

STRIKING PHOTOS OF EVENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR DRAMA

A Page of Actual
Wartime Photographs

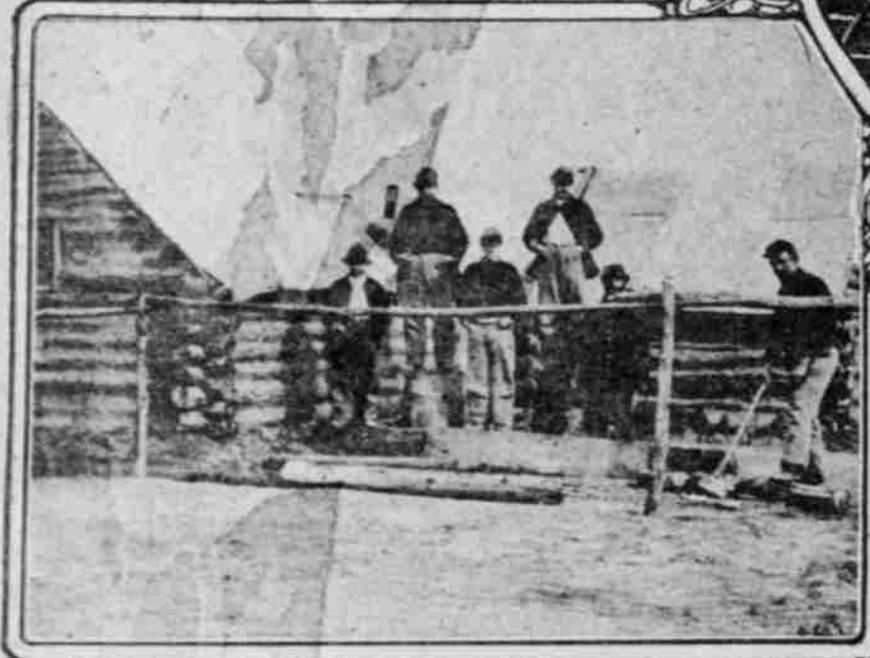
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THE SUNNY SIDE OF CAMP LIFE IN THE CIVIL WAR

This picture shows army life on the field at its brightest. The wife of an officer has taken advantage of a lull in the military operations to visit her husband in camp, and a mute friend of the family is participating in the pleasure of the reunion. Were it not for the uniforms worn by the men the whole scene would be suggestive of peace.

