

BIOGRAPHIES

John Antrobus (1837–1907):

Sculptor and painter of portraits, landscapes, and genre scenes (showing everyday life). Antrobus was born in England but came to Philadelphia in 1850. During his travels through the American West and Mexico, he worked as a portraitist before opening a studio in New Orleans. He served briefly with the Confederate Army during the Civil War before moving to Chicago. Antrobus sculpted both Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas and was the first artist to paint a portrait of Ulysses S. Grant (in 1863).

Edward Atkinson (1827–1905):

American political leader and economist who began his political career as a Republican supporter of the Free Soil movement. Atkinson fought slavery before the Civil War by helping escaped slaves and raising money for John Brown. After the Civil War, in 1886, Atkinson campaigned for future President Grover Cleveland and worked against imperialism (the movement to expand a nation's territorial rule by annexing territory outside of the main country) after the Spanish-American War.

Baker & Co (active, 19th century):

Lithography firm associated with Louis Kurz.

Thomas Ball (1819–1911):

American sculptor who gained recognition for his small busts before creating more monumental sculptures. Notable works include one of the first statues portraying Abraham Lincoln as the Great Emancipator (1876), paid for by donations from freed slaves and African American Union veterans, which stands in Washington D.C.'s Lincoln Park. Ball also created a heroic equestrian statue of George Washington for the Boston Public Garden (1860–1864). He joined an expatriate community in Italy, where he received many commissions for portrait busts, cemetery memorials, and heroic bronze statues.

George N. Barnard (1819–1902):

Photographer known for his work in daguerreotypes, portraiture, and stereographs. Barnard devoted much of his time to portraiture after joining the studio of acclaimed photographer Mathew Brady. He produced many group portraits of soldiers in the early years of the Civil War. Barnard was employed by the Department of the Army and traveled with General William T. Sherman, an assignment that would yield the 61 albumen prints that compose Barnard's *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign*. In the post-war years, he operated studios in South Carolina and Chicago, the latter of which was destroyed in the 1871 Chicago Fire.

John Bell (1797–1869):

Politician who served as United States Congressman from Tennessee and Secretary of War under President Harrison. On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, Bell and other people from Border States formed the Constitutional Union Party. Under its moderate, vague platform, the Constitutional Unionists stood for supporting the Constitution but preserving the Union through being pro-slavery but anti-secession. Bell lost the election, receiving the lowest percentage of the popular vote and only winning the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. During the Civil War, Bell gave his support to the Confederacy.

Frank Henry Temple Bellew (1828–1888):

American illustrator who specialized in political cartoons and comic illustrations. Before, during, and after the Civil War, Bellew's illustrations appeared in newspapers and illustrated magazines such as *Vanity Fair* and *Harper's Weekly*. He is perhaps most famous for his humorous cartoon "Long Abraham Lincoln a Little Longer" and his image depicting "Uncle Sam" from the March 13, 1852, issue of the *New York Lantern*. His Uncle Sam illustration is the first depiction of that character.

Albert Bierstadt (1839–1902):

German-American painter and member of the Hudson River School of landscape painting. Bierstadt spent time in New England and the American West and is well known for his large landscapes that highlight the scale and drama of their setting. A member of the National Academy of Design, he

worked in New York City and had a successful career until near the end of his life when his paintings temporarily fell out of style.

Hammatt Billings (1819–1874):

American artist, designer, and architect. Billings lived in Boston for the majority of his life, and designed several public buildings and monuments in the New England region. He became famous for his work as an illustrator. He illustrated over 100 books, including works by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles Dickens, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. His illustrations of Stowe's 1852 novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, were particularly well-regarded, and helped launch his successful career.

T. B. Bishop (active, 19th century):

American photographer whose image of an escaped slave was turned into an illustration for the popular illustrated magazine *Harper's Weekly*.

David Gilmour Blythe (1815–1865):

Sculptor, illustrator, poet, and painter best known for his satirical genre painting (showing everyday life). His work focused mainly on the American court system and the condition of poor young street urchins. Blythe also produced many politically-charged canvases supporting his Unionist views in the years leading up to and during the Civil War.

John Wilkes Booth (1838–1865):

American stage actor who assassinated President Lincoln. Booth was active in the anti-immigrant Know-Nothing Party during the 1850s. He supported slavery and acted as a Confederate spy during the Civil War. In 1864, Booth planned to kidnap Lincoln and bring him to the Confederate government in Richmond, Virginia. But after the fall of Richmond to Union forces, Booth changed his mind, deciding instead to assassinate Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, and Secretary of State William Seward. On April 14, 1865, Booth shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre and then fled. Union soldiers found and killed Booth on April 26, 1865.

