauregard, who opened the Civil War by bombarding Fort Sumter, made a brilliant record during the conflict between the States. He won the battle of Bull Run; distinguished himself at Shiloh; held General Halleck in check for two months; defended Charleston; and commanding at Petersburg, aided General Lee in the long and gallant defense of Richmond.

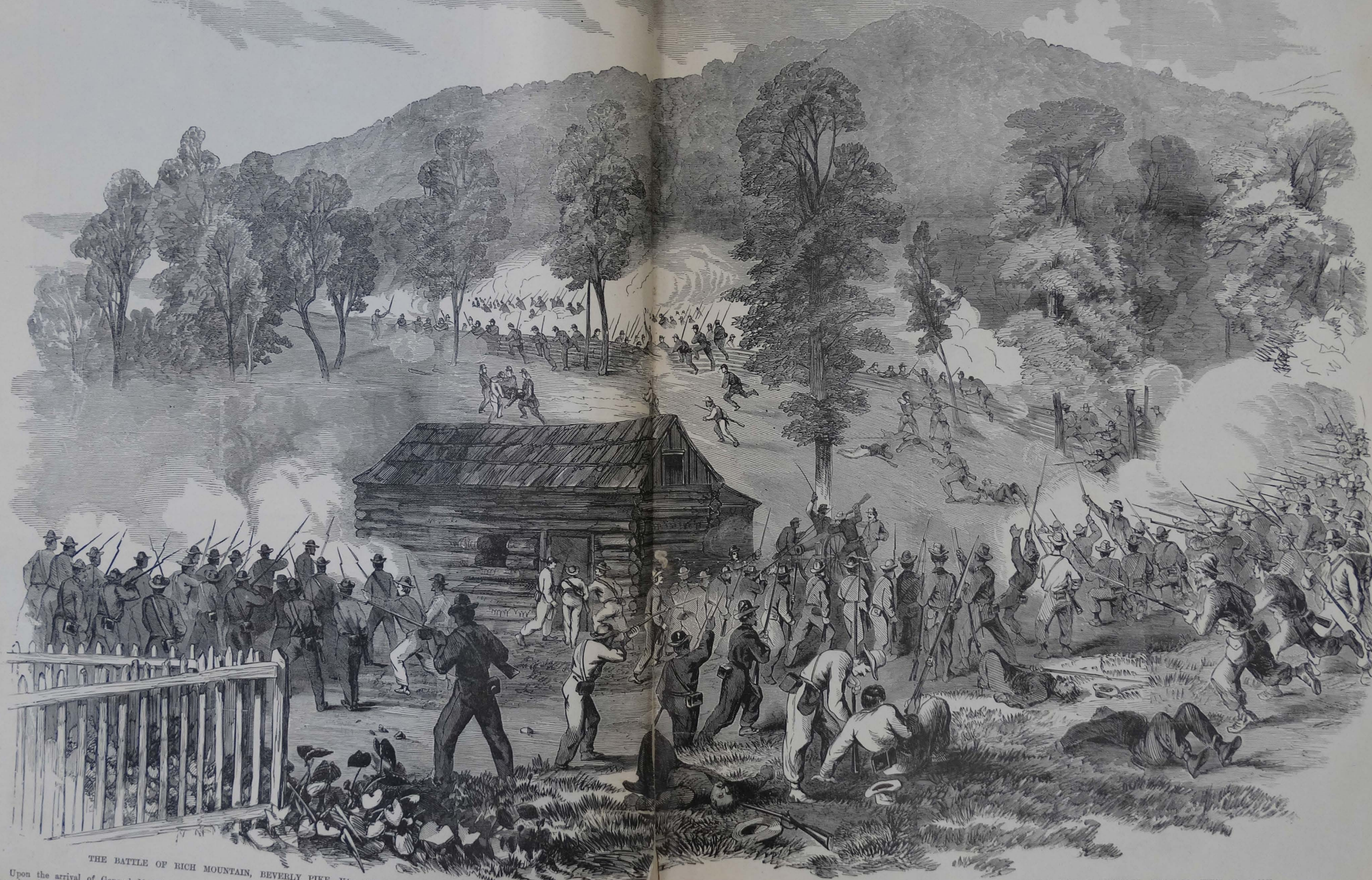




LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

General Sherman, born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8th, 1820; died in New York city, February 14th, 1891. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1840, and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. When the Mexican war began, in 1846, he was sent with troops around Cape Horn to California, where he acted as adjutant general to General Stephen W. Kearney, Colonel Mason and General Persifer F. Smith. Returning, in 1850, to Washington, he was appointed a captain in the Commissary Department, September 2d, 1850, and sent to St. Louis and New Orleans. Seeing little prospect of promotion and small opportunity for his talents in the army in times of peace, he resigned his commission, September 6th, 1853. When the clouds of civil war began to darken over the land he was among the first to tender his sword for the country's defense, and was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington. On August 3d, 1861, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, to date from May 17th, and on August 28th he was sent from the Army of the Potomac to be second in command to General Robert Anderson, in Kentucky. On account of broken health, General Anderson soon asked to be relieved from the command, and he was succeeded by Sherman on October 17th. He was relieved from his command by General Buell on November 12th, and ordered to report to General Halleck, commanding the Department of the West. He was placed in command of Benton Barracks. At this time General Grant was in command of the force to move on Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862, and just after the capture of these strongholds Sherman was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. It consisted of six divisions, of which Sherman was in command of the fifth. In the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6th and 7th, Sherman's men were posted at Shiloh Church, and the enemy was so strong that all the detachments were hotly engaged, and Sherman served as a pivot. When the Army of the Ohio came up, during the night, Grant had already ordered Sherman to advance, and when the combined forces moved the enemy retreated rapidly upon Corinth. The loss in Sherman's division was 2,034. He was wounded in the hand, but did not leave the field, and he richly deserved the praise of General Grant in his official report: "I feel it a duty to a gallant and able officer, Brigadier General Sherman, to make mention. He was not only with his command during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant." And again: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." Sherman was made a major general of volunteers, to date from May 1st, 1862. On June 9th he was ordered to Grand Junction, a strategic point, where the Memphis and Charleston and the Mississippi Central Railroads meet. Memphis was to be a new base. He was to repair the former road, and to guard them both and keep them in running order. General Halleck, having been made general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, Grant was, on July 15th, appointed to command the Department of the Tennessee, and he at once ordered Sherman to Memphis, which had been captured by the national flotilla, June 6th, with instructions to put it in a state of defense. The Western armies having advanced to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the next step was to capture Vicksburg and thereby open to navigation the Mississippi River. Vicksburg was captured on July 4th, 1863, thereby opening the Mississippi and fully accomplishing the original purpose. During this brilliant campaign General Sherman was most active, and therefore was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. On March 12th, 1864, Sherman was assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, with temporary headquarters at Nashville. In