Experiences of the Illinois Civil War Soldier: Reflections Through Art and Artifacts

The Civil War divided the nation and devastated the lives of millions. The soldiers of Illinois recorded their experience using art as a means to express themselves. See their work and experience their story. (This will go on the image reproduction, font size depending on image size)

Panel 1

Artistic works are one way that soldiers in the Civil War captured and communicated the ordeal of war. Paintings, maps, sketchbooks and hand-made mementos often provide us with a more personal view of the war than the records and illustrations produced as official documents. These items, and other personal artifacts, provide us with a unique view of the ordinary soldier's experiences and connect us with the meaning of the war among those who fought it. Soldiers struggled to describe military life to family and friends at home in art and in letters. Those visual and written documents provide us even at this distance with a glimpse of the experiences of the Illinois soldier at war.
Artfact 1

[James] Walker the Artist and Theodore Davis at work on Lookout Mountain, ca. 1863 November
Photographer Unknown
Digital Reproduction of a period photograph (size of original)
Chicago History Museum, notebook 4 CW189.16
Art and the Civil War intersect as soldiers compose sketches and artists paint battle scenes during a real and tangible event.

Artfact 56

Battle of Lookout Mountain, ca. 1863-64 November
Attributed to James Walker (dimensions of original)
Painting
Digital Reproduction of an oil on canvas painting
Williams Gallery, Nashville, Tennessee

Artfact 57

Puzzle, Manufacturer and Date Unknown
On loan from the private collection of Dr. Robert Sterling
The puzzle is an example of mass produced memorabilia commemorating the Battle of Lookout Mountain and based on a postcard of the battle

Artfact 58

View from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., February, 1864, February, ca. 1864
George N. Barnard, official army photographer for the Military Division of the Mississippi
Digital Reproduction from the Library of Congress, Reproduction number LC- USZ62-98802 DLC
George N. Barnard captured this panoramic perspective from Lookout Mountain. Taken a few months following the Battle of Lookout Mountain, this photograph surveys the battle site of the Chattanooga Campaign.
William Travis

Digital Reproduction of a sketchbook pencil drawing (size of original)

Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)

Travis’ sketchbook depicts men in uniform, civilian clothing, and various landscapes during the Civil War. The sketchbook provided an outlet for Travis and a way to document his experiences.

George N. Barnard, official army photographer for the Military Division of the Mississippi

Digital Reproduction from the Library of Congress, reproduction number LC-DIG-ppmsca-19798

The Civil War was one of the first major conflicts to be documented by the use of photography in this way and these images were circulated publicly. This photograph by George N. Barnard captures the reality of soldiers’ lives in between battles.

Barnard is best known for his 1866 book, Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign, which contains 61 albumen prints of Civil War sites and a studio portrait of General William T. Sherman and his officers. Sherman commanded the Military Division of the Mississippi.
A Call for Volunteers

"That first day in camp will never be forgotten by any who were present. It was the beginning of a new life to all of us--with very few exceptions none of us had ever before seen a military encampment."

– Francis T. Moore of the 2nd Illinois Calvary

Panel 2

In April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln gave the call for volunteers. He asked Illinois for 6,000 men. 100,000 men initially responded to the call and Illinois regiments made significant contributions to the Union cause throughout the war. All in all, about 259,000 or 15% of the state's population served in the War. Illinois sent regiments comprised of diverse ethnic groups and occupations including companies of Irish, German, and Jewish troops.

Illinois and its soldiers played a key role in the Civil War. The state's strategic position, industrial resources, and system of railways provided imperative materials and supplies to troops in the war's western theater.

Artists captured a diverse range of soldiers’ experience in sketches of everyday life on and off the battlefield. Some of those drawings capture essence of events and others the meaning of the conflict as experienced by individuals—the observer and the observed, who fought for their values and played a principal role in reuniting their country.

Artifact 40

Recruiting in the Park, September 7, 1861
Harper’s Weekly

Digital reproduction of an engraved newspaper illustration (size of original)

Courtesy of Harper’s Weekly (Watts wants this changed)

Recruitment before the beginning of the draft in 1863 was an essential part of the war effort.
Artifacts:

6. Portrait of Henry M. Ellis, Fullers Point, Coles County, Illinois, 130th Infantry, Company G, Date Unknown
   Artist Unknown
   Digital Reproduction from a Tintype
   Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)

Ellis enlisted at age 20 in 1862 and later transferred to the Company G of the 77th Regiment. He died of wounds received at Sabin Cross Roads 1864. Sabin Crossroads, or Mansfield, is located in De Soto Parish, Louisiana. This Confederate victory ended the Union army’s Red River Campaign in 1864.