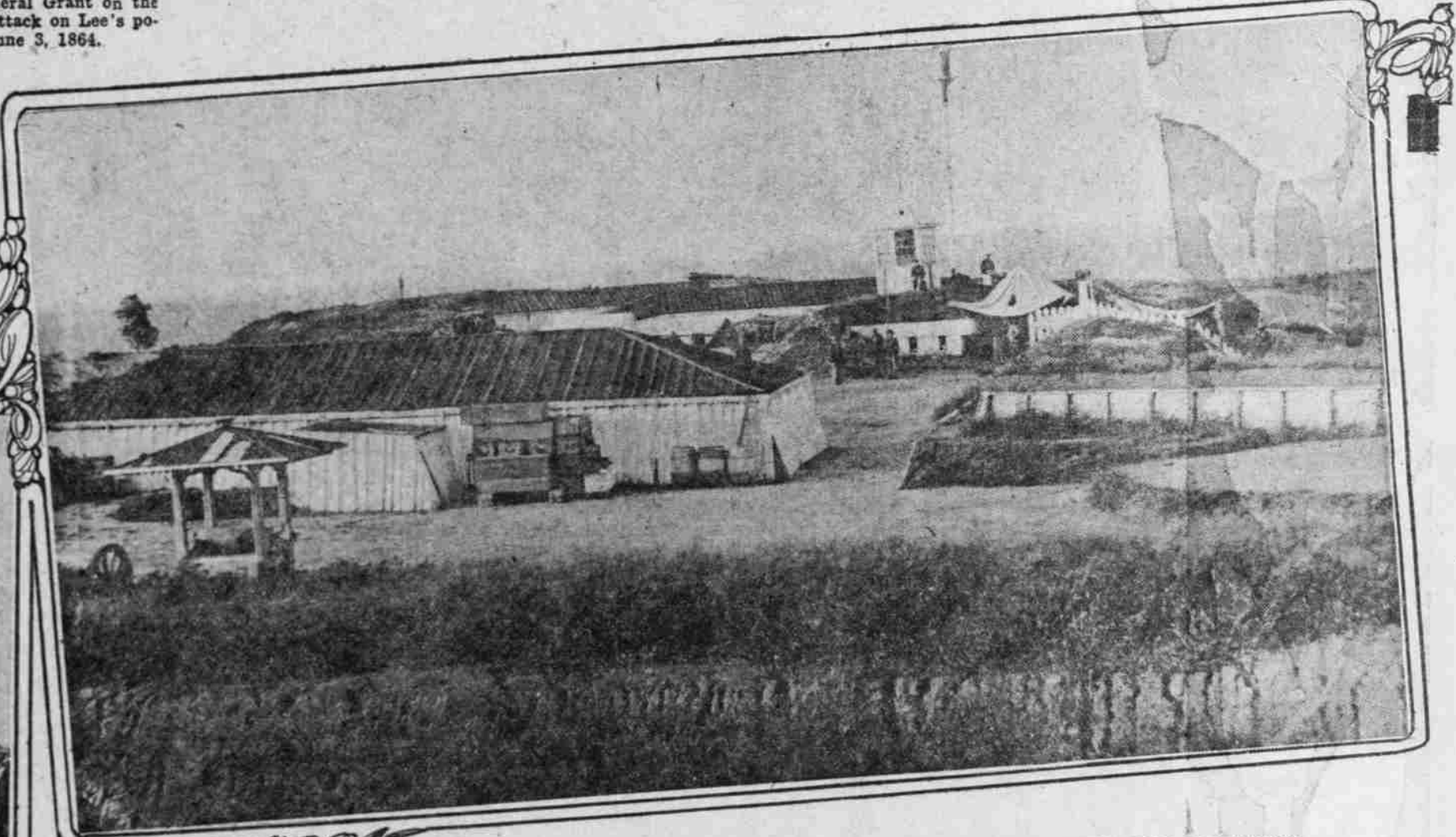


CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS AT WORK

The picture shows how the patients of some of the military field hospitals passed the dreary period of their convalescence—not yet well enough to rejoin their regiments at the front, but able to take outdoor exercise.

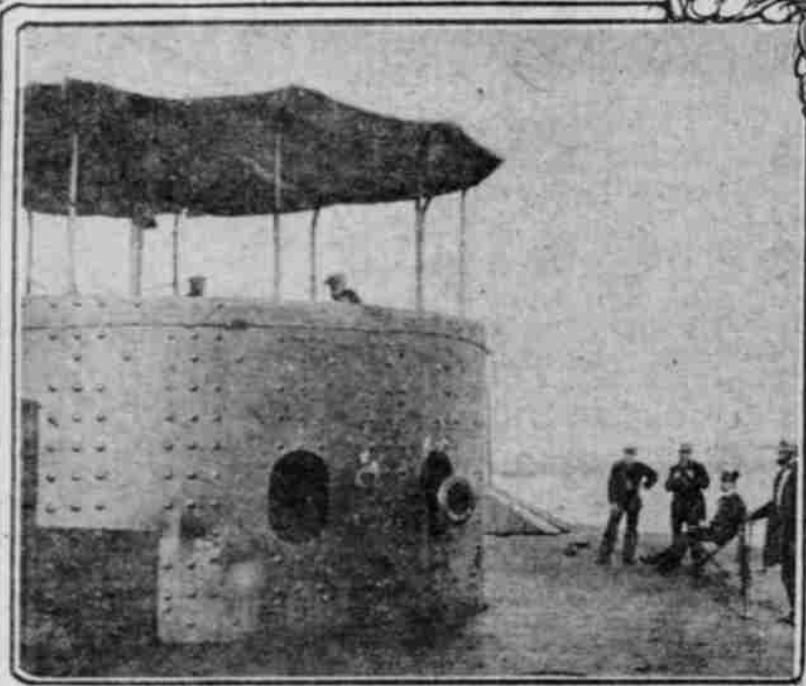
GENERAL GRANT AT COLD HARBOR, VA., IN 1864

The picture shows General Grant on the day of his unsuccessful attack on Lee's position at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.