a letter of March 4th, 1864, Grant acknowledged to Sherman his great gratitude for the co-operation and skill which so largely contributed to his own success, and on February 19th, 1864, Sherman received the thanks of Congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign. On April 10th Sherman received his final instructions from Grant to move against Atlanta, which culminated in its evacuation by the enemy on September 1st. The capture of Savannah soon followed. Sherman announced in a brief letter to President Lincoln the evacuation of the city. "I beg to present you," he writes, "as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and 25,000 bales of cotton." His army had marched 300 miles in twenty-four days through the heart of Georgia. On August 12th he had been appointed major general in the United States army, and on January 10th, 1865, he received the thanks of Congress for his "triumphal march." Sherman left Savannah in February, moved through the Satkehatchie swamp, flanked Charleston, compelled its evacuation and entered Columbus on the 17th. Thence he moved on Goldsboro, where he met Schofield, March 24th, as originally planned. Johnson's surrender to Sherman followed on April 26th.





THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, BEVERLY PIKE, VA., BETWEEN A DIVISION OF MAJOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN

Upon the arrival of General McClellan's troops on the Beverly Pike, which runs along the summit of Rich Mountain, a heavy fire was opened advancing slowly. The enemy, mistaking this movement, rushed from their breastworks with a shout and approached the road. The Federals then The Confederates were soon driven up the hill, over their breastworks, and completely routed. The battle continued for an hour and a half from the 1

COMMAND, LED BY GENERAL ROSECRANS, AND THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER COLONEL PEGRAM, JULY 11TH, 1861.

pon them, the Confederates firing shot, shell and grape, but so wildly that little damage was done. The Federal troops dropped flat, and deployed as skirmishers, and a most terrific and destructive volley, and rushed up the slope into the enemy's ranks with fixed bayonets. The fight now raged promiscuously all over the hill. to the last shot.





SCENE ON THE FLOATING BATTERY, CHARLESTON HARBOR, DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

A very important factor in the bombardment of Fort Sumter was an immense floating battery, which did effective work in the silencing of the fort's guns. Major Anderson directed many of his shots at the floating battery; but while it was struck fifteen or eighteen times, not the slightest impression was made upon its iron-cased sides.





THE ATTACK UPON THE BATTERIES AT THE ENTRANCE OF ACQUIA CREEK, POTOMAC RIVER, BY THE UNITED STATES VESSELS "PAWNEE," "YANKEE," "THOMAS FREEBORN,"  
"ANACOSTA" AND "RESOLUTE," JUNE 1st, 1861.

On May 31st Captain Ward, in command on board of the *Thomas Freeborn*, and assisted by two more of his gunboats, the *Resolute* and the *Anacosta*, began the attack on the Confederate batteries, and after a two hours' fight, succeeded in silencing the batteries at the landing; but, for want of long-range ammunition, could not effectually respond to the heavy fire from the heights, and so had to withdraw. The following day, however, with additional aid from the *Pawnee* and *Yankee*, the attack was resumed, and the batteries were at last silenced and the Confederates compelled to retreat.





BATTLE OF CARRICK'S FORD, BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COMMAND, UNDER GENERAL MORRIS, AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL GARNETT, JULY 13th, 1861.

After a long march through drenching rain, the Federal troops under General Morris reached Carrick's Ford, where they found the Confederates holding the cliff on the opposite bank of the river. Both sides began a heavy firing. Then the Seventh Indiana Regiment plunged into the river and scaled the cliff on the right of the enemy, while the others kept up the fight in front. As soon as the flanking party reached the top of the cliff the Confederates retreated, and were pursued for about two miles.





ENGAGEMENT AT BEALINGTON, VA., BETWEEN OHIO AND INDIANA REGIMENTS AND A DETACHMENT OF GEORGIA TROOPS.