John Gupton de la Mothe Borglum (1867–1941):

American sculptor and engineer best known for his Mount Rushmore National Memorial comprising monumental portraits of presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt carved out of the mountain. Borglum began his career

as painter but was dissatisfied with medium. He later studied at Académie Julian in Paris, where he was influenced by the bold sculptor Auguste Rodin. Borglum believed that American art should be grand in scale, like the nation itself. He received commissions for several monumental sculptures during his career, including a six-ton head of Lincoln and the 190-foot wide Confederate Memorial in Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Mathew Brady (1823–1896):

American photographer, perhaps best known for his photographs of the Civil War. Brady studied under many teachers, including Samuel F. B. Morse, the artist and inventor who introduced photography to America. Brady opened a photography studio in New York City in 1844 and in Washington, D.C. in 1856. During the Civil War, he supervised a group of traveling photographers who documented the war. These images depicted the bloody reality of the battlefield. They convinced Americans that photography could be used for more than portraiture. Congress purchased his photographic negatives in 1875.

John Breckinridge (1821–1875):

Democratic politician from Kentucky who served as a Congressman from Kentucky. He was Vice President of the United States under James Buchanan before running for president in 1860 as a Southern Rights Democrat. Breckinridge lost the election, winning only Deep South states. During the war, Breckinridge held the rank of Major General in the Confederate army and briefly served as the Confederate Secretary of War.

Alfred Thompson Bricher (1837–1908):

American specialist in landscape, focusing on marine and coastal paintings. Largely self-taught, Bricher studied the works of artists he met while sketching New England. Bricher had a relationship with L. Prang and Company, to which he supplied paintings that were turned into popular, inexpensive chromolithographs. During his career, Bricher worked in watercolor and oil paint and traveled through New England, the Mississippi River Valley, and Canada. His style moved from the precise detailed realism of his early career to a looser brush style that evokes romantic themes of loss and the power of nature.

Newton Briggs (active, 19th century):

Photographer who created portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin used as campaign ephemera.

John Brown (1800–1859):

Radical abolitionist leader who participated in the Underground Railroad and other anti-slavery causes. As early as 1847, Brown began to plan a war to free slaves. In 1855 he moved to the Kansas territory with his sons, where he fought and killed proslavery settlers. In 1859, he led a raid on a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoping to start a slave rebellion. After the raid failed, Brown was captured, put on trial, and executed for his actions. Brown was praised as a martyr by abolitionists, although the majority of people thought he was an extremist.

John Chester Buttre (1821–1893):

New York City-based engraver who was responsible for publishing *The American Portrait Gallery*, a collection of biographies and images of notable American public figures. Buttre was partner in the firm of Rice & Buttre. He created sentimental images of Civil War which sold well.

John J. Cade (active, 19th century):

Canadian-born engraver of portraits who worked for New York publishers. In 1890 he was living in Brooklyn, New York. Cade worked with illustrator Felix Octavius Carr Darley.

Dennis Malone Carter (1818–1881):

Irish-American painter of historical scenes and portraits. Carter worked in New Orleans before moving to New York City. He exhibited his paintings in art centers like New York and Philadelphia, and mainly became known for his paintings of historical scenes.

William Sylvester Carter (1909–1996):

African American painter. Carter was born in Chicago and studied at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. During the 1930s, he was involved with the

Works Progress Administration, a jobs program that helped artists and other workers weather the Great Depression.

Alonzo Chappel (1828–1887):

American illustrator and painter of portraits, landscapes, and historical scenes. Chappel briefly studied at the National Academy of Design in New York. Focusing on portrait painting early in his career, Chappel became famous for providing illustrations for books about American and European history. Many of his illustrations included important events and people in American History through the Civil War. During and after the Civil War, Chappel painted Civil War battle scenes and leaders, like President Lincoln.

Frederic Edwin Church (1826–1900):

American landscape painter who studied under Thomas Cole, the founder of the Hudson River School of painting. Elected to the National Academy of design at age twenty-two, Church began his career by painting large, romantic landscapes featuring New England and the Hudson River. Influenced by scientific writings and art theory, Church became an explorer who used his drawings and sketches as a basis for studio paintings. Church traveled to South America, the Arctic Circle, Europe, Jamaica, and the Middle East. Church had an international reputation as America's foremost landscape painter.

Samuel Colman, Jr. (1832–1920):

American landscape painter influenced by the Hudson River school, America's first native landscape painting movement. In his early career, Colman studied at the National Academy of Design and painted scenes of New England. Colman became a master of the newly popular technique of watercolor painting. After the Civil War, Colman had a diverse career: painting the American West, Europe, and North Africa, learning to create etchings, and working in design. In addition to watercolor, Colman worked increasingly in drawing and pastel. Later in life, Colman wrote and published essays on art and worked to place his collections in various museums.

