

**Putnal Confederate Collection**

**159 Macon Georgia Prisoners' Autograph Album**  
 Prisoner of War autograph album, 5-1/2" x 8" hard bound in near fine condition. The album pages are signed by the prisoners of war



using full name, rank, and regiment. There are 25 pages signed only on one side, and another 6 pages signed on both sides. On average, there are 4 autographs per page resulting in +/- 150 autographs. In 1862, Camp Oglethorpe, a prison pen, known as Camp Oglethorpe, was opened in Macon. Wedged between railroad tracks and the Ocmulgee River, the site was enclosed by a rough stockade on fifteen to twenty acres. Nearly 1,000 prisoners arrived in May to find several buildings within, including one large enough to use as a hospital. The prisoners were a mixture of officers and enlisted men. Their living quarters consisted of sheds or stalls already on site or shelters constructed from materials found within the stockade. As a result of a formal exchange cartel agreed on by the combating powers, most of these prisoners gained their freedom, and by the beginning of 1863, Camp Oglethorpe was nearly abandoned. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**160 Slave Importers Samuel and William Vernon Ship Document**  
 Manuscript Document Signed "Peter Smith" on behalf of Samuel and William Vernon, 1-1/4pp. folio, Newport, Rhode Island, November 20, 1772, and reads in part: "...The sloop Dolphin Sumner Smith master being ready to sail with whom you take passage, and as she goes to your address we have ordered the captain to follow your directions from time to time. You being one half interested in the cargo & one third part owner of your vessel and charter one sixth part more of Mr. Sal. Tanner... it is mutually agreed between us that you proceed to the West India Island and dispose of the cargo as you shall think most for our interest...you will observe that you are not confined to any particular island but to proceed as you judge most beneficial..." Fine condition. The Vernon brothers, William and Samuel, made a name for themselves in Newport by successfully utilizing the "triangle trade." Their first ship, commanded by Captain John Godfrey, was ironically named the Olive Branch. The brothers also owned the Hare, a ship whose participation in the American slave trade is well documented. Incredible profits were made by purchasing slaves in Africa with rum from the colonies, selling those slaves in the West Indies, using those profits to purchase molasses from those ports before buying more rum in the colonies, continuing the triangular cycle of trade. The Vernon's



are known as the first Newport merchants to sell African slaves directly to the southern colonies, instead of exclusively in the West Indies. Their ships returning from the West Indies offloaded slaves in South Carolina in exchange for barrels of rice destined for markets in New England. Their first sale to the southern colonies was made in Charleston in 1755. These brothers serve as a perfect example of the pivotal role many northern colonies played in the American slave trade. **\$200-\$300**

**161 Pro-Slavers Riot in Springfield Massachusetts**  
 Public Spirit and Mobs, Two Sermons Delivered at Springfield on Sunday February 22, 1851 After the Thompson Riot, by George Simmons Boston, 32 pg, lacks back cover, 5-1/5"x8-1/2." George Thompson [1804 - 1878], an English abolitionist who, as a member of Parliament, helped get a bill to abolish slavery in the British Empire, made a tour of the North promoting abolitionism. While in Springfield Massachusetts, he was burned in effigy in what became known as the Springfield, or Thompson Riot when pro-slavery forces disrupt the meetings, and refusing Thompson an opportunity to speak. Immediately after this riot, Sojourner Truth joined George Thompson's speaker's bureau and continued to tour with him. **\$50-\$100**



**162 General Howell Cobb Postal Cover Group** C O B B ,

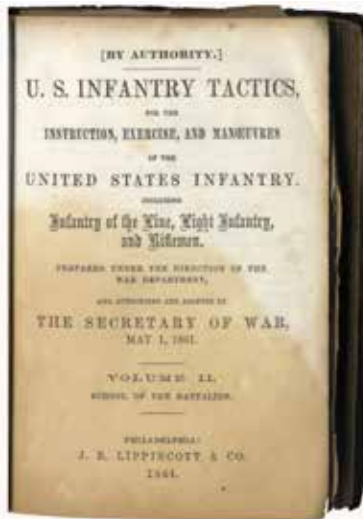


Howell (1815-1868) was an American political figure. A southern Democrat, Cobb was a five-term member of the United States House of Representatives and Speaker of the House from 1849 to 1851. He also served as the 40th Governor of Georgia (1851-1853) and as a Secretary of the Treasury under President James Buchanan (1857-1860). Cobb is, however, probably best known as one of the founders of the Confederacy, having served as

the President of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. Delegates of the Southern slave states declared that they had seceded from the United States and created the Confederate States of America. Group of seventeen postal covers, mostly addressed to Howell Cobb, his wife and Colonel John B. Lamar. A couple with manuscript "Answered" in the hand of General Howell Cobb. Most very good to fine condition. John Basil Lamar (1812-1862) was an American politician, lawyer, and planter. During the American Civil War, Lamar served as an aide to Confederate States Army General Howell Cobb, his brother-in-law and close friend. He was wounded during Battle of Crampton's Gap Maryland trying to rally Cobb's Brigade. He died within a day on September 15, 1862. **\$400-\$600**

**163 Confederate Captured Tactical Manual**

Confederate soldier's tactical manual "U.S. INFANTRY TACTICS" Vol. II, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1861, 232pp. 16mo., with pencil inscription "Captured at Winchester 5th June 1863 by Ben Karnes" of the 27th Virginia with added "Milroys force surrendered 15th June 1863 near Mrs. Carters 4 miles below Winchester" and ink signature of Thomas R. Porter with pencil inscription beneath Lt. Commander Co. C 27 Va. Regt." Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



**164 Confederate Pay Master Document Signed by General William J. Hardee and Thomas C. Hindman**

HARDEE, William Joseph (1815-1873) was a career U.S. Army and Confederate States Army officer. For the U.S. Army, he served in the Second Seminole War and in the Mexican-American War, where he was captured and exchanged. In the American Civil War, he sided with the South and became a general. Hardee served in the Western Theater and quarreled sharply with two of his commanding officers, Braxton Bragg and John Bell Hood. He served in the Atlanta Campaign of 1864 and the Carolinas Campaign of 1865, where he surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnston to William



Tecumseh Sherman in April. Hardee's writings about military tactics were widely used on both sides in the conflict. War-date Confederate Document Signed "W.J. Hardee Major General." on verso of 1pp. folio, "Estimate of Funds Required for the Troops Composing 1st Brigade 1st Division Central Army of Ky of which Capt. W.H. Goran is Quartermaster from August 31st, 1861 to December 31st, being four months." and signed by W.H. Goran QM PACS Dec. 25th 1861. Lists pay for Brigadier General through Private. Also signed as approved by "T.C. Hindman Br. Genl. Comdg." Fine condition. Thomas Carmichael



Hindman, Jr. (1828-1868) was a lawyer, politician, and a senior officer of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He was responsible for planning and supervising the unsuccessful defense of northwestern Arkansas during the fall and winter of 1862. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**165 Rare Free Masons Resolutions for a Fellow Soldier By these Prisoners of War in Richmond**

Manuscript Document Signed "John F. Mines Grand Chaplain of G.L. of Maine" 2nd Maine Infantry, chaplain, who was taken POW and confined in Richmond, Virginia, 2pp. folio, October 19, 1861, and reads in part: "...Whereas, the members of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, who are Prisoners of War in the City of Richmond, Va. have heard with deep regret of the death of Calvin Huson Jr. Esq. a Royal Arch Mason of distinguished standing in the city of Rochester, N.Y. and late their fellow prisoner, Therefore, Resolved: That we convey for the wife and family of the decease our sincere sympathy in their bereavement; feeling that as they have lost the devoted husband and father, so we mourn one who was an able man, a warm-hearted brother and an ornament to our Order..." More. Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**



**166 Libby Prison Artifact** Piece of wood, 3" x 2" a 1/2" with old paper ID label, "From Libby Prison, Richmond Va." Fine **\$300-\$500**

**167 Scarce, Early Large Albumen of the Confederate Command** Large composite albumen photograph of 49 chest-up images, "The Officers of the CS Army & Navy," each identified with printed key on the mount. Photographed and published by C.F. May, New York. Several of the images, including Robert Lee, Stonewall Jackson are Mexican War period. Occasional light vignette, 10" x 7," on larger mount. **\$600-\$800**



**168 Early War General George E. Pickett Signed Military Document**

PICKETT, George Edward (1825-1875) was a career United States Army officer who became a major general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He is best remembered for being







Forrest's skills and acumen as a cavalry leader and military strategist, he has remained a controversial figure in Southern racial history, especially for his main role in the massacre of over 300 black soldiers at Fort Pillow and his 1867-1869 leadership of the Ku Klux Klan as its first Grand Wizard. Document Signed, "N.B. Forrest" as Brig. Gen'l, on reverse of Muster, 19" x 15", Columbia, December 9, 1862, neatly written on blue paper, Fine. The document is nicely framed in a modern wood frame, with copy of Forrest's signature presented below the document. The heading is "Report of Cavalry, Brig' Commander by Brig' Gen'l N.B. Forrest". The muster men Present (For Duty, Sick, Extra Duty, and In Arrest. Then, Absent (Sick, Detached, With Leave, Without Leave). The total force is 3034, in Field and Staff, 2nd Tenn Regt, 8th Tenn Regt, Alabama Regt, Tenn Body Guard, and the Freeman Battery. **\$5,000-\$7,500**

**173 An Incredible Necessity Newspaper With The Infamous Beast BUTLER Proclamation** A complete and authentic issue of The Natchez Weekly Courier, June 11, 1862, 2pp, fine. This issue is printed



on bright blue rag paper creating a stunning visual presentation. But, it's not just a pretty thing, it has important content. From the front page is "Butler's Proclamation", in part, "that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation". Another front page report, "Stonewall Jackson Pursuing Banks ... He Whips at Williamsport MD. ... 10,000 Marylanders Join Him". **\$750-\$1,000**

**174 Plan of the Military Prison Situated on Johnson Island in the Bay of Sandusky Ohio** Pen and ink drawing, 13" x 9-3/4" by Captain James T. Hogane, Topographical Engineer, CSA. Hogane drew at least three known full-color maps for fellow officers imprisoned at Johnson's Island. Text in top left corner identifies the officer to whom this map was presented: 1st Lieut. J.W. Parker, Co. H. 50th reg. Tenn. Vol., captured at Fort Donelson, Feby 18, 1862 by Gen. Grant's Army, Johnsons Island, Depot prison block." The map is titled

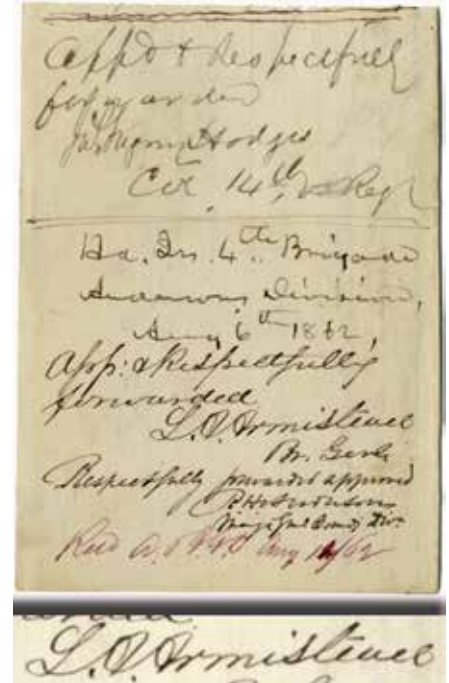


"Plan of the Military Prison Situated on Johnson Island in the Bay of Sandusky Ohio". It shows the prison barracks and other buildings including Hospital, Sutler, Sullens Depot, sentry positions, promenade ground ... and more. Another of the three recently sold for \$6500 Hogane enlisted in August of 1861 and served as Brigade Engineer 1st District Missouri on the staff of Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson. He was captured on March 2, 1862 at New Madrid, MO. **\$5,000-\$7,500**

**175 No Lot**

**176 Rare War-date Lewis Addison Armistead Autograph Endorsement Signed** ARMISTEAD, Lewis Addison (1817-1863) was a career United States Army officer who became a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. On July 3, 1863, as part of Pickett's Charge during the Battle of Gettysburg, Armistead led his brigade to the farthest point reached by Confederate forces during the charge,

a point now referred to as the high-water mark of the Confederacy. However, he and his men were overwhelmed, and he was wounded and captured by Union troops. He died in a field hospital two days later. War-date Confederate Autograph Endorsement Signed "L.A. Armistead Br. Genl." with additional autographs of General Richard Anderson and Colonel James G. Hodges, 14th Virginia Infantry. Fine condition. Richard Heron Anderson (1821-1879) was a career U.S. Army officer, fighting with distinction in the Mexican-American War. He also served as a Confederate general during the American Civil War, fighting in the Eastern Theater of the conflict and most notably during the 1864 Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Anderson was also noted for his humility. **\$3,000-\$5,000**



**177 War-date Autographs of Generals Ewell, Longstreet, Hood and Early** Nice group of four war-date Confederate generals clipped signatures from Confederate military documents, includes: EWELL, Richard Stoddert(1817-1872) was a career United States Army officer and a Confederate general during the American Civil War.



He achieved fame as a senior commander under Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee and fought effectively through much of the war, but his legacy has been clouded by controversies over his actions at the

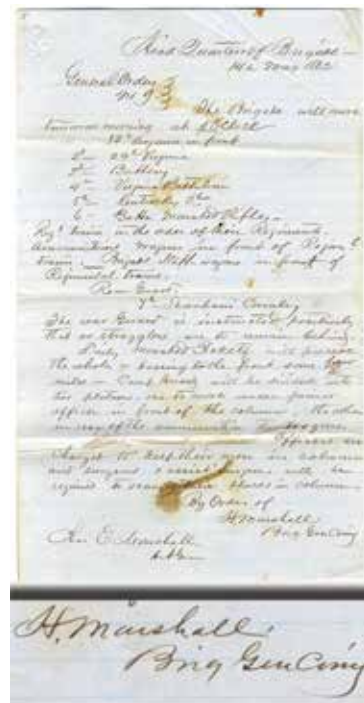


Battle of Gettysburg and at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Autograph "R.S. Ewell Lt. Gen." August 22, 1863, forwarding an approved document...plus; LONGSTREET, James (1821-1904) was one of the foremost Confederate generals of the American Civil War and the principal subordinate to General Robert E. Lee, who called him his "Old War Horse". He served under Lee as a corps commander for most of the famous battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia in the Eastern Theater, and briefly with Braxton Bragg in the Army of Tennessee in the Western Theater. Autograph Endorsement Signed "J. Longstreet Maj. Genl. Comdg" June 20, 1862, "The Miss Brigade will be assigned to Gen. Hill Division..." Fine condition...plus; HOOD, John Bell Hood (1831-1879) was a Confederate general during the American Civil War. Hood had a reputation for bravery and aggressiveness that sometimes bordered on recklessness. Arguably one of the best brigade and division commanders in the CSA, Hood gradually became increasingly ineffective as he was promoted to lead larger, independent commands late in the war; his career and reputation were marred by his decisive defeats leading an army in the Atlanta Campaign and the Franklin-Nashville Campaign. Autograph "J.B. Hood" as Lt. Genl. Comdg, April 12, 1864, forwarding a document. Fine condition...plus; EARLY, Jubal Anderson (1816-1894) was a Virginia lawyer and politician who became a Confederate general during the American Civil War. Trained at the United States Military Academy, Early resigned his U.S. Army commission after the Second Seminole War and his Virginia military commission after the Mexican-American War, in both cases to practice law and participate in politics. Accepting a Virginia and later Confederate military commission as the American Civil War began, Early fought in the Eastern Theater throughout the conflict. He commanded a division under Generals Stonewall Jackson and Richard Ewell, and later commanded a corps. A key Confederate defender of the Shenandoah Valley, during the Valley Campaigns of 1864, Early made daring raids to the outskirts of Washington, D.C., and as far as York, Pennsylvania, but was crushed by Union forces under General Philip Sheridan, losing over half his forces and leading to the destruction of much of the South's food supply. After the war, Early fled to Mexico, then Cuba and Canada, and upon returning to the United States took pride as an "unrepentant rebel" and white supremacist. Particularly after the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1870, Early delivered speeches establishing the Lost Cause position. Autograph "JA Early Lt. Genl." November 21 1864, forwarding a document. Fine condition. Framed. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**178 \$500 Georgia State Bond Signed by Governor Joseph E. Brown** BROWN, Joseph Emerson (1821-1894), often referred to as Joe Brown, was an attorney and politician, serving as the 42nd Governor of Georgia from 1857 to 1865, the only governor to serve four terms. He also served as a United States Senator from that state from 1880 to 1891. A former Whig, and a firm believer in slavery and Southern states' rights, Brown was a leading secessionist in 1861, and led his state into the Confederacy. Yet he also defied the Confederate government's wartime policies: he resisted the military draft, believing that local troops should be used only for the defense of Georgia; and denounced Confederate President Jefferson Davis as an incipient tyrant, challenging Confederate impressment of animals and goods to supply the troops, and slaves to work in military encampments and on the lines. Several other governors followed his lead. War-date Confederate Document Signed "Joseph E. Brown" as Governor of Georgia, being a \$500 Georgia State bond issued February 1st, 1862. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