On July 8th, 1861, from a high hill in the neighborhood of Bealington, two large bodies of troops were seen marching out of the Confederate camp. They advanced under cover of the wood, when the Federal skirmishers rushed at them. The Confederate cavalry then appeared, and the skirmishers retreated, when the Federal regiments threw a couple of shells into the midst of the cavalry, who at once retired. The Ohio troops then sent another volley and several shells into the wood, which did so much execution among the Confederates that the officers could not rally them.

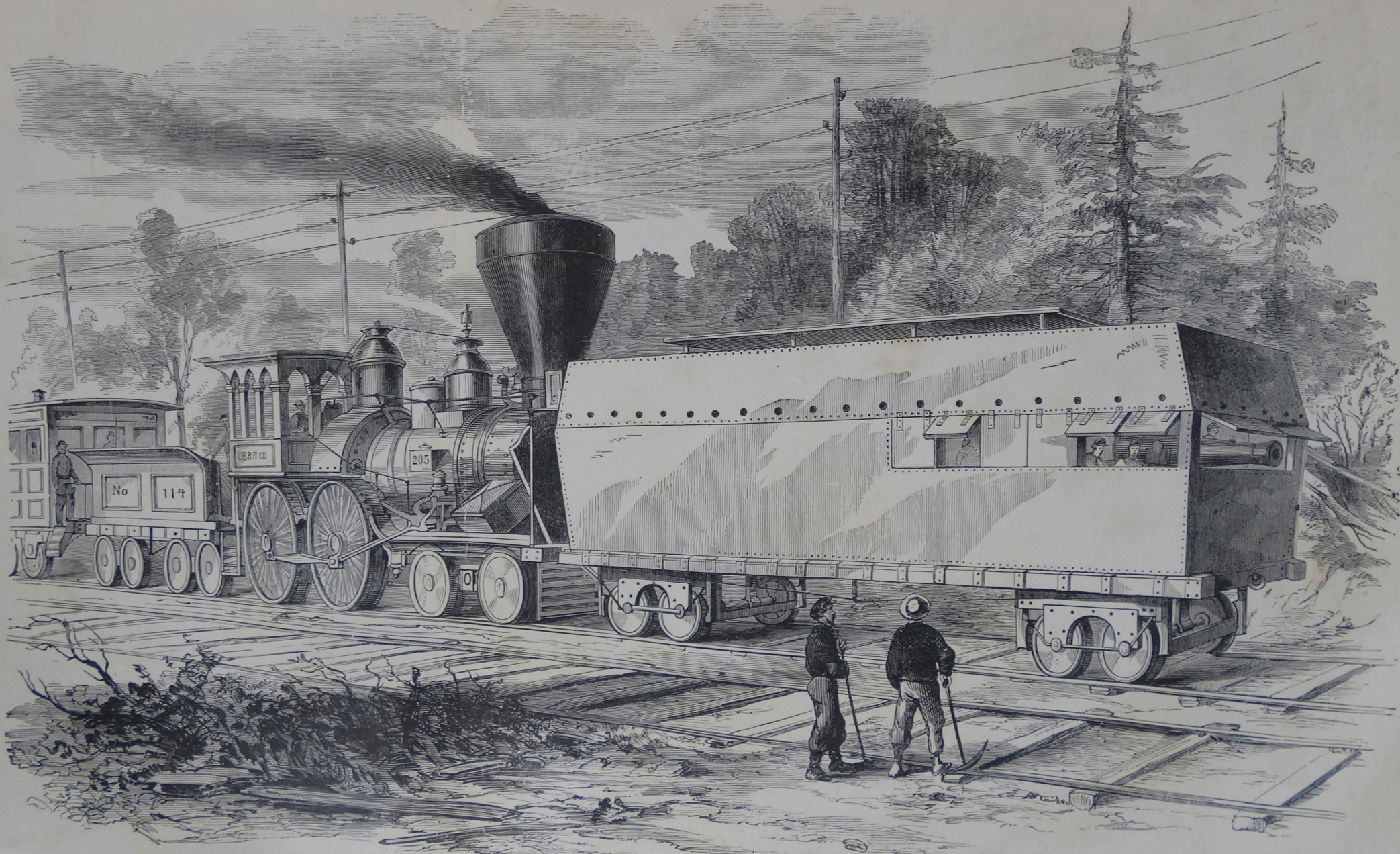




GROUP OF ELLSWORTH'S CHICAGO ZOUAVE CADETS.

No military organization during the war was more brilliant than the Chicago Zouave Cadets, with their striking and gay uniforms; their flowing red pants; their jaunty crimson caps; their peculiar drab gaiters and leggings, and the loose blue jackets, with rows of small, sparkling buttons, and the light-blue shirt beneath. In all their evolutions the Zouaves displayed great precision.