George Cope (1855–1929):

American landscape and *trompe l'oeil*, painter. Cope was trained as a landscape painter, but later transitioned to *trompe l'oeil* painting, producing highly realistic still-lives inspired by his passion for the outdoors and hunting. Cope

spent most of his life and career in the Brandywine River Valley of Pennsylvania, though traveled as far as the Pacific Northwest.

John M. Copley (active, 19th century):

American author of the 1893 book *A Sketch of the Battle of Franklin, Tenn.; with Reminiscences of Camp Douglas*. Copley was a Confederate member of the 49th Tennessee Infantry.

Eyre Crowe (1824–1910):

British painter and writer, known for genre scenes (paintings of everyday life) and historical subjects. Crowe studied in Paris. While working for British author William Makepeace Thackeray, Crowe visited the United States in 1852–1853. His visits to Richmond, Virginia in 1853 and 1856 inspired his paintings showing the brutal reality of slavery in America.

Currier and Ives (1857–1907):

New York firm started by Nathaniel Currier and James Ives, later carried on by their sons. Specializing in affordable, hand-colored prints called lithographs, Currier and Ives employed numerous artists over the firm's fifty-year history. Its prints covered thousands of different subjects, including famous people, famous events, landscapes, humor, and sports. These images appealed to the interests and feelings of middle-class Americans and were purchased by people all over the country. During the Civil War, Currier and Ives produced images about recent events, bringing images of the war into Americans' homes.

John Stuart Curry (1897–1946):

American artist who created paintings, prints, drawings, and murals, that portrayed the American rural heartland as a wellspring of national identity. A Kansas native, Curry studied at the Art Institute of Chicago before focusing on several decorative mural commissions and Kansas scenes, including a large mural depicting John Brown at the Kansas statehouse. Curry's designs proved controversial because they included what many Kansans regarded as unflattering depictions of their state. Although honored in his later years, the furor over the murals is said to have hastened Curry's death from a heart attack, at the age of forty-eight.

Felix Octavius Carr Darley (1822–1888):

American illustrator of magazines and books. Darley began his career in 1842 in Philadelphia. He also worked in New York City and Delaware. Darley became one of the most popular book illustrators in America after 1848, when he created illustrations that became engravings used in books by Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Edgar Allen Poe. Darley's images of American icons like pilgrims, pioneers, and soldiers were in high demand before, during, and after the Civil War.

Aaron E. Darling (active, 19th century):

Artist who painted the Chicago abolitionist couple John and Mary Jones in c.1865.

Jefferson F. Davis (1808–1889):

Democratic politician and Mexican War veteran who served as U.S. Senator and Secretary of War before becoming President of the Confederacy in 1861. Davis was born in Kentucky and educated at West Point; he served briefly in the U.S. Army before becoming a cotton planter in Mississippi. Though a strong supporter of slavery and slaveholders' rights, he opposed secession. Nonetheless, when Mississippi seceded, he left the Senate to serve in the Confederate army. To his dismay, he was elected president of the Confederate constitutional convention. After the war, he was indicted for treason and imprisoned, but never put on trial.

Stephen A. Douglas (1813–1861):

Democratic lawyer and politician from Illinois who served in the state legislature before his election to the U. S. Senate in 1847. As a Democratic leader, Douglas championed the policy of popular sovereignty (in which territories decided their slaveholding or free status). He is well known for his debates with Abraham Lincoln, his Republican challenger for the Senate in 1858. Though he won that election, Douglas lost to his rival in the presidential election of 1860. After the war began, he supported Lincoln and urged his party to follow suit. Two months later, he died from typhoid fever in Chicago.

Frederick Douglass (1818–1895):

Former slave, author, and publisher who campaigned for the abolition of slavery. Douglass published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick*

Douglass, an American Slave, Written By Himself in 1845. Mentored by anti-slavery leader William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass developed his own philosophy of abolition, arguing that the Constitution could "be wielded in behalf of emancipation." His newspapers, *The North Star* and *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, led abolitionist thought in the antebellum period. He met with Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War and recruited Northern blacks for the Union Army. After the war, he continued fighting for African American civil rights.

George H. Ellsbury (1840–1900):

American artist and lithographer. Ellsbury worked for *Harper's Weekly* as a sketch artist during the Civil War. He also created city views of the American Midwest between 1866 and 1874, before moving to Minnesota and the western territories.

Cornelia Adele Fassett (1831–1898):

Portraitist who worked in Chicago and Washington, D.C. Fassett worked with her husband, photographer Samuel Fassett, and painted portraits of prominent Illinois men, including Abraham Lincoln in 1860. She moved to Washington, D.C. in 1875 where she received many political commissions, including portraits of Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, and James Garfield. Fassett is known for these portraits as well as her painting *The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission of 1879* in the United States Senate art collection and features roughly 260 Washington politicians.