**179 General Humphrey Marshall Orders his Brigade Movement the Day Before his Victory at The Battle of Princeton Court House** War-date Confederate Document Signed by Chas. E. Marshall AA General, 1pp. folio, being General Orders No. 9 ordered by command of General H. Marshall, May 14, 1862, Head Quarters of Brigade, and advises that "The Brigade will move tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock 54th Virginia in front, 2d 29th Virginia, 3d Battery, 4th Virginia Battalion, 5th Kentucky 5th, 6 Battn. Mounted Rifles...Rear Guard. 7th Shanhan's Cavalry. The rear guard is instructed positively that no stragglers are to remain behind..." Fine condition. Humphrey Marshall (1812-1872) was a four-term antebellum United States Congressman and a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army and a Confederate Congressman during the American Civil War. The Battle of Princeton Court House was fought May 15-17, 1862 in Mercer County, Virginia (now West Virginia) in conjunction with Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign. It was a minor victory for the Confederate States Army. **\$200-\$300**



**180 6th Arkansas Document Signed by an Officer in the "Dixie Grays"** War-date Confederate Document Signed "R.D. Lee 1 Lieut Co. 'E' 6th Arks. Regt." 1pp. oblong quarto, December 8, 1862, being his pay account. Fine condition. The 6th Arkansas Infantry Regiment (also known as the "Sixth Arkansas"; June 10, 1861 - May 1, 1865) was a regiment of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. Organized mainly from volunteer companies, including several prewar volunteer militia units, raised in the southern half of Arkansas, the regiment was among the first transferred to Confederate Service. It served virtually the entire war in Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River. After the unit sustained heavy casualties during the Battle of Shiloh and Bragg's Kentucky Campaign, the unit spent most of the rest of the war field consolidated with the 7th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, to form the 6th/7th Arkansas Infantry Regiment. **\$400-\$600**



**181 24th Mississippi Infantry Turned Cover** Confederate postally used turned cover, addressed to "Mr. Charles P. Egger 24 Regt Company D Miss. Vols. Dalton, Ga." and noted as carried "By the politeness of Capt Rowan" with interior addressed to Mr. William Egger, Caledonia, Mississippi," and noted as carried "By the Politeness of Lieut. Egger." Fine condition. 24th Mississippi Infantry Regiment was organized at Meridian, Mississippi, during the fall of 1861 with eleven companies. Its members were recruited in the counties of Hancock, Clay, Lowndes, Chickasaw, Kemper,



Choctaw, and Monroe. It moved to Florida, returned to Mississippi, and took part in the siege of Corinth. After serving in Kentucky, it was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantly's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 24th

participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It sustained 116 casualties at Murfreesboro, 132 at Chickamauga, and 189 at Chattanooga. For a time it was consolidated with the 27th Regiment and in December, 1863, totaled 491 men and 354 arms. At Resaca the unit lost 24 killed and 28 wounded, and at Ezra Church the 24th/27th had 11 killed and 67 wounded and missing of the 430 engaged. About 25 men were present at the surrender. **\$200-\$300**

**182 Confederate Surgeon Certificate of Appreciation**

War-date Manuscript Document 13-1/2" x 17-1/2". "Presented to Lewis D. Ford, MD. Surgeon in charge of the 2nd Georgia Hospital. By D.C. O'Keefe, J.B. Ficklen, J.A.L. Milligan Assistant Surgeons. Richmond Va. Feb. 19th 1862." Fine condition. **\$2,000-\$3,000**



**183 General Benjamin Butler Pays Himself \$1100 from a New Orleans Bank Account**

BUTLER, Benjamin (1818-1893). Union general who initiated the idea of treating slaves as contraband of war, and won fame for his "Woman Order" and the hanging of a man for pulling down the American flag in occupied New Orleans. He was later a U.S. Congressman and Governor of Massachusetts. War-Dated Check Signed, "Benj. F. Butler", New Orleans, October 21, 1862, made out to "Self or Bearer," on his Bank of Commerce account for "Eleven hundred Doll's in Treasury notes." Cut cancel, else very good condition. On 10 May, 1862, General Butler seized about \$800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that arms for the confederates were to be bought with it. All the foreign consuls protested against this action, and the government at Washington, after an investigation, ordered the return of the money. **\$200-\$300**



**184 Very Rare Kentucky Bank Note**

Twenty-five Cents Kentucky bank note, issued at Frankfort, September 1862, with printed "In Frankfort, Ky. at my office, I will pay to Bearer TWENTY-FIVE CENTS In Confederate Money, when the Amount of Five Dollars is presented..." Small loss at top right corner, else very good condition. General E. Kirby Smith occupied Frankfort on September 3, 1863 and abandoned it after the Battle of Perryville, on October 9, 1862. Thus for a very short period this note was valid. **\$300-\$500**



**185 Rare Confederate States of America Vessel Registration for Ship Owned by Secretary of War James Seddon**

Rare partly-printed Document Signed being a "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA REGISTER OF VESSELS." 15-1/2"x17", June 18, 1863,



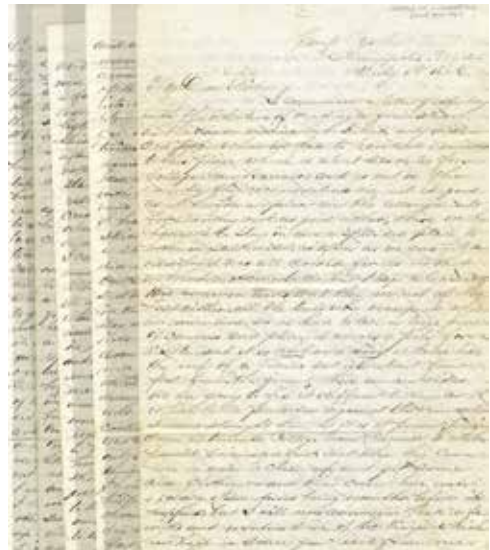
Wilmington, North Carolina, and reads in part: "In pursuance of existing Laws and an act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America entitled 'An act to provide for the Registration of Vessels owned in whole or in part by the Citizens of the Confederate States' S. Grosvenor Porter having taken or subscribed the oath required by Law and having sworn that James A. Seddon of Richmond, Va. is the only owner of the Ship or Vessel called the Merrimac of Savannah, Ga. whereof S.G. Porter is at present Master and is a citizen of the Confederate States and that the said Ship or Vessel was built...in Great Britain in the year 1861, as per Register issued at London Eng. May 10th 1862...." Fine condition. Framed. James Alexander Seddon (1815-1880) was an American lawyer and politician who served two terms as a Representative in the U.S. Congress, as a member of the Democratic Party. He was appointed Confederate States Secretary of War by Jefferson Davis during the American Civil War. **\$1,500-\$2,000**





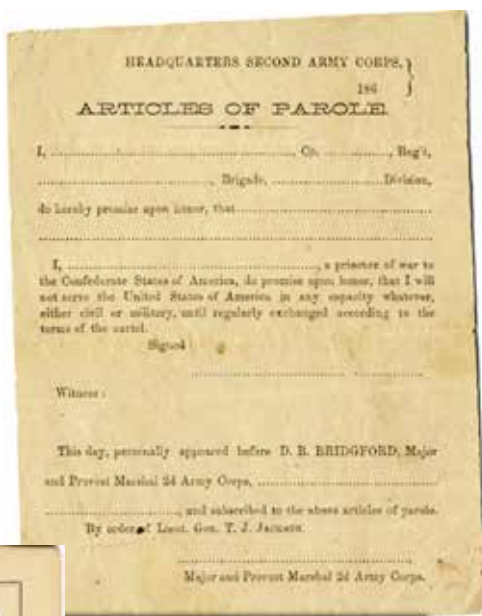
**186 Brevet Brigadier General Signed Prison House CDV** Carte de visite of drawing of small log pen, with pencil on verso "1st house built in Camp Ford for Prisoners. Lt. Col. Leake 20th inf." with E. Jacobs of New Orleans backstamp. Very good condition. Joseph Bloomfield Leake was made brevet brigadier general after serving with the 20th Iowa and being wounded and taken prisoner at Atchafalaya, Louisiana, September 29, 1863.

**189 18th Connecticut Letter with Good Content on the Battle of Winchester** War-date Union soldier Autograph Letter Signed by Timothy Parker, 18th Connecticut Infantry, POW at Winchester, 10pp. folio, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, July 6, 1863, and reads in part: "...about 12 oclck on the night of the 11th of June we struck our tents loaded the wagons and awaited the enemy until morning... On the morning of the 13th...our pickets gave the alarm and the 18th being nearest the point of action were soon engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and were soon supported by a battery of artillery which made things look quite lively, the shells flying quite briskly,...another battery of artillery came down and halted a few minutes in the road alongside of our camp. The enemy seeing them commenced throwing shot and shell at them and we being directly in range were gently admonished by the whizzing and falling of shell around us concluded we had better get out of that place...I went into the fort and it being on a hill, I had an opportunity of watching the skirmishing going on with occasionally a shell from our batteries...We had got about four miles from Winchester and were rather carelessly going by a piece of woods when a few scattering shots told of the presence of the enemy...the 18th fought nobly until after sunrise....I kept along in the rear of the regiment during the fight and until the surrender I was constantly under fire and in danger but not half as much as the men in the ranks many of whom were killed & wounded. Col. Ely was as brave as a lion and won the admiration of all both in his regiment and others....After the surrender we were taken back to the fort we had left that morning and over which the rebel rag was flying. They refused to let us bury our dead..." Much more. **\$400-\$600**



\$200-\$300

**187 Articles of Parole by Order of Lt. Gen. T.J. Jackson** War-date Confederate document "ARTICLES OF PAROLE" 1pp. octavo, "By order of Lieut. Gen. T.J. Jackson" with portions to be filled in detailing captured Union soldier's name, rank, regiment and signature designating that they will



"promise upon honor, that I will not serve the United States of America in any capacity whatever..." Fine condition. **\$750-\$1,000**



**188 "The Libby Prison Minstrels"** Playbill Christmas Eve 1863. The playbill measures 5.75" x 16" and divides the program into three parts with each performance listing the performer, each a Union Officer. One of the fascinating things about this piece is that the history of each prisoner can be looked up, and whether they were captured or wounded. For example, the program manager Lt. G.W. Chandler fought under General Farnsworth at Gettysburg where he was captured. A rare playbill, repaired folding splits, else near fine. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**190 2nd New York Cavalry Officer Writes from Libby Prison**

War-date Union soldier Autograph Letter Signed "Harry Temple" 2nd New York Cavalry, POW at Liberty Mills, Virginia, 1pp. quarto, Libby Prison, December 31, 1863, and reads in part: "...Adj't Jones surprised me today by the news of your being still on Belle Island. I had hoped you were North 3 months ago. I before my capture had written to your father with the news of your capture. I have not been able to communicate with him direct since your imprisonment if not send me a letter to forward to him...I know the Belle Isle letters are very carelessly sorted. Hopes of exchange are still alive..." Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



him...I know the Belle Isle letters are very carelessly sorted. Hopes of exchange are still alive..." Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



**191 He Escaped From Libby Prison Weeks Before the Great Escape** War-date Union Prisoner of War Autograph Letter Signed “Jno. A. Porter Jr.” 14th New York Cavalry, 1pp. quarto, Libby Prison Richmond, Virginia, December 19, 1863, and provides a list of items that he would like to sell when he is released from prison and reads in part: “...my capture last June you have doubtless heard, a mere unmitigated set of blunders never occurred in any one acct. than that I read concerning it...” Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**

Carolina, 1pp. folio, October 3, 1863, addressed to General Beauregard and reads in part: “...As Merchants and citizens of Charleston deeply interested in the safety of the city, we would most respectfully request your co-operation in carrying into effect a plan of ‘Torpedo leaving Vessel’ designed by Capt. Francis D. Lee Confederate Engineer. This plan was presented to the State Committee of safety, and from therein it was submitted to a sub committee, composed of scientific machinist’s from whom it received the most unqualified approval. Every effort was made by the latter body to carry it into immediate execution but failed...” Docketed on verso “G.T. Beauregard Genl. Comdg.” Fine condition. Francis D. Lee (1826–1885) was an American architect and inventor from Charleston, South Carolina. He worked as an architect until the outbreak of the American Civil War, where he became a Confederate



Army Captain under the staffing of General Beauregard, who took full advantage of his inventiveness, by encouraging him to design and construct (with assistance) a small Torpedo Boat, named The Torch. This boat was a spar boat, named so due to explosive devices placed at the end of a long pole or spar, in The Torch’s case, it had 3 such spar’s mounted to the bow to attack blockading warships. **\$1,500-\$2,000**

**192 Confederate Ownership ID’d by Florida Soldier**

Book “The Sibyl’s Cave” 1849, 16mo. with owners ink signature on fly leaf “T.C. Hearn Jacksonville, Florida.” Fine condition. Thomas C. Hearn served with the 2nd and 3rd Florida Infantry, and was taken POW at Nashville on December 16, 1864. **\$300-\$500**



**193 War-date Confederate General Hindman Signed Document Pertaining to the Battle of Chickamauga**

HINDMAN Jr. , Thomas Carmichael (1828-1868) was a lawyer, politician, and a senior officer of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He was responsible for planning and supervising the unsuccessful defense of northwestern Arkansas during the fall and winter of 1862. War-date Confederate Document Signed “T.C. Hindman Maj. Genl.” 1pp. oblong quarto, October 18, 1863, being a “REQUISITION FOR FORAGE for Public and Private Horses, Mules and Oxen, in the service of Maj. Gen. Hindman & Staff for Four days, commencing the 19th day of September 1863...” Fine condition. The Battle of Chickamauga, fought on September 18 – 20, 1863, between U.S. and Confederate forces in the American Civil War, marked the end of a Union offensive, the Chickamauga Campaign, in southeastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. It was the first major battle of the war fought in Georgia, the most significant Union defeat in the Western Theater, and involved the second-highest number of casualties after the Battle of Gettysburg. **\$800-\$1,200**

