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LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM

Catalogue
and
Program

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BETWEEN
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PUBLISHED BY

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO.



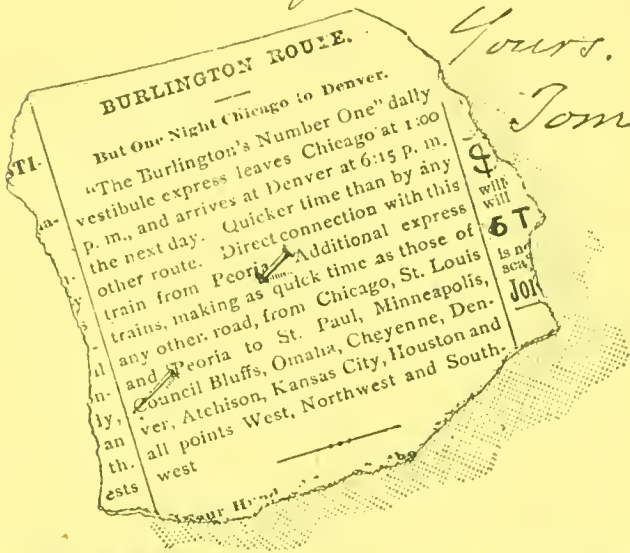
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A GREAT FEAT OF ENGINEERING.

The removal of Libby Prison from Richmond, Va., to Chicago was a project never before equaled in the history of building moving and one that will not be surpassed for years to come. This famous old structure as a Confederate prison is too well known to need the repetition of its history, and it is enough to state that it was the palace prison of the South, and during the late war it held more than 40,000 Union officers and enlisted men as prisoners. The project of removing Libby to Chicago was thought of by a well-known Chicago business man who interested a syndicate of his business associates, and as a result they visited Richmond in the latter part of 1888 and took a thorough look over the ground. Then it was decided to purchase; negotiations were closed through Rawlings & Rose of Richmond, Va., and the syndicate, with Mr. W. H. Gray as treasurer, commenced to make arrangements for its removal. Mr. Louis M. Hollowell, a well-known and experienced Philadelphia architect, was engaged to work on the spot. He made all of the working plans for taking the structure apart, shipping it to the cars and rebuilding it in Chicago. The work commenced in December, 1888, and as the building was taken apart each board, beam, timber and block of stone was numbered and lettered in such a manner that there was not the least trouble about placing these parts correctly together again in rebuilding. The contract for hauling the material was given to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, which kept box cars on the York River side-track near the building, and as soon as a carload was ready for shipment it was sealed and sent on its way to Chicago. This required 132 twenty-ton cars. In the meantime the massive stone wall of artesian stone, quarried within the city limits of Chicago, had been erected on the Wabash Avenue front of the Chicago lot, and after the completion of this the re-erection of Libby Prison commenced and was completed early in September. The Museum was opened to the public September 21st, 1889, and the patronage of the institution from that date to the present time demonstrates that the enterprise of Chicago's business men who took hold of this project is appreciated, and that the Libby Prison

War Museum is a place well worth visiting. Notwithstanding the fact that the old prison is filled with thousands of relics of the late war, new ones are being added every day, and in the near future this museum will be second to none in this country. One of the most interesting and important points about the exhibit in this building is the fact that it contains the most complete and valuable collection of Confederate relics in existence. The present officers of the Libby Prison War Museum Association are C. F. Gunther, President; L. Manasse, Vice-President; C. E. Kremer, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: S. H. Woodbury, Irving L. Gould, Fred. S. Eames, W. H. Gray. Manager, Chas. R. Macloon.

In the Prison Yard.

As the visitor passes through the arch under the massive stone battlement walls the old prison comes into view, and there it stands just as it stood in the capitol city of the Confederacy during the war of 1861-1865. It stood in that city at the corner of Carey and Twentieth streets, the rear part of the building facing on the James River canal, which was parallel with the river that bears the same name. The building measures 132 feet on the front, 110 feet on the side, is three stories high at the front and four stories at the rear. It contains about 900,000 imported brick. During the war it was guarded on the outside by a few patrolling guards, and a mounted battery always ready for action. Any prisoner that took the liberty of appearing at any of the windows did so at the peril of his life, for strict orders had been given by Major Thomas P. Turner that all prisoners should keep away from the windows, and the guards were ordered to first give a warning to any prisoner caught looking through these barred openings and if the warning was not heeded to shoot the prisoner on the spot. Many a poor prisoner with the hope of obtaining a breath of fresh air or a glimpse of the outer world thus lost his life. The prison as it now stands does not deviate an inch from its original proportions.

It has been the aim of the management to make the yard surrounding the old prison an in-

eresting place, in keeping with the interior of the old structure, and toward this aim a number of the larger relics have been placed on exhibition here. Along the front of the building is a line of heavy cannon, such as were used on board some of the war ships and in some of the land fortifications during the war. With these are some specimens of shot and shell and the appliances (shell tongs) used in handling them.

Section of a Water Battery.

At the right of the stairway leading to the entrance of the prison is a battle-scarred section of one of the water batteries, used on the Potomac River during the war for the protection of earthworks. This section consists of five iron plates, each one inch in thickness, and when used was backed up by two solid feet of oak. There is imbedded in the center of this section a solid iron shot weighing 250 pounds, and to the right of this there is also embedded a conical steel shot. These are estimated to have been fired from a distance of one mile. This section weighs 8,000 pounds.

A Relic of the Merrimac.

Just at the left of the entrance there is also one of the plates that formed the slanting roof of the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, which so quickly sunk the Cumberland (Union sloop of war) March 8, 1862. The same afternoon the Merrimac easily destroyed the frigate Congress. At sunset that day the Merrimac, the first ironclad of the Confederate service, returned to Norfolk awaiting, the next day, an easy victory over the remainder of the Union fleet. All was delight and anticipation among the Confederates; all was dismay and dismal foreboding among the Federals. That night the Monitor arrived in harbor, and immediately prepared to meet her giant adversary. Early in the morning of the 9th, the Merrimac appeared, moving toward the steam frigate Minnesota. Suddenly from under her lee the little Monitor darted out. Startled by the appearance of this unexpected and queer looking antagonist, the Merrimac poured in a broadside, such as had the day before destroyed the Congress, but the balls rattled harmlessly off the Monitor's turret, or broke and fell in pieces on the deck. Then began the battle of the iron ships. It was the first of the kind in the world. After several hours of hard battling, the Merrimac was forced to withdraw. On this battle hinged the fate of the war, for had the Merrimac triumphed, aided by other iron vessels then being built by the Confederacy, she might have de-

stroyed the rest of the Union fleet in Hampton Roads, reduced Fort Monroe, prevented the Peninsula campaign, sailed along the coast and broken up the blockade, swept through the shipping at New York, opened the way for foreign supplies, made an egress for cotton, and perhaps secured the acknowledgement of the Confederacy by European nations.

Torpedo.

On the sidewalk in front of the prison is a large iron torpedo, picked up in Mobile Bay by Admiral Farragut. It had been placed there by the Confederates for the purpose of destroying Union war ships.

Brass Cannon.

The 1,700-pound brass cannon mounted on the carriage at the left of the entrance was one of the best guns the Confederates owned. It is a 32-caliber gun, and was captured at Mobile by Admiral Farragut.

Armstrong Gun Carriage.

This interesting old relic was recently received from the park at the Washington Navy Yard. It was captured at Fort Fisher, N. C., and weighs 3,610 pounds with the chassis, or slide. It mounted an Armstrong rifled gun of 150-pound caliber, and thus mounted was a terror to all Union war ships that approached Fort Fisher in the search or chase for blockade runners. This carriage was presented to Jefferson Davis by Sir William Armstrong, manufacturer and inventor, of England.

The Columbiad Gun.

In the open space at the right of the building is a Columbiad gun, one of the largest and most celebrated in the Confederate navy. This gun was in service on board the war-ship "Palmetto Tree," and upon the evacuation of Charleston was thrown overboard rather than let it fall into the hands of the Federal forces. It has remained at the bottom of Charleston harbor since 1865 until 1891, when it was raised for the Libby Prison museum. It was procured for this museum through the kindness of Mr. John H. Oetgen, of Charleston, S. C.

Chicago Fire Relic.

Just south of the building is the most interesting relic of the Chicago fire (1871) extant. It is from the ruins of Miller & Keep's hardware store, which stood upon the present site of the Masonic

Temple, State and Randolph streets. The relic is a solid mass of molten iron, brass, copper and other metals, and in some places it shows where whole kegs of nails were melted together. It was found when the excavations were being made for the Masonic Temple, 1891.

The Great Putnam Chain.

(A SPECIAL EXHIBIT.)

This is a section of the great iron chain stretched across the Hudson river, at the narrows between West Point and Fort Constitution, by General Israel Putnam in 1776, during the Revolutionary War, to prevent the British vessels from passing up the river. This section consists of eighteen links and forms one of the special exhibits. The links made of iron bars 2½ inches square, average in length a little more than 2 feet, and weigh about 150 pounds each. The chain was stretched across the river at its narrowest point between the rocks, just below the old steamboat landing. It was hitched to huge blocks on each shore, and was buoyed up on very large logs about 16 feet long and pointed at the ends to lessen the opposition to the force of the current. The logs were placed at short distances from each other, the chain carried over them and made fast by staples to each log. There were also a number of anchors dropped at proper distances, with cables made fast to the chain to give it a greater stability. This chain was entirely hand-forged, and is four times as large as any chain manufactured to-day. It was made at an iron works a few miles from where the chain was used. The whole of the chain, with the exception of this section and another small one in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is still buried in the mud at the bottom of the Hudson River. The chain was originally 1,600 feet long.

Confederate : Department

The Reception Room.

The first room that the visitor enters was the prisoners' reception room, where all prisoners were received when brought from the various battlefields, searched, and assigned to the various rooms overhead. Maj. Thomas P. Turner's office was in the southwest corner of the building, just where the life-size portrait of him now hangs. Capt. "Dick" Turner (not a relative of Major Turner) had charge of the prisoners as inspector and Major Turner was the commandant of the prison under General Winder, who had charge of all prisons in Richmond. Both of the Turners are now living. Major Turner is a dentist at Memphis, Tenn., and Captain Turner is in the lumber business at Roanoke, Va. Major Turner has visited this museum twice since its opening.

The Appomattox Table.

The table upon which General Grant and General Lee drew up the papers for the surrender of the Confederate army and the close of the greatest civil war the world ever knew stands just within the entrance of the reception room. This table was originally purchased by General Ord, who was present at the surrender, and is now owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago.

SHOT AND SHELL.

Near this table there is a stand of shot and shell that includes a specimen of almost every kind used during the Civil War, as well as some specimens of modern (1890) solid shot.

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Moro's Columbus.



MORO'S GREAT WORK....

Sir Antonio Moro's three-quarter life portrait of Christopher Columbus, recently purchased by Charles F. Gunther and placed temporarily in the Libby Prison War Museum, Chicago of which Mr. Gunther is President, was executed about 1543 or 1545 from two miniatures originally done for the Court of Spain. This portrait was done at this court for Margaret, regent of the Netherlands, and the great navigator undoubtedly sat for these miniatures from which it was executed. The painting will be among the exhibits at the Columbian Exposition. The fact that it was executed for royalty is proven by the golden crown that surmounts and honors the frame. The execution of the portrait is in the style of the old masters, Valazquez and Rembrandt, and is remarkable for its colouring and life-like appearance. The frame spoken of above, which was made at the same time as the portrait, is fully as interesting as the canvas. It is fashioned with superb skill and is a grand mass of intricate carving. It is gilded and on the top there is the coat-of-arms and quarterings of Columbus, the oyster shells, the anchor and the sword.