12. Color Bearers 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Date Unknown
   John Logan Collection
   Photographic Print
   On loan from Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)

The 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry was the first Illinois regiment formed at the start of the American Civil War. Volunteers from Sangamon, Logan, Macoupin, Coles, Pike, Kane, and Alexander counties eventually joined the regiment. The regiment participated in the campaigns at Shiloh (southwestern Tennessee), Corinth (Mississippi), Altatoona Pass (Georgia), and marched to the sea with Sherman.
Artifact 21

*Experiences of a Recruit in Action*, ca. 1880’s
Frederick Eugene Ransom
Drawing, Digital Reproduction of an ink and watercolor drawing, (size)
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
Ransom’s drawing depicts how shocking the battlefield could be. The image illustrates the fear that Union soldiers faced during the war.

Artifact 50

Bible, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
On loan from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, AC 2011-12
Inscription on the front cover states, “presented to Edwin Gilbert by his sister, August 11, 1862.” A note attached to the book states: “This book was carried by E. Gilbert in the war. Through siege of Vicksburg and on marches and fights in 1863 and 1864. Kept by mother as a relic. Was carried in my shirt pocket.”

Artifact 39

*Main Building of Great North Western Sanitary Fair*, May 30, 1865
Louis Kurz
Digital Reproduction of a Lithograph
On loan from Chicago History Museum
The United States Sanitary Commission held the second Great North Western Sanitary Fair in Chicago. The 1865 Sanitary Commission offered an opportunity for civilians to help the war effort. Men, women, and children worked
and attended the fair, and the money raised from purchases supported the soldiers.

Artifact 38
Pot Holder, *Any Holder but a Slave Holder*, 1865
Maker Unknown/Sanitary Commission
On loan from the Chicago History Museum
Cotton, burlap, felt, yarn
Pot Holders with mottoes sold at the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, Chicago in 1865. Used to raise money for soldiers and their families, these items represent examples of what civilians did to support the war effort, and some of the sentiments behind those efforts.

Panel 3

Northern soldiers fought for many reasons. For most, preservation of the Union proved reason enough. For some, however, the issue of freeing those bound into slavery provided another reason to fight. Emancipation may not have been the initial motivation for many when the war commenced, but with the Emancipation Proclamation issued on January 1, 1863 by President Abraham Lincoln, many soldiers fought for the freedom of all. The potholders in this section give an example of how people at the home front addressed the issue of slavery. Meanwhile, white men and black men, missing families and risking lives, fought and died side by side. While there is no art in this exhibit specifically created by black soldiers, it is understood they produced works as well.

“Too much protection has been given to rebel property. We will never be free from trouble until slavery is annihilated. So arm the negroes, and let them put down this wicked rebellion. Nothing will do it so quickly.”

- Clinton George Hall, writing to his father, 20th Illinois Infantry
CHECK WATTS FORMAT FOR STERLING ITEMS
Artifact 60
Major Harry Wright; Coles County, IL
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print

Artifact 61
Sara Wright; Wife of Major Harry Wright
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print

Artifact 62
Private A. Dunlop; Mattoon, IL
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print

Artifact 63
1st Lt. Samuel C. Snapp; Coles County, IL
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print

Artifact 64
Molly Snapp; Wife of 1st Lt. Samuel C. Snapp; Coles County, IL
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print
Artifact 74
Unknown Union soldier after leg amputation
Carte de visite, 1861-1865
Photographer unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Albumen print

The Storm Cometh

“The storm cometh- we hope the infatuated rebels like the appearance of the northern horizon”

-Milwaukee Sentinel, Editorial, April 20, 1861

Artifact 37
Goodbye Mother, ca. 1880’s
Frederick Eugene Ransom
Drawing, Digital Reproduction of an ink and watercolor drawing
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
A Union soldier says goodbye to his mother as he leaves for war. Ransom drew the image as a collage, implying the journey of a soldier beginning with goodbye to home.

Artifact 7
Panorama of the Seat of War: Bird’s Eye View of Kentucky and Tennessee, Date Unknown
John Bachmann, cartographer and engraver, New York
Digital Reproduction of a color Lithograph, 16.5”x28.25”
On loan from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library
The panorama shows is an important location within the history of the Civil War at the southern tip of Illinois,
reflects the journey of the soldier exiting the state into the South.

Artifact 11
*Sketch of Chattanooga, January 27 (year?)*
Levi Ross
Ink on paper
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
Levi A. Ross, corporal, 86th Illinois Infantry, from Princeville, IL
The sketch is a representation of the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee including land mass and waterways. The sketch is a geographical rendering of an important city during the war. Soldiers created maps and the important information they could provide in planning, campaigns and reconnaissance.