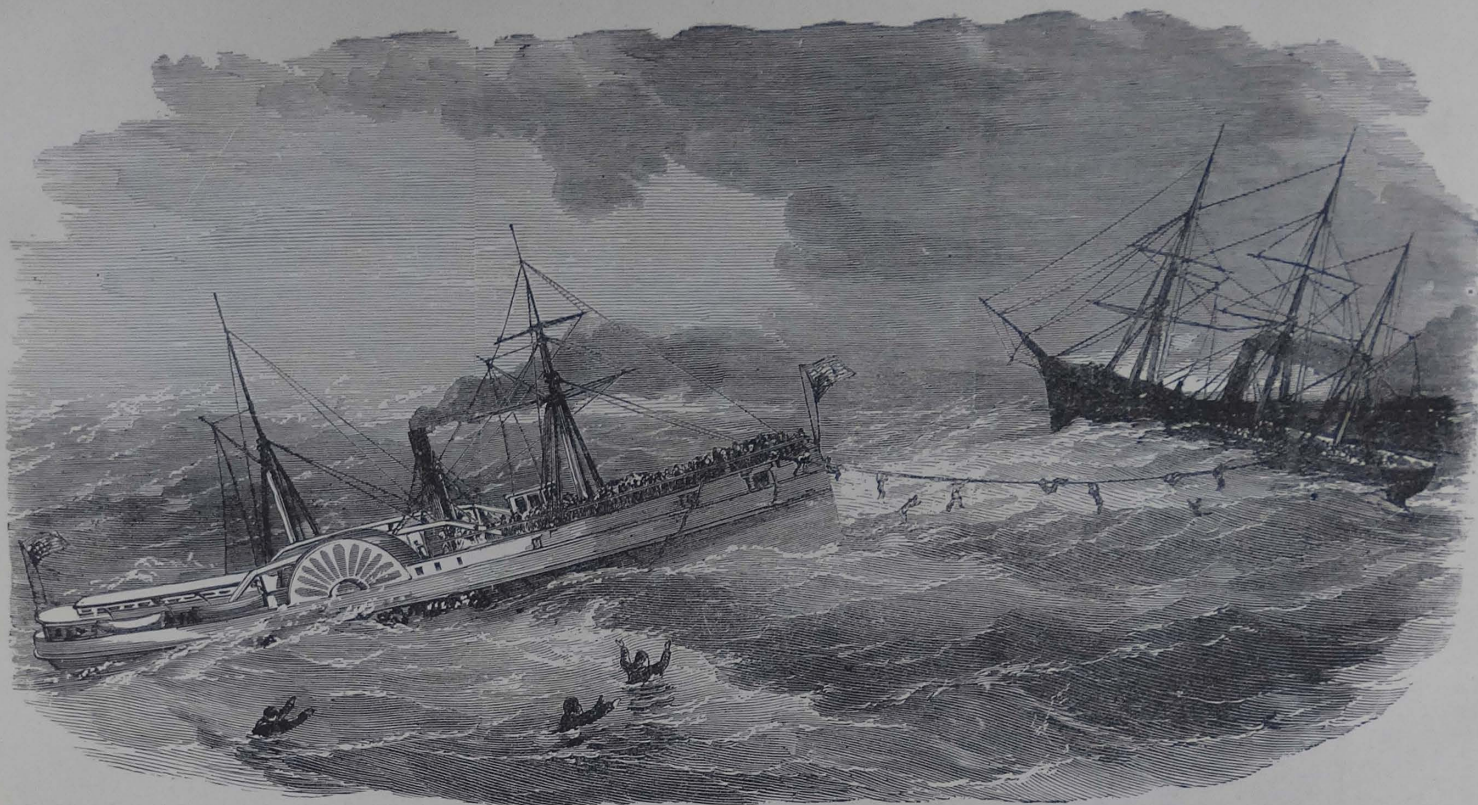




THE RAILROAD BATTERY PROTECTING WORKMEN ON THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

This remarkable railroad battery was built of half-inch boiler iron, and was proof against the best rifles at any distance. The sides had fifty rifle holes, and at one end was a 24-pounder cannon, which moved on a pivot, with a gun carriage complete. It accommodated sixty men. The car was built to assist workmen in rebuilding the bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore. At night it was used as a berth and guard car for the men.





RESCUE OF MAJOR REYNOLDS'S BATTALION OF MARINES FROM THE FOUNDERING STEAMER "GOVERNOR."

While being used as a transport, off Cape Hatteras, November 2d, 1861, the steamer *Governor*, Commander Phillips, foundered in the rough sea. Those on board, a battalion of marines under Major Reynolds, were transferred with great difficulty to the *Sabine*. The *Governor* was a sidewheel steamer of 650 tons burden. She was built in New York city in 1846, and was originally intended for river navigation.



EXPLOSION OF A SHELL IN THE CUTTER OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "NIAGARA," NOVEMBER 3d, 1861.

Few incidents in the war displayed more courage and coolness than the action of Fog Boatswain A. W. Pomeroy, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, in burning the Confederate brig *Nonsuch* near New Orleans. After setting the vessel on fire the Federal sailors were pulling back to the *Niagara*, when a shell struck the boat, throwing two of the officers in the water. The men were saved by a cutter dispatched from the *Niagara*.





MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

General McClellan, born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 3d, 1826; died in Orange, N. J., October 29th, 1885. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842; from the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1846, in the class with "Stonewall" Jackson, Jesse L. Reno, and others, who subsequently became distinguished; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and won his military spurs in the Mexican war. For gallantry at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, he won the brevet of first lieutenant and captain. He afterward practiced his profession of engineer, and in 1855, visited Europe as a member of a special mission to view and report upon the military operations of the Crimean war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he rejoined the army (from which he had resigned in 1857), and was commissioned major general of Ohio volunteers. Immediately afterward President Lincoln made him a major general in the United States Army. Scoring instant success in his West Virginia Campaign, he was given command of the Department of Washington and Eastern Virginia in July, 1861, and less than a month later he was made commander of the Department of the Potomac. His skill in organization now found advantageous exercise; and by October 15th, he had prepared for action an army of 152,051 men. In November he succeeded Lieutenant General Scott in the command of all the armies of the United States. He was relieved of this command in March, 1862, the charges against him being lack of firmness and executive ability, but was subsequently assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, which he had largely created. In the Peninsular campaign and in Northeastern Virginia, while demonstrating the possession of many admirable military qualities, he failed in his undertakings, as a whole, and never succeeded in retrieving his reputation. President Lincoln, however, retained confidence in him, and after the defeat of General Pope, in August, 1862, General McClellan was placed in command at Washington. He organized the forces there, and followed General Lee into Maryland, where the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought, September 14th and 17th. But the victory of Antietam was not promptly followed up; General McClellan's tardiness in moving into Virginia caused great dissatisfaction, which was strongly represented in Congress; and in November his command was transferred to General Burnside. Embittered by the feeling that he had been misunderstood and unfairly treated, General McClellan retired from the army.





BURNING OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA., APRIL 18TH, 1861.

The arsenal at Harper's Ferry contained a large quantity of machinery and arms, and was garrisoned by a small detachment of United States Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant Roger Jones. Having been apprised of the approach of an overwhelming force of Confederates, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia to seize the arsenal, Lieutenant Jones, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, set fire to the building, which was soon a mass of flames. Lieutenant Jones and his men then fled across the Potomac and reached Hagerstown about seven o'clock the next morning. The government highly commended the lieutenant for his judicious conduct, and promoted him to the rank of captain.





THE ("BILLY") WILSON ZOUAVES, AT TAMMANY HALL, TAKING THE OATH OF FIDELITY TO THE FLAG, APRIL 24TH, 1861.

Colonel Wilson was among the first to offer his services to the government on the breaking out of the war. He recruited a regiment of nearly twelve hundred men from the rowdy and criminal classes of New York city. The regiment was formally mustered in in the old Tammany Hall, and there, on April 24th, with the men arranged around the room, with the officers in the centre, the colonel, with a sword in one hand and the American flag in the other, led the men into swearing to "support the flag and never to flinch from its path through blood or death." The Zouaves, a few days afterward, left for the South.





THE FUNERAL CORTEGE, AT BOSTON, MASS., OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS KILLED AT BALTIMORE

The funeral of the four soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment who were killed in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, while en route to Washington, was held at Boston, May 1st. The bodies were received in the city by a military escort under Governor Andrew and Adjutant General Schouler, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, and were temporarily deposited in the vaults of King's Chapel. The names of these "first martyrs" were Luther C. Ladd, Addison O. Whitney, Charles A. Taylor and Sumner H. Needham. The Legislature of Maryland, on March 5th, 1862, appropriated seven thousand dollars, to be dispensed, under the direction of the Governor of Massachusetts, for the relief of the families of those who were killed and injured.





THE FIGHT AT PHILIPPI, VA., JUNE 3D, 1861—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL DUMONT, SUPPORTED BY COLONELS KELLEY AND LANDER, AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER COLONEL PORTERFIELD.

Acting under instructions from Brigadier General Morris, the Federal troops were arranged in two columns, one commanded by Colonel B. F. Kelley and the other by Colonel E. Dumont. It was agreed that Colonel Kelley's command should proceed along the Beverly Turnpike, above Philippi, with the view of engaging Colonel Porterfield's rear, when Colonel Dumont's column would simultaneously open fire from the heights overlooking the village. Colonel Kelley being delayed by a treacherous guide, Colonel Dumont made a dash upon the Confederate pickets, carrying consternation in their ranks and capturing the barricaded bridge across the river. Colonel Kelley then arrived and pursued the fugitives through the streets of Philippi until he was badly wounded.





BRIGADIER GENERAL J. S. NEGLEY.

General Negley was born in East Liberty, Pa., December 26th, 1826. He enlisted as a private and served in the Mexican War. In April, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers; served in Alabama and Tennessee with the Army of the Ohio; and at the battle of Laverne, October 7th, 1862, was in command, defeating the Confederates under Generals Anderson and Forrest. He was promoted major general for gallantry at Stone River, and at the battle of Chickamauga held Owen's Gap. He settled in Pittsburg after the war, and represented that city in Congress.



MAJOR GENERAL IRWIN McDOWELL.

Major General McDowell was born in Ohio, October 15th, 1818, graduated from West Point in 1838. He held several military positions until the breaking out of the war, when he was given command of the Army of the Potomac. On account of the loss of the battle of Bull Run, for which he was held responsible, he was superseded in the command by General McClellan, and given charge of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac.