Unusual importance and value is attached to this portrait from the fact that Moro was one of the masters of his time, and that so great and talented an admirer as Washington Irving, after searching throughout Europe, and also during his long residence in Spain as United States Minister to that court, and known to be a great lover of Spanish history and tradition, on which he has written many volumes, settled upon this picture and placed it as a frontispiece in his revised life (1850) of Christopher Columbus. Irving's search for a portrait for this purpose was by no means a short one. He had access to all the public and private libraries of the kingdom, which were freely opened to him, and it was Moro's famous work that honored that of Irving. The great author, in speaking of the painting, says: "The portrait of Columbus prefaced to the present volume, is from a beautiful picture painted by Sir Anthony Moro for Margaret, Governess of the Netherlands. It was brought to this country about the year 1590 and has been in possession of one family until very recently when it was purchased by Mr. Cribb, of King street, Covent Garden, London. The characteristics of the mind and features of Columbus are

so forcibly depicted in this picture that no doubt can remain but that it is a true and perfect resemblance of the great navigator."

Diego Columbus, in his "Hist del Almirante Don Christ Colon:" "The Admiral was a man well formed and above the middle height, his head was large, his cheek bones rather high, his cheeks neither fat nor lean, aquiline nose, his eyes small, light blue or gray with the white parts rather inflamed." Mr. Prescott says: "He had a majestic presence, with much dignity and at the same time much affability of manner." Irving continuing says: "The description in the above work freely bears out the above translation and leaves no doubt as to its identity."

MARGARET.

Margaret, of Parma, was regent under Philip II, of the Netherlands, and was the illegitimate daughter of Charles V and Margaret van Gest, wife in turn of Alessandro di Medicco, Duke of Florence, and Octavis Farnese, Duke of Parma, and Piacenza, and mother of the celebrated Alessandro Farnese.

MORO'S LIFE.

Sir Antonio Moro was born at Utrecht in 1512 and in the early part of his life was a scholar of Jan van Scorel. He afterwards went to Italy where he passed some time in studying the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. On his return to Holland he devoted himself to an imitation of the style of Holbien, in which he was more successful. He was recommended to the protection of the Emperor, Charles V, by his countryman, Cardinal Granvelle and in 1552 arrived at the Court of Spain where Prince Philip (afterwards King Philip II) sat for him, and was sent into Portugal to paint the portrait of Philip's first wife, Donna Maria, where he also painted those of John III, and Catharine of Austria, sister to Charles, which were executed so much to the satisfaction of the Emperor that he was two years afterward sent to England to paint that of Queen Mary, previous to her becoming the second wife of Philip. He returned with Philip to Spain who treated him with an intimacy and familiarity which had nearly proved fatal to him. Philip was accustomed to honor him with a visit when he was painting and in a moment of condescension and admiration slapped him jocosely on the shoulder when the painter indiscreetly drew his



SIR ANTONIO MORO'S

brush across the King's hand. The jest was rash and the King was not of a disposition to be played on with impunity. The attendant courtiers stared with amazement but Philip passed it over with a smile. The artist threw himself on his knees, begged pardon, and everything appeared to be forgotten, but he was secretly advised to withdraw from Spain, and he lost no time in returning to the Netherlands. The talents of Sir Antonio Moro were not confined to portraits. He painted several historical subjects for the royal collection in Spain, most of which perished in the conflagration of the palace of the Pardo. He died in Antwerp. Among his better works are the following:

- Berlin Gallery—Three Male Portraits.
- Brunswick Gallery—The Man with the Gloves.
- Brussels Gallery—Portrait of Hubert Goltzius.
- " " Portrait of the Duke of Alva.
- " " Portrait, Unknown.
- Dresden Gallery—Two Male Portraits.
- London National Gallery—Portrait of Jean d'Archel.
- London Portrait gallery—Portrait of Sir Thos. Gresham (One of Moro's finest works).
- Madrid Gallery—Thirteen Portraits.
- Paris, Louvre—Two Portraits.
- Petersburg, Hermitage—Portraits of Sir Thos. and Lady Gresham.
- Vienna, Belvedere—Portraits of Queen Mary and six others.
- Chicago Libby Prison Museum—Portrait of Columbus.

LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America, was born at Cogerio, twenty miles west of Genoa

about 1435, and died at Valladolid, Spain, May 20, 1506. He was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, a cloth weaver, although his ancestors followed the sea. At the age of ten he was sent to the University of Pavia and studied many of the sciences bearing on navigation. Entering the Genoese marine in 1450 he continued in it twenty years. In 1470 he went to Lisbon, where he remained until 1484, supporting himself by drawing charts in conjunction with his brother and making occasional voyages to Madeira, the Canaries, Azores and the Portuguese settlements in Africa. Columbus had by this time matured his views, that the earth was spherical, that Asia extended to the parallel now known as 180 degrees east from Greenwich, that a navigable ocean only intervened, and that not more than one-fourth of the earth's circumference separated Europe and Asia. He applied for aid in finding this western route to India, first to the Republic of Genoa and subsequently to either Alfonso V. or John II. of Portugal. The latter was interested, but his council voted against helping the enterprise. Hopeless of success in Portugal, he set out for Spain with his son Diego, and while awaiting the result of his application for aid to Ferdinand and Isabella he served in the war against the Moors of Grenada. Finally with the aid of the Spanish sovereigns, three small ships were fitted out at Palos and sailed August 3, 1492. October 12, 1492, after having been at sea seventy-one days, the "Pinta" fired a gun, the signal for land. This land he took possession of in the name of the Crown of Castile and named the island San Salvador. He also discovered others of the West India Islands and built on the Bay of Caracola a fort with the timbers of the "Santa Maria," and stationing thirty men in it sailed for Spain January 4, 1493, taking with him several of the natives. He was well received by the Spanish sovereigns, confirmed in all the dignities previously bestowed and given command of seventeen ships and fifteen hundred men to prosecute the discovery. With this fleet he sailed from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, discovered the Windward Islands, Jamaica and Porto Rico, and founded a colony at Hispanola, of which he left his brother Bartholomew lieutenant governor, and reached Cadiz June 11, 1496. In 1498 he discovered the main land near the mouth of the Orinoco River. He never, however, lost the delusion that it was the eastern coast of Africa, and he died ignorant of the grandeur of his discovery. The discoverer of the New World died at the age of seventy. About 1470, while at Lisbon, he married Felipa, a daughter of Bartholomew di Palestrello, a distinguished Italian navigator.

AMONG THE SHOW CASES.

No. 1

Original war manuscripts of Howell Cobb, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. R. E. Lee, Captain Wirz, Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, and Gov. Peters, of Mississippi, Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, Stonewall Jackson, and others.

No. 2

Original manuscripts of Thomas L. Snead, R. E. Lee, General Ruggles, Brig.-Gen. William Duncan Smith, Asst. Secretary of War J. A. Campbell, Inspector-General Cooper, Auditor W. D. O. Taylor, Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, J. C. Calhoun and others.

No. 3

Confederate postage stamps and an original copy of *Southern Punch*, a Richmond, Va., publication of 1864. Original copies of the message of the President of the Confederate States of America. Original manuscripts of autobiographies, written by Generals Willis B. Machew, John T. Morgan, R. B. Garnett, H. A. Herbert, William H. Forney, Thomas Monticue, W. S. Herndon and Randall L. Gibson. Original autographs of Confederate officers, written while prisoners at Johnson's Island.

No. 4

The last newspaper of the Confederacy, printed on wall paper at Vicksburg, Miss., and a copy of the Confederate form of prayer. Original manuscripts, official documents and photographs.

No. 5

Confederate letters, official documents, specimens of money, certificates, etc., etc.

No. 6

Original appointment of a Commissioner in the State of Mississippi, signed by Governor J. L. Alcom, also a similar paper signed by Charles I. Jenkins, Governor of Louisiana. A Confederate bond, original autographs and manuscripts. The revolver used during the war by Captain Henry Wirz, Commandant at Andersonville.

No. 7

Manuscripts, maps and reports. Official executive documents of the States of Mississippi and Texas. Original copy of the Strangers' Guide and Official Directory of the Confederacy, published at Richmond, Va.

No. 8

Original autographs of Confederate officers, written while prisoners at Johnson's Island, giving name, place of capture and residence. "Good Luck" ornament made by a prisoner in Andersonville. Ring made from laurel root from the tree under which Col. Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was killed. Exquisite bone ornaments, carved in Libby Prison, by Lieut. J. Hull, the only tools for carving which were a knife blade and a piece of slate. Beautiful carved knives, forks and spoons made by C. H. Wilson, 4th

Maine, at Andersonville. Ornament made by J. Randall, Co. D., 66th Pennsylvania, while a prisoner in Andersonville.

No. 9

Original Manuscripts of the reports of the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro and Shiloh, written by General Hardee. Original manuscripts and battle orders. Letters written by Stonewall Jackson, General Kirby Smith, General Lee, General Mosby, General Ransom to General Bragg, General Joseph E. Johnston and others, with original photographs of some of the writers.

No. 10

Jeff Davis' collection. The first paper of interest in this collection is a love letter written by that celebrated Southerner, in 1834, to Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zach Taylor. She subsequently became Davis' wife. The next paper of interest is the original commission of Davis as an officer of the Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican war, and beside this is the original manuscript of Davis' report of the movements of his command in Mexico. Next are the original credentials of Davis to Congress in 1845. Besides this is a letter written and addressed to the Maryland Legislature in 1861, and next is the original manuscript of his proclamation placing Richmond under martial law, in 1862, and then a message written by him, in 1863, when President of the Confederate States of America. President Davis' original order appointing G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Meminger, resigned. In this case is also the great seal of the Confederate States.

No. 11

Original manuscript of General Lee's acceptance of the Command of the Armies of the Confederate States of America, also the original manuscript of his farewell address to the same. General J. E. B. Stuart's letter tendering his services to the Confederate Government. Original manuscript of a war report by Stonewall Jackson announcing the advance of the enemy, also the same officer's acknowledgement of his appointment as Brigadier-General of the Confederate States Army. Another interesting document in this case is General Albert Sidney Johnston's report to the Adj.-Gen. of the forces at his disposal for the defense of Bowling Green, Ky., October 17, 1861, also an original manuscript of a report by Gen. J. C. Pemberton. The first call for the organization of a government for Virginia after the evacuation of Richmond. Original manuscript of first Confederate bond before any were printed. Letter written by J. M. Mason resigning his seat in the convention. This was written just prior to his capture on the steamer Trent, bound for England.

No. 12

Confederate publications, money, maps and letters, among which is one signed by General Albert Sidney Johnston and another by General Pillow, of Tennessee.

No. 13

Original war orders and messages. Photographs. An Alabama military commission to Lieut. John C. Chamberlain. In this case is a cipher telegram from Jeff Davis, dated at Charlotte, N. C., to B. N. Harris; a telegram from General Beauregard, dated April 27, 1865, ordering cars to be used in his flight Southward; one from Archer Anderson, Acting Adjutant-General, dated at Greensboro, N. C., April 20, 1865, in relation to surrender, and one from Joseph E. Johnston on the same date to General Sherman.

No. 14

Original manuscripts, reports, orders and letters in the handwriting of well-known Confederates, among which are some by General Mosby and Vice-President Stephens. Copy of the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America.

No. 15

Documents from the executive department of the Territory of Montana. Original letter by Raphael Semmes, Commander of the "Alabama," and another by Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina. Copy of *Panolo Stoe*, printed in April, 1863, and executive documents signed by Governor A. B. Moore, of Alabama, and Governor John Selden Roane, of Arkansas. Confederate \$500 bond. Diary of the war, printed in 1893. Note written by David Crockett, August 6, 1831.

No. 16

Original Confederate publications. Original order for money from the Treasury Department of the Confederacy. Letter written by Governor Wise, of Virginia. Report by Fitzhugh Lee. Copy of *Army and Navy Messenger*, printed at Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23, 1865. Other Confederate publications. Manuscript of autobiography written by Edmund W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina.