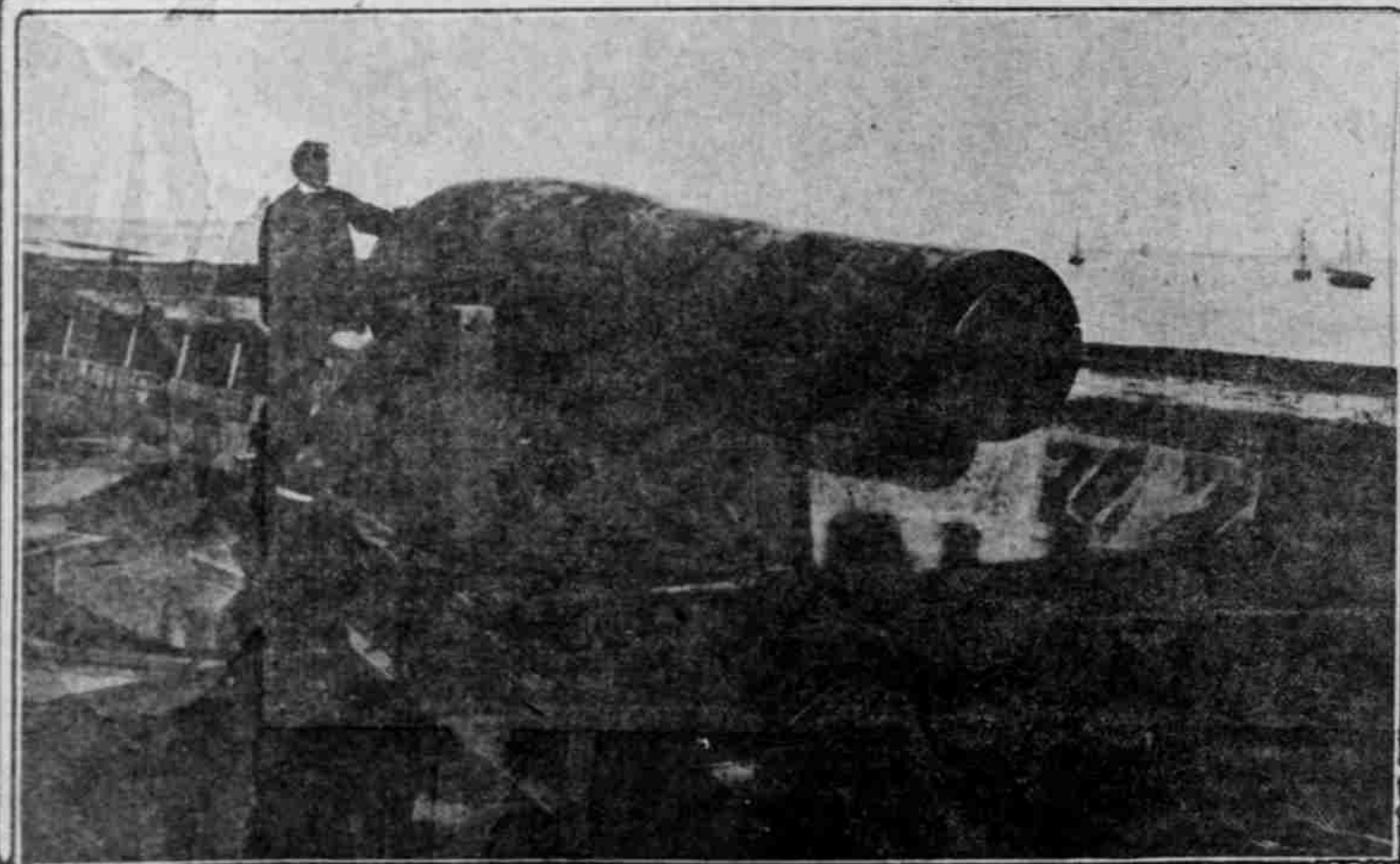
FORT LINCOLN, ONE OF WASHINGTON'S CIVIL WAR DEFENSES

During the Civil War the National capital was practically surrounded by strong defenses, and Fort Lincoln commanded the northern approach to the city.



THE "CHEESE BOX" THAT SAVED A FLEET

This picture gives an excellent view of the revolving turret of Captain Ericsson's Monitor, the fighting machine which was called a "cheese box" by the crew of the Merrimac, and which put that "terror of the seas" out of commission.



ONCE THE BIGGEST GUN IN THE WORLD

The gun shown in the picture was the largest made up to the period of its construction—1864. It was an entirely new type, could throw a shell weighing 1080 pounds, and completely revolutionized the art of gunmaking. It was made for use in the Union Army.



THE FAMOUS CHAIN BRIDGE AT WASHINGTON

A series of more than 20 forts guarded the southern approach to the National capital, and there was no way of sending troops into the city from the Virginia side except by crossing either of the two bridges which spanned the Potomac—one the Chain Bridge shown in the picture and the other known as the Long Bridge. It was for that reason that General Jubal Early selected the north side of the capital as its most vulnerable point when he planned his raid, in 1864.