

A. Lincoln  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

LINCOLN'S GENERALS

1860 - 1865



AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL GENERAL OFFICERS TO COMMAND THE ARMY IN LINCOLN'S SEARCH FOR A WINNING COMBINATION IN GRANT, SHERMAN AND THOMAS. THE TRIUMVIRATE THAT ONE THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



MAJOR GENERAL DAVID HUNTER WAS PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION THAT TRIED THE CONSPIRATORS FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MAGNUS COVER USED FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. FEB. 4, 1862.

*A. Lincoln -*  
**HIS LIFE AND TIMES**  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS

1861-1865



*Published by Charles Magnus, 12 Frankfort St. N.Y.*

**COLUMBIA,**  
**THE HOME OF THE WORLD**

HAIL to Columbia, fair Queen of the ocean,  
 Thy proud deeds awaken the fondest emotion  
 Thy name shall forever live famous in story,  
 The watchword of freedom,  
 The birthplace of glory!



Ten illu

500 Illustrated Ballads, lithographed and printed by  
**CHARLES MAGNUS**, No. 12 Frankfort Street, New York.  
 Branch Office - No. 520 7th St., Washington, D. C.

*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
CAMPAIGN COVERS

1860



*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
PATRIOTIC COVERS  
1861-1865

*From McDowell  
Maj Genl.*

GENERAL IRWIN MC DOWELL'S AUTOGRAPH.



COVER FROM WASHINGTON D.C. TO NANGATUCK CONN. WITH PICTURE OF MC DOWELL  
WHO WAS MADE COMMANDER OF WASHINGTON DEFENSES IN JUNE, 1861.

*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS

1861-1865



A Union of Lakes—a Union of Lands—  
 A Union of States none can sever!  
 A Union of Hearts—a Union of Hands—  
 And the Flag of our Union Forever!

*Newark Del Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 1862*

*Dear Sister Kate*

*Your very welcome letter was received yesterday. I was as usual glad*



Like these two emblems, blooming fair, May we, a patriot band,  
 Unified be, nor traitor dare—To pluck us from our stand.



*Miss. Kate, Missiner  
 Jersey Shore  
 Lycoming Co  
 Penna*

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES



GRAND REVIEW  
OF THE GRAND ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

On May 23 and 24, 1865, the victorious armies of the United States, passed in grand review before the president and his generals. James W. Denver describes the event to his wife as he viewed it on those two days: "On the 23rd the Armies of the Potomac and the James under Gen. Meade were reviewed and they certainly presented a very fine appearance. The head of the column was formed directly in front of our office windows and exactly at nine o'clock they began to move - Sheridan's cavalry in advance, then Infantry intermixed with Artillery, marching by column of companies, close order, and at a brisk gait, it was three o'clock in the afternoon before the last company had passed our windows. For six hours continuous, steady and brisk marching, that mighty throng of men - a moving, bristling mass of glittering steel - went rolling on. They presented a fine appearance, and from the fact that they had so much time to drill, I was prepared to see them throw our western armies very far in the shade, but in this I was very agreeably disappointed. On the 24th Sherman's army began to move just at the same hour, 9 A.M., and they presented a steadiness of movement and elasticity of step that far surpassed anything I had ever seen. Even the officers of Mead's command admitted that they excelled in marching. The people here were expecting to see an armed mob and great was their surprise when they saw the fine discipline and soldierly bearing of the soldiers. It required just six hours for Sherman's army to pass. The whole number reviewed was from 150,000 to 180,000 men. The weather had been wet, hot and sultry, but the 22d it cleared off and the 23rd and 24th, the days of the review, were cool, clear and beautiful, - they could not have had finer weather, but the next day it began to rain again and has continued to this writing.....and now in the evening it is pouring down rain. I went out to call on some of my army friends and found Gen. Corse [John Murray] (whom I left at Memphis a Lt. Col. but who is now a Maj. Gen.) and passed two or three hours very pleasantly with him. I have not seen August [August Valentine Kautz, Maj. Genl., a cousin of Mrs. Denver] for a week.....I hear of him every day from persons attending the court [August was a member of the military commission trying the conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln]....Will."