No. 17

Account book of the Confederate cruiser, "Sumner." Diploma from the Virginia Military Institute, signed by Governor Wise and officers. Original letters by Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Dick Taylor. Confederate poetry and songs. Official register (signed and sealed with the seal of the Confederate Treasury Department) of the schooner "Purcell" of Savannah, Ga. But few commissions of this class were granted.

No. 18

Original copies of statutes of Confederate States of America, and copies of the public laws as they were printed from time to time. Original letters by Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Geo. E. Pickett to Gen. Braxton Bragg, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and others. Photographs, maps and Confederate songs. [N. B.—On the top of this case rests two pieces of hard-tack that defied the tooth of time, as well as that of the volunteer.]

No. 19

Bricks taken from the interior walls of Libby Prison, showing the identical names and initials cut in them by the Union soldiers while prisoners.

Pieces of fence rails taken from battle fields, showing imbedded bullets.

No. 20

Original reports, proclamations and other official documents, letters and photographs. Copy of *Southern Journal*, printed at Monticello, Va., Sept. 10, 1863. Autograph of General G. T. Beauregard.

No. 21

Manuscript of an autobiography written by General Early. General orders of Confederate Congress. A Confederate soldier's pocket bible captured from the blockade runner "Mermaid," Jan. 1863. Autobiographies in manuscript by Generals M. C. Butler, John Bratton, Broadier General Phil Cook, Pointexter Dunn, Joseph J. Davis, Fred H. Colquitt, Geo. C. Cabell and Risdon T. Bennett.

No. 22

Copy of *Charleston Mercury*, printed April 15, 1861, with report of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Copy of *Review of Virginia*, with President Jeff Davis' inaugural address. Original copies of slave advertisement, personal letters, etc. Autobiographies, in original manuscripts, by Generals Robert E. Withers, James V. Scurer, W. M. Robbins, P. M. P. Young, John H. Reagan and James W. Throckmorton.

No. 23

Autobiography by Gen. Geo. L. Spencer, of Alabama. Pardon of J. C. Chamberlain by President Andrew Johnson. Confederate publications and orders. Correspondence of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and other noted men of the South. Autobiographies, in original manuscripts, by Generals John R. Lynch, Dudley Melvick, Hiram P. Bell, Albert Candler, John M. Gloom, Sam McKe, John B. Callis and John Hanley, Southern members of Congress.

No. 24

Thirty specimens of Confederate currency. Interesting personal letters. Military appointments. War pictures.

No. 25

A piece of the machinery used at the mint, at Columbia, S. C., for making Confederate money. Original photographs, manuscripts, publications and orders. Testimony in original manuscript of Gen. R. E. Lee, at the examination in Washington, Feb. 17, 1866. Confederate bond and coupons.

No. 26

Official orders. Confederate currency. Letter by C. C. Clay, Jr., regarding the famous Niagara Falls conference. Confederate newspapers, personal letters and official documents. Autobiography of Gen. Morgan Rawls.

No. 27

Box of damaged cartridges, supposed to contain 1,000 rounds. Confederate wooden canteens. War relics.

The Kitchen

This apartment was converted into a "mess" or dining-room, and the prisoners had privileges here for cooking and eating. It was also in this room that the Libby Prison minstrels held their weekly performances.

OIL PORTRAITS, VIEWS AND RELICS

UNION DEPARTMENT

SOUTH WALL

CASE No. 28

Specimens of Guns used during the Civil War.
 Flint-lock Musket.
 Sharpshooter's Carbine.
 Colt's Repeating Rifle.
 Evans' Repeating Rifle.
 Sharpshooter's Rifle.
 Spencer Rifle.
 Breech-loading Rifle.
 Breech-loading Springfield Rifle.
 Breech-loading Rifle manufactured by Providence Tool Co.

Original copy of the bulletin written at the bedside of General Garfield, August 30, 1861.

CASE No. 29

Collection of arms used by infantry and cavalry soldiers during the Civil War, and war of 1812.

Picture of the United States General Hospital, Mound City, Ill.

John A. Logan.

Original copies of posters printed at Lynn, Mass., calling for volunteers.

General Crawford.

General Rosecrans.

Military views and battlefield scenes in oil.

CASE No. 30

Original copies of old official documents, including President Lincoln's Thanksgiving and Fast Day proclamations.

Officer's commission in the Indiana State militia, signed by Oliver P. Morton, the famous war Governor.

Original circulars and papers printed during the war.

General Zook.

Commodore Reed.

Fifteen oil paintings of Southern landscape views about the various battlefields.

Original bulletin written at the bedside of President Garfield by the attending physicians, August 27, 1861.

Commodore Gleason.

Views in oil of Southern scenes.

Three cases of battlefield relics found at Gettysburg.

CASE No. 31

Newspapers published during the war.

New York Times, April 4, 1861.

Chicago Evening Journal, April 29, 1865.

New York Tribune, May 26, 1861.

New York Sun, May 10, 1865.

Chicago Tribune, May 15, 1865.

New York Herald, April 13 and 10, 1861.

Gettysburg relics.

EAST WALL

General Chittenden.

General Howard.

General Geary.

Specimen of camp stove used by officers in the field for cooking and heating the tent, and brass naval powder measures.

CASE No. 32

Relics from the various battlefields.

NORTH WALL

CASE No. 33

Specimens of shot and shell found on the battlefields.

General W. S. Hancock.

General Blenker.

General Nathaniel Lyon, the first officer of that rank killed in the war. He met his death at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861.

General Carlos Buell.

General P. B. Hayes.

Forty life studies of the great army, by Edwin Forbes. This collection of etchings is considered the best of its kind ever published.

Entrance to the tunnel through which Colonel Rose and 109 Union prisoners made their celebrated escape from this prison, February 9, 1864.

Sectional view of Libby Prison, with its Richmond surroundings, showing the course the prisoners pursued in mining their way to liberty.

WEST WALL

Oil Portraits

General McDowell.

General Geo. B. Crook.

General Geo. H. Thomas.

Admiral Dupont.

General Schofield.

Special Exhibits

Clock of the sixteenth century. This remarkably old time-piece while not containing the mechanism of the clocks of modern manufacture, is a remarkably accurate time keeper.

Shrunken Heads of Incas

These heads are of full-grown prisoners, and were boned and shrunken to their present size by the medicine men of their captors, they being the only ones in the world who know the process. They are held as war trophies, and specimens are very rare, owing to the fact that the government of Brazil and South America, in order to prevent tribal wars and human sacrifice, prohibit the sale, purchase or exportation of such heads. The Incas is a tribe located on the Pastasso river, a tributary of the Amazon, in the southern part of Ecuador and northern part of Peru. The strings attached to the nose are made from the wool of the lama.

Grant and Sheridan

In the center of this room are models of the last marble busts of General Phil Sheridan and General Grant.

AMONG THE CASES

No. 34

Original copies of the first telegrams sent by General George B. McClellan in his West Virginia campaign. These are loaned by the family of General Anson Stager. Splinters from the stern post of the "Kearsarge," knocked off by shells fired by the privateer "Alabama," off Cherbourg, France. The "Alabama" was sunk in the action. Original copies of war orders and war telegrams.

No. 35

Stove, goose and shears used by Andrew Johnson while working as a tailor on the bench. The silk hat that was worn by him when inaugurated President of the United States.

No. 36

Original manuscripts of General W. S. Hancock, General James A. Garfield, General Halleck, William G. Brownlow of Tennessee, and others. Specimens of currency.

No. 37

Specimens of army and navy buttons and badges. Horace Greely's manuscript. Original letters written by Edwin M. Stanton and William H. Harrison. Autographs of Major-General W. B. Franklin and others.

No. 38

Official documents and original letters by General Grant and others. Currency of various kinds. Sword carried by Major-General F. L. Hagedorn of the 79th Highlanders, New York, and later Inspector-General of artillery in Venezuela. Chicago Sanitary Fair papers of 1865. Original letter written by Samuel D. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame.

No. 39

Original letters written by Edwin M. Stanton, General Rufus Sexton, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Reed, General W. L. Elliott, General Neal Dow,

Captain E. M. Sutherland, and General James B. McPherson. Original appointment by President Johnson of Paron Stevens as United States Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris. The document is dated March 13, 1867. Portrait of General Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas. Original copy of history of Camp Douglas, Chicago. A piece of the cupboard in the house at Frederick City, Md., from one of the windows of which Barbara Frietchie waved the Union flag before Stonewall Jackson's passing forces. Autograph of Lucretia Mott, "an advocate of human rights without distinction or color."

No. 40

Quadrant, callipers and level used on Admiral Farragut's flagship "Hartford," when she entered the mouth of the Mississippi river, captured Forts St. Philip and Jackson, ran eighty miles of batteries and captured New Orleans. Specimens of the various kinds of revolvers and pistols used during the war, one of particular interest being a 20-calibre revolver patented by Jocelyne & Woodward, but the only one of the kind ever made.

No. 41

Specimens of swords and sabers used during the rebellion. Sword carried by Major John Wilson through the war, from Fredericksburg to the surrender of Appomattox.

No. 42

Original letters written by E. M. Stanton, Charles Wilkes, L. S. Douglas, John A. McLernaud, David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Tunis Craven, killed on the ironclad "Tecumseh," in 1864. Photograph of Colonel Ellsworth and officers, presented by Major Nevans and a photograph of the Ellsworth Zouaves. Photographs and original letters of Lieutenant John T. Grebie, General James G. Blunt, and General H. G. Wright.

No. 43

Original letters by Colonel Charles Elliot, William H. Seward, Commodore Hiram Paulding, Hugh S. Leonard, William E. Chandler, Thomas Melvin, James D. Williams, and James Kent, the celebrated New York jurist. Advice written by George Francis Train to Dr. Bliss during President Garfield's illness. Map of battleground near Richmond.

No. 44

Rifled shell thrown and unexploded from General Gilmore's "Swamp Angel" batteries into the city of Charleston during the siege. Pair of vases originally owned by U. S. Grant.

No. 45

Plaster cast of Charles H. Guiteau's head. Model of a Parrot gun, which was one of the most serviceable and destructive guns used in the field during the war.

No. 46

Original press that printed the orders of Generals Thomas and Hooker at Chattanooga, and General Sherman's orders during the Atlanta campaign and the famous march to the sea.

No. 47

Original letters written by Hon. S. A. Douglas, Hon. Alfred Ely and others. Interesting official documents, among which is a certificate of invention signed by President Andrew Johnson. Manuscript of a speech delivered by General U. S. Grant. Original manuscript of poem by William Cullen Bryant. Autobiography in original manuscript of Allan G. Thurman. Original manuscript of speech by Charles Sumner.

No. 48

The chisel used in the famous tunnel escape from Libby Prison, and pictures of Lieutenant Eli Foster, Captain Wilkins, Major B. B. McDonald, Colonel Streight, Captain Scarce and Lieutenant Sterling, who were among the 109 that escaped.

No. 49

Photograph of Libby Prison taken during the war. Piece of the bench that General Grant worked at while a leather cutter, at Galena, Ill. Pipe made from the knot of a tree by Colonel Ellsworth, and pieces of carpet taken from the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., bearing the blood-stains of that brave young officer. It will be remembered that Colonel Ellsworth just prior to the war was in command of the Chicago Zouaves, which were conceded to be the best drilled organization in this country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he went to New York and organized the New York Fire Zouaves, and in command of these he proceeded into Virginia. While entering Alexandria he espied a rebel flag waving from a staff on the Marshall House.

Without a moment's hesitation, he entered the house, ascended to the roof, and started for below bearing the captured flag on his arm. As he reached the foot of the stairs a man named Jackson, proprietor of the house, stepped from his room, fired at Ellsworth and killed him on the spot. Jackson was also killed on the spot by a soldier named Brownell. But thus ended the life of gallant young Colonel Ellsworth. Original tickets to national events. Original copy of letter written by Charles Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield.