Samuel Fassett (active, 1855–1875):

American photographer active before, during, and after the Civil War. Fassett worked in Chicago and Washington, D.C. In Washington, he was a photographer to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Fassett is best known for taking one of the earliest photographs of Abraham Lincoln before he became president. He was married to American painter Cornelia Adele Fassett, who painted a portrait of Lincoln after her husband's image.

Shirley Firestone (active, 20th century):

Painter who depicted *Harriet Tubman* in 1964.

Edwin Forbes (1839–1895):

Illustrator and artist. Forbes produced images for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* from 1861–1865 and traveled as a sketch artist with the Army of the Potomac, covering events of the war. He depicted scenes of everyday life as well as battle scenes, such as the Second Battle of Bull Run and Hooker's Charge on Antietam. Forbes went on to produce many etchings and paintings from his Brooklyn studio, inspired by his war-time images.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper:

Popular publication during the Civil War that featured fiction, news, and illustrations of battlefield life. Frank Leslie is the pseudonym (fake name) adopted by English illustrator and newspaper editor Henry Carter. Carter worked for the *Illustrated London News* and circus man P. T. Barnum before moving to America and founding his first publication using the name *Frank Leslie*. After the war, Leslie married Miriam Follin, a writer who worked for his paper. Following Leslie's death, Miriam changed her name to "Frank Leslie" and took over as editor. A paper with the name *Frank Leslie* on its masthead was in publication from 1852–1922.

Daniel Chester French (1850–1931):

Leading American monumental sculptor. French studied for two years in Italy before returning to the United States to open studios in Boston and Washington, D.C. He earned commissions for portraiture and public monuments, where he combined classical symbolism with realism in his sculptures. French is perhaps best known for the massive seated Lincoln at the *Lincoln Memorial* on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. (1911–1922).

R. Furan (active, 20th century):

Painter who depicted *Harriet Tubman* in 1963.

Alexander Gardner (1821–1882):

Scottish-American scientist and photographer who worked with photographer Mathew Brady. Gardner served as the manager of Brady's Washington, D.C. gallery until the outbreak of the Civil War. Gardner produced published more than 3000 images from the war, taken by himself and others he hired to help him. One hundred of these appear in the landmark publication *Gardner's*

Photographic Sketch Book of the War. The collection, however, was a commercial failure. After the war Gardner traveled to the West and continued photographing.

William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879):

Abolitionist and publisher who founded the anti-slavery newspaper *The Liberator* in 1831. Garrison rejected colonization and believed that African Americans were equals of white citizens and should be granted political rights in American society. He co-founded the Anti-Slavery Society and in 1854 publicly burned copies of the U.S. Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Act because they protected slavery. During the Civil War he supported the Union, but criticized President Lincoln for not making abolition the main objective of the war. After the Civil War and the passage of the 13th Amendment banning slavery, Garrison fought for temperance and women's suffrage.

Sanford Robinson Gifford (1823–1880):

American landscape painter and native of Hudson, New York. Influenced by Thomas Cole, founder of the Hudson River School of painting, Gifford studied at the National Academy of Design, but taught himself to paint landscapes by studying Cole's paintings and by sketching mountain scenes. He developed an individual style by making natural light the main subject of his paintings. Gifford traveled widely throughout his career, painting scenes from Europe, the Near East, the American West, the Canadian Pacific region, and Alaska. Gifford also served in the Union army, although his art makes few references to his experience of the war.

J. Graff (active, 19th century):

Painter who depicted the Chicago Zouaves, a famous Civil War drill team, during their visit to Utica, New York.

Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885):

Union military leader during the Civil War. Grant attended West Point and fought in the Mexican-American War prior to his Civil War service. After fighting in the Mississippi Valley and winning victories at Shiloh and Vicksburg, Grant moved to the East to act as General in Chief of the United States Army in March 1864. His relentless campaign ground down Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia for the next year, culminating in Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court

House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. He was later elected eighteenth President of the United States from 1869 to 1877.

George P. A. Healy (1813–1894):

American painter of portraits and historic scenes. Healy studied in France and created works for European royalty before he returned to America. Healy was one of the most well-known and popular portrait painters of his time. Between 1855 and 1867, Healy lived in Chicago and painted important political figures like Abraham Lincoln as well as famous authors and musicians. After the Civil War, Healy traveled throughout Europe painting commissions before returning to Chicago in 1892.

Edward Herline (1825–1902):

German-American lithographer and engraver. Herline was active in Philadelphia starting in the 1850s, working with several print publishers, including Loux & Co. He was known for his artistic skill in creating microscopic details in his views. Herline produced a wide range of lithographs including city views, book illustrations, maps, and images for advertisements.