**194 General Beauregard Receives a Request to use his Influence in Getting the Confederate Torpedo Boat ‘Torch’ Approved**

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant (1818-1893) was a Confederate general officer who started the American Civil War by leading the attack on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. Beauregard commanded armies in the Western Theater, including at the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee, and the Siege of Corinth in northern Mississippi. He returned to Charleston and defended it in 1863 from repeated naval and land attacks by Union forces. He is most known for his defense of the industrial city of Petersburg, Virginia from Union troops, in June 1864, which delayed the eventual fall of the confederate capital Richmond, Virginia in April 1865. War-date Manuscript Letter by prominent citizens of Charleston, South

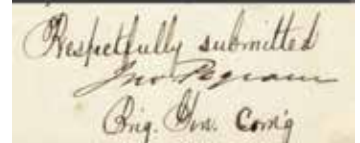
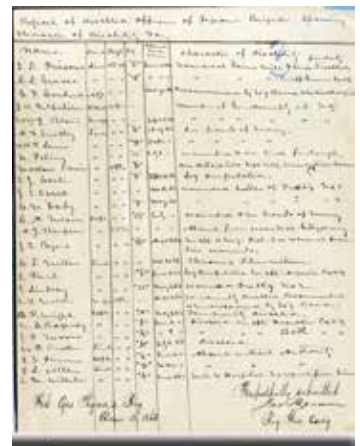
**195 Pair of 1863 Confederate Bonds**

Pair of Confederate bonds, includes: \$500 bond, issued March 2, 1863, and \$100 bond, issued March 2, 1863. Both with several clipped coupons. Very good condition. **\$200-\$300**



**196 Pegram Reports the Disabilities**

PEGRAM, John (1832-1865) was career soldier from Virginia who served as an officer in the United States Army and then as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War. He became the first former U.S. Army officer to be captured in Confederate service in 1861 and was killed in action near the end of the war. Confederate General John Pegram Report Signed “Jn. Pegram”. One page, 8” x 10”, dated December 14, 1863, report of disabled officers of Pegram’s Brigade, fine condition. A report indicating not only names, ranks, regiments, companies but characteristics





of disabilities - "...In hands of enemy...", "...Chronic rheumatism", "...Leg amputation", "...Absent without authority", "...Wounded Gaines Mill & since disabled", etc. Pegram was killed at Hatcher's Run on February 6, 1865. **\$1,500-\$2,000**



**197 13th Massachusetts Soldier Wants to "Shove the negroes in' the Fight"**

A war-date Union soldier's letter, 5pp. octavo, written in ink by Pvt. Charles E. Leland, Co. B, 13th Mass. Vols., Platt's Landing, Va., Feb. 19, 1863 concerning wanting to let the Black soldiers fight the war, reading, in part: "...I see that we are going to have negroes to fight with us, but we poor soldiers can't help it if the people at home won't come and help us, when the government asks us to. I think a great deal of the fighting this year will be out West and the South. I hope that they will shove the negroes in, and the more we get rid of the better for our poor Country...". The original transmittal cover with embossed 13th Mass. Vols seal with motto "Always

ready", no stamp, is included. Charles E. Leland was sixteen when he enlisted in Co. B, 13th Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861. For nearly a year and half, he served faithfully. Then, during the battle of Gettysburg, he was shot in the lower abdomen and killed on July 1, 1863. Very good condition. **\$300-\$500**

**198 Rare Confederate Railroad Stock Certificate**

Stock certificate, oblong octavo, "The South Western Rail Road Company," 8 shares for 100 dollars, April 23, 1863,



Macon, Georgia. With fine vignette of train at top center. Signed by the treasurer and President of the The South Western Rail Road Company. A nice piece of Confederate raildonia. **\$200-\$300**



**199 Gen. Williams Authorizes The Foraging Of Virginia's Countryside After The Gettysburg Campaign**

An interesting war-date Union circular, 1p. folio, issued by Asst. Adj. Gen. Seth Williams, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 17, 1863, reading, in part: "The attention of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department of this army is... called to the circular...concerning the taking of supplies from the country for the use of the army during the present operations. It is enjoined upon all officers...to make use of all forage and other supplies...which they may find in the country...with the following exception, viz: that during the

march south of the Potomac no supplies taken in the country will be paid for except to persons who take the oath of allegiance. Certified accounts will...be given for all supplies...". VG **\$100-\$200**

**200 Army of Northern Virginia Ordnance Document Enumerating The Ammo On Hand Before The Battle Of Chancellorsville**

A great war-date Confederate Ordnance document, 1p. folio, for the supplies on for the reserve ordnance train of the Army of Northern Virginia for the week ending April 18, 1863. Listed is every conceivable type of artillery shell and small arms ammunition that Lee would carry into battle during his clash with Union Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker at Chancellorsville. Nearly forty lines, each enumerating the type and amount of munitions on hand are listed and therefore the document reads, in small part: "...10 pdr Parrott shell 288 Rounds...12 pdr Gun [Napoleon] shell 360 Rounds...3 inch Navy Parrott shell 180 Rounds... Whitworth shot 100 Rounds... Total Artillery Ammunition 2614 Rounds...Musket cartridges cal .69 57,000 Rounds... Rifle musket cartridges cal .58 36,000 Rounds...Total Infantry ammunition 241,000 Rounds...Horse Pistol cartridges cal .54 15,800 Rounds...Total cavalry ammunition 73,800 Rounds...musket caps 25,000...Whitworth charges 108...". Overall a very good look on the amount of ammunition Lee deemed necessary to face his Union adversary. Minor toning, else very good. **\$400-\$600**



**201 Louisiana Soldier is Discharged Due to Vision Issues**

War-date Confederate Document Signed "J.D. Wilson Examining Surgeon Bossier Parish, Louisiana, 1pp. oblong quarto, Rocky Mount, March 9, 1863, and reads in part: "...A.J. Snider a conscript from the Parish of

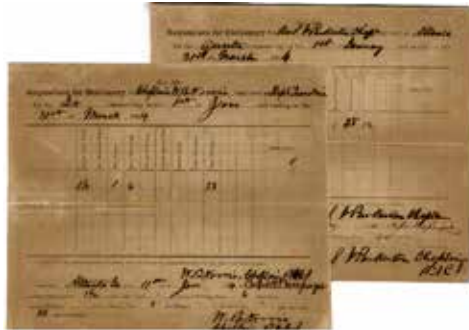


Bossier aged (36) Thirty Six years having applied for a certificate of inability to perform the duties of a soldier, on the account of a congenital defect of Vision which renders him so blind after night that he has to be led... in consequence thereof, I recommend his discharge from the service..." Authorized by the examining board on verso and by Lt. T.

C. Johnson in command of Conscripts. Fine condition.....plus; Manuscript Document Signed "Barthw. Egan, Surg. Gen. La Army" approving the discharge. Fine condition. (2 items) **\$200-\$300**

**202 Pair of Chaplain Signed Confederate Documents**

Pair of partly-printed Confederate Documents, includes: Document Signed twice, "S.J. Pinkerton" as Chaplain PACS, being a "Requisition for Stationary" for him while stationed in Atlanta from January through March of 1864. Fine condition... plus; Document Signed twice, "W.B. Norris" as Chaplain PACS, being a "Requisition for Stationary" for him while stationed at Dept. Trans Miss. from January through March of 1864. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



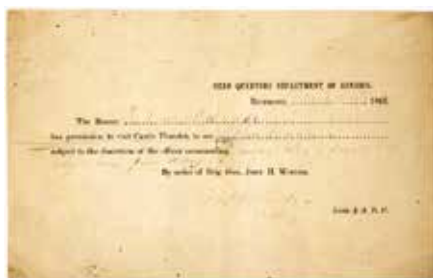
**203 General Isaac Trimble Writes from Prison to McHenry Howard**

TRIMBLE, Isaac Ridgeway (1802-1888) Confederate general, severely wounded after 2nd Manassas, he returned to participate in Pickett's Charge where he lost a leg and was captured. He was eventually exchanged in February 1865. Autograph Letter Signed, "I.R. Trimble" 1p. quarto, Johnson's Island, July 14, 1864, with cover addressed to McHenry Howard [who's Uncle was Francis Scott Key] while a Prisoner of War at Fort Delaware. The letter reads in part: "...I am flattered that you evince a desire to

remain on my staff, but shall feel sorry if it turns out that you made any sacrifices to do so, for which you may not hereafter be fully compensated by military rank. Certainly you were right to draw pay as one of my staff, for you were the only aid I had or have had since McKine & Huffman died - so let your mind at rest as far as this matter goes. I prefer you to any other, & would rather have you. Archer, Stewart, Johnson, [CSA General's moved to Charleston as the Immortal 600] have gone on a 'folly' trip and may see some sport more pleasant to be shot by a big gun than a musket in prison. There at least will be some excitement about it, & the novelty is less disagreeable than the ennui of prison... Write to me often & give me a page at a time any incidents of Genl Winder's life which I am preparing for his wife & mother..." Fine. **\$3,000-\$5,000**

**204 Confederate Pass to Castle Thunder**

War-date Confederate Document Signed "J.S. Winder AAG" 1pp. oblong octavo, Richmond, Virginia, March 28, 1863, Head Quarters Department of Henrico, issued by Order of General John Winder, and reads in part: "...The Bearer



Jno. L Danner has permission to visit Castle Thunder to see John Wagner subject to the discretion of the officer commanding..." Fine condition. Castle Thunder, located between what is now 17th Street and 18th Street on northern side of E Cary Street in Richmond, Virginia, was a former tobacco warehouse, located on Tobacco Row, converted into a prison used by the Confederacy to house civilian prisoners, including captured Union spies, political prisoners and those charged with treason during the American Civil War. A large number of its inmates were sentenced to death. Even though the inmates were sometimes allowed boxes of medicine and other supplies, the prison guards had a reputation for brutality. **\$300-\$500**

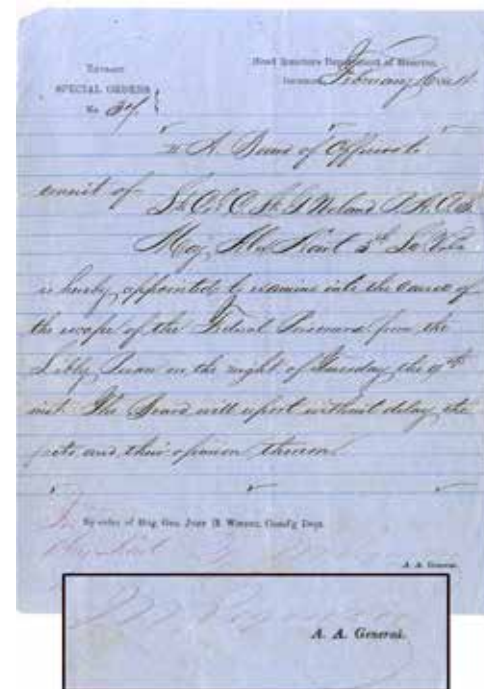
**205 Hotel Libby Letter**

War-date Union soldier Autograph Letter Signed by William H. Nelson, 13th U.S. Infantry, taken POW at Jackson, Mississippi, July 11, 1863, 1pp. octavo, "Hotel Libby" January 4, 1864, and reads in part: "...I have not had any word from 'America' for some time but there is a mail down stairs which we will get soon and then I will be one of the many anxious for letters...the Commandants has issued an order that the prisoners may on every Christmas and New Years night keep lights in the Prison until 11 1/2 oc..." Very good condition. **\$300-\$500**



**206 Libby Prison - The Great Escape Inquiry**

War-date Confederate Document Signed "J.W. Pegram AA General" (very light) 1pp. quarto, Head Quarters Department of Henrico, Richmond, Virginia, February 16, 1864, being Special Orders No. 37 and



appoints Lt. Col. C. St. G. Neland and Major Alex Hart 5th La. Vols "to examine into the cause of the escape of the Federal Prisoners from the Libby Prison on the night of Tuesday the 9th inst. The Board will report without delay the facts and their opinions thereon..." Fine condition. In February 1864, a group of 109 inmates attempted to escape Libby through a tunnel they had dug over several months; scraping and digging out the mortar between bricks often until four in the morning. Under the direction of Colonel Thomas Ellwood Rose

and Major A.G. Hamilton, imprisoned officers earnestly but covertly carved out the tunnel behind a stove in the kitchen, measuring 50 to 60 feet and at one point with a width as narrow as 16 inches, using chisels and a wooden spittoon, all while fending off squealing rats, the "sickening air, the deathly chill, and the horrible, interminable darkness." With many past attempts to escape ending poorly, the "Great Escape Plan" also risked detection by prison officials. **\$1,500-\$2,000**



## Jefferson Davis War Date Letter to General Robert E. Lee

**207** Being a telegraph communication on “The Southern Telegraph Companies” partly-printed form, directed to Gen. Robert E. Lee then in defense of Petersburg, Virginia. The document is completed entirely in Davis’ hand in pencil, and dated July 8, 1864. Davis writes (in full): “To Genl. R.E. Lee, Petersburg, Va. Genl. Lee telegraphs delay on account of nonarrival of arms. In this town I hear the expedition is spoken of on the streets. Shall it proceed, under change of circumstances and possibility of notice being given to the enemy. If not stop it as you deem best. Jffn. Davis”. Most interesting about this telegraph is that it mentions “Genl Lee”, which is most likely cavalryman William Henry Fitzhugh Lee. Just four days from the date of this telegraph, General Early’s troops moved on the outskirts of Washington in an attempt to draw Union forces out to fight and test the defenses of that city. The language of Davis’ communiqué to Lee is tantalizing, in that it may relate to the planning of this daring maneuver in the days leading up to it. At the time this telegraph was sent, Grant’s Federal army was preparing for a long-term siege of Petersburg, just a few miles from the Confederate capital at Richmond. In the middle of June, Grant’s campaign against Richmond was over; the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864) and the Battle of Cold

Harbor (June 3, 1864) had demonstrated to Grant the difficulty of smashing through Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. However, the situation for Lee was far from victorious. Though he was able to save his supply sources and keep open Richmond’s communications north of the James, Lee had reduced his own army to just 28,000 infantry and two lean cavalry brigades. It was also the end of Lee’s capacity to maneuver. Though he had achieved a stalemate against Grant’s vast Army of the Potomac, he had been forced into static fortifications - which he greatly dreaded. Lee once told C.S.A. General Jubal Early that once his army was placed in the position to withstand a siege, “it will be a mere question of time”. But Lee was severely handicapped: his troop numbers were scarcely more than half of his opponent; he had no prospect of any large reinforcements; his artillery was inferior in weight of metal and in range to that of the enemy; and the mounts of his cavalry could not endure hard service and could not be replaced when worn out. Only Lee’s resolve and the courage of his gallant men in battle kept the hopes of the Confederacy alive. He told C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis: “...General Grant will concentrate all the



troops here he can raise, from every section of the United States...The enemy has a strong position, and is able to deal us more injury than from any other point he has ever taken. Still we must try and defeat him...” It was Lee’s hope that Grant would attack, but, to his disappointment, Grant did not. The siege of Petersburg began, in effect, on June 19th - the day after Lee reached the city; it was the start of the lengthy Petersburg Campaign, the longest sustained operation of the Civil War. For a full ten months, the Union Army of the Potomac besieged the vital railroad center of Petersburg, located 20 miles south of Richmond, the Confederate capital. The battlefield was twenty-six miles in length; it was necessary for Lee to hold the whole of the line at all times to prevent the Federals from seizing ground that would force the Confederate army back into the defense of Richmond. Lee also had to keep open the railroads on which he was dependent for supplies. Over the ten months of the campaign, Grant’s forces slowly extended their lines westward, stretching the thinning ranks of the Confederate army and threatening the vital southern rail lines into the city. Time was on Grant’s side. Condition: Archival reinforcement to upper edge on the verso; overall, in fine condition with some minor toning to the edges. **\$10,000-\$15,000**