\*\*\*\*\*

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

"Dept of the Cumberland  
Head Quarters 3rd Div A C  
Stevenson Ala Sept..3rd 1863

General The General commanding announces The following order of the  
Movement of the Army [William S. Rosecrans commanding Army of the Cumberland]

General Stanley [David Sloane] will move the Cavalry now in  
Vicinity of Bridgeport and Caperton Ferry to Rawlinsville Ala. himself, tak-  
ing the Route on the right of the movement from Caperton Ferry. And Genl Crook  
[George] that by way of Trenton and Valley Head to Rawlinsville . Genl Crook  
will Communicate with Genl. McCook[Alexander McD.] on his route. Genl. Stanley  
will send such forces from Rawlinsville as he may deem sufficient for the pur-  
pose to Rome Geo[orgia] or as far in that direction as practicable, to ascertain  
the purpose and intention of the Enemy. this force should push forward with au-  
dacity feel the Enemy strongly and make a strong diversion in that direction.

Genl McCook will move his Corps to Valley Head. Genl Johnson [Richard W.] foll-  
owing the route of Genl. Davis [Jefferson C.] and Genl Sheridan [Philip H.] reach-  
ing Valley Head by way of Trenton unless he can find a practicable route on the  
mountain. Genl. McCook will seize and hold Winstons Gap as soon as possible.

he will Communicate with Genl. Thomas[George H.] by way of Trenton. Genl. Thomas  
will move his corps to Trenton and send a Regiment to the Junction of the Trenton  
and Chattanooga road, with the Whiteside and Murphy Valley road and open communi-  
cation with Genl. Crittenden [Thomas L.] . he will then if preacticable send a  
light Brigade without Artillery on some by road to seize Fricks Gap and send the  
balance of the Division up Lookout Creek by way of Johnsons Crook to seize Stev-  
ens Gap

General Crittenden will move his Corps up the Valley of Running  
Water Creek to Whiteside, where he will post One Regiment and send One Division  
along the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road to the Trenton Road, with orders to  
push forward as near to Chattanooga as precticable and Threaten the Enemy in that  
direction, with the Remainder of his force he will occupy a position near the Jun-  
ction of the Murphy Valley road with the road marked on the map as "good Wagon  
road to Neylins" he will hold his Train on his right and in rear and be in readi-  
ness to move either upon Whiteside [or] the Trenton road & shell mount one regim-  
ent of Col Mintys[Robert H.G.] Brigade of Cavalry [who] will report to Genl.

Crittenden for duty and one of Col. Wilders[John] Brig. will join Genl. Thomas -  
These movements should be completed on the Evening of September 4th. Brig. Genl.  
Hazen [William] will assume temporary Command of the Troops Covering our left  
flank. Genl Wagner [George D.] Col. Minty and Col Wilder will report to and receive  
orders from him. Genl Hazen will carry out the Instructions from Genl Crittenden  
in regard to Threatning Chattanooga and leading the Enemy to beleive that we have  
a large force in front of it - should the Enemy fall back he will immediattly take  
possession of that place - he will also keep open Communication by way of Bridge-  
port with Head Quarters and should Communication be interupted and it should  
appear to him that his services were no longer needed there, he will proceed to  
Join his Command by way of Bridgeport, reporting his movements and the reasons  
therefore. The 3d Brigade 1st Div. 14th A.C. [Army Corps] will return on the line  
of the Rail Road from Anderson to Bridgeport till releived by Genl Morgan [James D]  
when it will join its Division. Corps Commanders and the Chief of Cavalry will  
make frequent reports to Dept Head Quarters which will be at this place till fur-  
ther notice - signed J.A. Garfield/Brig. Genl & Chief of staff"

"Official (Signed) Geo E. Flynt  
A, A.G. & chief of staff"

*J. A. Garfield*

\*\*\*\*\*

[863]

Head Quarters ~~of the~~ <sup>Dept. of the Cumberland</sup>  
Stevenson Ala. Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863

General

The General Commanding announces  
the following orders for the movement of the Army

General Stanley will move the Cavalry  
now in the vicinity of Bridgeport and Caperton Ferry  
to Rawlinsville Ala. himself taking the route on the  
right of the movement from Caperton Ferry, and Genl  
Creek, that by way of Tintow and Valley Head to  
Rawlinsville. Genl. Creek will communicate with  
Genl. McCook on his route. Genl. Stanley will send  
such forces from Rawlinsville as he may deem sufficient  
for the purpose to come Geo. or as far in that direction  
as practicable, to ascertain the purpose and intention  
of the Enemy. this force should push forward with  
audacity feel the Enemy strongly and make strong  
diversion in that direction.