No. 50

Original manuscripts of speeches by Daniel Webster and Caleb Cushing, also one by Charles Sumner on the Trent affair. Original letters written by General George B. McClellan, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, Robert G. Ingersoll, General Joe Hooker, Colonel L. P. Bradley and others. Original order signed by General Sheridan, a bank check signed by his father, and an autograph by his mother. An appointment signed by Admiral Farragut.

No. 51

Original letters of Benj. Harrison, Admiral Porter, Hamilton Fish, Fernando Wood, ex-mayor of New York; Captain R. W. Sawyer, Hon. Joshua B. Giddings, General O. O. Howard, General Rosecrans, William Lloyd Garrison, Colonel James A. Mulligan, General Hawley, General Kilpatrick, John Hay, Geo. F. Bristow and others. Garfield papers. Photograph of the dead President and his family. Letters signed by himself. Original copies of bulletins from his bedside, written by attending physicians. General Garfield lying in state. Piece of the rope that hung Guiteau. Letters by R. B. Hayes, Leslie Coombs, Admiral Davis and others. Autograph of United States District Attorney Geo. B. Corkhill. Check signed by Jay Cooke & Co., for \$200,000. German gun 275 years old, showing remarkably fine and intricate work.

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MAID OF THE MIST

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The Hospital

This room, during the war, was used exclusively as a hospital, and was well supplied with cots in rows along the walls and between the posts. All ill or wounded prisoners were cared for here as well as circumstances would permit.

UNION DEPARTMENT

SOUTH WALL

CASE No. 52

Crutches used by Gen. Grant, at New Orleans, when injured by a fall. Photographs of Grant taken at Mt. McGregor, three days before his death. Photograph of Grant and staff, taken at Cold Harbor, in 1864. Original poster offering \$100,000 reward for the capture of the murderers of Abraham Lincoln. Original poster offering reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis. Collection of photographs of statesmen and military men of note.

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.
Sherman and his Generals.
Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.
John Brown.
Rear Admiral Dahlgren.
Twenty-five views, in oil, of land and naval battles and noted battlefields.
Wendell Phillips.
Major-Gen. George Stoneman.
General Kilpatrick.
Colonel Jas. A. Mulligan.
Charles H. Slack, engineer.
Badges of all the corps of the Union Army.

EAST WALL

Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman.
Grant and his battles.
Freedom's Poets—Bryant, Whittier and Longfellow.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
General McClellan.

CASE No. 53

The first Union flag thrown to the breeze over Vicksburg, placed by Private Howell Tragdon.

In this case are also specimens of shot and shell found on the various battlefields, including the spherical case shot, cannister, Parrot, Hotchkiss, Armstrong and loose grape shot; 12, 24 and 32-pound solid shot and steel shot.

NORTH WALL

CASE No. 54

Seven papers published at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. *Chicago Tribune*, *New York World*, *New York Herald*, *New York Tribune*, *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 15, 1865, *New York Herald*, April 17-18, 1865, and *Chicago Tribune*, May 5, 1865.

Oil portrait of President Lincoln, and pictures of him at home and in office.

Desk made by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, over which James A. Garfield was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, in 1880; James G. Blaine, in 1884, and Benjamin Harrison, in 1888.

Library chair used by Lincoln during his occupancy of the White House. The chairs that were in the box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, when Lincoln was assassinated. Sofa from Lincoln's residence in Springfield, Ill. Invalid chair, the only one used by General Garfield after his assassination.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Portraits in bronze of Mr. and Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

General Mead.

General Grant.

General Grant and family.

Abraham Lincoln.

Edwin M. Stanton.

Gen. W. T. Sherman.

WEST WALL

Engravings of twelve noted Generals of the late war.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

J. Wilkes Booth. An imperial photograph of the assassinator of President Lincoln.

View of the United States Senate in 1850.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

In the centre of this room is a case containing a complete set of physicians' and surgeons' hospital supplies furnished by the government.

AMONG THE CASES.

No. 55

Original letters signed by J. Ericson, designer of the "Monitor," Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Geo. G. Meade, O. P. Morton, the War Governor of Indiana, Gen. O. O. Howard, Bayard Taylor, John L. Worden, U. S. N., S. A. Hurlburt, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Gen. Dahlgren and Daniel Webster. Autographs of the Military Commission and Gen. Schofield and staff.

No. 56

Autobiography in original manuscript of Major Theodore Winthrop, and manuscript of speech delivered by President James Buchanan. Original letters by Caleb B. Smith, Major-Gen. Herron, Gen. John A. Logan, Colonel James A. Mulligan, President Andrew Johnson, William H. Herndon, Bayard Taylor, Gen. Wm. Hay, Chester A. Arthur, Gen. John A. Dix, C. P. Walcott and others.

No. 57

Copy of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, July 3, 1852, with the report of the funeral of Henry Clay. Original letters by Henry Clay, Hon. John I. Rinker, Hon. William M. Springer, Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, Hon. Scott Wike, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, General Snead, Horace Greely and others. Copy of "America" in the handwriting of the author, S. F. Smith. Autobiographies of Hon. William E. Chandler and Thomas J. Henderson in original manuscript. Autograph of Rev. Joseph Cook, the celebrated Boston clergyman.

No. 58

Letters and official papers of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Hon. I. D. Cannon, General George Reynolds, Admiral David D. Porter, Rear Admiral Theodore Bailey and Hon. Henry Kyd Douglas.

No. 59

Original letters by Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Abner C. Harding, Hon. Edw. Solomon, Hon. Richard Yates, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. John T. Stewart, General Rufus Stone and others. Picture of Le Duc de Nemours and letter written by Louis Philippe D'Orleans, Count de Paris. An original manuscript of Will Carleton's. Autograph of Charles Sumner.

No. 60

Original manuscript of "The American Eagle," a poem by C. W. Thomson. Photograph of Gen. Geo. C. Strong, who was killed at Fort Wayne. Manuscript of poem on the murder of Col. Ellsworth, by R. H. Stoddard. Original letters by Horace Greely, and the only proof-sheet now in existence corrected by him. Letters written by Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Autograph of Josh Billings. Original manuscript of Horace Greely's speech at the banquet given at the dedication of the statue of Benj. Franklin in New York City.

No. 61

Original letters by Brig.-Gen. R. P. Brickland, General Winfield Scott, General James B. McPherson, Gen. Halleck, Gen. John F. Reynolds, General Geo. G. Meade, Gen. John Hay, Gen. Leonard B. Ross, Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys and others. War telegrams sent by Gen. Halleck. Autograph of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

No. 62

Newspapers printed at the time of the Lincoln assassination; *New York Herald*, April 16, 1865; *Washington Sunday Chronicle*, April 23, 1865; *Washington Weekly Chronicle*, April 22, 1865. Illustration showing the funeral honors to President Lincoln, the catafalque passing up Broadway, New York, April 25, 1865, in the presence of one million people. An official appointment signed by President Lincoln in 1861. Letters written by President Andrew Johnson and General Lucius Fairchild.

No. 63

Letters written by Hon. Samuel L. Breeze, Gen. Theo. J. Wood, Gen. J. J. Abercrombie and General Seigel. Sword originally owned by Gen. Sheridan and presented by him to H. T. Hawkes. Military appointment signed by Andrew Johnson, and letters by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Gen. Neal Dow, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Gen. Dahlgren, General Adam Badeau and General R. B. Hayes. Autograph of Adam W. Pierson.

No. 64

Copies of the Chicago *Times* printed September 5th and 26th, 1861; Original official letters written by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Major-General Geo. L. Hartsuff, Brigadier-General Seymour, Asst. Adj. Generals F. J. Porter and R. M. Sawyer, Brigadier Generals Robert S. Foster, General H. W. Wessells, Major-General James L. Negley, John Marston, U.S.N., Surgeon-General W. A. Hammond, Major-General Daniel Butterfield and General I. I. Abercrombie.

No. 65

John C. Fremont's letter of acceptance of the nomination as candidate for the presidency in original manuscript. Autobiography of Hon. G. V. Fox and General Geo. H. Thomas. Original letters written by General John Milton Thayer, General John J. Peck, General Jas. B. McPherson, General Thomas A. Scott, General F. Seigel, General Geo. B. McClellan and General R. C. Buchanan.

No. 66

Picture and letter written by General Lew Wallace. Original manuscript of poem entitled "To Friends at Home," by T. Buchanan Reed. Picture and letter written by General Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts. Picture of and an appointment signed by Edwin M. Stanton. Original letters written by Frank Leslie, Charles A. Dana, General W. T. Sherman, General James Negley, General W. S. Hancock, Admiral David D. Porter and Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

No. 67

Sonnet in manuscript of Margaret J. Preston. Letters written by Commodore Davis, Gens. Silas Casey, Phil Kearney, Gens. Grover, Snead, Henry I. Hunt, Louis M. Goldsborough, Michael Corcoran, W. I. Brooks, Thomas Francis Meagher, Captain A. B. Nicholson and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

No. 68

Original proclamation signed by John P. Hoffman, governor of New York, on the death of William H. Seward. Original letters written by Edward Everett, General Pope, Surgeon-General Hammond. Pictures and letters of Governor Stevens of Wyoming, Garrett Smith, W. G. Bromlow, Henry Clay, Gen. J. M. Cordova, Charles Sumner, J. Bayard Taylor, General Stoneman and Ben Perly Poore. Original chorus of "Marching through Georgia" in the author's handwriting. Autograph of Hon. Thomas G. Pratt.

No. 69

Abraham Lincoln exhibit. Picture of the residence in which his father and mother lived and died. Picture of Dennis Hanks, who taught Lincoln how to read and write. The bootjack made and used by Lincoln. Original copy of the *Sangamo Journal*, printed at Springfield, Ill., of Nov. 11th, 1842, containing the marriage notice of Lincoln to Miss Todd. Original letters written by him at home and in office. Original manuscript of his message to Congress. The original famous last dispatch sent by Lincoln to Grant just before Lee's surrender. Old plan of the dress circle of Ford's Theatre. The page of the Aquidneck house register upon which J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln registered. Original bill of the play at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination. Picture of the box occupied by Lincoln when he was assassinated. The key, piece of wall paper and part of the curtain of that box. Photograph of Robert Todd Lincoln.

No. 70

Original will made by John Brown an hour before his execution. A business letter written by Brown, and a specimen of the famous pike that he proposed to arm negroes with in their fight for freedom. Original letter from Brown to his wife and children.

No. 71

Boston Museum programmes of 1862-3-4, when J. Wilkes Booth was there with his company. Or-

iginal copy of the pardon by President Johnson of Dr. Samuel Mudd, one of the Lincoln conspirators, who was sentenced to the Island of Dry Tortugas for life. Original copy of the story of the assassination of Lincoln and the trial of the conspirators, by Ben Pitman. Original letter by J. H. Surratt. Photographs of Sam Arnold, Michael Laughlin, Edward Spangler, David Harold, Louis Payne, and George Atzerott, who were among the conspirators that caused the assassination of Lincoln. Photograph of the execution of Mrs. Surratt and other conspirators. Photograph of Lincoln's visit to the headquarters of the army of the Potomac received by McClellan and staff. Another photograph of his visit to the same headquarters in company with Allen Pinkerton and General John J. McClernand.

No. 72

U. S. Grant exhibit. Picture of Grant's father and mother. Picture of Grant's birthplace. Original manuscript of speech by Gen. Grant. Grant's check book, and original letters by him. Original bulletins written at his bedside when he was dying. Unsigned subscription paper to the New York Grant monument fund. Letter written by General Ben Butler. Original proclamation by Admiral Foote to the citizens of Clarksville, Tenn. Official war orders by General Pope and Maj. Gen. Nelson. Original letter by Gen. John C. Rice. Picture of John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg. Letter written by and picture of William Cullen Bryant. Naval battle plan drawn by Admiral David Porter.