## 208 Rare Arizona Brigade Letter Pertaining to Battle Fought Under Colonel John S. Ford

War-date Confederate soldier Autograph Letter, 2pp. folio, Camp near Ringgold Barracks, July 13, 1864, and reads in part: “...Myself and fourteen of my company was in the fight that Old Ford had with the Federals on the Rio Gran River twenty five miles above Brownsville on the 22nd of June in which we captured forty prisoner, 2 wagons 8 mules about 75 head of horses together with all of their camp equipage. We fought them about one hour before they surrendered. It is not known how many Federals was killed. We lost three killed and four wounded. When we began to crowd them they attempted to cross a lake that was near them. I think that we killed several in it. All that was wounded in the lake drowned. I shot nine times and I think I struck some of them. We are doing better than I expected when we came down here...direct your letters to Ringgold Barracks Co. (H) 4th Reg. Arizona Brig. Via San Antonio.” Very good condition. John Salmon Ford (1815-1897), better known as “Rip” Ford, was a member of the Republic of Texas Congress and later of the State Senate, and mayor of Brownsville, Texas. He was also a Texas Ranger, a Confederate colonel, doctor, lawyer, and a journalist and newspaper owner. Ford commanded men during the Antelope Hills Expedition and he later commanded the Confederate forces in what was arguably the last engagement of the American Civil War, the Battle of Palmetto Ranch on May 12-13, 1865. It was a Confederate victory, but as it occurred more than a month after Robert E. Lee’s surrender it had no effect on the outcome of the war. **\$750-\$1,000**

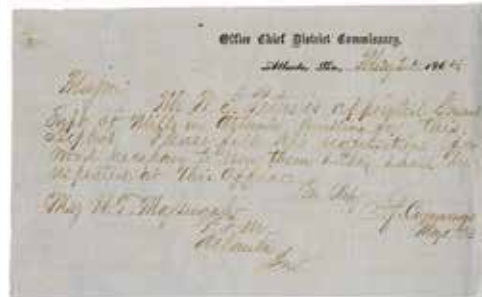


**209 Secretary of the Confederate Navy Releases Funds for the Pay of Confederate Sailors**

**MALLORY, Stephen Russell** (1812-1873) was a Democratic senator from Florida from 1850 to the secession of his home state and the outbreak of the American Civil War. For much of that period, he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was a time of rapid naval reform, and he insisted that the ships of the US Navy should be as capable as those of Britain and France, the foremost navies in the world at that time. He also wrote a bill and guided it through Congress to provide for compulsory retirement of officers who did not meet the standards of the profession. War-date Confederate Document Signed "S.R. Mallory" as Secretary of the Confederate Navy, 1pp. folio, July 30, 1864, and reads in part: "...



Please to cause a WARRANT for Eighty one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars to be issued in favor of Assistant Paymaster Chas. W. Kein. C.S. Navy at Savannah, Georgia. Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**



**210 Confederate Letter Pertaining to the Mills in Atlanta**

War-date Confederate Autograph Letter Signed "J.F. Cummings Maj &CS," 1pp. oblong octavo, on "Office Chief District Commissary" Atlanta, Georgia, May 24, 1864,

addressed to Major Massengale, and reads "Mr. W.G. Peters is appointed General Supt of Mills in Atlanta...Please fill his requisition for wood necessary to run them..." Fine condition. **\$100-\$200**

**211 Army of Tennessee Confederate Surgeon's Document**

War-date Confederate Document Signed "S.W. Langdon Surg. P.A.C.S.," 1pp. oblong folio, Atlanta, Georgia, April 9, 1864, for his expenses from March 8 to April 10, 1864 amounting to \$482.50. Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**



**212 A Union Soldier Does Not Fight For The Freedom of The Slave**

A great war-date Union soldier's letter, 4pp. 4to., written in ink by Pvt. Isaac N. Morgan, Co. C, 37th Indiana Vols., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, [1864] concerning not fighting for the freedom of blacks, reading, in part: "...there is some movement of troops towards Knoxville... it will be some time before they will be ready to prosecute the spring campaign...our regt is the only Ind regt in the department that has been in long enough to reenlist...I expect that the 37th will follow them...I think with you in regard to the administration that there will have to be a change but not with the negro for the system has established itself although I am not in favor of the cabinet having anything to do towards freeing them...I could witness their extinction rather than the Confederacy to gain a single state. I don't look for a change of presidents (if Lincoln is running again)...with the amount of troops that has been called for will in the next year effectively narrow their territory...then the next winter will find them suing for peace... the rations in their army



is cut down now to 1/2. A large portion of their army's time is out...and if they force them to continue in service a large number of them will decrease. I have spoken to citizens coming in to escape the conscript and Confederate deserters...I have not heard them express a belief that the Confederacy will ever gain their independence...their soldiers that says they will stay in with the bars & stars until they are free or fallen, admit that their independence can be established by a recognition of the United States...I think you are free to admit that the north will never do that as long as men and treasure holds out to wage war...Rufus thinks that the Abolitionists should fight it out as they love the negroes so well. Well I think every true patriot should hasten to close in...but I don't want Rufus to enter the service nor...encourage him to do so but I cannot see that this is or was for the Negroes. It is either Union or the Confederacy and if the negroes gain their liberty or perish in the struggle I don't care as one can take care of them[selves] after the...great object is established (The Union)...". The original transmittal cover is included. Morgan enlisted in 1861 and served faithfully throughout the war being wounded in the hand at the battle of Stone's River. Morgan's grammar has been corrected to aid readability. VG **\$500-\$750**



**213 Confederate Officer Suffers from PTSD and is Prescribed Whiskey**

WATTS, Thomas Hill (1819-1892) was the 18th Governor of the U.S. state of Alabama from 1863 to 1865, during the Civil War. War-date Confederate medical doctor Autograph Letter Signed "L.T. Foster" 1pp. quarto, Montgomery, Alabama, December 5, 1864, and reads "This is to certify that I have this day examined Mr. A.M. Gibson and I find him suffering so much with nervous depression and Dysentery that in my judgement he ought to use whisky regularly..."



with Autograph Endorsement Signed by Governor Watts on verso, "Let Maj. A.M. Gibson have three gallons whiskey on the usual terms." Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**

**214 Confederate Document Signed by Generals William Nelson Pendleton and Reuben Lindsay Walker**

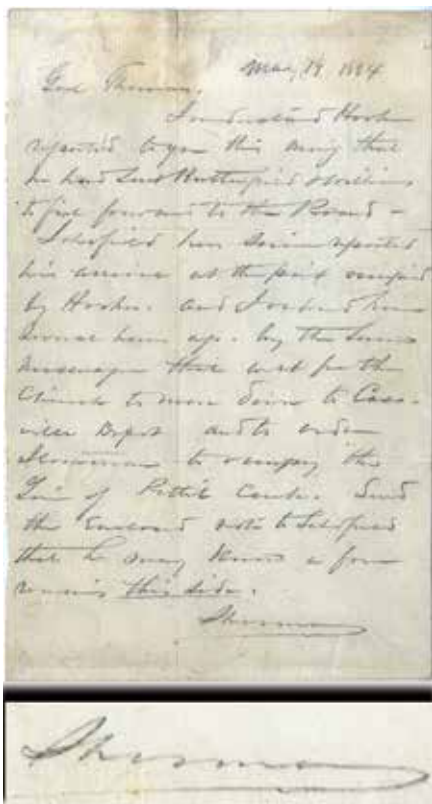
**P E N D L E T O N**, William (1809-1883) was an American teacher, Episcopal priest, and soldier. He served as a Confederate general during the American Civil War, noted for his position as Gen. Robert E. Lee's chief of artillery for most of the conflict. After the war, Pendleton returned to his priestly duties and also wrote religious materials. Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach, Virginia, is named in his honor. **WALKER**, Reuben Lindsay (1827-1890) was a Confederate general who served in the artillery during the American Civil War. In all, Walker served in 63 battles and engagements and was never once wounded, despite being a large target at 6'4" tall and despite often serving in very hot fighting.



Autograph Endorsement Signed "Hd Qrs Arty Corps A.N.V. Nov 8th 1864 Respy Forward appd. W.N. Pendleton, Brig. Gen. & chf Arty." and "Head Quarters Arty 3rd Corps Nov 7th 1864 Respy Forwarded R.L. Walker Col. Comdg Arty 3rd Corps." on panel with additional autograph of Lt. Col B.F. Eshelman. Fine condition. **\$500-\$750**

**215 Three Days Before his Promotion by General Grant, General W.T. Sherman Writes General Thomas**

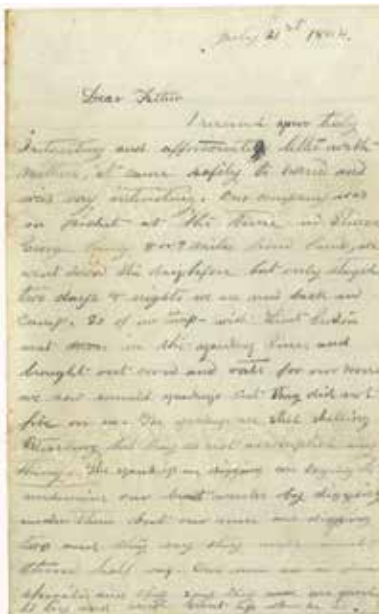
**SHERMAN**, William Tecumseh (1820-1891) was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. He served as a general in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861-65), receiving recognition for his command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the scorched earth policies he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States. British military theorist and historian B. H. Liddell Hart declared that Sherman was "the first modern general." War-date Union general Autograph Letter Signed "Sherman" 1pp. octavo, March 14, 1864, pencil, addressed to General



George Thomas, and reads in part: "I understood Hooker reported to you this mor'g that I had Lieut Butterfield & Williams to fire forward...I copied him since reported his arrival at the port occupied by Hooker and I ordered him forward hours ago...Send the enclosed note to Schofield that he may know a force remains this side..." Fine condition. On March 17, 1864 William Tecumseh Sherman, met with General U.S. Grant in Nashville, and was promoted to Military Division of the Mississippi commanding the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland and the Department of the Arkansas. **\$1,500-\$2,000**

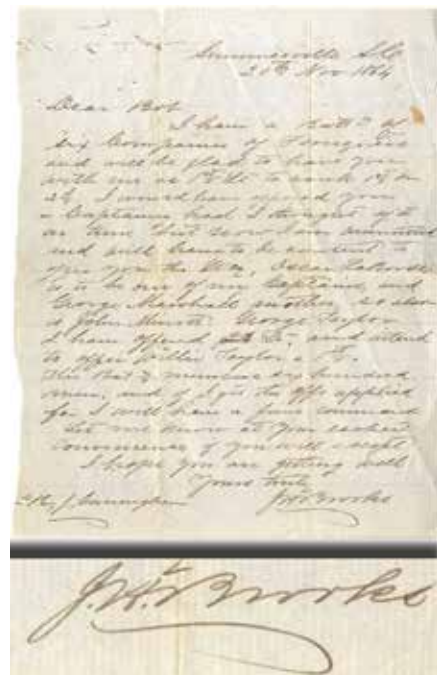
**216 43rd Virginia Cavalry - Mosby's Regiment at Petersburg**

War-date Confederate soldier Autograph Letter Signed by William Warden Patterson, 43rd Virginia Cavalry, involved in the attack on the 'House Burners' at Col. Benjamin Morgan's in Clarke Co. on August 20, 1864, 4pp. octavo pencil, July 21, 1864, and reads in part: "...20 of our comp with Lieut Groton went down in the Yankee lines and brought out corn and oats for our horses. We saw several Yankees but they did not fire on us. The Yankees are still shelling Petersburg but they do not accomplish anything. The Yankees are digging or trying to undermine our breast works by digging under them but our men are digging too and they say they will meet them half way. Our men are in fine spirits and they say they are going to try and wind Grant up where he is. Deserters are coming in every day they say Grant's army is suffering greatly for want of water and from sickness....Lieut Moss has not returned from home yet he was shot in the arm but he says he will try and get back to the company in 2 weeks...." Fine condition. **\$600-\$800**



**217 Rare "Galvanized Southerns" Letter About Filling This Commanders Regiment**

War-date Confederate "Galvanized" soldier Autograph Letter Signed "J.H. Brooks" 1pp. quarto Summerville, South Carolina, November 20, 1864, addressed to Lt. R.J. Cunningham, pertaining to staffing of his regiment, reads in part: "...I have a Battn. of six companies of Foreigners and will be glad to have you with me as 1st Lt. to rank 1st or 2d. I would have offered you a captaincy had I thought of it in time but now I am committed and will have to be content to offer you the Ltcy. Oscar LaBorde is to be one of my captains, and George Marshall another, so also is John Minott. George Taylor I have offered 2d Lt. and intend to





offer Willie Taylor a 1st. The Batn numbers six hundred men and if I get the offs. applied for I will have a fine command..." Fine condition. Brooks' Battalion, Confederate Regular Infantry was recruited from prisoners held at the stockade in Florence, South Carolina, the unit was organized October 10, 1864, as "Brooks' Battalion of Foreigners," saw brief front-line service in McLaws Division until December 18, 1864, then was returned to Florence because of desertions and mutiny. **\$500-\$750**



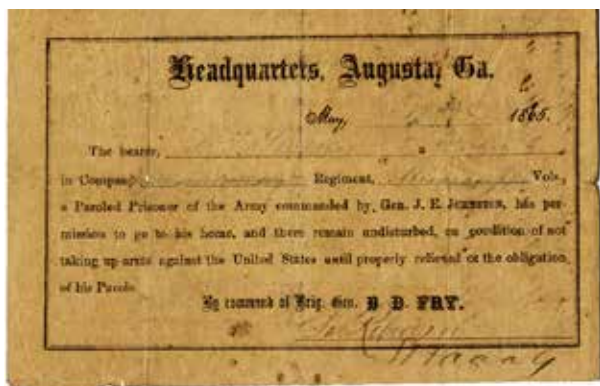
**218 Confederate Document Signed** War-date Confederate Document Signed, 1pp. quarto, June 24, 1864, being a receipt for clothing authorized by the Command of General M.J. Wright. Fine condition. **\$100-\$200**

**219 Good Content Mississippi Letter Pertaining to his Servant Family with General Nathan Bedford Forrest Battle Report** War-date Confederate Autograph Letter Signed "W.M. Green" 2pp. quarto, Columbus, Mississippi, July 17, 1864, with postally used Confederate cover addressed to Hon. George Waddell in Crawford, Alabama, and reads in part: "...I reached home on Tuesday last, and found my white family well, but nearly all of my servants down with fever. All of them except poor Nanny are getting better but she cannot last much longer. The sickness of the servants has thrown a deal of extra labor upon the Girls; but they bear it cheerfully. Our Community is much stirred by the proximity of the enemy, and their apparent determination to take this place, if possible. Forrest has fought them two days with no little loss, and no decided advantage, except driving them back some five or six miles. Our town mourns several of its citizens fallen in these last two days encounter. Forrest himself was wounded in the foot, and has lost one of his small toes, but it is hoped that he will still keep the saddle..." More. Fine condition. Judge George H. Waddell was killed by Wilson's Raiders in their attack on industries in Columbus, Georgia in April 1865. **\$500-\$750**

Green" 2pp. quarto, Columbus, Mississippi, July 17, 1864, with postally used Confederate cover addressed to Hon. George Waddell in Crawford, Alabama, and reads in part: "...I reached home on Tuesday last, and found my white family well, but nearly all of my servants down with fever. All of them except poor Nanny are getting better but she cannot last much longer. The sickness of the servants has thrown a deal of extra labor upon the Girls; but they bear it cheerfully. Our Community is much stirred by the proximity of the enemy, and their apparent determination to take this place, if possible. Forrest has fought them two days with no little loss, and no decided advantage, except driving them back some five or six miles. Our town mourns several of its citizens fallen in these last two days encounter. Forrest himself was wounded in the foot, and has lost one of his small toes, but it is hoped that he will still keep the saddle..." More. Fine condition. Judge George H. Waddell was killed by Wilson's Raiders in their attack on industries in Columbus, Georgia in April 1865. **\$500-\$750**



**221 He Was One of the Confederate Soldiers Paroled at Augusta, Georgia with No Yankee Officer Present** Partly-printed Confederate Document Signed by Command of Brig. Gen. B.D. Fry, by "Th.