Artifact 65
*RUNNING WATER BRIDGE AND RACCOON VALLEY BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE AND BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA, 1864*
George N. Barnard, official army photographer for the Military Division of the Mississippi
Panoramic Photograph
Digital Reproduction from the Library of Congress, reproduction number LC-USZC4-3925 DLC
Camp Life

"..I would rather be in the saddle than lying resting in camp when everything should be pushing forward to that glorious result for which we strive, the overthrow of this "infernal rebellion."

-Otho McManus 1st Lt. Of the 123 IL Vol. Infantry

Panel 4

The life of a soldier was not always about battles. Soldiers spent many days and sometimes weeks in one camp. Even with drills and continued training camp life was monotonous. When they weren't marching or fighting, some soldiers engaged in activities like writing letters home, playing games of chess, checkers, or cards, and reading newspapers. Even when filling hours in camp, the stress and danger of war was never far away.

Artifact 13
Camp of the 72\textsuperscript{nd} Reg. Illinois Volunteers – Camp at Nashville, Date Unknown
James Arnold
Pencil drawing on paper
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
The 72\textsuperscript{nd} Regiment’s camp surrounded by the buildings of the City of Nashville

Artifact 16
Old Comfort and Pup Tent, ca. 1898
Frederick Eugene Ransom
Drawing, Digital Reproduction
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
The American Publishing Agency produced playing cards for Union soldiers during the war. They show a number of patriotic images. Soldiers gambled and played games of chance to pass the time.

Some soldiers played chess to pass the time in camp.

“God Only Knows What Passed through My Mind”
-33rd Illinois Sergeant Charles E. Wilcox, diary entry on May 22, 1863

Illinois soldiers fought for many different reasons. Preserving the unity of the nation, their own personal beliefs regarding slavery and emancipation, and defending one’s comrades in the line of fire were prominent among them. The horrors the soldiers faced on the battlefield as well as the mental and physical exhaustion associated with war was a shared reality. Over a quarter million Illinois soldiers fought for the Union, few of which had prior knowledge of military practices or battle techniques.

The artifacts shown here represent examples of clothing worn and tools used by Illinois soldiers. Also notice the drawing and sketches made by soldiers during their encampment and post-war as visual representations of their experiences.

Artifact 20
The Battle of Shiloh occurred on April 6-7 in 1862. Union soldiers accounted for 13,047 killed, wounded, and missing from the battle. Illinois accounted for a third of the loss. Sixty-five regiments engaged in the battle but 28 regiments came from Illinois. The 9th Illinois accounted for the highest loss by any infantry in the battle, 366 casualties. While the South believed they won the battle since their number of casualties amounted to 10,699, they were held off from accomplishing their goal of destroying Grant's army by the brave Union soldiers. However, due to the unorganized nature of the battle and high casualties on both sides, neither the Union nor Confederacy celebrated a victory after the Battle of Shiloh.

Artifact 23
Image of 34 star flag, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
Digital Photograph
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
A victorious Illinois Regiment captured this 34 star flag on the Corinth Battlefield in Mississippi. The battle occurred on October 3rd and 4th, 1862.
Corinth was a major Confederate rail center in the West and before the Union took control in May of 1862. Confederate forces attempted to retake Corinth on October 3-4, 1862. The Confederate army was unsuccessful and suffered a high number of casualties causing Confederate General Earl Von Dorn to withdraw his men. Kentucky and eastern Tennessee still remained in Union hands.

Artifact 19
*Siege of Vicksburg, June 1863*
Artist Unknown
Digital Reproduction of a Map
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
The hand drawn map shows the placement of canons and ships in and alongside the Mississippi River.

Artifact 26
*Naval Battle at Vicksburg, Date Unknown*
Artist Unknown
Lithograph
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
The port at Vicksburg viewed from the Mississippi River.

In the spring of 1863 the Siege of Vicksburg saw the Union Army, led by Ulysses S. Grant, drive Confederate troops back across the Mississippi River and into the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi. There they withstood the siege 47 days before surrendering to the Union army on Independence Day. The fall of Vicksburg was a turning point in the war and one of the most brilliant military campaigns in United States history, as it effectively split the Confederacy in half. 36,325 Illinois soldiers contributed to the Battle of Vicksburg and its results weighed heavily on the hearts and minds of all Illinois soldiers and citizens.
First Lieutenant, Otho McManus of the 123rd Reg., Illinois Infantry from Martinsville, Illinois stated this feeling well:

“Vicksburg!!! O how many hundred thousands of anxious fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are looking in painful suspense for the magic words ‘Vicksburg is ours’—The word is long coming—but we have full confidence in Gen. Grant—that he will hold on until Christmas, but the rebel stronghold must come down—and that unconditionally.” – June 21, 1863

Artifact 25
Flag of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
Silk with paint
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
The 10th Illinois Cavalry, organized at Camp Butler in November 1861 fought in numerous campaigns, including the Battle of Prairie Grove and the Siege of Vicksburg. The regiment lost a total 290, men mostly from disease.