Genl. McCook will move  
his Corps to Valley Head. Genl. Johnson following  
the route of Genl. Davis and Genl. Sheridan reaching  
Valley Head by way of Tintow miles, he can find a  
practicable route on the Mountain.



**THE CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE.**

**How General Garfield Came to Ride to Thomas's Aid.**

Communication to the San Francisco Chronicle.  
I think that my whole life attests my reluctance to obtrude my personality upon public attention, especially in times of anxiety or sorrow. In proof of this I need only recall to your memory and that of your readers the autumn of 1863, when, after the glorious campaign of Chattanooga, I was relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. To prepare the public mind to accept that unpopular measure, through official undercurrents the associated press dispatches were fed with a succession of unmitigated calumnies against me, scattered broadcast over the land. While I knew these would excite only scorn and contempt among those with whom I served and lived, I saw and keenly felt that these calumnies were undermining my good name among my fellow countrymen of the eastern states. Yet, because the nation was in a struggle for life, I sternly forbore to excite a feeling against the government by a public and adequate demonstration of the wrong and outrage I was enduring from these calumnies. And now, in the midst of a great national sorrow, comes before the public from my former friend, Gen. Sherman, in his letter to George C. Gorham in our San Francisco press of this date, another crop of historic lies about the battle of Chickamauga.  
And I ask myself, Shall I yield to my own feelings of profound sorrow for the cause of the nation's grief and allow the reiteration to pass unchallenged, or shall I respect the truth of history and send to the press a correction while yet the errors are fresh before the public? Considering my own age and what is due to my family, and the fact that Gen. Sherman has all the official records within reach, which should have prevented

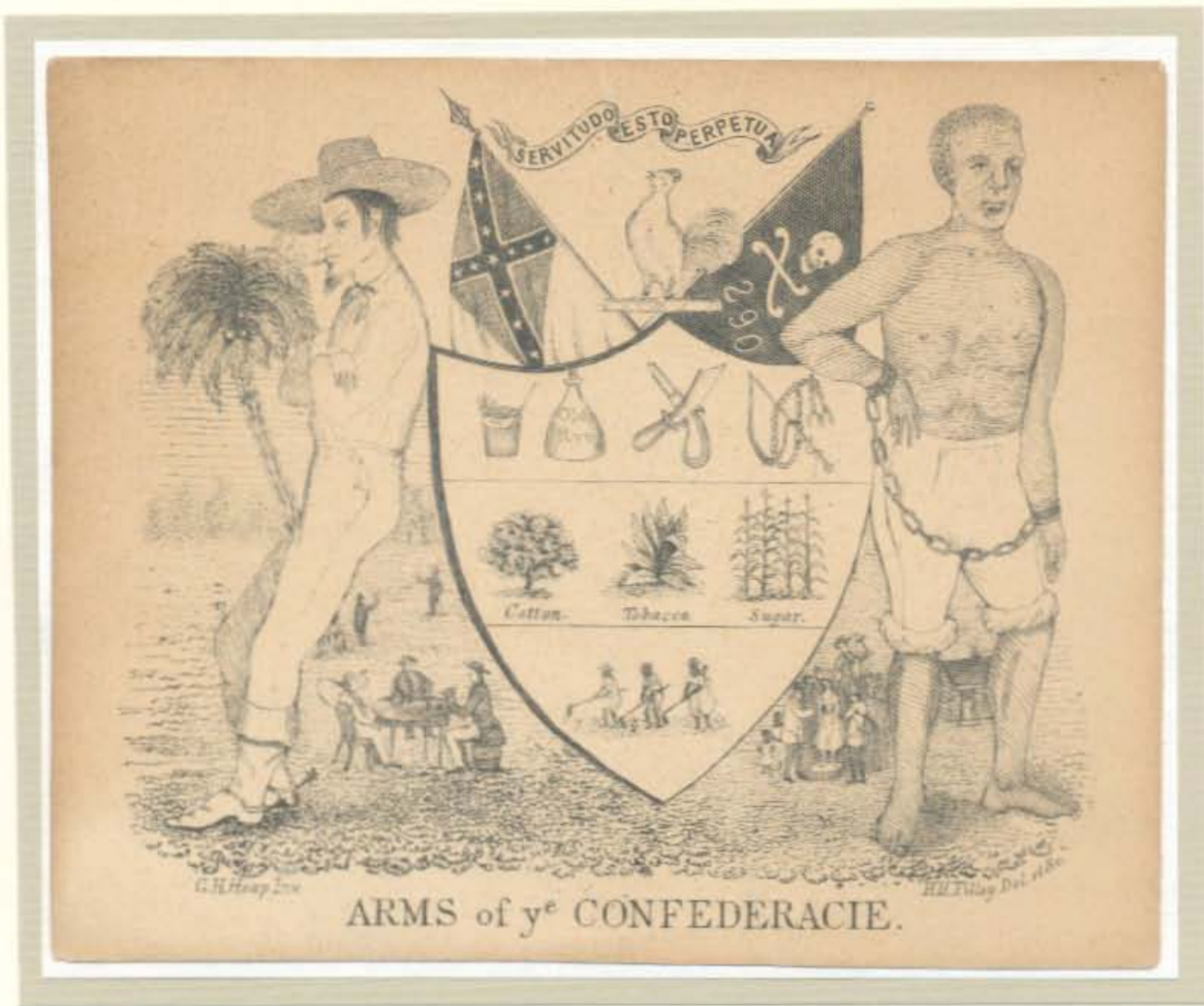
him from making the statements contained in the letter above referred to, I have reluctantly concluded that it is a duty to state through your columns the following facts:  
When Davis's two brigades, next to Sheridan's division on the right, were broken, and that division thereby temporarily separated from the rest of the army, Gen. Garfield, my chief of staff, and Major Frank S. Bond, senior aid, accompanied me toward the rear of our center. When we reached a point near the forks of the Dry valley road, on which our right rested, and the Rossville road, leading up to our left, I addressed Gen. Garfield as follows:  
"By the sound of battle we yet hold the field; but we do not know with what force the enemy may come down the Dry valley road through the gap just opened. Gen. Post's brigade is over the ridge to our west, in the valley of Chattanooga creek, with all our commissary stores, and Mitchell, with the cavalry, is south of him. Sheridan, cut off from us, is on the ridge coming down this way. Orders must go to Post to move with the utmost dispatch with his commissary train down Chattanooga creek across into Chattanooga. Mitchell must be ordered to cover the movement with his cavalry, extending his left across the ridge this way to connect in this valley with Sheridan's command and the remnants of Davis's division, which will concentrate on this road and cover it, keeping the enemy from penetrating to our rear unless too heavily pushed. Gen. Spear must be ordered to guard the bridge across Chattanooga creek at the rolling mill, and be ready to move to the front if required, as soon as our commissary train has passed over it. Wagner with his brigade, now in Chattanooga, must be ordered to park our spare artillery train defensively in the best position, and be ready to defend it in any emergency. Do you think you can give these orders?"  
Gen. Garfield replied: "Gen. Rose-