Robinson AAAG." 1pp. oblong octavo, Headquarters, Augusta, Georgia, May 2, 1865, and reads "The bearer S.I. Walker a private in ...Ramsay's Battery ...Mississippi Vols. a Paroled Prisoner of the Army commanded by Gen. J.E. Johnston, has permission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed, on condition of not taking up arms against the United States until property relieved on the obligation of his parole..." with AES on verso "Office Pro. Mar. Post Montgomery, Montgomery, Ala, May 10th 1865 Reported this day Chas. Scott Capt 8th Iowa Inftry. Pro. Mar." Fine condition. **\$2,000-\$3,000**

**222 Libby Prison Museum** Stereoview, caption "Doors to Dungeon, Libby Prison "(Richmond) Chicago, USA", published



by Strohmeyer & Wyman, New York. From the 1890's Libby Prison Museum built in Chicago. **\$300-\$500**

**223 Rebel Atrocities - Union Prisoners of War** Imprint "NARRATIVE OF PRIVATIONS AND SUFFERINGS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS & SOLDIERS WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE HANDS OF THE REBEL AUTHORITIES BEING THE REPORT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION." 86pp. octavo, 1865, with copies of photographs of Union POWs and testimony of prisoners. Original wraps. Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**



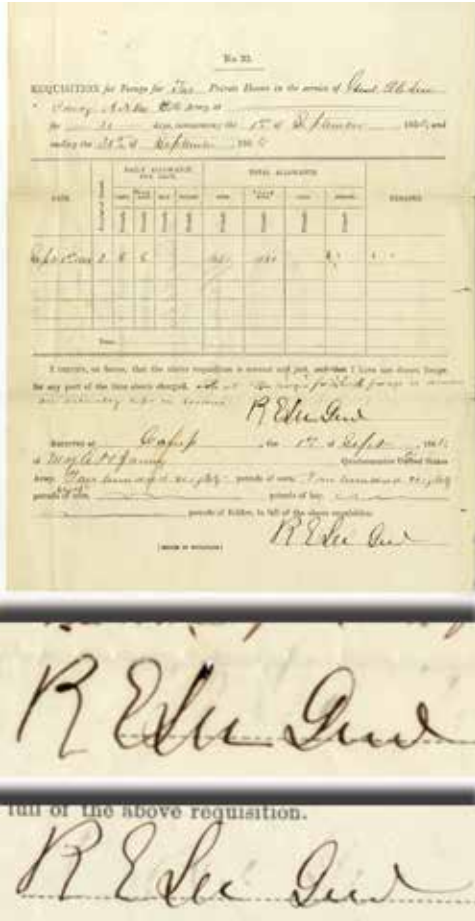
**224 War Date "Western Military Institute" Album** With Albumen Photos and Identified to a Florida Cadet Who would Later be Captured

Thomas C. Hearn who mustered into "F" Co. FL 2nd Infantry, was listed as POW 12/16/1864 Nashville, TN; and took the Oath Allegiance 6/16/1865 Johnson's Island, OH. A Western Military Institute Album from



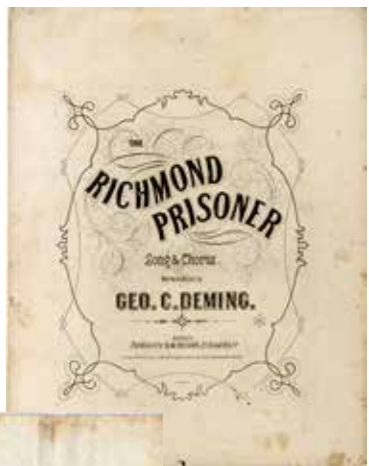


**Civil War-date Requisition signed twice by General Robert E. Lee drawing forage for his two horses, Traveller & Ajax**



**220** ROBERT E. LEE: PARTLY-PRINTED DOCUMENT SIGNED TWICE. One page, 8" x 10", "Camp", September 1, 1864. The "Requisition For Forage, Form No. 33" (actually the U.S. Army's printed form) states (in part): "REQUISITION for Forage for Two Private Horses in the service of Genl. R. E. Lee, Comdg. A. N. Va, U. C. S. Army, at [blank] for 30 days, commencing the 1st of September, 1864, and ending the 30th of September, 1864... I CERTIFY, on honor, that the above requisition is correct and just, and that I have not drawn forage for any part of the time above charged, & that the horses for which forage is drawn are actually kept in services. R. E. Lee Genl." ... Followed with, RECEIVED at Camp, the 1st of Sept, 1864, of Maj. E. H. Janney, Quartermaster United C States Army, Four hundred & eighty pounds of corn, Four hundred & eighty pounds sheaf of oats, [blank] pounds of hay, [blank] pounds of fodder, in full of the above requisition. R. E. Lee Genl." In the center of the form is a table which indicates the daily allowance for each horse is 8 pounds of corn and 8 pounds [sheaf] of oats, and that the total allowance is 480 pounds of corn and 480 pounds [sheaf] of oats. With this document, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, requisitions forage for his two horses, Traveller and Ajax. Lee rode Traveller throughout the Civil War (alternately with Lucy Long from the fall of 1862 until the spring of 1864, when Lucy Long became broken down); Ajax was given to Lee about the time he was given Lucy Long (in the fall of 1862). Lee's other horses (Richmond & The Roan, or Brown Roan) either died or broke under the strain and hardships of the war, and were not ridden by him at the time of this requisition. A wonderful association. **\$7,500-\$10,000**

**225** Union Sheet Music "The Richmond Prisoner" Sheet music "THE RICHMOND PRISONER" words and music by George Deming, Chicago, 6pp. folio, 1865. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**

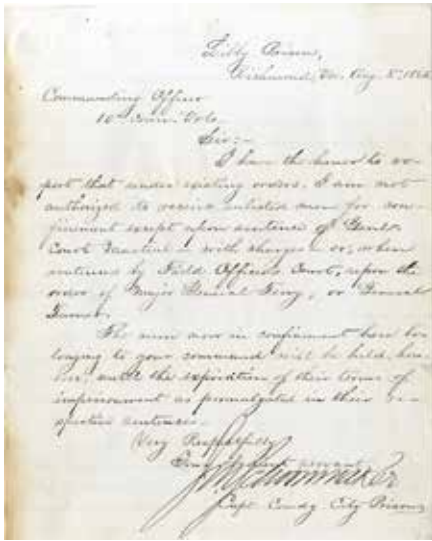


**226** 1st Georgia Infantry Parole from Macon, Georgia War-date Union Document Signed by G.H. Kneeland, Capt and Provost Marshal,



1pp. oblong quarto, Head-Quarters Cavalry Corps, M.D.M., Macon, Georgia, May 12, 1865, and states that J.J. Reed 1st Regiment of Georgia Infantry "will not bear arms against the United States of America, or give any information or do any military duty whatsoever until regularly exchanged as a prisoner..." Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**

the last graduating class, 5-1/2" x 7-1/2", 80 pages with 30 pages filled out as follows: Title page "T.C. Hearn WMI" with albumen photo; another 8 pages have the cadet photo and written comments; then 11 pages have the cadet photo only; and 11 pages have comments only. From the text, it is clear the album was created May 1861 by Thomas C. Hearn and contributed by his classmates, many of whom would soon serve in the Confederacy. Hearn himself enlisted 2 months after his graduation. The cadets with photo and comments are identified as follows; M. Fortien, Louisiana; W.C. Wansbrough, Mississippi; J.C. Wheeler, Louisiana; J.B. Hendrick, Mississippi; D. L. Cameron, Mississippi; T. M. Mitchell, home not stated.; P. Henry, Mississippi; G.P. Bleusul, Alabama. Those with photo but no comments are, Major Pittman, Professor; J. Green, Kentucky; I. R. Edington, Mississippi; W. Capshaw, Texas; A.E. Newton, Louisiana; A. Pettit, Mississippi; A. Little, Georgia; and Nine unidentified photos. Those with comments but no photo are N.D. Collins, Tennessee; J.A. Tompkins, no home state; W.T Davis, Tennessee; J.L. Thomas, no home state; Six pages signed only "OMV"; WM. A Harper, Mississippi; Huck McCallum, Arkansas. The Western Military Institute was founded by Thornton Fitzhugh Johnson in 1847, and initially located in Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1855, the Western Military Institute merged with the University of Nashville, and the campus was moved to that city. The campus was located from 1855 to 1861 at 724 Second Avenue South, Nashville. It closed in 1862, during the American Civil War. **\$4,000-\$6,000**



**227 He Was in Charge of Libby Prison After the War**

Autograph Letter Signed "J.M. Schoonmaker" Captain Commanding City Prisons, 1pp. quarto, Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, August 8, 1865, addressed to the Commanding Officer of the 10th Connecticut Vols, and reads in part: "...I have the honor to report that under existing orders, I am not authorized to receive enlisted men for confinement except upon sentence of Genl. Court Martial or when sentenced by

George Stoneman and hundreds of his men. War-date Confederate Document Signed "Alfred Iverson Brig. Genl. Comdg." with additional autograph of JN. Lawton AAA Genl., being a "Weekly Report of Iverson Div Cav. Near Hudson's Ferry Jany 23, 1865." listing regiments and men under his command. Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**



**230 CSA Surgeon Letter** War-date Confederate surgeon Autograph Letter Signed "Randal M. Lytle Surg. in Charge" 3pp. quarto, March 15, 1865, Direction Hospital, Griffin, Georgia, addressed to Surge R.C. Foster "In

charge Hospitals." and reads in part: "...As Asst Surg Provisional Army Confederate States, and Medical Officer in charge of Camp Direction at Chattanooga, Tenn., I was ordered on the 14th day of November 1862, by Surg. S.H. Stout, in charge of Hospitals at that post, to establish in tents a hospital for the accommodation of the sick of the Camp. On the 11th of July 1863, I received the appointment of Surg, and was reassigned to duty in Direction Hospital... Commanding now a capacity for two hundred and fifty patients, with a full supply of hospital property, and an accommodation of hospital fund, this hospital emerged from its former obscurity and became one of the General Hospitals of the Department...On the 20th September 1864, by order of Medical Director of Hospitals, I removed this Hospital from this post to Albany, Ga....The Hospital was removed from Meridian, Miss February 13, 1865...Having had no epidemic to contend with since the organization of the Hospital, I have nothing more of historic interest to report..." Surgeon Lytle also includes dozens of names of surgeons who served at the various posts of Camp Direction. Very good condition. **\$750-\$1,000**



Field Officers Court, upon the order of Major General Terry, or General Turner..." Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**

**228 Document Signed by the Leader of the Libby Prison Tunnel Escape**

Union officer Autograph Document Signed "Thomas E. Rose Colonel 77th Regt. Pa. Vol." 1pp. quarto, Head Quarters 1st Brigade 1st Div. 4th A.C. Camp Harker, Tennessee, June 11, 1865, being General Orders No. 1 stating that he assumes command of the 77th Pa, 51st Ohio, 31st Indiana, 21st Kentucky, and the 23rd Kentucky. Fine condition. The Libby Prison escape was a prison escape from Libby Prison, a Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia in February 1864 that saw over 100 Union prisoners-of-war escape from captivity. It was one of the most successful prison breaks of the American Civil War. Led by Colonel Thomas E. Rose of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry, the prisoners started tunneling in a rat-infested zone which the Confederate guards were reluctant to enter. The tunnel emerged in a vacant lot beside a warehouse, from where the escapees could walk out through the gate without arousing suspicion. Since the prison was believed to be escape-proof, there was less vigilance by the authorities than in other camps, and the alarm was not raised for nearly 12 hours. Over half the prisoners were able to reach Union lines, helped by their familiarity with the terrain after serving in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign of 1862. **\$300-\$500**



**229 Confederate General Alfred Iverson Signed Command Document**

IVERSON Jr, Alfred (1829-1911) was a lawyer, an officer in the Mexican-American War, a U.S. Army cavalry officer, and a Confederate general in the American Civil War. He served in the 1862-63 campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia as a regimental and later brigade commander. His career was fatally damaged by a disastrous infantry assault at the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg. General Robert E. Lee removed Iverson from his army and sent him to cavalry duty in Georgia. During the Atlanta Campaign, he achieved a notable success in a cavalry action near Macon, Georgia, capturing Union Army Maj. Gen.