A. Hill (active, 19th century):

Lithographer who created images for *Ballou's Magazine*, a nineteenth-century periodical published in Boston, Massachusetts.

Samuel Hollyer (1826–1919):

British-American printmaker who worked in lithography, etching, and engraving. Hollyer studied in London before immigrating to America in 1851. Hollyer worked for book publishers in New York City and was known for portraits, landscapes, and other illustrations before, during, and after the Civil War.

Winslow Homer (1836–1910):

American painter and artist of the Civil War period. Homer used his art to document contemporary American outdoor life and to explore humankind's spiritual and physical relationship to nature. He had been trained in commercial illustration in Boston before the war. During the conflict he was attached to the Union's Army of the Potomac and made drawings of what he saw. Many of these were published in the popular magazine *Harper's Weekly*. After the war,

Homer became more interested in painting, using both watercolors and oils. He painted children, farm life, sports, and the sea.

Berry Horton (1917–1987):

African American artist who worked in Chicago. Horton made figure drawings and painted.

H. W. Immke (1839–1928):

Illinois-based photographer. Immke emigrated from Germany to Peru, Illinois, in 1855 where he studied farming before moving to Chicago in 1866. There, he worked with Samuel Fassett, who had one of the best equipped photography studios of the Civil War era. Immke established his own studio in Princeton, Illinois, later that year and operated a very successful business through 1923. He specialized in portraits, with over four hundred images of early Bureau County Illinois settlers in his collection; he also produced landscapes and genre scenes (portrayals of daily life).

William S. Jewett (1821–1873):

American painter who focused on portraits, landscapes, and genre paintings (scenes of everyday life). He studied at New York City's prestigious National Academy of Design before being drawn to California by the promise of wealth during the Gold Rush. Although his mining career failed, Jewett discovered that his artistic talents were in high demand among California's newly rich, who prized his status as an established New York painter. Jewett became one of California's leading artists.

Charles Keck (1875–1951):

American sculptor known for his realistic style. Born in New York City, and a student of the American Academy of Design, Keck apprenticed under celebrated sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens before becoming his assistant. Keck's gift for realistic depiction is seen in his 1945 bronze sculpture *The Young Lincoln*.

Louis Kurz (1835–1921) and Kurz & Allison (1878–1921):

Austrian-born lithographer and mural painter who primarily worked in Chicago after immigrating to America in 1848. Kurz was known for his book *Chicago*

Illustrated, a series of lithographs featuring views of the city and its buildings. After 1878 Kurz became a partner in an art publishing firm with Alexander Allison. Their company, Kurz & Allison, created chromolithographs (color-printed lithographs) on a variety of subjects, including Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War. The firm continued until Kurz's death in 1921.

William Thomas Law (active, 19th century):

Painter who depicted the 1860 Republican National Convention in Chicago.

Martin M. Lawrence (1808–1859):

American photographer who had a studio in New York. Lawrence trained as a jeweler, but began to make daguerreotypes (an early type of photograph) in the early 1840s. He was well-regarded amongst his peers for his commitment to experimenting with new techniques in early photography. He was profiled in the new publication *The Photographic Art Journal* in 1851 as a leader in his field.

Robert E. Lee (1807–1870):

Confederate military leader during the Civil War. Lee graduated second in his class from West Point in 1829 and served in the U.S. Army until the secession of his home state of Virginia in 1861. Lee then resigned from the U.S. Army to join the Confederate cause. In May 1862, Lee took command of the Confederacy's Army of Northern Virginia. He won victories at Manassas and Chancellorsville, and eventually became General in Chief of all Confederate armies on February 6, 1865. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865):

Sixteenth President of the United States. Lincoln was an Illinois lawyer and politician before serving as a U.S. Representative from 1848 to 1850. He lost the 1858 election for U.S. Senate to Democrat Stephen Douglas, but their debates gave Lincoln a national reputation. In 1860, Lincoln won the Presidency, a victory that Southern radicals used as justification for secession. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863, which led to the eventual abolition of slavery. Re-elected in 1864, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth shortly after the war's end.

Loux & Co.:

Philadelphia lithography firm, active in the nineteenth century, specialized in maps and views of cities. Loux & Co. worked with artists like Edward Herline.

Louis O. Lussier (1832–1884):

Canadian-American portrait painter. Lussier studied in San Francisco and worked in California with partner Andrew P. Hill before relocating to Illinois after the Civil War.