BRIGADIER GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

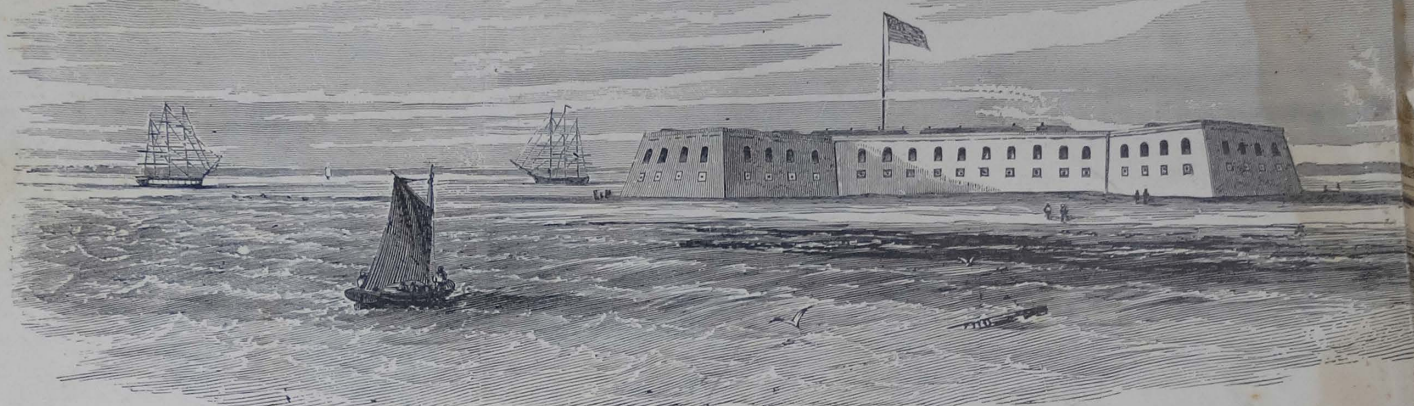
Brigadier General Rosecrans was born in Ohio, September 6th, 1819, and was graduated from West Point in 1842. He received a commission as brigadier general in the regular army, May 16th, 1861, and took the field with command of a provisional brigade under General McClellan in Western Virginia. His first important action was that of Rich Mountain, which he won on September 20th, 1861.



MAJOR GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL.

Major General Buell was born in Ohio, March 23d, 1818; graduated from West Point, 1841, as brevet second lieutenant of infantry; served in the Florida War, 1841-'42; on frontier duty, 1843-'45; made first lieutenant in June, 1846, and captain the following September. In 1861 he was made brigadier general and placed at the head of the Department of the Ohio, succeeding General Sherman. Upon assuming command of the Army of the Ohio he succeeded, with Grant, in gaining for the Federals the battle of Shiloh.





FORT PICKENS, ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND, PENSACOLA BAY, FLA.

Fort Pickens is a bastioned work of the first class. Its walls are forty-five feet in height by twelve in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns, which are placed under bombproof casemates, besides having one tier of guns *en barbette*. The guns from the work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire, at every angle of approach. The work was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1853 at a cost of nearly one million dollars. When on a war footing its garrison consists of 1,260 soldiers. The total armament of the work, when complete, consists of 210 guns, 63 of which are iron 42-pounders.



SPIKING THE GUNS OF FORT MOULTRIE BY MAJOR ANDERSON, BEFORE ITS EVACUATION, DECEMBER 26TH, 1860.

Toward the middle of December it became evident, from the magnitude of military operations going on, and other indications, coupled with significant threats in the South Carolina Convention and out of it, that an occupation of Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter was meditated. Major Anderson decided to anticipate the South Carolinians in their contemplated manœuvre. Accordingly, on the night of December 26th, at the very time the South Carolina Commissioners had arrived in Washington to demand the surrender of the forts, he evacuated Fort Moultrie, after spiking the guns and providing for the destruction of their carriages and other material by fire, and with the aid of three small vessels successfully transferred his little command to Fort Sumter.





BATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA., JULY 21st, 1861, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL McDOWELL, AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON.

The battle of Bull Run, which the Confederates called the battle of Manassas, was the first really important action of the Civil War. The scene lay a few miles northwest of Manassas Junction, on the banks of Bull Run. It resulted, as everyone knows, in the complete routing of the Federals. The repeated efforts to rally the troops were fruitless. In a short time the entire Federal line seemed to have broken in disorder, the force under General Sykes apparently alone making an effort to withstand the tide. But it was finally compelled to yield to the masses against it. The Federals then on all sides retreated in confusion toward the passages leading to Centreville. By nine o'clock that evening the last of the fugitives had reached Centreville. The Confederate loss was reported to be 378 killed, 1,489 wounded and 20 missing—total 1,887; that of the Federals, 481 killed, 1,011 wounded and 1,460 missing—total 2,952.





FIRST CHARGE OF FREMONT'S BODYGUARD, LED BY MAJOR ZAGONYI, ON THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON AT SPRINGFIELD, MO., OCTOBER 25TH, 1861.

While encamped at Pomme de Terre, Mo., Fremont learned that a Confederate force had just been established at Springfield. He at once ordered Major Zagonyi to take his cavalry on a reconnoissance, and to capture the camp if deemed practicable. When Zagonyi arrived near Springfield he learned that the Confederate force was nearly 2,000 strong, while he had but 150 men. Notwithstanding this disparity he made a gallant charge into the enemy's ranks in the face of a hailstorm of bullets. He succeeded in forcing the Confederates to break away in wild disorder, thus making the first charge of the bodyguard a great success.





SECOND CHARGE UPON THE CONFEDERATES BY GENERAL FREMONT'S BODYGUARD, UNDER MAJOR ZAGONYI, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., ON OCTOBER 25TH, 1861.