**231 Four Clipped Autographs of Confederate High Commanders**

Group of four Confederate commanders autographs, includes: DAVIS, Jefferson Finis (1808-1889) was an American politician who served as the president of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865. Autograph "Jeffer. Davis." Very good condition...plus; SEDDON, James Alexander (1815-1880) was an American lawyer and politician who served two terms as a Representative in the U.S. Congress, as a member of the Democratic Party. He was appointed Confederate States Secretary of War by Jefferson Davis during the American Civil War. Autograph "James A. Seddon" as Secretary of War. Very good condition...



plus; RIPLEY, Roswell Sabine (1823-1887) was an officer in the United States Army during the Mexican-American War and, despite being Northern-born, a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. He was also an author and a prosperous South Carolina businessman. Autograph "R.S. Ripley B.Genl." Very good condition...plus; MASON, James Murray (1798-1871) was a U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator from Virginia. He was a grandson of George Mason and represented the Confederate States of America as appointed commissioner of the Confederacy to the United Kingdom and France between 1861 and 1865, during the American Civil War. Autograph "J.M. Mason" Fine condition. (4 items) **\$500-\$750**



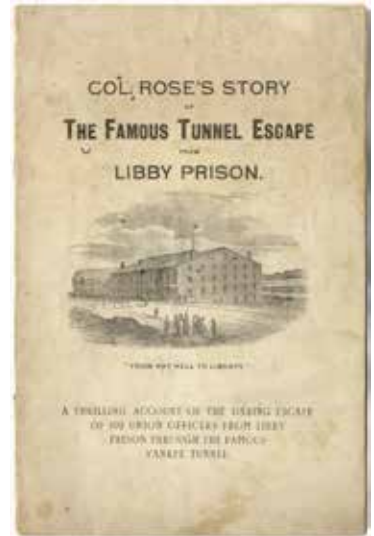
**232 Rare War-date Usage of General John B. Gordon AES**  
 GORDON, John Brown(1832-1904) was an attorney, a slaveholding plantation owner, general in the Confederate States Army, and politician in the postwar years. By the end of the Civil War, he had become "one of Robert E. Lee's most trusted generals." War-date Confederate Autograph Endorsement Signed "J.B. Gordon Maj. Gen. Comdg" Headquarters 2nd Corps, Army Northern Virginia, March 5, 1865, who adds "Respectfully ford approved." 1pp. oblong octavo. Fine condition. **\$750-\$1,000**



**233 Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee Writes General Grant Requests His Parole**  
 LEE, Fitzhugh(1835 - 1905) Confederate major general and nephew of Robert E. Lee. Fitzhugh Lee directed cavalry in Stuart's ride around McClellan and fought at Antietam and Gettysburg. He cut his way out of Appomattox as well, only to surrender two days later. Autograph Letter Signed, "W.H.F. Lee" 1p. octavo, Richmond, Virginia, April 13, 1866, addressed to "Lieut Gen. Grant Comdg. Armies of United States" and reads "I have the honor to apply for an extension of my parole. By the terms of the parole, I have considered myself limited to the State of Virginia; and occasions have occurred when my presence has been required outside of the limits of the State, in the transaction of business..." Mounted, else Fine. **\$1,000-\$1,500**



**234 Colonel Rose's Story of the Libby Prison Tunnel Escape** Imprint "COL. ROSE'S STORY OF THE FAMOUS TUNNEL ESCAPE FROM LIBBY PRISON." 12pp. quarto, c. 1870s, with diagram of the tunnel escape route. Fine condition. The Libby Prison escape was a prison escape from Libby Prison, a Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia in February 1864 that saw over 100 Union prisoners-of-war escape from captivity. It was one of the most successful prison breaks of the American Civil War. Led by Colonel Thomas E. Rose of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry, the prisoners started tunneling in a rat-infested zone which the Confederate guards were reluctant to enter. The tunnel emerged in a vacant lot beside a warehouse, from where the escapees could walk out through the gate without arousing suspicion. Since the prison was believed to be escape-proof, there was less vigilance by the authorities than in other camps, and the alarm was not raised for nearly 12 hours. Over half the prisoners were able to reach Union lines, helped by their familiarity with the terrain after serving in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign of 1862. **\$50-\$100**



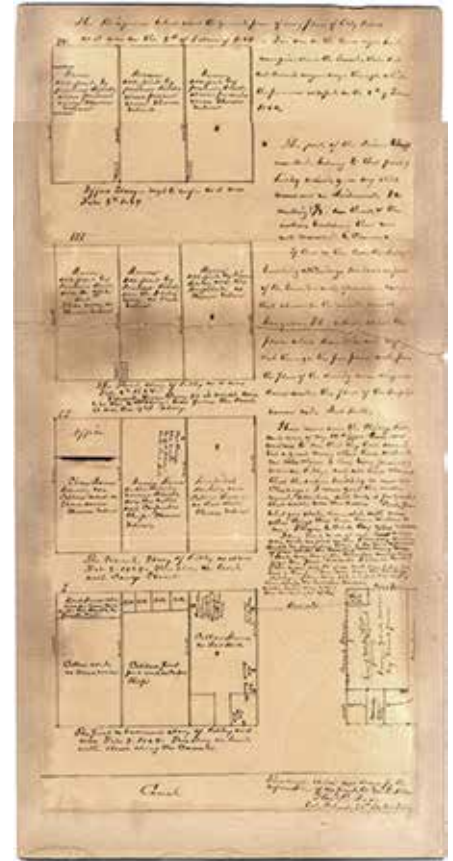
**235 Jefferson Davis - "I had no gold when captured, either private or public"** DAVIS, Jefferson. (1808-1889) President of the Confederate States of America 1861-65, Senator from Mississippi, Secretary of War 1853-57. Davis was captured by officers in the Union Cavalry on May 10, 1865 in Irwinville, Georgia. Autograph Letter Signed "Jefferson Davis." Two pages, 7.75" x 9.75", Mississippi City, February 4, 1878. The letter discusses some rumors regarding Davis' capture. It reads in part, "... The facts you state in regard to captured treasure are new to me. It is probable that much of it was the property of the Richmond Banks. The item of money captured from 'Jeff. Davis' is unfounded, for the sufficient reason that I had no gold when captured, either private or public... The fact is, my dear Grafts, that I staked all my property and reputation in the defense of State rights and constitutional liberty, as I understood them..." Interesting content since it covers both wartime propaganda and rumor as well as letting us hear Jefferson's sentiments on how his money was invested. **\$2,000-\$3,000**



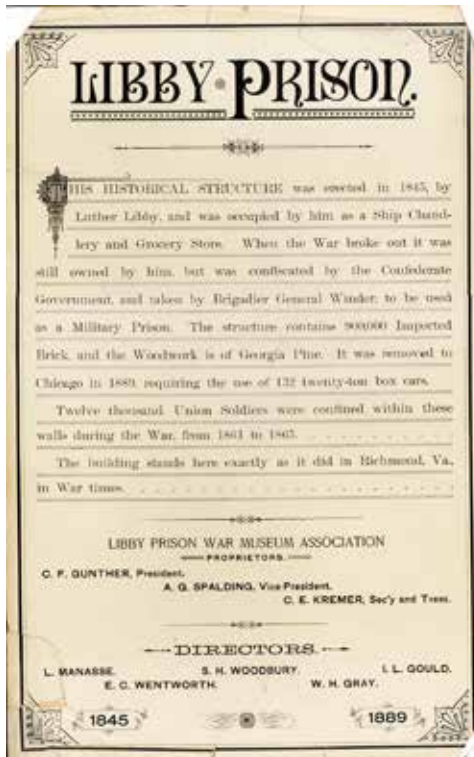


**236 Three Views of Libby Prison** Group of three photographs of Libby Prison, includes two albumen photographs 6-1/2"x4-1/2" while the prison was located in Chicago...plus; Stereoview of man escaping from fireplace towards the tunnel. Fine condition. Libby Prison was a Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia, during the American Civil War. It gained an infamous reputation for the overcrowded and harsh conditions under which officer prisoners from the Union Army were kept. Prisoners suffered from disease, malnutrition and a high mortality rate. By 1863, one thousand prisoners were crowded into large open rooms on two floors, with open, barred windows leaving them exposed to weather and temperature extremes. The building was built before the war as a food warehouse. The structure was moved to Chicago in 1889 to serve as a war museum. It was dismantled in 1899, with its pieces sold as souvenirs. **\$300-\$500**

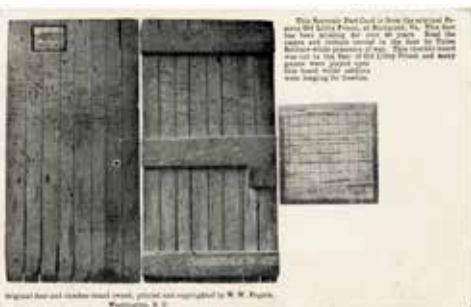
**239 Scarce Diagram of Libby Prison Completed by Colonel Thomas Rose Who Led the Libby Prison Escape** Manuscript Diagram of Libby Prison completed in the hand of Thomas E. Rose, Colonel 77th Pennsylvania Vols, who details the environs and writes "The Diagram below shows the ground plan of every floor of Libby Prison as it was the 9th of February 1864. The one in the lower right hand margin shows the tunnel shed lot and covered wagon way through which the prisoners escaped on the 9th of February 1864." He provides extreme detail and states that the Libby Prison on display in Chicago does not seem to contain the portions that the escape tunnel were constructed in. He closes with "This rough sketch was drawn for the information of my friend Col. Geo E. Albee. Thos. E. Rose Lieut. Colonel 77th Pa. Vet. Vols." Mounted to card stock, break at center, else very good condition. The Libby Prison escape was a prison escape from Libby Prison, a Confederate prison at Richmond, Virginia in February 1864 that saw over 100 Union prisoners-of-war escape from captivity. It was one of the most successful prison breaks of the American Civil War. Led by Colonel Thomas E. Rose of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry, the prisoners started tunneling in a rat-infested zone which the Confederate guards were reluctant to enter. The tunnel emerged in a vacant lot beside a warehouse, from where the escapees could walk out through the gate without arousing suspicion. Since the prison was believed to be escape-proof, there was less vigilance by the authorities than in other camps, and the alarm was not raised for nearly 12 hours. Over half the prisoners were able to reach Union lines, helped by their familiarity with the terrain after serving in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign of 1862. **\$2,000-\$3,000**



**237 The Libby Prison Is Taken To Chicago** Broadside, 14" x 22", titled "LIBBY PRISON" produced by the Libby Prison War Museum Association, c1899. The broadside tells the history of the prison including moving it to Chicago where it was reconstructed as a museum. Fascinating item. **\$300-\$500**



**238 Libby Prison Post Card** Post card of Libby Prison shows "Original Door and checker-board owned ..." with description attesting that the door



has been missing for forty years. The image shows Federal prisons names carved by the prisoners. VG c1910. **\$100-\$200**

**240 "Album, for reproductions of Confederate Currency"** Museum quality reproductions of the 1864 Confederate currency. The set comes with a wonderfully informative display panel that tri-folds and



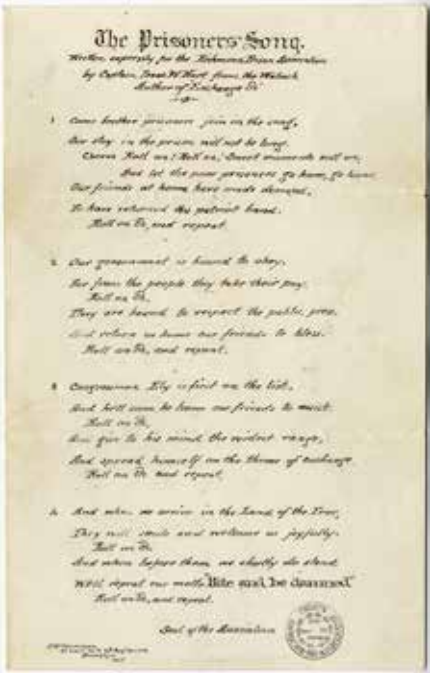
measures 25" w x 17" h. The center panel featuring an illustrator's rendition of the Robert E. Lee Riverboat on the Mississippi River. The currency set consists of the following bills: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000! As you can see from the photos,

this would look extremely attractive in a frame or simply displayed on a table top. c1950. Some rears in folder, else VG. **\$200-\$300**



**Federal Documents and Letters**

**241 Prisoners Folk art Manuscript Poem**



Written expressly for the Richmond Prison Association by Captain Isaac W. Hart (20th Indiana) from Wabash author of the Exchange Be." Neatly written out in a calligraphic hand with a comic manuscript seal and motto: "Richmond Prison Association 1861 - Bite and Be Damned," illustrated with a ring of lice or bed bugs. The creator was Lt. J.M. Grumman, Co H. 14th Brooklyn, who was later mortally wounded at 2nd Bull Run. In small part, "Come, brother prisoners, join in the song, Our stay in the prison will not be long. And let the poor prisoner go home, go home, Our friends at home have made demand, To have returned the patriot band. Roll on,"

This poem was published in the booklet "Richmond Prisons, 1861-62 by William H. Jeffrey. \$1,200-\$1,800

**242 Gettysburg and Vicksburg Reports**

Group of three authentic issues of The World, New York, all 8pp., disbound, VG. To include, July 2, 1863, July 3, 1863, and July 8, 1863. From the July 2 front page reports, "The Armies Preparing" "Lee's Proclamation to his Troops" "Rumor of Battle Yesterday" "From Vicksburg" Surrender of Pemberton" ... and more reports from the interior. From the July 3 front page, "Gettysburg ... Carlisle" Capture 6000 Prisoners" Death of Gens. Reynold and Paul". From the back page "Siege of Vicksburg" with various reports running 2-1/2 columns. From the July 8 front page, "Vicksburg Surrendered!" "en. Grant Demands and Gets Unconditional Surrender". "Gen. Lee's Retreat" "His Entire Army Hurrying to Potomac" "The Rebel Forces Said to be Routed". \$200-\$300



**243 The New York Riots Get Plenty of Coverage**

A pair of complete and authentic issues of the Evening Star, July 15, 1863 and July 17, 1863, each 4pp., disbound VG. From the 15th, front page report and running two columns, "Full Particulars of the New York Riots" with column breaks "Origin of the Mob", "Burning the Colored Orphanage", "Burning Provost Marshall's House", "Five Men Killed on Second Avenue", "Attacks on the Tribune" ....very detailed. The reporting continues on the 2nd page, "Disturbance in



Brooklyn", Negroes Horribly Maltreated", "Negroes Killed and Private Property Destroyed" .... Then from the issue of the 17th, front page, "Two Negroes Killed and Thrown in the East River", "The Murder of Col. O'Brien",... The reports continue on the 2nd page, "Eleven Rioters Shot Down and Numbers Captured", .... Of course there is War reporting as well. The New York City draft riots (July 13-16, 1863), were violent disturbances in Lower Manhattan, widely regarded as the culmination of white working-class discontent with new laws passed by Congress that year to draft men to fight in the ongoing American Civil War. The riots remain the largest civil and most racially-charged urban disturbance in American history. \$100-\$200

**244 Casualty Listing at Chancellorsville**

A 1-page manuscript listing, 10" x 16", for the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1863. the hand written report shows the names of 9 officers, one, Lt. H.C. Fortescue killed in action and the others wounded. It continues with the names of 92 privates, 11 killed, 58 wounded and 23 missing. This unit reached Chancellorsville May 2nd and took position on the heights of the Rappahannock. On May 3rd, they were assaulted by a superior force charging in double line. They held until they ran out of ammunition, whereupon they yielded and retired from the field. A docket on the reverse indicates this was the "First Report". Very good condition. \$400-\$600



**245 Two U.S. Sanitary Commission Receipts**

Pair of two U.S. Sanitary Commission receipts, both on same form, one for \$7 for Matron's Wages, the other \$4 for 30 hours scrubbing. Fine condition. The United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) was a private relief agency created by federal legislation on June 18, 1861, to support sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army during the American Civil War. It operated across the North, raised an estimated \$25 million in Civil War era revenue and in-kind contributions to support the cause, and enlisted thousands of volunteers. \$100-\$200



**246 Champ Ferguson Hunted him Throughout the Civil War**

Champ Ferguson (1821-1865) was a notorious Confederate guerrilla during the American Civil War. He claimed to have killed over 100 Union soldiers and pro-Union civilians. He was arrested, tried, and executed for war crimes by the US government after the war. At the war's end, Ferguson disbanded his men and returned home to his farm. As soon as the Union troops learned of his return, they arrested him and took him to Nashville, where he was tried by a military court for 53 murders. Ferguson's trial attracted national attention and soon became a major media event. One of Ferguson's main adversaries on the Union side, David "Tinker Dave"