Martyl (Suzanne Schweig Langsdorf) (b. 1918):

American painter, muralist, and lithographer who trained in art history and archaeology. Langsdorf studied at Washington University in St. Louis. She was given her art signature name, "Martyl," by her mother, who was also an artist. Martyl paints landscapes in both the abstract and realist tradition. She taught art at the University of Chicago from 1965 to 1970.

Constant Mayer (1832–1911):

French-born genre (everyday scenes) and portrait painter. Mayer studied at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris before immigrating to America. Mayer's works were popular in the States and abroad. Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Philip Sheridan are among the noteworthy individuals who had their portraits painted by Mayer.

Susan Torrey Merritt (1826–1879):

Amateur artist from Weymouth, Massachusetts who is noted for her collage painting *Antislavery Picnic at Weymouth Landing, Massachusetts*.

Samuel J. Miller (1822–1888):

Photographer who created daguerreotypes (an early form of photography) in Akron, Ohio. Miller's sitters included anti-slavery activist Frederick Douglass.

Thomas Moran (1837–1926):

Born in England but raised in Philadelphia, Moran was the last of the nineteenth-century American landscape painters known as the Hudson River school. After a brief apprenticeship as an engraver, he studied painting, traveling to England in

1862 and Europe in 1866. In 1872 the United States Congress purchased his painting *Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone*, a work that resulted from his participation in the first government-sponsored expedition to Yellowstone. Moran's illustrations helped convince the government to preserve the region as a national park. Over Moran's long and commercially successful career he painted the American West, Italy, Cuba, Mexico, and New York.

William Sidney Mount (1807–1868):

American portraitist and America's first major genre (everyday scene) painter. Mount studied briefly at the National Academy of Design but was mainly self-taught. By drawing his subject matter from daily life, Mount rejected the high-culture demand for grand historical scenes modeled after European examples. Mount's images were reproduced as engravings and color lithographs based on his paintings—a common practice before the age of photography. These prints popularized his art and encouraged other artists to pursue genre subjects. Hailed by critics of the era as an original American artist, Mount created works that reflect daily life and the politics of his time.

Charles J. Mulligan (active, 19th and early 20th centuries):

Talented American sculptor who trained under renowned sculptor Lorado Taft. Mulligan studied at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and later at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Mulligan also taught at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago before leaving to focus on commissioned work, such as his acclaimed 1903 portrayal of the martyred Lincoln, *Lincoln the Orator*.

Private Albert E. Myers (active, 19th century):

Amateur painter and Union soldier from Pennsylvania. Myers painted an image of Camp Douglas in Chicago (a prison-of-war camp for captured Confederate soldiers, and a training and detention camp for Union soldiers) while he was stationed there during the Civil War.

Gus Nall (active, 20th century):

African American representational and abstract painter. Nall studied at the Art Institute of Chicago, and later taught art. He was active in Chicago in the 1950s and 1960s.

Thomas Nast (1840–1902):

Popular political cartoonist. Born in Germany, Nast immigrated to America in 1846. He began his career as reportorial artist and freelance illustrator in the years leading up to the Civil War. As an ardent supporter of the Union cause, Nast created many recruitment posters and newspaper promotions for the war effort. He joined *Harper's Weekly* in 1862 and quickly gained fame as a political cartoonist and satirist, working to expose corruption in government in the post-Civil War years. Nast died in Ecuador after contracting malaria while serving there as Consul General, as appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Timothy O'Sullivan (c.1840–1882):

Photographer who worked with Mathew Brady and Alexander Gardner. O'Sullivan began his career in photography as an apprentice to Mathew Brady. He left Brady's studio to work independently as a Civil War photographer for two years before joining the studio of Alexander Gardner, whom he helped to provide images for *Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the War*. After the war, O'Sullivan accompanied and made photographs for many government geographical surveys of the United States before being appointed as chief photographer for the United States Treasury in 1880.

P. S. Duval & Son (1837–1879):

Philadelphia lithography firm founded by French-American lithographer Peter S. Duval. Duval was brought to America from France by Cephas G. Childs to work in his Philadelphia firm. Duval was one of America's most prestigious makers of chromolithographs (lithographs printed in multiple colors). After a fire in 1856, Duval's son Stephen joined the firm. The firm was famous for being an innovative lithographic leader that printed well-made, colorful city views, historic scenes, and portraits on a variety of subjects.

Paul D. Philippoteaux (1846–1923):

French painter and artist known for creating cycloramas (massive oil on canvas paintings that were displayed with real props for a three-dimensional effect). Philippoteaux was commissioned to paint a "Battle of Gettysburg" cyclorama in 1882. He created several paintings in the post-Civil War era depicting its battles and military leaders.