Artifact 22
*The Blue and the Gray-Passage of Black River*, Date Unknown
Artist Unknown
Illustrated Book
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
An image of Union soldiers advancing through a river toward Confederate soldiers in battle. The caption reads, "The Passage of Black River Miss. 1863 wading sometimes to our waists in water we crossed the river. Midst a perfect tornado of shot, shell, and musketry. And the day was won victoriously at the point of the Old Eleventh’s invincible bayonets.”
Artifact 66
U.S. Army Overcoat, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Wool, brass

Artifact 67
U.S. Army Belt Buckle/ Flapped Holster and Belt, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Brass, leather

Artifact 68
Fatigue Cap, 8th Illinois, Date Unknown
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Wool, braid, brass, leather

Artifact 69
Fatigue Cap, 78th Illinois, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Wool, braid, brass, leather

Artifact 70
.52 Caliber Repeating Carbine, ca. 1863
Spencer Arms Company, Boston
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Steel, wood
Length: 36 in.

Artifact 71
Cavalry Saber and Scabbard, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Steel, brass, leather
Length: 44 i

Artifact 72
Canteen, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Canvas, tin

Artifact 73
Medical Bag, 1861-1865
Maker unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Leather

Prisoners of War

“When we arrived there we found it much worse than we expected. It was hell upon earth. It seemed as though God had forsaken that part of the world.”

-Alvin R. Sunseri writing of Andersonville Prison

Panel 6

While the battlefield was perilous soldiers taken as prisoners of war faced dangerous hardships of a different kind. Whether Union or Confederate prison camps of the Civil War were notorious for overcrowded conditions, disease, and malnourishment. Illinois contained three principle camps: Camp Butler in Springfield, Camp Douglas in Chicago, and Rock Island Prison. Each location contained thousands of prisoners in close quarters, contributing to the rampant spread of disease. Scores perished at Rock Island prison when a smallpox epidemic coincided with one of the coldest winters in memory in 1863 and 1864. Of the 5,000 prisoners held at Camp Butler throughout the conflict, almost 20% died by war’s end. Soldiers often tried to escape and some succeeded. Word from the outside world was restricted. Any news of the war was heavily censored and visitation often not allowed. From the squalor and scraps of prison camp life, though, came artifacts telling of the captives’ experience.
“To day has been devoid of interest. Home, home, sweet home- Country and country’s cause with the loved ones from whom I am separated, have filled my thoughts to day. When shall I see dear wife and boy and behold my country free and independent & at peace?”

-Lafayette Rogan, Confederate prisoner at Rock Island, February 1864

Artifact 17
*Camp Douglas, ca. August-November 1864*
Private Albert E. Myers
Digital Reproduction of Oil Painting
On loan from Chicago History Museum
Camp Douglas in Chicago, IL from the perspective of a soldier guarding the prisoners.

Artifact 35
*Members of Morgan’s Raiders at Camp Douglas, 1864*
Photographer Unknown
Photographic Print
Courtesy of the Chicago History Museum Sixteen of Morgan’s Raiders were held at Camp Douglas in Chicago, Illinois. The men pictured, who served under General John Hunt Morgan, raided areas in the North, robbed banks, and stole horses in addition to fighting Union soldiers.

Artifact 30
*Northeast View of Prison Barracks 7 & 50, Rock Island Arsenal August 20th, 1864*
Artist Unknown
Watercolor
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
The first group of prisoners, captured at the Battle of Lookout Mountain, arrived at Rock Island Arsenal encampment on December 3rd, 1863. At its height, 10,000 Confederate prisoners were housed on Rock Island. The
prison encompassed about twelve acres surrounded by a stockade twelve feet high. Within the space were 14 rows of one-story frame buildings with six buildings, 100 feet by 20 feet in size for each row. Double-decked bunks were placed in each building for sleeping as well as a kitchen. Each barracks housed 120 persons.

Artifact 31
Carving of a Book, 1861-1865
A. W. Payne
Wood
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
A. W. Payne served in the 16th Illinois Calvary and after being captured was held at Libby Prison in Virginia. He carved the book from the wood of the prison’s stairs.