Beatty, testified against him. Ferguson acknowledged that his band had killed many of the victims named and said he had killed over 100 men himself. He insisted this conduct was simply part of his duty as a soldier. On October 10, 1865, Ferguson was found guilty and sentenced to hang. Small group of period documents pertaining to Jonathan Hale (1817-1896) a staunch Union man from Tennessee,

who joined the Federal forces and was the Chief of Scouts for the Union Army of the Cumberland under Generals Rosecrans and George Thomas. He would be a lead witness in the trial of Champ Ferguson. Group includes: Manuscript Document, 3pp. folio, State of Tennessee, being the plea and answer of JD Hale to the bill of complaint by W. McHenry, and reads in small part: "...This Deft has come to remember one of complainants exploits, referring to his coming many miles inside of the Federal lines and gathering the cutthroats Champ Ferguson & Al Hamilton & surrounding the dwelling of this Deft for the purpose of murdering this Defendant and at the same time robbing him & his family of horses, mules & clothing...This defendant is advised & believed that complainant during the year 1864 did harbor & conceal a notorious rebel Guerilla in the town & post of Carthage..." More. Fine condition...plus; Autograph Letter by Hale to General Whipple, 4pp. folio, which reads in small part: "...my property was destroyed by Rebels set on hound on by haters of the very name of Yankee...The charge of 'Malic' comes with a bad grace from Alvan Cullom as he hunted me with Ferguson & was with the band who stole my horses & mules....Cullom & Copeland were both members of the community who issued Col. Horace Maynard the privilege of making a Union speech in the tow of Livingston in May 1861. I heard Cullom say to Mr. Maynard 'The time for discussion was past' Their sons had enlisted in the Confederate army & all must go together... At the end of the war I am left with a large family to support & nothing but some land lying in the haunts of those who destroyed my property & who will try & destroy me again..." Plus several other documents related to Jonathan Hales' compensation claims, including a lengthy list of his property and the Pro Union neighbors who had been run off their land by the guerrillas. Fine condition. **\$600-\$800**



this issue is also a signed in type proclamation from Lincoln regarding the closing of several southern ports (4/11/65); impromptu speech by Lincoln to the masses following evacuation of Richmond (4/12/65). Other reports include the resignation of secretary Chase, Sherman's grand advances through the south; destruction of Chambersburg; and "shameful surrender" at Fort Gaines. You'll read of several of Morgan's raids, Grant's fights, Lee's struggles, war observations from letters from northern and southern sources, news from Butler, Burnside's, Sherman, Pope, Price, Sheridan, Beauregard, Hooker, Forrest, Sigel, Hood, Ewell, Johnston, Kilpatrick, Wheeler, Longstreet and many others, including the deaths of generals McPherson, Averill and Jones. Outside of war news there are "Horrible scenes" from the Indian Wars, the execution of a negro, William Johnson for outrage of a young lady, a few reports of early BASEBALL; and lengthy coverage from the 80th Masonic communication. You'll see hundreds of reports of fighting from such venues as Chickahominy, Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, Vicksburg, Dalton (Ga), Mobile, Harper's Ferry, Shenandoah Valley, Reams Station, Fort Morgan, Lynchburg and dozens more; as well as speeches from war hawks and abolitionists and lists of war dead. A few highlights include: 6/1/64: War news from Virginia; Fremont for President at Cleveland convention. 6/3/64: Fight at Cold Harbor; steamship Pocahontas sinks; COLORED TROOPS shot by rebels. 6/9/64: From Baltimore Convention, LINCOLN for President, JOHNSON for vice president. 6/10/64: Lincoln speech to committee informing him of his re-nomination as president. 6/29/64: Lincoln accepts nomination in signed-in-type letter. 8/19/64: Syracuse Peace Convention. President LINCOLN calls for a half-million more soldiers. 8/20/64: The INDIAN WAR/Massacre on the Little Blue River. 4/4/65: Richmond and Petersburg evacuated as GEN. LEE retreats. 4/14/65: Front page reports on the SURRENDER by Gen. Lee. 4/27/65: Arrest of Junius Booth and speculation on whereabouts of John Wilkes Booth and post assassination reports, condition of Seward. **\$1,500-\$2,000**

**247 NY Daily News volume** Partial volume, 97 issues of the New York Daily News, eight-page daily, June 1-August 31, 1864 (79 issues); and, March 8-August 11, 1865 (18 issues). ABRAHAM LINCOLN reports include the president's visit to Philadelphia and a reprinted speech he made during the Mexican War showing he is "anti-war" (8/25/64); A disturbed man, Thomas Clemens, was "turned over to authorities" for threatening behavior toward Lincoln's life (3/8/65); Dispatch signed in type from Lincoln concerning Grant's fighting (4/3/65); In a speech, LINCOLN admits to a crowd that the song Dixie, "is one of the best tunes I've ever heard." In





**248 Surrender of Rebel Gen. Kirby Smith** Two original and complete issues of the American and Commercial Advertiser (Baltimore), from June 24 & July 3, 1865 with front reports on Rebel Gen. Kirby Smith. June 24: SURRENDER OF GALVESTON/Formal Surrender of Kirby Smith. Told in dispatches from H.K. Thatcher to Sec. of Navy Welles. This issue also has front page report on the Conspiracy Trials/

**250 Barnum's Museum burns** Front page report: GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK/Barnum's Museum Destroyed/Nineteen Buildings Burned. Original and complete issue of the American and Commercial Advertiser (Baltimore), July 14, 1865. Damage estimated at \$1 million, etc. Story told in four dispatches. Issue removed from volume. **\$50-\$100**



**251 New York World Newspaper Announcing the Death of John Wilkes Booth** A complete and authentic issue of The World, New York, April 28, 1865, 8pp., disbound, VG. From the front in stacked column headlines, "BOOTH DEAD", "Tragic End of President Lincoln's Assassin" "Burned out of a Barn like a Rat and Shot Like a Dog" "Full account



of the Detectives Chase" "Harold Caught Alive". The Booth reports carry the full front page and carry on the back page. **\$400-\$600**

**252 A Complete and Detailed Description of a Prisoner in Andersonville** Byron P. Humphrey enlisted on 8/14/1861 at Hampton, NJ as a Corporal into "K" Co. NY 2nd Cavalry, re-enlisted on 2/24/1864. He was listed as POW 6/29/1864 Stoney Creek, VA., Paroled 4/28/1865 Jacksonville, Fla. This is an 1865 New York State 4-pg form in which Humphrey describes his time in Libby Prison. In the first pages, Humphrey answers questions. In the Q&A section Humphrey describes his capture, attempted escape, medical treatment, the deaths, any cruelties, burials, shootings of prisoners, ... in total 29 questions. The last two pages are the narrative of his personal recollections of confinement in Libby. In part, "I was captured on the Wilson raid, then taken to Petersburg where we were confined in a tobacco warehouse. ... From Richmond we went to Georgia ... reached Andersonville July 21st ... Captain Wirz counted us off ... he knocked several men down for not keeping up ... waited twelve hours for a man to die so I could have his place .. for a tent. ... The second day .. there, we hung six of our own men. They called themselves Raiders ..they would knock the sick ones down and rob them



The case of Mudd and Arnold. July 13 has continuing Kirby news with the PAROLING of his forces. Also, signed in type PROCLAMATION of President Andrew Johnson concerning the state of South Carolina and her role in fomenting the violent war that split the country. Both issues removed from volume but in good shape. **\$100-\$200**

**249 Newspaper group with post war reports**

Group of 14 original and complete issues of the American and Commercial Advertiser (Baltimore), from July 13- August 11, 1865 carrying reports on the heels of SURRENDER of the Confederacy, ending the CIVIL WAR. Trial of the LINCOLN assassination conspirators; application from Jubal Early for pardon; burying the honored dead at Andersonville prison; Gen. Logan's farewell speech from the Army in Tennessee; health of Jeff Davis; wreck of the William Nelson; Gen. Butler comments on the starvation of prisoners; lengthy speech of Gen. Sherman at reception for him; reports on the freedmen of Arkansas; capture of Kirby Smith; reception for Gen. Grant at Saratoga; various reports from Richmond; couple of good reports on voyage of the Great Eastern and laying of the Atlantic cable. The issues have been removed from volume and will show some separation at spine. Some tearing and edge wear, a couple in rough shape but o/w a good record of the times. **\$300-\$500**



of everything ... hear the men yelling murder and crying for pity... the boys formed ...a police force. tried twenty or thirty and hung six. One broke the rope ... was caught again and hung. .. Men lay around naked and insane. .. I have seen one hundred and thirty carried out in a day. .. Sherman got pretty near ... sent us to Savannah. ... They would come in and recruit for their army. They took out two or three hundred. I cannot blame them for going, the poor fellow would have died if they did not go. ... we were marched back again to Andersonville. .... many could not walk but started to creep along. .... No tongue can ever tell the suffering and incidents at Andersonville. ....” Humphrey signs the document, 1865. **\$1,000-\$1,500**



**253 1 8 6 7 Mitchell Map of Alabama & Georgia**  
Map, 15”x12”, lightly tinted, published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1867. the map shows the counties, has a neat border, withdrawn from book, near fine. **\$100-\$200**

**254 Union General Dan Sickles Signed Check**

SICKLES, Daniel Edgar (1819-1914) was an American politician, soldier, and diplomat. His military career ended at the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, after he moved his III Corps (without orders) to an untenable position where his Corps was decimated, yet slowed General Longstreet flanking maneuver. He was wounded by cannon fire and had to have his leg amputated. He was eventually awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions. Document Signed “D. Sickles” on check drawn on Bank of the Metropolis, payable to New York Life Insurance Co. for \$217.50. October 7, 1886. Fine condition. **\$50-\$100**



**255 G A R Certificate**  
Partly-printed Document “Grand Army of the Republic” issued by Commander L. H. Williams, Department of the Ohio, to Charles Newton, providing him rank of “Aide-de-Camp.” July 11, 1893. Fine

condition. **\$50-\$100**

**Civil War Photography & Artifacts**



**256 CDV of General Hoke** Carte de visite of General Robert Frederick Hoke (1837-1912) was a Confederate major general during the American Civil War, present at one of the earliest battles, Big Bethel, where he was commended for coolness and judgment. Wounded at Chancellorsville, he recovered in time for the defense of Petersburg and Richmond, when his brigade distinguished itself at Cold Harbor (June 1864), acknowledged by Grant as his most costly defeat. Backmark of Selby & Gulany, of Baltimore, Maryland. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**

**257 CDV of Confederate General Robert E. Lee**

Carte de visite of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, in uniform, no backmark. Fine condition. Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870) was an American Confederate general best known as a commander of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 until its surrender in 1865 and earned a reputation as a skilled tactician. **\$200-\$300**



**258 CDV of Edward Bates** Carte de visite of Edward Bates (1793-1869) He represented Missouri in the US House of Representatives and served as the US Attorney General under President Abraham Lincoln. Clipped corners, else very good condition. **\$100-\$200**





**259 CDV of Confederate General Magruder** Carte de visite of Confederate General John B. Magruder, in uniform, full standing. Fine condition. John Bankhead Magruder (1807-1871) was an American and Confederate military officer. A graduate of West Point, Magruder served with distinction during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and was a prominent Confederate Army general during the American Civil War (1861-1865). As a major general, he received recognition for delaying the advance of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's prodigiously large force, the Army of the Potomac, during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, as well as recapturing Galveston, Texas the following year. **\$200-\$300**

**262 Zouave Tintype** A 1/6 plate waist up image of soldier wearing a fez - likely Zouave, in full case. **\$300-\$500**



**263 CDV of Columbia Military Prison, Charleston.** A rare view of Columbia Military prison, Richland Co., Columbia, S. C. Richland County's jail was converted to use as a Confederate military prison after overcrowded



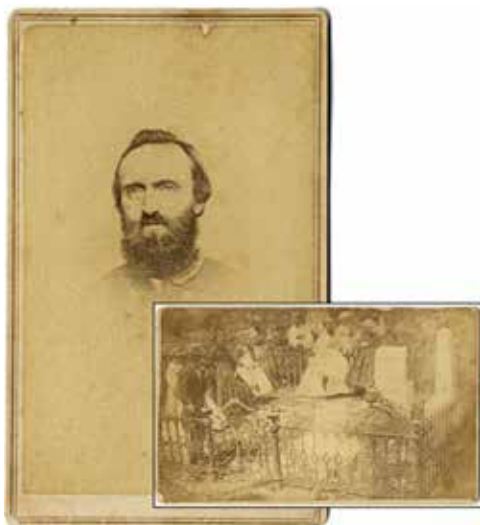
conditions in Richmond forced the relocation to South Carolina of over one hundred and fifty captured Union prisoners from First Bull Run. An artist rendition of the jail house "Photographed by N. Knecht, Easton, Pa." with orange tax stamp on verso, inscribed: "Compliments of J. H. Hammony, U. S. N." on the verso while the front bears contemporary pencil notations of "1863-4. Richland Jail, Columbia." Expected wear, else VG. **\$300-\$500**

**264 War-date CDV of The Confederacy's Grey Ghost Col. John S. Mosby** A great war-date CDV depicting Col. John S. Mosby seated in a chair. By the Monumental Book Store, Baltimore, Maryland with bold "Col. Mosby" on the bottom of the mount. Near fine. **\$750-\$1,000**



**260 Two Drummer Boys** Group of two Union soldier tintypes; two 1/9th plate tintypes of Union drummer boys in uniform. Cased. Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**

**261 Very Unusual Stonewall Jackson CDV with Gravesite Albumen Affixed** Carte de visite of Confederate general Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson, after the famous image by Vannerson & Jones. With albumen photograph of his gravesite on verso. Fine condition. **\$400-\$600**



**265 CDV of General Robert E. Lee by Gardner** Carte de visite of Confederate General Robert Edward Lee in 3/4 seated pose, with Alexander Gardner backmark. Fine condition. Robert Edward Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870) was an American

Confederate general best known as a commander of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 until its surrender in 1865 and earned a reputation as a skilled tactician. **\$400-\$600**

**266 Albumen Photograph of General Francis Preston Blair and Staff**

War-date albumen photograph of General Francis Blair and his staff. Includes: Colonel Hickenlooper, Captain Henley, Major Tompkins, Major Cadle and Colonel Kirby. 7-1/4"x8" albumen on larger stock. ID'd on verso in period ink "Major Gen. Frank P. Blair and Staff." Attributed to Matthew Brady. Fine condition. Francis Preston Blair Jr. (1821-1875) was an American jurist, politician and soldier. He represented Missouri in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and was active in preventing the State of Missouri from being absorbed into the Confederacy at



the beginning of the Civil War. Blair was instrumental in appointing Nathaniel Lyon as the new military commander of the Western Department of the U.S. Army. He assisted Lyon in securing help of the St. Louis Home Guard in moving over 20,000 rifles and muskets from the St. Louis Arsenal to Illinois. Missouri secessionists considered this event as breaking of informal truce established in the state. This set the scene for the Camp Jackson Affair and continuing guerrilla activity by outraged pro-slavery elements. In 1862, Blair joined the Missouri volunteers, being promoted major general, commanded a division at Vicksburg under Sherman, took part in Sherman's March to the Sea and ended the war as a corps commander. **\$400-\$600**

**267 Famous Union Personalities** Group of three carte de visites of Union personalities,

from engravings, includes General Michael Corcoran 69th Irish fame, Honorable Joseph Holt of the Lincoln Assassination trial fame, and Lieutenant

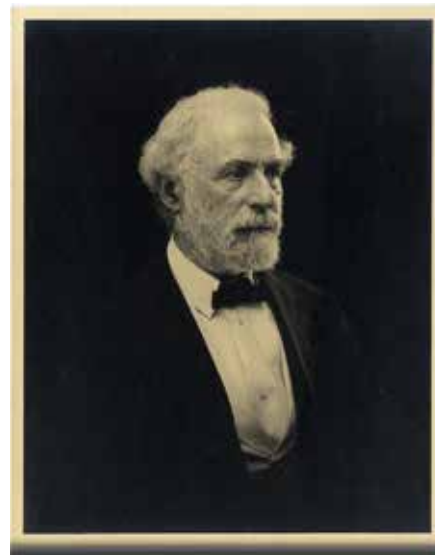


John L. Worden of Hampton Roads fame. All fine condition. **\$100-\$200**

**268 CDV of Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard** Carte de visite of General P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-1893) full standing view in uniform. Backmark of Charles Fredericks & Co. of New York. Fine condition. **\$200-\$300**



**269 The Last Photographic Sitting of General Robert E. Lee** Miley & Son gelatin silver print, 8" x 10", depicting one of the final photographic portraits of Confederate General Robert Edward Lee, taken in 1868 by Michael Miley and printed from the 1868 negative by Henry Miley in the early 20th century. Henry Miley joined his father's business in 1895 to form Miley & Son. Inscription on verso reads "Authentic original photograph of General Robert E. Lee. This print was made from the original negative before which General Lee sat for my father in 1868. Attested to by... HM Miley". Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



*Authentic unknown original photograph of General Robert E. Lee. This print was made from the original negative before which General Lee sat for my father in 1868. Attested to by... HM Miley*



**270 Giclee Printing of Longstreet by Noted Artist Dale Gallon** Striking artwork, 9" x 12" (site) of General James Longstreet, in uniform, chest up, facing slightly left. The image is signed "D.Gallon, '05". Beautiful colors, presented in a ornate frame, fine. The smaller size allows its hanging in homes, offices, business, museums, et al. Impressive!