Hiram Powers (1805–1873):

One of the most influential American sculptors of the nineteenth century. Powers developed a passion for sculpture as a young man while studying in Cincinnati under Prussian artist Frederick Eckstein. Powers began his career doing portrait busts of friends and later politicians. He is best known for *The Greek Slave* (1843), which was championed as a symbol of morality, especially during its tour of the United States amid rising abolitionist tensions. He spent much of his life within the artistic expatriate community in Florence, Italy, and received many commissions throughout his later career, notably some for the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Ramon B. Price (1930–2000):

African American artist and curator. Price was born in Chicago and educated at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and Indiana University at Bloomington. Mentored by Margaret Burroughs, co-founder of the DuSable Museum of African American History, Price became a painter and a sculptor who focused his career on teaching. Price educated high school and college students before becoming chief curator at the DuSable Museum.

Alexander Phimister Proctor (1860–1950):

Painter, etcher, and sculptor known for his unsentimental representations of the American West and his sculptures of historical and symbolic subjects. Proctor began his career as a wood engraver, and later gained international recognition for his 35 sculptures of western animals, commissioned for the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. Throughout his career, his subjects ranged from animals inspired by his frequent hunting trips to political icons, such as General Robert E. Lee and William T. Sherman; he also sculpted figures that represent American ideals, such as the Pioneer Mother.

Louis T. Rebisso (1837–1899):

Italian-born sculptor who created monumental works in the United States. Rebisso was forced to leave Italy for political reasons while in his twenties. He immigrated to Boston and later settled in Cincinnati, the city with which he is linked. He worked as professor of sculpture at the Art Academy of Cincinnati. The artist is well known for his bronze *Ulysses S. Grant Memorial* (1891) in Chicago's Lincoln Park.

E. G. Renesch (active, 20th century):

Creator of patriotic images and recruiting posters around the time of WWI, some of which included Abraham Lincoln and others that showed African-Americans in uniform.

John Rogers (1829–1904):

Renowned artist who sculpted scenes of everyday life, families, and Civil War soldiers. Rogers primarily made statuettes, referred to as Rogers Groups, which were mass produced as plaster casts and sold to and displayed in households across the country. He also received commissions for several larger-scale pieces, such as a sculpture of General John A. Reynolds in Philadelphia.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907):

Foremost American sculptor of his era. Saint-Gaudens began his career as apprentice to a stone-cutter at age thirteen. He studied at the college Cooper Union and the National Academy of Design, both in New York. He collaborated with other American painters and architects on several projects, while also creating important independent sculptures and reliefs. Some of his most famous works include his public monuments to President Lincoln and Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. Saint-Gaudens also designed decorative arts, coins and medals, busts, and relief portraits.

Harlan K. Saunders (1850–c. 1950):

Artist who served in the Civil War, fighting with the 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Saunders painted *General John A. Logan after the war*.

Robert Gould Shaw (1837–1863):

Colonel in the Union Army who led the African American 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Shaw was a member of a prominent Boston abolitionist family, and he attended Harvard in the years before the Civil War. Shaw was killed on July 18, 1863 while leading his troops in the Second Battle of Fort Wagner near Charleston, South Carolina, and was buried at the battle site in a mass grave with his soldiers.

Philip Sheridan (1831–1888):

Union military leader during the Civil War. Sheridan rose quickly through the ranks of the Union Army during the war, becoming a Major General in 1863. In 1864, he became famous for the destruction of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, an area rich in resources and foodstuffs needed by the Confederacy. After the war, Sheridan was military governor of Texas and Louisiana before leading military forces against Indian tribes in the Great Plains. Sheridan became Commanding General of the United States Army in 1883 until his death in 1888.

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820–1891):

Union military leader during the Civil War famous for his “March to the Sea,” a total war campaign through Georgia and South Carolina that severely damaged the Confederacy. Sherman graduated from West Point in 1840 and served in the military until 1853. After careers in banking and military education, he re-joined the U.S. Army as a colonel in 1861. He was promoted to Major General after several successful battles. He accepted the Confederate surrender of all troops in Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas on April 26, 1865. From 1869 to 1883, Sherman served as Commanding General of the U.S. Army.

Lilly Martin Spencer (1822–1902):

Born in England but raised in Ohio, Spencer focused on genre paintings of American middle-class home life. Spencer showed talent at a young age and trained with American artists around Cincinnati before moving to New York. She was an honorary member of National Academy of Design, the highest recognition the institution then permitted women. Spencer was active in the art world while also marrying and raising children. Spencer gained fame in Europe and America through her humorous images of domestic life, many of which were reproduced as prints. Spencer continued to paint until her death at the age of eighty.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896):

Abolitionist and author of the anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published between 1851 and 1852. Stowe was the daughter of Lyman Beecher, preacher and founder of the American Temperance Society. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became a bestseller and enabled Stowe to pursue a full-time career as a writer of novels, short stories, articles, and poems. Stowe used the fame she gained from *Uncle*

Tom's Cabin to travel through the United States and Europe speaking against slavery.