Ada C. Sweet * *

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Potomac Room

This room receives its name from the fact that the majority of the prisoners held in it were officers of the Army of the Potomac.

UNION DEPARTMENT

SOUTH WALL

Birds-eye view of New York
 Birds-eye view of Boston
 Portrait of Henry Clay
 Specimens of Uniforms, all of which were worn during the late war.
 Marine's Overcoat
 Artillery Overcoat
 Seaman's Duck Trousers
 Infantry Blouse and Cap
 Cavalry Trousers
 Cavalry Coat
 Enlisted Men's Trousers
 Infantry Coat
 Seamen's Trousers
 Artillery Dress Coat
 Engraving—"The Bugle Call"
 The Battle of Shiloh
 Noted Women of the War
 The Battle of Gettysburg
 Mrs. Abraham Lincoln

WEST WALL

William Cullen Bryant
 James G. Blaine
 Andrew Johnson
 Daniel Webster
 Horace Greely
 Levi P. Morton

NORTH WALL

Oil portrait from life, of Daniel Webster
 Gen. Sherman at Savannah
 Hon. Charles Sumner
 Gen. S. P. Heintzelman
 Certificate of Membership of the Jo Daviess Monument Association, signed by Gen. Grant.
 Gen. U. S. Grant
 James A. Garfield
 Ralph Waldo Emerson
 The Storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847
 Horace Greely
 Mon. Franklin Pierce
 The Electoral Commission of 1877
 Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic from 1866 to 1887.
 Presidents of the United States
 Republican Leaders

EAST WALL

The 103 members of the 34th Illinois General Assembly that elected Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate, May 19, 1885.
 The Harrison Family
 Gen. Logan and Family

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan
 Scenes at Andersonville
 Surface view of San Francisco
 Roster of the 22d Regt., U. S. Colored Troops

AMONG THE CASES

No. 74

War newspapers, with the following interesting illustrations: Federal sharpshooters picking off Confederate gunners before Vicksburg. The soldier's wife. General Sedgewick driving the Confederates back of their fortifications at Fredericksburg. General Rosecrans' army crossing the Tennessee River to occupy Chattanooga. Phases in Southern life. Burning of the Albany steamer "Isaac Newton" on the South River on the evening of Dec. 5, 1863. Battle of Kelly's Ford. The attack of the Federal ironclads on Fort Sumter, and the Confederate batteries commanding the entrance of Charleston Harbor, April 7, 1863. Arrival at Annapolis, Md., of 180 Union prisoners from Belle Isle. General Geary's soldiers receiving the order "take rails." General Mosby's guerrillas in ambush waiting to capture a bearer of dispatches. An incident during the battle of Bristow Station.

No. 75

War newspapers showing the following illustrations: Drilling conscripts in the Army of the Potomac. Stretcher-bearers and hospital ambulance waiting to carry the wounded off the field from Chancellorsville. Armed citizens attacking Quantrell's guerrillas. General Custer charging and capturing a three-gun battery at Culpepper, Va. The town and fortifications of Savannah, Ga. Rebels shopping in Pennsylvania. Vicksburg from the rear of the troops of General Logan's division digging into the fort in the centre of the rebel lines protected by sharpshooters. Harper's Ferry, Va. Camp of the 1st District Volunteers (colored) on Major's Island. The rioters on Broadway charged on by the police under Inspector Carpenter. The resumption of the draft in New York.

No. 76

War pictures. Capture of New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and vicinity. Attack on Kelly's Ford, Va. Attack on Fredericksburg. Attack on Ft. Philip. Battle of Gettysburg. Battle of Rich Mountain. Departing for the war. Gun and mortar boats on the Mississippi. Capture of a Confederate flag at the battle of Murfreesboro. Union volunteer. U. S. ironclad steamship "Roanoke," the first turreted frigate in the United States. United States gun-boats on the James River covering the retreat. Battle of Bull Run. Battle of Shiloh. Bombard-

ment of Port Royal, S. C. Capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn. Attack on Fort Hudson. Battle of Fair Oaks. Massachusetts militia passing through Baltimore. General Stark at Bennington. Action between the Monitor and Merrimac. Battle of Pea Ridge.

No. 77

War newspapers giving the following illustrations: The body of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, Hawkins' Zouaves, lying in state in the governor's room, City Hall, New York. "Our administration and no invention." Cavalry picket station on the left wing of Burnside's army. Boarding and capture of the U. S. steamer "Harriet Lane" by the Confederates, who attacked her in Galveston Bay, protected by cotton bales. The war vessels and government transport, with troops and supplies moving up the Mississippi River to advance on Vicksburg under Gen. Banks, the new commander of the department of the Gulf. Loss of the celebrated ironclad "Monitor" and some of her crew, in a terrific gale off Cape Hatteras. General view of the attack on Fort Sumter, and batteries Wagner and Gregg, by the land forces under Gen. Gilmore, and the ironclad and gun-boat forces under Gen. Dahlgren. Brilliant charge of Gen. Spinola's brigade, driving the Confederates from the hill in the battle at Wapping Heights.

No. 77

War newspapers and engravings: Bloody riot in Detroit, Mich. Potomac Run bridge, on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond R. R., built by the Union forces. Grand review of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, Army of the Potomac, by President Lincoln, April, 1863. Siege of Vicksburg. Capture of Roanoke Island. Interior of Gen. Hooker's tent, headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Grand scrub race at the headquarters of the Irish Brigade, Army of the Potomac, on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1863.

No. 78

Newspaper illustrations and portraits, as follows: Gen. Foote; Hon. Gideon Welles; Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; Hon. Thomas Benton; Hon.

Solon Robinson. Sketch of the battle of Gettysburg. Major-General Grant, commander of the Army of the Cumberland. Grand bayonet charge by Gen. Birney's division at Chancellorsville. Charge of Maj.-Gen. Blair's division at the battle of Vicksburg. Gen. Thomas' corps' hand-to-hand bayonet fight at Chattanooga. Gen. Pleasanton's total route of the rebels at "Aldie."

No. 79

Original manuscripts of war orders written by Admiral Farragut, Gen. Kendrick, Gen. Rawlins, Commander Dupee, and others.

War views: Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va. Battle of Bull Run. Gen. Kearney's charge at the battle of Chantilly, Va. Struggle on a bridge during the retreat from Manassas. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. Attack on Fort Wagner. The rear guard of Sherman's march through Georgia. Testimony of Horace Heffren, of the Sons of Liberty.

No. 80

Letters written by Governor Oglesby of Illinois; Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois; Hon. Thos. J. Henderson of Illinois; General John A. Logan, Hon. A. C. Fuller and others. Pictures of Hon. Lewis W. Ross, General Crook, Hon. S. M. Cul- lom, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. Evan C. Ingersoll, Hon. Burton C. Cook, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and Hon. John M. Palmer. Newspapers: Evening edition of the New York *Tribune*, April 4, 1865; Extra evening edition of the New York *Tribune*, April 20, 1861; New York *World*, December 9, 1861; New York *Herald*, January 1, 1861; Philadelphia *Inquirer*, September 14, 1864.

No. 81

Specimens of envelopes used during the war. War newspapers: New York *Tribune*, November 18, 1862; New York *Herald*, December 9, 1860; Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, April 27, 1865; New York *Times*, October 5, 1861; *Daily Old Dominion*, Norfolk, Va., April 5, 1865; New Orleans *Evening Era*, July 14, 1863.

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Lower Chickamauga Room

This room receives its name from the fact that all officers captured at the battle of Chickamauga were held in this department and the one above.

UNION DEPARTMENT

"FALL IN FOR GRUB"

The exhibit in the centre of the room with the above title is an officers "mess" chest, furnished by the Government for use in Winter quarters.

NAMES OF PRISONERS

On an easel in the centre of this room is an engraved list of the United States Army and Navy Officers that were confined in Libby Prison during the latter part of 1863 and early part of 1864.

NORTH WALL

Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan
 Gen. Hancock
 Benj. Harrison
 Battle of Gettysburg
 The first dress parade in Nashville
 Five pictures in colors of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair of 1864
 Buildings of the Great Central Fair, Philadelphia, 1864
 Siege of Vicksburg
 Gen. Geo. B. McClellan
 Battle of Resaca
 Abraham Lincoln
 Battle of Cold Harbor
 Gen. U. S. Grant
 Battle between the Monitor and Merrimac
 General Winfield Scott
 Battle of Five Forks, Va.
 Gen. Phil. Sheridan
 Battle of Fort Donelson
 Gen. John A. Logan
 Battle of Spottsylvania
 Gen. Henry W. Halleck
 Battle of Antietam
 Gen. Phil. Kearney
 Battle of Chattanooga
 Gen. Geo. Stoneman
 General William T. Sherman
 Battle of Missionary Ridge
 Sheridan at Savannah, Ga.
 General Peter J. Osterhaus
 Battle of Atlanta
 Storming of Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862
 General Frank P. Blair

WEST WALL

General Joseph Hooker
 General Ambrose E. Burnside
 General U. S. Grant
 General Benj. Harrison
 Admiral D. Farragut
 Admiral A. H. Foote
 General J. B. McPherson

General William S. Rosecrans
 Presentation plate of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, entitled "Liberty" (1864)

SOUTH WALL

The gallant charge of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment on Fort Wagner
 Gen. Geo. B. McClellan
 Battle of Lookout Mountain
 General Fremont
 Battle of the Wilderness
 Colonel Elmer Ellsworth
 Battle of Gettysburg
 Gen. Geo. H. Thomas
 Battle of Fredericksburg
 Gen. U. S. Grant
 Battle of Champion Hills
 Henry C. Work, author of "Marching Through Georgia"
 Capture of New Orleans
 Soldiers and Sailors Monuments at Decorah, Ia., Union City, Mich., Mauch Chunk, Pa., Humboldt, Iowa, Defiance, Ohio, New Cumberland, West Va., Lowville, N. Y., Salem, Mass.
 Battle of Shiloh
 Battle of Gettysburg
 Surface view of San Francisco in 1845
 Republican Leaders
 Louis D'Orleans
 General Rosecrans at Stone River
 Gen. U. S. Grant
 Siege of Atlanta
 General W. T. Sherman
 Capture of Fort Fisher
 General Winfield Scott Hancock
 Engrossed copy of Drake's "American Flag."

EAST WALL

The Merrimac and Monitor.
 Generals Grant and Sherman.
 General John A. Rawlins.
 General P. H. Sheridan (1864).
 General Geo. H. Thomas.

AMONG THE CASES

No. 82

Portraits of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, General Julius Stahel, General F. Sigel, General Slocum, General Edwin Sumner, General Daniel E. Sickles, General George Stoneman, General Richardson, General I. P. Rodman, General C. L. Russell, Gen. Samuel A. Rice, Gen. Lovell H. Rossau, General Rosecrans, and Generals Pleasanton, Lowell, Putnam, I. A. Quitman, John Pope; Rear-Admiral

Paulding, Commodore W. D. Porter; Generals Meredith, Mitchell, Campbell, John McNeil, Joseph Lanman, R. W. Johnson, E. D. Keyes, S. P. Heintzelman, Phil Kearney and others.

No. 83

Portraits of Generals H. B. Hidden, J. H. Hobart Ward, William S. Harvey, W. B. Hazen, Lucius Fairchild, John C. Foster, John D. P. Douw, P. Edwin O'Connor, Michael Corcoran, D. N. Couch, A. E. Burnside, J. G. Barnard, N. P. Banks, L. C. Baker, Don Carlos Buell, W. W. Averill, Joseph C. Abbott, James G. Blunt, Robert Anderson, Augustus H. Abbett, Colonel Chas. C. Gray, and Rear-Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough.

No. 84

Original copies of songs, poetry and hymns, printed during the war. Six camp views in colors.

No. 85

Twenty-five original camp views in colors.