This is a one off, high end giclee laser print. **\$500-\$750**

**271 Confederate CSS Star of The West Naval Die Cube Relic**

A great Civil War Confederate naval relic being a six-sided rosewood die, approximate 2 1/2" square with a highly extravagant inlaid design star design inlaid upon the one face followed by carved old English "of the" and "West" followed by a fancy "C. S. A." in a ribbon on corresponding to honor the USS Star of the West which was renamed the CSS St. Philip after its capture by the Confederacy in April, 1861. The Star of the West was a noted passenger steamer which operated between New York and the California coast before the war. In January 1861 the Federal government chartered the vessel to relieve Anderson's beleaguered forces at Fort Sumter. The opening shots of the Civil War were fired at her to prevent her from completing her mission. She was again chartered by the government to aid in the removal of Federal troops from Texas in April, 1861, but was captured and renamed the CSS St. Philip. but her old name persisted throughout Confederate service in use in defense of New Orleans and the Mississippi river. With the fall of New Orleans her fate was doomed and in March, 1863 was scuttled to obstruct





1862. ...plus, Mississippi Central Railroad, Holly Springs, Miss., 10C note, 1862, worn. ... plus, The Mechanics Bank, Augusta Georgia, \$5, worn. **\$100-\$200**

**273 Another Group of FIVE Confederate Notes Three, State**



**274 Another Group of FIVE Confederate Notes Three, The State of Alabama, fractional 50C, 1863, worn. ... plus, State of Georgia, fractional 50C, 1863, good. ... plus, Virginia Treasury Note, \$1, 1862, good. **\$100-\$200****

the channel of the Tallahatchie river to prevent Union Admiral David Porter from outflanking Vicksburg via the Yazoo Pass. No doubt, this relic is a memento of that tragic event and would greatly enhance any Confederate naval historian's collection. Ex Norm Flayderman. **\$1,000-\$1,500**

**272 Group of FIVE Confederate Notes Three** "Southern Railroad Co. notes, issued from Vicksburg, Mississippi, all worn, \$2, 1863; \$3, 1862 and \$4,



of Mississippi Cotton Pledge, \$1, 1862, worn. ... plus, Commercial Bank of Alabama, \$1, 1862, worn. ... plus, different format, Commercial Bank of Alabama, \$1, 1862, **\$100-\$200**



**275 Pair of War-date Confederate State of Virginia Button** Pair of Virginia coat buttons showing Virginia coat of arms with the motto, "Virginia. Sic Semper Tyrannis" along the rim. Manufactured prewar by Horstmann & Allien, N. Y. and used by a loyal Virginian during the war. From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. **\$400-\$600**



**276 Maryland Button Converted Into Use As A Brooch Pin "Keep Sake."** Maryland coat button manufactured by Scovill M'f Co.



Waterbury with old, war-date conversion for use as a brooch. This example was made as a "keep sake" by a Maryland soldier who did not want to be forgotten by a female friend. It was typical in many cases before

leaving for war for a soldier to cut a button from his coat and give it to a friend or sweet heart as a token of remembrance. And often, while on campaign, soldiers of both sides struck up friendships in the towns they passed through and camped near. Numerous accounts of soldiers cutting the buttons from their uniforms as a token of appreciation and esteem can be found in the soldier's letters and diaries. This Maryland button is no doubt an example of just such one occasion which is now sadly and perhaps even ironically now forgotten! Near fine with pin clasp missing. From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. **\$300-\$500**

**277 Civil War-date Confederate V. M. I. Button + Flat Coat Button** A nice pair of Civil War buttons tied together with old string and tag from 1917 of a Confederate Virginia Military Institute coat button manufactured by D. Evans & Co., Attleboro with heavy wear to the back along with a silver washed brass flat coat button. From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. Overall VG. **\$500-\$750**



From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. Overall VG. **\$500-\$750**



**278 Confederate Artillery Lined A Coat Button** Another Confederate soldier's button being a lined block letter A Confederate artillery coat button with plain blank back. From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. **\$200-\$300**



**279 Wooden Paddle Found In Wharton's Virginia Cavalry Camp**

A nicely carved wooden pine paddle, measuring 7" long by 1 3/8" wide with Civil War-date inscription done by either a

Union or Confederate relic hunter in 1864 who scribed on the face, "Paddle found in Camp Rich Hollow, December 1864, Wharton Division, Early's Corps." The back is inscribed, "C. S. A." From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. **\$400-\$600**

**280 Another Larger Spoon Found In The 1864 Winter Camp of Wharton's Cavalry Command**

A nicely carved well-made wooden pine spoon (showing heavy use), measuring 8 1/4" x 2" with Civil War-date inscription done by either a Union or Confederate relic hunter in 1864 who scribed on the face, "Spoon found in Camp Rich Hollow, December 1864, Wharton Division, Early's Corps." The back is inscribed, "C. S. A." From the estate of a Confederate veteran from the Shenandoah Valley. **\$500-\$750**



**282 Pair of Confederate "United Confederate Volunteers" Flag Stick and Lapel Pin**

Pair of Confederate "United Confederate Volunteers" Flag Stick and Lapel Pin. **\$200-\$300**

**283 Early United States Naval Dirk** Unusual early 19th century United States naval dirk, with 15-1/2" curved blade, wooden handle with eagle and 24 stars guard, and knights head pommel. Missouri became the 24th state in 1821. Fine condition. **\$500-\$750**

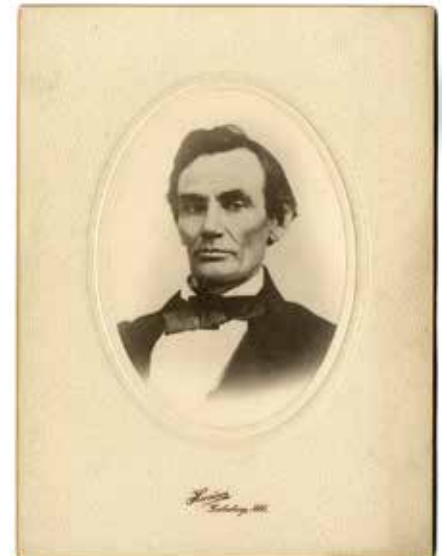


**Abraham Lincoln**

**284 The Image From The Lincoln / Douglas Debates**

Original Harrison photographic print from an 1858 ambrotype, 3-1/2" x 5" oval to larger "Harrison" mount, fine. Accompanying is a copy of an original note attesting to the provenance.

The original ambrotype photograph shows Abraham Lincoln while he was in Monmouth, Illinois, to give a speech and two days before his sixth debate with Stephen A. Douglas during their campaigns for a U.S. Senate seat. Lincoln had the photograph taken to give to Mrs. Harriet Chapman, granddaughter of Sarah Bush Lincoln, with whom he had stayed during the fourth debate. (Source: Ostendorf, p. 21).



In 1896, when journalist Ida Tarbell was writing her 20-part series on Lincoln for McClure's Magazine, Thomson's widow, Margareta, was asked to lend the Lincoln ambrotype to be sent to New York City for an engraving to illustrate the article, but she refused. Eventually, through the intervention of Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg and State Sen. Fred E. Harding of Monmouth, she allowed the picture to be copied by Galesburg photographer Thomas Harrison, who forwarded a print to McClure's. **\$300-\$500**

**281 Confederate Prisoner of War Bone Carving**

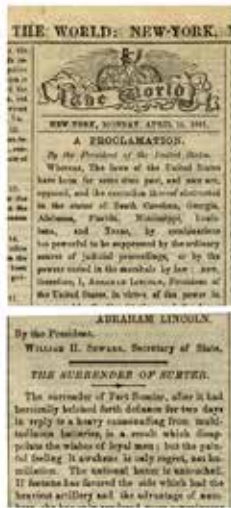
A well-executed bone carving of a book, 1" x 1 1/2", holed at the upper spine to be worn as a charm with bold red letters "CSA" and 1861 on the cover with small brass inlay in the center while the back cover is scribed "Confederate States of America." No doubt accomplished by a Confederate POW for his sweetheart back home. Near fine. **\$ 8 0 0 - \$1,200**



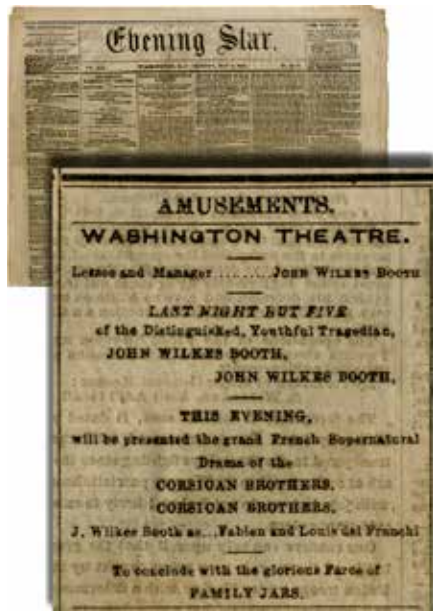


**285 Lincoln Drafts 75,000 ... Fort Sumter Surrendered**

A complete and authentic issue of The World, New York, April 15, 1861, 8pp., disbound, VG. From the interior, "A Proclamation" running 1/2 column and signed in type by President Lincoln, in part, "... call forth the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress ..." Just below the Proclamation is a full column report "The Surrender of Sumter". A second Sumter report is on the back page running 1-1/2 columns. **\$200-\$300**



**288 Lincoln Presidential Ads in Each Issue** A group of four complete and authentic issues of the Daily National Republican, Washington DC, each 4pp., disbound but these 4 issues still bound together, VG. The issues include July 2, 1864, July 5, 1864, July 6, 1864, July 7, 1864. Each of the issues have a 3" x 2-1/2" ad "For President ABRAHAM LINCOLN ... For Vice President ANDREW JOHNSON" with an unfurling American flag. Additionally, from the July 2 issue, front page Law compensating the President 425,000 annually. From the July 5, interior, "Great Naval Victory, The Alabama Sunk". From the July 6th issue, "Scattering the Rebel Raiders at Harper's Ferry". And from the July 7th issue, "Mosby Makes a Raid on the Canal", "Golden Sentences" by Abraham Lincoln. Of course each issues carries more War News, Presidential Campaign news, and congressional news. **\$200-\$300**



**286 Featuring John Wilkes Booth**

A complete and authentic issue of the Evening Star, May 4, 1863, 4pp., disbound VG. From the front page is an ad for the Washington Theater listing Lessee and Manager as "John Wilkes Booth" and describing him as "... of the Distinguished, Youthful Tragedian, "John Wilkes Booth". There a number of War reports as well. **\$100-\$200**

**American and Commercial Advertiser**



**289 Trial and punishment of the Lincoln assassination conspirators**

Group of 4 original and complete issues of the American and Commercial Advertiser (Baltimore), from June 28 & 29; July 8 & 10, 1865 with front page reports from the TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS in the assassination of President LINCOLN; and conclusion of trial. Good lengthy coverage of the trial. July 8 carries

report of THE EXECUTION/Four of the conspirators hanged/The final scene. Takes up considerable space on front (2-1/2 columns). July 10 has extensive coverage of THE CONSPIRATORS with emphasis on the CONFESSION OF ATZERODT/How it (the plot) was to be done/His portion of the work/A history of Atzerodt. Issues have been removed from volume but are in good shape. **\$300-\$500**

**287 The President Thanks an Ohio Soldier**

Partly-printed Document with printed signatures of Abraham Lincoln, as President, and Edwin Stanton, as Secretary of War, issued to "Private Henry Layman Co 'A' 145th Regt. Ohio Nat. Gd. Vol Infty." 1pp. oblong folio, December 15, 1864. Fine condition. **\$300-\$500**



Printed and Manuscript Americana

**290 Philadelphia Turner Certificate** Certificate for Guy Payne, May 18, 1916, 21-1/2"x16-1/2" issued by the Nord-Amerikanischer Turner-Bund of Philadelphia. Signed by three committee members. With seal. Fine condition.



Turners are members of German-American gymnastic clubs called Turnverein. They promoted German culture, physical culture, liberal politics, and supported the Union war effort during the American Civil War. Turners, especially Francis Lieber, 1798-1872, were the leading

sponsors of gymnastics as an American sport and the field of academic study. They were leading promoters of gymnastics in the United States as a sport, and as a school subject. In the United States, the movement declined after 1900, and especially after 1917. **\$200-\$300**

**291 Olaf Wieghorst Lithograph Signed by Him**

WIEGHORST, Olaf (1899-1988) was a painter of the American West in the vein of Frederic Remington and Charles Russell and is known for his Indian, cowboy and horse paintings. In 1992, he was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners of the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum. Lithograph entitled "Rocky Mountain Trapper" by Olaf Wieghorst, with pencil signature at bottom right corner matted. Fine condition.



"Olaf Wieghorst." 13-1/2"x17", **\$200-\$300**



**292 William H. Harrison's Campaign Newspaper**

Group of FIVE complete and authentic issues of "The Log Cabin", "Published Simultaneously in New York and Albany", each 4pp., disbound, VG. Includes, May 22, 1841, May 29, 1841, June 5, 1841 July 31, 1841, August 7, 1841. The Log Cabin, edited by Horace Greeley, was the leading campaign newspaper of 1840, with a circulation of 80,000. It took its title and masthead imagery from the first comprehensively

merchandised symbol in American politics. The paper provided entertaining news as well as reports on the speeches and policies of soon-to-be president William Henry Harrison. Within a year, Greeley transformed the Log Cabin into the New York Tribune. **\$200-\$300**

**293 NY Caucasian Newspaper**

Issue of the New York Caucasian, June 13, 1863, 4pp. folio, with front page articles on the Speech of C.C. Burr, and interior with war news, including Tribulations of a Black Republican. Advertisements of Anti-Abolitionist and Copperhead pamphlets on back page. About very good condition. Rare. The New York Caucasian was a weekly newspaper published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co. from 1861-1863. **\$200-\$300**