Allen Stringfellow (1923–2004):

African American painter and Chicago gallery owner. Stringfellow studied at the University of Illinois and the Art Institute in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Along with traditional painting, he worked as a printmaker, and in collage and watercolor. Stringfellow was mentored by the African American painter William Sylvester Carter. Many of Stringfellow's artworks involve images of religion and jazz.

Lorado Taft (1860–1936):

Sculptor, educator, and writer regarded as one of Chicago's most renowned native artists. Taft studied at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and returned to Chicago, where he opened a sculpture studio and taught and lectured about sculpture at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. He also lectured on art history at the University of Chicago, nearby his studio. Taft earned praise for his work commissioned for the Horticultural Building at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893, and soon began making monumental pieces that can be seen across the country.

Augustus Tholey (birth date unknown–1898):

German-American painter, pastel artist, lithographer, and engraver. Tholey moved to Philadelphia in 1848 where, over the next few decades, he worked for a number of publishing firms. He specialized in military and patriotic portraits.

Sojourner Truth (1797–1883):

Former slave and advocate for equality and justice. Born into slavery in New York State as Isabella Baumfree, she walked away from slavery in 1825 after her owner broke his promise to grant her freedom. She took the name Sojourner Truth in 1843, and committed her life to preaching against injustice. Truth worked with abolitionist leader William Lloyd Garrison, who published her biography in 1850. Following its publication, Truth became a popular anti-slavery and women's rights speaker. After the war, Truth campaigned for the Freedman's Relief Association and advocated for giving land in the Western territories to freed slaves.

Harriet Tubman (c.1820–1913):

Former slave, abolitionist, and leader in the women's suffrage movement. Born enslaved in Maryland, Harriet Tubman escaped slavery by age thirty and traveled to freedom in Philadelphia. She risked her life along the Underground Railroad to make several trips back to the South to lead family members and others out of bondage. Tubman became a supporter of John Brown, and spoke out publically against slavery. During the Civil War, she aided the Union army as a scout and spy in Confederate territory. After the war, Tubman became a leader in the women's suffrage movement.

Leonard Wells Volk (1828–1895):

American sculptor who had a studio in Chicago. Many regard him as the first professional sculptor in this city. Related to Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas by marriage, Douglas sponsored Volk's art education in Europe in the mid 1850s. In 1860 Volk became the first sculptor to make life casts in plaster of President Lincoln's hands, face, shoulders, and chest. Volk became known for his war monuments, but his casts of Lincoln were frequently used by other artists to create sculptures of the president.

John Quincy Adams Ward (1830–1910):

American sculptor in bronze, marble, and plaster. Ward studied in New York under local sculptor Henry Kirke Brown before opening his own New York studio in 1861. He enjoyed a very successful career, and was noted for his natural, realistic work. Also an abolitionist, Ward attempted to portray the complexities of emancipation in his popular sculpture *The Freedman* (1865).

Jennie Scott Washington (active, 20th century–today):

African American painter who focuses on historical and contemporary subjects. Washington was a protégée of Margaret Burroughs, the artist, writer, and co-founder of the DuSable Museum of African American History. Educated at the American Academy of Art in Chicago and the Art Institute of Chicago, Washington also teaches art. Her public access art program, *Jennie's Reflections*, has been on the air in Chicago since 1989.

Alfred R. Waud (1828–1891):

English born illustrator, painter, and photographer who immigrated to America in 1858 and worked as a staff artist for the magazine *Harper's Weekly* during and after the Civil War. Waud's sketches were first-person accounts of the war that reached thousands of readers. After the Civil War, he traveled through the South documenting the Reconstruction. Waud also toured the American West, depicting the frontier, Native Americans, and pioneers.

Sophie Wessel (1916–1994):

American artist and community activist. A graduate of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Wessel was an artist under the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930s, a jobs program that helped artists and other workers weather the Great Depression. Primarily an oil painter, Wessel also worked in drawing, in sculpture, in watercolors, and as a printmaker. Wessel's art focuses on political and social-justice subjects, like the Civil Rights Movement, rights for women, and the Anti-War Movement. She also taught art at several Chicago-area community centers.

Stanford White (1853–1906):

Influential architect of the firm McKim, Mead, and White. White worked with his firm and independently to design several enduring structures such as the Washington Square Arch (1889) and the New York Herald Building (1894). White was murdered by the husband of his former lover in the original Madison Square Garden (a building he had also designed).

D. T. Wiest (active, 19th century):

Artist who created the image *In Memory of Abraham Lincoln: The Reward of the Just* after Lincoln's assassination.