After the first charge of Major Zagonyi, described on another page, Captain McNaughton reached the scene with fifty men. The order to follow the retreating Confederates was given, and all dashed ahead for a second charge through the woods. Many of the fugitives were overtaken there, as well as in the streets of Springfield and in the forest beyond the city. Only when further pursuit seemed useless did the Federals return. Zagonyi's brave followers suffered a loss of eighty-four dead and wounded in this engagement, which, for the boldness of its undertaking and the rapidity of its execution under the great disparity of numbers, certainly has but few parallels in any history.

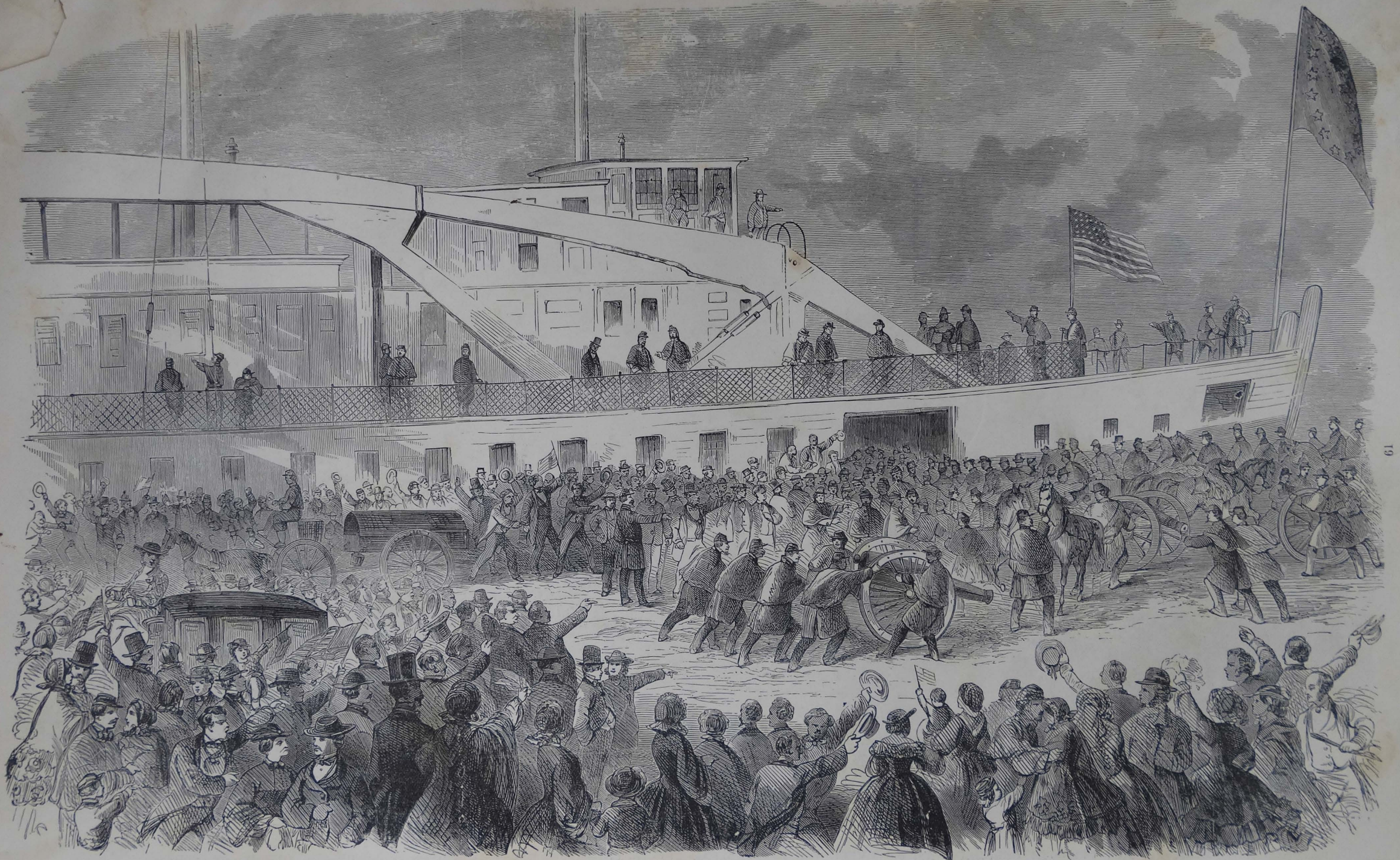




THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS, UNDER COLONEL IRWINE, CROSSING THE TRAY RUN VIADUCT, NEAR CHEAT RIVER, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On its way to Rowlesburg, Va., the Sixteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers crossed the Tray Run Viaduct, one of the most remarkable engineering works on the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It spans a deep gorge in the mountains six hundred feet in width, and at a height of one hundred and sixty feet above the bed of the ravine. The roadway is supported on iron columns, secured and braced in a peculiar manner, and placed on a solid mass of masonry, which fills up the bottom of the run. The scenery at this point is equal to anything in the world, combining the choicest materials of mountain, forest and river.





RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS EMBARKING AT PROVIDENCE FOR NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Within five days after the President's call for troops the Rhode Island Marine Artillery, with 8 guns and 110 horses, commanded by Colonel Tompkins, passed through New York on their way to Washington, and the First Regiment of Infantry, 1,200 strong, under Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, was ready to move. It was composed of many of the wealthier citizens of the State, and accompanied by the patriotic Governor, William Sprague, who had, from his private purse, armed and equipped the regiment, as well as contributed to the general war fund. The little State, on May 18th, 1861, appropriated \$500,000 for equipping volunteers.





BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO., OPPOSITE COLUMBUS, KY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861—FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY U. S. GRANT; CONFEDERATE FORCES, BY LEONIDAS POLK.

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, Seventh Ohio. 5. Body of Captain Pulaski, 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 Ohio, Colonel Lamon. 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.

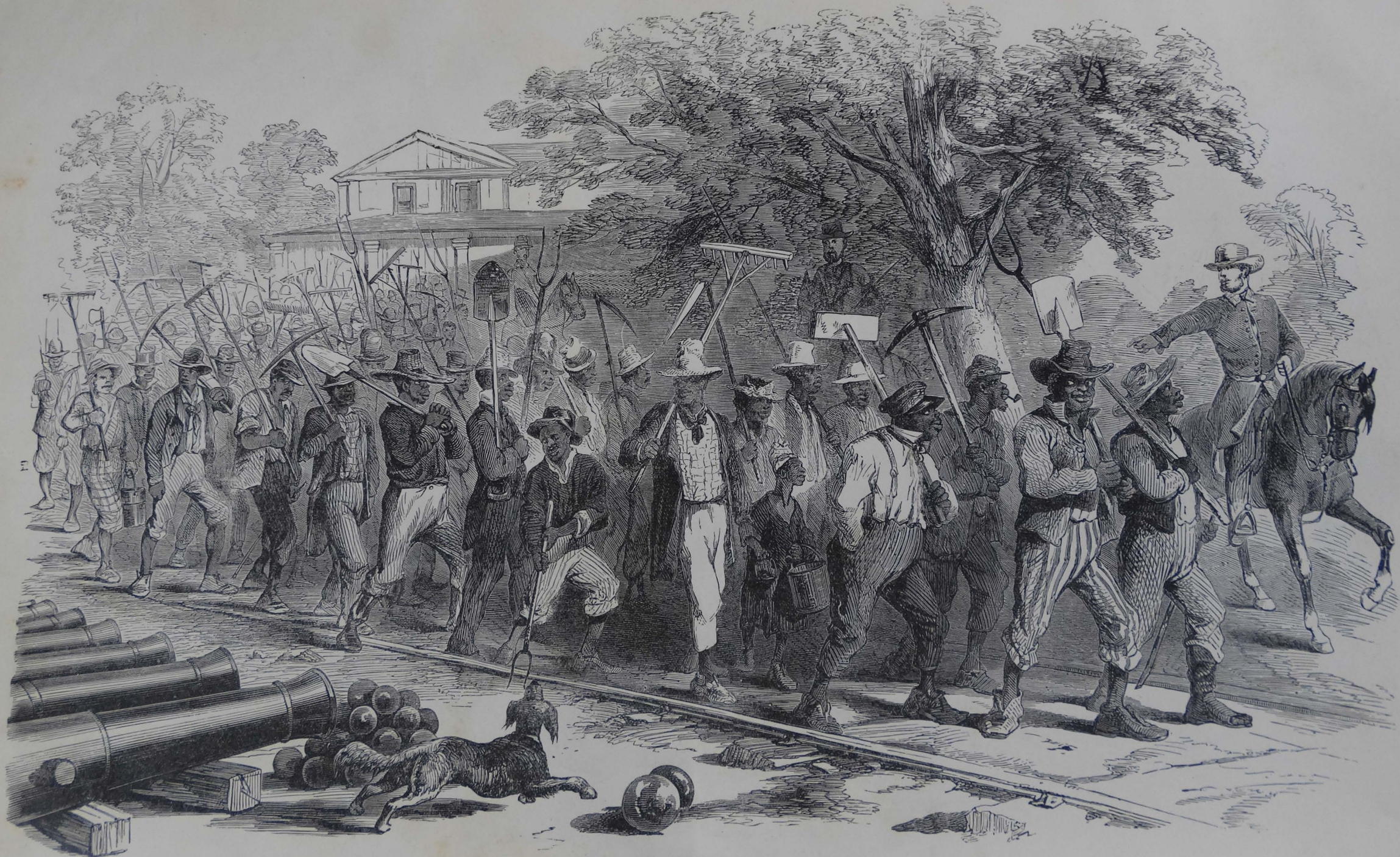




LANDING OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT FORT WALKER, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.

In order to establish a naval rendezvous where vessels on the way to or from blockading squadrons could coal and take refuge in case of need, it was decided by the Federal authorities to capture the entrance to Port Royal, South Carolina. A large expedition was fitted out, and after a heavy bombardment of about four hours, signal was given that the two forts, Walker and Beauregard, had been abandoned. When the Federal troops landed at Fort Walker they found numbers of dead and dying amidst dismounted guns in all directions, and the hospital building shot through and through in many places. The loss on the fleet was 8 killed and 23 wounded.





MORNING MUSTERING OF THE "CONTRABANDS" AT FORTRESS MONROE, ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR DAY'S WORK.

As a living illustration of one of the aspects of the Civil War, a sketch is given above of the contrabands, *née* "niggers," going to their daily work at Fortress Monroe. The variety of the Ethiopian countenance is capitally given, and while some remind us of the merry phiz of George Christy in his sable mood, others wear the ponderous gravity of a New Jersey justice. The colored men had a comparatively pleasant time under their state of contraband existence.