No. 86

Seventy-five specimens of envelopes used during the war. Portraits of Generals Alexander Webb, Samuel Zook, John L. Worden, William D. Whipple, Fitz Henry Warren, Max Weber, Charles Wilkes, C. C. Washburne, Geo. H. Thomas, Noah H. Terry, J. W. Sill, William S. Tilton, E. D. Townsend, D. B. Wilcox, and Commander Waid, U. S. N.

No. 87

Newspapers printed during the war. *The Harversack*, Cincinnati, October 11 and 25, 1862; *Army Bulletin*, Winchester, Tenn., July 23, 1863; original copy written for *The Old Flag*, published at Camp Ford, February 16, 1864; *The Pennsylvania Fifth*,

Camp McDowell, June 17, 1864; extra of the *New Orleans Times*; *New York Herald*, April 14, 1861, March 13, 1863 and July 21, 1863.

No. 88

Newspapers printed towards the close of the war, among which are copies of the *New York Times*, *World* and *Herald*; *Chicago Evening Journal* and *Chicago Tribune* of May 2, 3 and 9, and April 11, 1865.

No. 89

Newspapers printed at the close of the war, including the *New York Herald* and *Tribune*, and copies of the *Chicago Tribune*.

No. 90

Newspapers published at the time of President James A. Garfield's death. *Chicago Daily Tribune*, of September 20 and 25, 1881; *Evening Star*, Washington, September 20, and *New York Times*, of the same date; the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Washington *Evening Star*, of June 30, 1882, with reports of the hanging of Guiteau. *New York Herald* July 24, 1885, with full report on death of General Grant.

No. 91

Newspapers of December 7, 1886, with full reports of the death and burial of General John A. Logan. Newspapers of April, 1865, with reports of the death and burial of President Lincoln.

No. 92

Forty specimens of newspapers published during the Civil War. Fac-simile of the bullet, after striking the wall, fired by Sergeant Mason at Charles Guiteau, the assassinator of President Garfield. This bullet by striking the wall was flattened into a likeness of Guiteau's profile.

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PRESENTS



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J. H. WALTON, Western Manager

Milroy's Room

General Milroy and a portion of his command, the Ninth Indiana Regiment, were captured in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1863, and were held as prisoners in this room. Thus it was given his name.

CONFEDERATE DEPARTMENT

THE FIRST UNION FLAG IN RICHMOND

Resting on an easel in the centre of this room is the first United States flag thrown to the breeze in Richmond, after the evacuation of the city by the Confederates and its occupation by the Massachusetts Cavalry under Major Stevens. This old flag shows beautiful embroidery work by hand, and the design represents Washington on horseback bearing the stars and stripes o'er his head. The flag was made Oct. 19, 1781, and consequently is 108 years old.

NORTH WALL

Portraits and Views

- Surface View of New Orleans
- Original photographs of army headquarters and Southern battlefields.
- A midnight race on the Mississippi
- Low water on the Mississippi
- S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate States of America.
- A cotton plantation on the Mississippi
- Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper
- Capitulation and surrender of Robt. E. Lee at Appomattox to Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, April 9, 1865.
- General John Pegram
- The surrender of General Lee
- Lieutenant-General A. P. Stewart
- The great race on the Mississippi between the steamers Robert E. Lee and Natchez.
- General J. C. Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg July 4, 1865.
- High water on the Mississippi
- General John H. Morgan
- The levee—New Orleans
- General W. H. F. Lee
- The Mississippi in time of peace
- General Rains
- The Mississippi in time of war
- A race with the buck-horns
- Map of Harper's Ferry
- Map of Bull Run
- General M. L. Barnum
- Map of Chattanooga
- Military map showing the marches of the United States forces under command of General Sherman.
- Famous Confederate commanders of the Civil War.

WEST WALL

- General R. Ransom
- General Sam Jones
- A group of ninety-seven distinguished Confederates.
- General G. N. Smith
- Governor Wise, of Virginia

SOUTH WALL

On this wall are one hundred views of all the celebrated Southern battlefields, cemeteries, monuments, and residences, which include views of Richmond, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Bull Run, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg.

Portraits

- General Mosby
- General Stonewall Jackson
- General Mahone
- General Colston
- General Preston Smith
- General Braxton Bragg
- General J. C. Breckenridge
- Major-General J. B. Hood
- John Letcher, Governor of Virginia from 1860 to 1864.
- General A. P. Hill.

EAST WALL

- Captain J. Pegram
- Interior and exterior view of Fort Sumter, showing the effects of the bombardment.
- General Longstreet
- General Ewell
- Group of noted Confederate Generals
- General McCulloch

AMONG THE CASES

No. 93

Official Confederate documents and papers. A letter written in Libby Prison by a prisoner, December 4, 1862. A Missouri defense bond issued under the Confederate government. Original manuscript of a letter written by Senator Hayne of South Carolina, to whom Webster made his famous reply. Letters written by Brigadier-General B. G. M. Donovan, and E. C. Meminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. Confederate army muster roll.

No. 94

Confederate newspapers. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, July 14, 1861; *Mobile Daily Tribune*

January 2, 1862; Charleston *Mercury*, June 24, 1861; Richmond *Dispatch*, April 14, 1862; Petersburg, Va. *Daily Express*, July 10, 1861; *The Daybook*, Norfolk, Va., July 2, 1862. Music dedicated to Confederate Generals.

Nos. 95-96

Forty original copies of the *Southern Illustrated News*, each with portraits of leading Confederate officers. These papers were published at Richmond, Va., in 1862-3.

No. 97

Official orders and documents signed by B. N. Clements Chief of Appointment Bureau; T. R. Girt, Adjutant and Inspector-General; R. G. H. Kean, Assistant Secretary of War; Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America; John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff to General Beauregard; W. S. Downer, Superintendent of Armories; General Hardee; General Armistead, killed at Gettysburg; General Braxton Bragg; R. Toombs, the man who said he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

No. 98

Fifty specimens of envelopes used by the Confederates. Original Confederate music.

No. 99

Rules and regulations of uniform and dress of the Confederate army, with tailors' plates for officers' uniforms.

No. 100

Letters and official documents written and signed by Major William H. Payne, Colonel R. L. Gibson, Captain John W. Young, Maj.-Gen. Samuel W. Melton, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith, General J. W. Pegram, Captain R. E. Graves, Ass't Adjt.-Gen. John Withers, Adjt.-Gen. Benjamin S. Ewell, Governor Shorter of Alabama, and others.

No. 101

Fifty small portraits of distinguished Confederate Generals. Confederate currency and envelopes.

No. 102

Confederate publications printed during the war. An old-fashioned horse pistol.

No. 103

Official war documents signed by Major S. B. Brewer, Albert Ellery, Auditor of the Treasury; L. B. Northrop, Jos. A. Hemple, Captain Geo. E. Taylor and others. Confederate postage stamps and envelopes. The *Daily Citizen*, Vicksburg, Miss., of July 2, 1863, printed on wall paper. Portrait of Howell Cobb, and a Jeff Davis souvenir.

No. 104

Twenty-five portraits of distinguished Confederate officers, including General Sam Jones, General

Ransom, General G. W. Smith, General Mahone and Colonel Ruffin, who fired the first gun of Fort Sumter. Official state document signed by Wm. W. Bibbs, Governor of Alabama. Letter signed by John Tyler, President of the United States.

No. 105

Confederate publications printed during the war. Map of the State of Virginia. Natural history of the Negro race printed at Charleston, S.C., in 1837.

No. 106

Portrait of General J. E. Johnston. \$1000 Confederate bond with coupons. Certificates of the famous Confederate fifteen million dollar loan. Executive document of State of Georgia signed by Rufus B. Bullock, Governor. Tennessee \$1000 bond signed by Governor Isham G. Harris. Muster roll of the 74th Virginia Regiment. A Louisiana bill of sale for slaves, and a letter by John C. Calhoun.

No. 107

Confederate books printed during the war, among which is the life of Pauline Cushman, the celebrated Union spy and scout. Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen: The Wearing of the Gray; Life of Charles Didier Dreux, the first Confederate officer killed in the war.

No. 108

Confederate publications, specimens of envelopes, photographs and maps. One of the most interesting publications in this case is the story of the prison life of Jefferson Davis.

No. 109

Confederate newspapers published during the war: The *Chattanooga Daily Gazette*, April 23, 1864; The *Southern Field and Fireside*, Augusta, Ga., August 10, 1861; *Sentinel*, Richmond, Va., March 18, 1863; *Charleston Mercury*, March 5th and 9th and April 12th, 1861; *Weekly Journal*, Camden, S. C., August 4, 1865; *Charleston Daily Courier*, Dec. 1, 1863; *The City Gazette*, Charleston, Dec. 20, 1821.

No. 110

Confederate newspapers: *Savannah Republican*, June 18, 1861, and March 7, 1864; *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, May 3, 1864; Galveston, Texas, *Tri-Weekly News*, October 2, 1863; *Weekly Junior Register*, Franklin, La., October 30, 1862, printed on wall paper.

No. 111

Home made wooden leg made by a Confederate soldier. Old-time plantation locks. Laurel root found on the battlefield of Seven Pines after the close of the war, just as it now is and has been in Libby Prison, Richmond, for several years in the office of the Southern Fertilizer Company. It will be seen that this root has been oddly carved, the work having been done by a Confederate soldier with a jack-knife.

EAST WALL

Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America.

General Rhell

Pierre Soule, arrested in 1862 at New Orleans, for disloyalty to the Federal government, and confined in Fort Lafayette.

Matthew Maury, Commander in the Confederate States Navy.

General Turner Ashby

Confederate flags

AMONG THE CASES

No. 112

Confederate battery valise, from Port Hudson. Wreath made of wood by a prisoner in Andersonville. Piece of wood taken from the old frigate "Constitution," after engagement with the British frigate "Guerriere," August 9, 1812. Relics from battlefields.

No. 113

Specimens of Confederate currency. Confederate publications. Autographs of Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. General J. E. B. Stuart, and Mrs. General R. E. Lee. A wooden knife and spoon found in Libby Prison, Richmond, concealed between the window casing and the brick wall, when the building was taken down in May, 1889. Confederate postage stamps, views and songs.

No. 114

Confederate photographs, currency, envelopes, publications and letters, and official papers signed by Jeff Davis and Pierre Soule.

No. 115

Confederate bonds and coupons, and other interesting official documents.



Chickamauga Room

UNION DEPARTMENT

SOUTH WALL

Map of North Anna

Flag from Admiral Farragut's flagship "Hartford."

Signal flags

One hundred illustrations from Frank Leslie's *Weekly* printed during the war.

Map of the seat of war

Map of the Atlanta campaign

Maps of Gettysburg on the first and second day's battle.

Map of battle of Iuka, Miss.

WEST WALL

Map of Port Hudson and vicinity, prepared by the order of General Nathaniel P. Banks.

Map of the siege of Vicksburg by the United States troops under General U. S. Grant.

NORTH WALL

Map of the battlefield of Roanoke Island

Distinguished Americans at a meeting of the New York Historical Society.

All of the full rank Maj.-Generals of the United States Army.

Map of the battlefield in front of Franklin, Tenn.

Map of the country between Monterey, Tenn. and Corinth, Miss., showing the lines of the entrenchments and the routes followed by the Union forces commanded by Maj. General Halleck.

Map of Central Virginia showing General Grant's campaign and marches by the armies under his command in 1864-5.

Grant and his generals.

General Casey.

General Robert Anderson, who surrendered Ft. Sumter.

General A. J. Smith

Flags of the Armies of the United States carried during the war of the rebellion to designate the headquarters of the different armies, army corps, divisions and brigades.

Silk flag presented by Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central R. R., to the Forsyth Guards and carried at Shiloh throughout the war.

Fort Sumter at the time of its capture, February 18, 1865, showing the effects of the bombardment.

Map showing the military defenses of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

Sketch showing the relative positions of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson.

Map of Virginia.

Map of the action at Drainsville, Va., December 20, 1861.