Artifact 29
_Dying Union Soldiers Prisoners Vision_, ca. 1880’s
Frederick Eugene Ransom
Digital Reproduction of an ink and watercolor drawing
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
A dying Union soldier at the notoriously cruel prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia has an apparition. The words below read, “We meet at last”, implying that the soldier is ready for death to release him from the harsh conditions of the camp.

Artifact 32
Carved Cane, 1861-1865
Robert S. Patent
Wood
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
Robert S. Patent mustered into the 114th Illinois Infantry. Patent carved the cane while a prisoner in Andersonville, Georgia.

Artifact 33
Carved Gavel, 1861-1865
Artist Unknown
Wood
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
An anonymous P.O.W. carved the gavel in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

Healing and Remembrance

“Soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, you meet everywhere about the city, often superb-looking men, though invalids dress’d in worn uniforms, and carrying canes or crutches. I often have talks with them, occasionally quite long and interesting. One for instance...narrates to me the fights, the marches...and gives glimpses of many things untold in any official reports or books or journals. These, indeed, are the things that are genuine and precious.”

-Walt Whitman, "Soldiers and Talks," August 12, 1863

Panel 7

Once the fighting ended artistic works became a powerful tool for connecting the past and present. Veterans used these items to explain how their wartime experiences affected them once they returned to civilian life. These works also became a way of remembering and paying tribute to the soldiers who did not return. As we mark the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War, the art works produced by these soldiers remain remarkably vivid.
Artifact 36
My Son My Son, The Empty Sleeve, ca. 1880’s
Frederick Eugene Ransom
Drawing
Audio-Visual Collection, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM)
A soldier comes home to his family after the traumatic experience of losing his arm.

Artifact 24
Carved Cane, Date Unknown
William H. Hall
Wood
On loan from the Illinois State Military Museum
Hall carved this finely crafted cane, which helped him remain mobile after being wounded.

Artifact 41
Olof Krans in His Union Suit, ca. 19??
Olof Krans
Painting
On loan from the private collection of Reynolds Everett Jr.
Olof Krans volunteered for the Union Army in Company D, 57th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After the Battle of Fort Donnellson in Tennessee he was given a disability discharge on June 3, 1862. Made after the war, this self-portrait shows us how Krans viewed himself in what was by then an iconic role.
Artifact

*Shiloh, 1900*

Olof Krans

Digital Reproduction Or Oil on Canvas (depends on loan)

On loan from Bishop Hill State Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

BH68.10.01

Scene of the cemetery at Shiloh National Cemetery where Illinois 57th Civil War dead were buried. Recent research by John Norton indicates this painting is of the Shiloh National Military Cemetery. Olof Krans may have painted this scene from a photograph housed in the Shiloh National Cemetery archives.

Artifact 42

*Riderless Horse and American Flag Pays Tribute to William Henry Lamb of Ottawa, Illinois, 1884*

Artist Unknown

Digital Reproduction of a period photograph

Digital image courtesy of the Chicago History Museum

The memory of a fallen soldier is here memorialized long after the war had ended.

Artifact 45

*Man Proposes and God Disposes, 1890*

J.E. Taylor

Drawing

Panel on loan from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library

The drawing seems to suggest that the slavery was a man-made system without moral authority.
After the end of the Civil War, many organizations were formed by veterans to maintain connections with each other. Veterans used their shared experiences as a basis for camaraderie, and later for political advocacy. The GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army. Organized and chartered on April 6, 1866, in Decatur, Illinois, the organization was based on the principles of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." The founder Benjamin F. Stephenson of Springfield, Illinois, had served a two-year enlistment as the surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. By July 1866, when the Illinois state convention was held, thirty-nine posts had been chartered and interest had spread rapidly to adjoining states. General John Alexander Logan from Murphysboro, Illinois, became the first Commander in Chief of the GAR. In May 1868, Logan helped to establish Memorial Day as an official holiday.

Artifact 76
"G.A.R / SOUVENIR / "WE DRANK FROM THE SAME CANTEEN"
Miniature canteen, ca. 1886.
Maker Unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Tin
2.5 in.
The portrait of John A. Logan on one side of the canteen commemorates his service to the GAR.

Artifact 77
GAR commemorative spoon, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Portrait of Joseph Hooker

Artifact 78
GAR medal, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Portrait of Thomas G. Lawler
Artifact 79
GAR medal, Date Unknown
Maker Unknown
Dr. Robert Sterling Collection
Portrait of Richard Oglesby