crans, they are too many and important for me to feel sure of doing so."  
I said: "They are indispensable precautions in the present condition of things, and one of us must give them while the other must go to Gen. Thomas and ascertain how the battle goes there."  
He replied: "I can go to Gen. Thomas and report the situation to you much better than I can give those orders."  
I said: "Well, go and tell Gen. Thomas my precautions to hold the Dry valley road and secure our commissary stores and artillery and to report the situation to me, and to use his discretion as to continuing the fight on the ground we occupy at the close of the afternoon, or retiring to a position in the rear near Rossville."  
He obeyed these orders gallantly and well, and by the time I had made the disposition above alluded to and reached the telegraph office, I got a dispatch from General Garfield over the line from Rossville announcing that, having held the field till the close of the day, in pursuance of my directions to use his discretion, General Thomas had decided to withdraw to the Rossville position, where the men could get drinking water, which was not to be had on that hotly contested field of battle. The withdrawal was accordingly made on that evening to the vicinity of Rossville, and not, as General Sherman says, to Chattanooga. The next morning all our dispositions for a defensive battle at Rossville were made, and, as the lines around Chattanooga were all arranged during that day, we withdrew from the Rossville position on the following night, and took firm possession of that objective point of the campaign—Chattanooga.  
This is the truth of history. There exists abundance of documentary evidence, and there are living witnesses to place these facts beyond controversy.  
Sept. 20, 1881. W. S. ROSECRANS.