Streight's Room

This room receives its name from the fact that Colonel Streight and a portion of his command, who were captured at Macon while on a foraging expedition through Georgia, by Generals Forrest and Rodney, were imprisoned in here.

CONFEDERATE DEPARTMENT

General Albert Pike

Resting on easels in this room is a large photograph of General Albert Pike and a surface view of Washington, D. C.

NORTH WALL

General Monroe M. Parsons
General Rhodes

Oil Painting

The Blockade Runners in port at St. George, Bermuda Islands.

Naval flag captured on a Confederate gunboat in the lower Mississippi, July 8, 1863.

Original posters calling for volunteers, under President Lincoln's call.

Life-size portrait of General Grant at Chattanooga in 1863, by Antrobus.

General Logan at the battle of Champion Hills, painted by Kurz & Allison of Chicago.

Etching of the battle of Gettysburg, from the original painting for the State of Pennsylvania, under award of commission appointed by the Legislature.

Map of the battlefield at Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia.

The capture of New Orleans. The fleets passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 25, 1862, and running the batteries.

Captain D. H. Maury, commander of the defense of Mobile.

WEST WALL

Map of the battlefield of Pea Ridge
Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States of America.

Map of the Confederate line of works at Blakely, captured by the Army of West Mississippi April 9, 1865, showing the position and approaches by the Union forces.

Map of the Atlanta campaign
Plan and sections of Fort Fisher
Sketch of the battlefield and Confederate works in front of Williamsburg, Va.

General Humphrey Marshall
Map of the battlefield at Perryville, Ky.
Sketch of the battlefield of Logan's Cross-Road, and of the enemy's fortified position at and opposite Mill Spring, Ky.

General Crosby
Map showing the operations at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Sketch of the vicinity of Fort Fisher.

SOUTH WALL

Surface view of Gettysburg
General Pillow

The last meeting of Stonewall Jackson and General R. E. Lee, the day before the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, from the original painting by Julio.

General W. J. Hardee

Battlefield in front of Nashville, where the Union forces under Major-General Geo. H. Thomas routed the forces under General Hood.

General Garland.

Map of the siege operations at Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay.

Confederate flag from the City Hall, Vicksburg, Miss., captured July 4, 1863, by General Grant. It is said to have been presented to the city by Mrs Jeff Davis.

Map showing the plan of Fort Henry and its outworks.

Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Lafourche, La. He joined the Confederate army, and in July, 1861, was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He commanded a corps at the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and was placed under arrest by General Bragg for disobedience of orders, and was killed by a cannon shot on Pine Mountain, June 14, 1864.

Map showing the battlefield of Chattanooga
Confederate flag captured on the Indian River, Fla.

General Rains

Maps of the Atlanta campaign

Admiral Buchanan

General Thos. L. Clingman

Flag of the Second Maryland Infantry, Colonel John R. Kenley, commanding, captured and re-captured at the battle of Fort Royal.

General Thomas

General Colquitt

Andersonville Prison, with its horrors illustrated.

Map showing the battlefield near Belmont, Mo.
General Felix K. Zolliger

Old-time piano from Rosseau Plantation, Louisiana.

Map of the field of Shiloh

Map showing the system of fortifications on the Mississippi river, at Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

Robert E. Lee

Map of the double fortifications at Columbus, Ky.

Gettysburg Room

All of the Union officers captured at the battle of Gettysburg were confined in this room.

UNION DEPARTMENT

SOUTH WALL

Map of the batt' field in front of Franklin, Tenn., where the Union forces under Major-General J. M. Schofield, severely repulsed the Confederates commanded by Lieutenant-General Hood.

Map of the military department of the Platte

Map of Chancellorsville

Map of Totopotomy

Map of Appomattox Court House

Map of Spottsylvania Court House

Map of Bermuda Hundred

NORTH WALL

Photographic Views

Town of Resaca, Ga.

Whiteside Valley, below the bridge

Dalton Road, Resaca

Kenesaw Battlefield

Buzzard's Roost Battlefield

Mansion House, Alexandria, Va.

Portrait of General Burnside

Map of Western Virginia

Views of Andersonville

Providence Spring Stump—When the prisoners at Andersonville were suffering for water in August, 1864, a spring was found flowing from this stump. But the stump was just a few feet outside of the "dead line," and many soldiers were shot for trying to obtain a draught of this water.

General Julius Stahel

General Benj. F. Butler and staff

Admiral Foote

General Geo. C. Meade

General Carl Schurz

Oil painting of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, showing Fort Lafayette, where the Government imprisoned the officers of State who were disloyal to the North.

Map of the approaches and defences at Knoxville, Tenn., showing the positions occupied by the Federal and Confederate forces during the siege.

Chattanooga Valley

Nashville, Tenn.

Battle of Resaca, Ga.

Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain

Crest of Mission Ridge

Orchard Knob from Mission Ridge

View of Chattanooga and the Valley from Lookout Mountain.

EAST WALL

Map of Jettersville and Sailor's Creek

Map of Fredericksburg

Map of Cold Harbor

Military map, showing the marches of the Union forces under General W. T. Sherman

Map illustrating military operations in front of Atlanta between July 19th and August 26th, 1864.

Map of High Bridge and Farmville

Map of the Wilderness



The Basements

The North basement, or cellar, was familiarly known as "Rat Hell." This originally had simply a dirt flooring and it was from the North wall that the tunnel was recommenced. The opening through the wall is still there and the very bricks that were taken from it. The centre room of the three basements contains the cells, four in number, in which prisoners were confined for disobedience or for hostages. One of these is entirely without light and was known as the "black hole." The South cellar was not used for any purpose other than storage, and prisoners had no access to these cellars whatever unless placed in the cells.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION



Hamilton

*IN the existence of the Union, depends the safety and welfare of the parts of which it is composed; the fate of an empire, in many respects, the most interesting in the world. Among the most formidable obstacles which the new Constitution will have to encounter, we may reckon the perverted ambition of men, who will either hope to aggrandize themselves by the confusions of their country, or will flatter themselves with fairer prospects of elevation from the subdivision of the empire into several partial confederacies, than from its Union under one Government. * * * * * The vigor of Government is essential to the security of liberty."*

HAVE YOUR EYES FITTED

.....

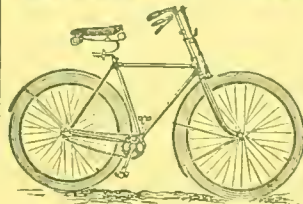
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 Wm Lloyd Wm Paca
 Redhead Wm Hooper Sam Adams
 Stephen Hopkins The Nelsons G. Clymer
 Tho M. Ives Charles Carroll of Carrolltown George Gerry
 Roger Sherman Sam^r Huntington
 Wm Whipple Thomas Lynch Jun^r
 Geo Taylor Josiah Bartlett Benj Franklin
 Wm William Rich Stockton
 John Norton
 Oliver Wolcott Jas Witherspoon Geo Ross
 Tho Stone Samuel Chase Robt Treat Paunce
 George Wythe Matthew Thornton
 Fran Lewis W Jefferson Mory Harrison
 Lewis Morris Abra Clark Phil Livingston
 Arthur Middleton Fras Hopkinson
 Geo Walton Carter Braxton James Wilson
 Richard Henry Lee Tho Bayward Jun^r
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The Blue and the Gray

F. M. FINCH

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the one the blue ;
Under the other the gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory
In the dusk of eternity meet.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the laurel the blue ;
Under the willow the gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
Let the desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the roses the blue ;
Under the lillies the gray.

So, with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender
On the blossoms blooming for all.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
'Broidered with gold the blue ;
Mellowed with gold the gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Wet with the rain the blue ;
Wet with the rain the gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done ;
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the blossoms the blue ;
Under the garlands the gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red ;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead !
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the blue ;
Tears and love for the gray.

Burying the Past

REV. O. HICKS

The entire land between the Lakes and Gulf, the Atlantic and Pacific, from Maine to Oregon, from Rainy Lake to Cape Sable, is the home of the American citizen, and safety of person and protection of property should be extended alike to all, and when we cease to abuse liberty and award her legitimate domain, no cloud will darken our national sky. We urge an examination of points of agreement,

that a firm friendship and brotherly understanding be effected or brought about between us. Then points of difference can be weighed more justly, and handled with regard for each other's feelings, and each have an eye to his brother's honor and interests ; then no clashing will follow. Let not the Blue despise the Gray, nor the Gray treat with contempt the Blue. Were we brave and willing in the day

of battle? So was the wearer of the Gray. Did we cheerfully endure hardships as good soldiers, performing long marches, enduring the sufferings incident to a soldier's life, in time of war, without a murmur, but with commendable patience and perseverance? So did the wearer of the Gray. At Cold Harbor, Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, from Bridgeport to Atlanta, Spottsylvania to Appomattox, were we not faced by foemen worthy of our steel? Not in the person of foreigners. No; but in the brothers of our own household. Was it not Greek meeting Greek? And comrades,

do we not in heart to-day, grasp with true brotherly affection the hand of him who so honestly and so bravely opposed what you and I with honesty and courage defended? And furthermore, do we not give them a hearty welcome to all the sunshine of liberty, burying beneath the sod of the past whatever may have come between us, and seek to talk and live as brothers—each a blessing to the other? To talk and write less about points of difference, and more about points of agreement, would soon knit us together as one people, as we never have been knit together before.



The · Union · Forever

THE REV. HOWARD HENDERSON, D. D.

I was a soldier of the South. I was with her fortunes until her last banner went down. I once thought my heart was in the tomb of her heroic dead. I now feel that I best serve the purpose for which they fought and fell, by being true to the issues that survive them. I could inurn, in the Pantheon of fame, the ashes of every immolated Southron; I would blazon an epitaph of eulogy upon every mouldering grave; I would not, by word or deed, have them dishonored. This would be to put a brand on the brow of my own children, for I might too have been in the charnel where they rest. The dead past *buried its dead*, and their graves are not dishonored. Flowers are twined alike for the blue and the gray. History will embalm them with the same perfume of praise. They fought in a "war of the Roses." They were two knights met at the crossing of the highways where our fathers had set up a shield with golden and silvern side. Now, we have the tri-colored escutcheon of America—red, white and blue—held in the hand of the goddess of liberty, whose index finger points to a glorious future along a colonnade of patriotic light.

Whatever can cement America in the bonds of civic and Christian interest, interprets "the duty of the hour."

"Home · Sweet · Home"

FRANCES WILLARD

In the spring of 1863 two great armies were encamped on either side of the Rappahannock River, one dressed in blue, and the other dressed in gray. As twilight fell, the bands of music on the Union side began to play the martial music, "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Rally Round the Flag;" and that challenge of music was taken up by those upon the other side, and they responded with "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Away Down South in Dixie." It was born in upon the soul of a single soldier in one of those bands of music to begin a sweeter and a more tender air, and slowly as he played it, they joined in a sort of chorus of all the instruments upon the Union Side, until finally a great and mighty chorus swelled up and down our army—"Home, Sweet Home." When they had finished there was no challenge yonder, for every band upon that further shore had taken up the lovely air so attuned to all that is holiest and dearest, and one great chorus of the two great hosts went up to God; and when they had finished the sweet and holy melody, from the boys in gray there came a challenge, "Three cheers for home!" and as they went resounding through the skies from both sides of the river, "something upon the soldier's cheeks washed off the stains of powder."

GENERAL GRANT'S MILITARY SERVICES.

PROF. A. O. WRIGHT.

JUDGED by what he actually did, Ulysses S. Grant was the greatest soldier whom America has produced. We cannot consider possibilities. What capacities for leadership lay dormant in the obscure millions who carried muskets or swords we cannot say. We only know that others failed where Grant succeeded. I have too much faith in God and in the American people to believe that our final success depended upon any one man. Had any one of a thousand accidents barred the rise of Grant to the chief command of our armies, we should have conquered just the same by force of our numbers and the justice of our cause. But that the end came when it did, and as it did, we owe under divine providence to the skill and the will of Gen. Grant.

His military history is too familiar to need rehearsal now. Hundreds of thousands still survive who helped to make that history, and millions are living now who read that history as it was born amid blood and tears. To them it is no dead fact stored up in dusty libraries, no tiresome study for the schoolboy; it is a part of their own lives. Vicksburg and Appomattox Courthouse are not to them like Marathon and Thermopylae, vague shadows of the vanished past. Fort Donelson and the Wilderness are historic names to-day. But while this generation lives they are more than historic. They are instinct with the life of the heroic present, greater than any heroic

past. The time shall come when these too shall pass away from the living history engraved upon men's memories, and remain only in that written tradition in books which we call history, the embalmed mummy of the real history in the thoughts of men.

When that time comes, the name of Grant will still remain as the great chieftain of our armies, and the victories he won will be studied by soldiers as among the great achievements of military science. And men will then say of him, that he never lost a battle, that he never retreated, and that when he won a victory he followed it up so as to gather all the fruits of it. He had to face the best generals of the South, acting usually on the defensive, behind strong fortifications, with numbers almost equal to his own, and he always won. Three times a whole army surrendered to him, and no other Southern army surrendered to any other general until after the war was virtually closed. His Vicksburg campaign, for its conception and execution, was worthy of Napoleon's best days, and the comprehensive sweep of his plans for crushing out the rebellion, after he was put in supreme command, were greater than Napoleon could have made, for Napoleon's inordinate vanity would never have allowed Sherman to make his brilliant March to the Sea, while he was doing the less striking but more useful work of squeezing the main army of the rebellion to destruction behind its fortifications.

The Star Spangled Banner.

Words by FRANCIS S. KEY.

Con spirito.



1. Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so
 2. On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the
 3. And where is that band who so vauntingly swore, That the
 4. O thus be it ever, when free-men shall stand, Be-tween

Marcato.



proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming! Whose broad
 foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is
 their loved home, and the battle's confusion, A home



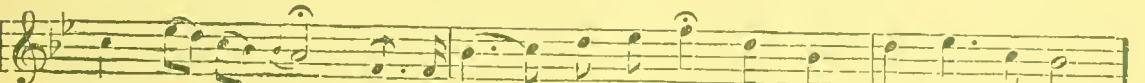
Stripes and bright Stars thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so
 that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, as it fitfully blows, half con-
 and a country shall leave us no more! Their blood has wash'd out their foul
 vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land, Praise the power that hath made, and pre-



gal-lant-ly stream-ing? And the rockets red glare, the shells bursting in air! Gave
 ceals, half dis-closes? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam. In
 foot-steps, pol-lu-tion! No refuge could save the hireling and slave, From
 serves us a Na-tion Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just. And

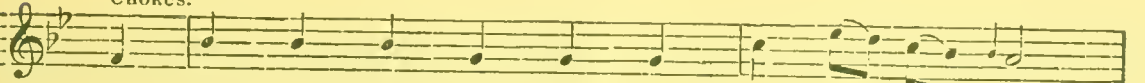


proof thro' the night that our Flag still was there: Oh! say does the Star-spangled
 full glory re-flected, now shines in the stream; And the Star-spangled Ban-ner
 the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave: And the Star-spangled Ban-ner
 this be our mot-to; In God is our trust: And the Star-spangled Ban-ner

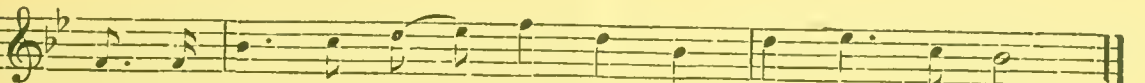


Ban-ner yet wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
 Oh! long may it wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
 in triumph doth wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
 in triumph doth wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!






CHORUS.



O' say does that Star-span-gled Ban-ner yet wave,



O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?




 Sheridan's Ride
 


T. B. READ

Up from the south at break of day,
 Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
 The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
 Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door,
 The terrible grumble, and rumble, and roar,
 Telling the battle was on once more,
 And Sheridan twenty miles away.
 And wider still those billows of war
 Thundered along the horizon's bar,
 And louder yet into Winchester rolled
 The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
 Making the blood of the listener cold
 As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
 With Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there's a road from Winchester town,
 A good, broad highway leading down ;
 And there, thro' the flash of the morning light,
 A steed as black as the steeds of night
 Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight ;
 As if he knew the terrible need,
 He stretched away with the utmost speed :
 Hills rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
 With Sheridan fifteen miles away.
 Under his spurning feet the road
 Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
 And the landscape flowed away behind,
 Like an ocean flying before the wind ;
 And the steed like a bark fed with furnace-ire
 Swept on with his wild eyes full of fire ;

But lo ! he is nearing his heart's desire,
 He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
 With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
 Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops ;
 What was done — what to do — a glance told
 him both,
 And, striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
 He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of hur-
 rahs,
 And the wave of retreat checked its course
 there, because
 The sight of the master compelled it to pause,
 With foam and with dust the black charger
 was gray,

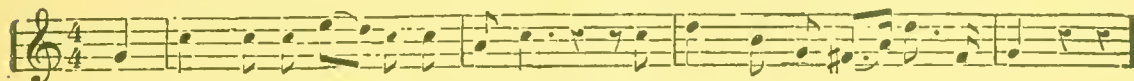
By the flash of his eye and his nostril's play
 He seemed to the whole great army to say:
 " I have brought you Sheridan all the way
 From Winchester town, to save the day ! "

Hurrah ! hurrah ! for Sheridan !
 Hurrah ! hurrah ! for horse and man !
 And when their statues are placed on high,
 Under the dome of the Union sky—
 The American soldier's temple of fame—
 There with the glorious General's name,
 Be it said, in letters both bold and bright :
 " Here is the steed that saved the day
 By carrying Sheridan into the fight
 From Winchester, twenty miles away ! "

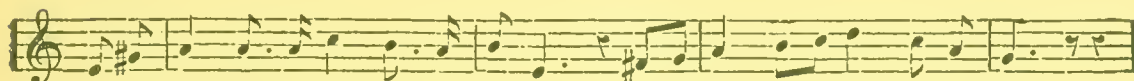
Sherman's March to the Sea.

Words by LIEUT. S. H. M. BYERS. By Permission of O. DITSON & Co. Music by LIEUT. J. O. ROCKWELL.

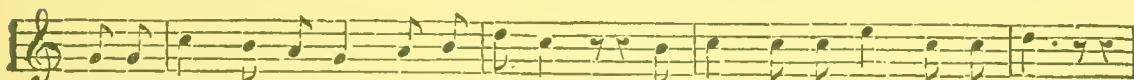
Written and Composed in Prison, at Columbia, South Carolina, and Dedicated to the Army of the Union.



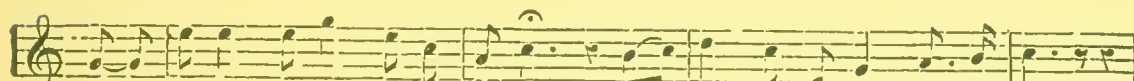
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Our camp-fireshone bright on the mountains | That trown'd on the riv - er be - low, |
| 2. Then cheer up-on cheer, for bold Sherman | Went up from each val - ley and glen. |
| 3. Then forward, boys, forward to bat-tle | We marched on our wear-t - some way, |
| 4. Still on-ward we pressed, till our banner | Swept out from At - lan-ta's grim walls, |
| 5. O, proud was our ar - my that morn-ing, | That stood where the pine proudly towers, |



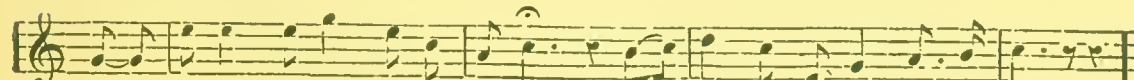
While we stood by our guns in the morn-ing	And ea - ger-ly watch'd for the foe,
And the bu - gles re-ech-oed the mu - sic	That came from the lips of the men;
And we storm'd the wild hills of Re-sac - ca	God bless those who fell on that day:
And the blood of the pa - tri - ot dampened	The soil where the trait or flag falls;
When Sherman said "Boys, you are wea - ry;	This day fair Sa-van-nah is ours!"



When a rid - er came out from the darkness.	That hung o - ver mountain and tree,
For we knew that the stars - on our ban - nei	More bright in their splendor would be,
Then Ken-ne - saw, dark in its glo - ry,	Frowned down on the flag of the free;
But we paused not to weep for the fal - len,	Who slept by each riv - er and tree,
Then sang we a song for our chief - tain,	That ech - oed o'er riv - er and lea,



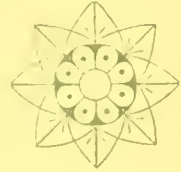
And shouted "Boys, up and be read-y,	For Sher-man will march to the sea,"
And that blessings from Northland would greet us	When Sherman marched down to the sea.
But the East and the West bore our standards,	And Sherman marched on to the sea.
Yet we twined them a wreath of the lau - rel	As Sherman marched down to the sea.
And the stars in our ban-ner shone bright-er,	When Sherman marched down to the sea.



And shout-ed "Boys, up and be read-y,	For Sher-man will march to the sea."
And that blessing from Northland would greet us	When Sher-man marched down to the sea.
But the East and the West bore our standards,	And Sher-man marched on to the sea.
Yet we twined them a wreath of the lau - rel	As Sherman marched down to the sea.
And the stars in our ban-ner shone bright-er,	When Sherman marched down to the sea.

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From camp to camp, from battlefield to battlefield, through the long and toilsome march, by day and by night, these sacred charities followed, and the prayers of the devoted and the true were ceaselessly with you through all dangers.

Leagues and leagues separated you from home, but the blessings there invoked upon you hovered over and around you, and sweetened your sleep like angels' visits.

While the boy soldier slept by his camp fire at night and dreaming of home, and what his valor would achieve for his country, uttered even in his dreams prayers for the loved ones who had made that home so dear to him, the mother dreaming of her son breathed at the same time prayers for his safety, and for the triumph of his cause. The prayers and blessings of mother and son, borne heavenward, met in the bosom of their common God and Father.



“The Picket Guard”

COYLE

All quiet along the Potomac they say,
 Except now and then a stray picket
 Is shot on his beat as he walks to and fro,
 By a rifleman hid in a thicket.
 'Tis nothing, a private or two now and then,
 Will not count in the news of the battle
 Not an officer lost, only one of the men
 Moaning out all alone the death rattle.

All quiet along the Potomac to night,
 Where the soldiers lay peacefully dreaming,
 Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn
 moon,
 Or the light of the watch fires are gleaming
 A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind,
 Through the forest leaves softly is creeping;
 While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
 Keep guard, for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's
 tread,
 As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
 And thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed,
 Far away in the cot on the mountain.
 His musket falls slack, and his face dark and
 grim,
 Grows gentle with memories tender,
 As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep—
 For their mother—may Heaven defend her.

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as
 then,
 That night when the love yet unspoken
 Leaped up to her lips—when low murmured
 vows
 Were pledged, to be ever unbroken.
 Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
 He dashes off tears that are welling,
 And gathers his gun closer to its place,
 As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
 The footstep is lagging and weary;
 Yet onward he goes thro' the broad belt of
 light,
 Toward the shade of the forest so dreary,
 Hark! was it the night-wind that rustl'd the
 leaves?
 Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing?
 It looked like a rifle—Ha! Mary, good by!
 And the life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
 No sound save the rush of the river;
 While soft falls the dew on the face of the
 dead—
 The picket's off duty forever!

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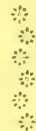
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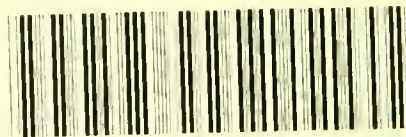
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