James Abram Garfield was appointed a Lt. Col. Aug. 21, 1861; to Brig. Genl. Jan. 1862 and Maj. Genl. Sept. 19, 1863. He resigned Dec. 5, 1863 and was elected to the House of Rep. from Ohio the same month. He served in the Congress until he was elected president of the United States - Mar. 4, 1881. Garfield died Sept. 19, 1881 (exactly 18 years and 16 days from the date of this letter) from the effects of a pistol shot by the assassin Charles J. Guiteau.

These official orders by Maj. Genl. Rosecrans led directly to the battle of Chickamauga on Sept. 19-20, 1863. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war in which the Confederates, under General Braxton Bragg, forced the Army of the Cumberland to retreat to Chattanooga. Rosecrans regrouped his forces and set up defenses and about the middle of October the War Department was advised that Rosecrans was planning to evacuate Chattanooga. On October 20th Grant replaced Rosecrans with General Thomas. See above newspaper clipping Garfield's ride to inform Thomas of Rosecrans orders which gave him authority to withdraw his forces which were in a precarious situation. Thomas came out of this battle a hero and forever after bore the sobriquet "The Rock of Chickamauga".

The letter shown is from the papers of Robert Burns, asst. adjutant general, under Col. Minty, of the First and Second brigades of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. See Robert Burns collection.



*A. Lincoln -*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS  
 1861-1865



LANCASTER, PA/SEP 18 1861 to BOSTON. Rare usage of a Confederate patriotic cover, bearing the 11 star flag and the coat of arms and the motto, "Sic Semper Tyranes", of Virginia, used in the North. These were the words uttered by Booth at Fords Theatre after he shot and killed Abraham Lincoln!



*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
CAMPAIGN COVERS

1860



The portrait of Lincoln, under the "seeing eye", is flanked by "Wide Awakes" holding lanterns. Beneath the portrait is the tiny word "WIGHTMAN". The Wide Awakes were Republican clubs which supported Lincoln. Both covers are postmarked at ANN ARBOR Mich. - JAN 18 and FEB 4, 1860.



A. Lincoln -  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

CARICATURES

1860 - 1865



FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN, September 16.



MARINE MILLS, MINNESOTA, February 24, 1863.

A. Lincoln  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
CAMPAIGN COVERS

1860





**FORT BRIDGER UTAH TERRITORY DEC 30 [1862].** Patriotic cover from Clyde, N.Y. to a soldier in Col. Patrick E. Connor's California Volunteers, which were stationed at Salt Lake City and Fort Bridger in 1862-63. They were there to guard the Overland Mail from Fort Ruby to Ham's Fork. Utah Territory.



In the '70s, western artist W. H. Jackson painted the early fort from memory.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

CAMPAIGN COVERS

1864

Integrity of the Union to be maintained at all hazards; Paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws; Suppression of the Rebellion by Force of Arms; Unconditional Surrender the only Terms; Condemn punishment of Rebels and Traitors; Gratitude to our patriotic soldiers and sailors; and permanent provision for benefit of survivors.

UNION PARTY PLATFORM.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ANDREW JOHNSON,  
OF TENNESSEE.

Key Note--"UNION & LIBERTY."



Hon. Geo. M. Pomroy  
Arbun  
N.Y.

L50-

UNION PARTY PLATFORM.

Integrity of the Union to be maintained at all hazards; Paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws; Suppression of the Rebellion by Force of Arms; Unconditional Surrender the only Terms; Condemn punishment of Rebels and Traitors; Gratitude to our patriotic soldiers and sailors; and permanent provision for benefit of survivors.

Complete extirpation of Slavery; Approval of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the employment of Negro Soldiers; and of Amendment of the Constitution to Annihilate Slavery.

Vigorous and just Taxation; Faith to be maintained with Creditors; Encouragement to Foreign Immigration; Speedy construction of Railroad to the Pacific; Prudent Economy—rigid responsibility of officials; Countenance and support of the National Currency; Fidelity and Protection to all Union Soldiers alike; Endorsement of the Monroe Doctrine;

Admiration of President Lincoln's practical wisdom—his unselfish patriotism—his unswerving fidelity—his singular fitness for responsibility of the Presidential office—his determination to carry out all Constitutional Measures.

One young man thinks that he has found peace  
in Christ. It is the same one who started at our  
first meeting in Detroit. But we can not get  
alone even for secret prayer. It is severe discipline.

Write often.

Your unworthy son  
Corodem.

You know that I shall  
be 21. First Thursday. How  
different the day from what I  
always anticipated it would be.

How little have I accomplished  
& 21. Corodem

1120 2-24 1861

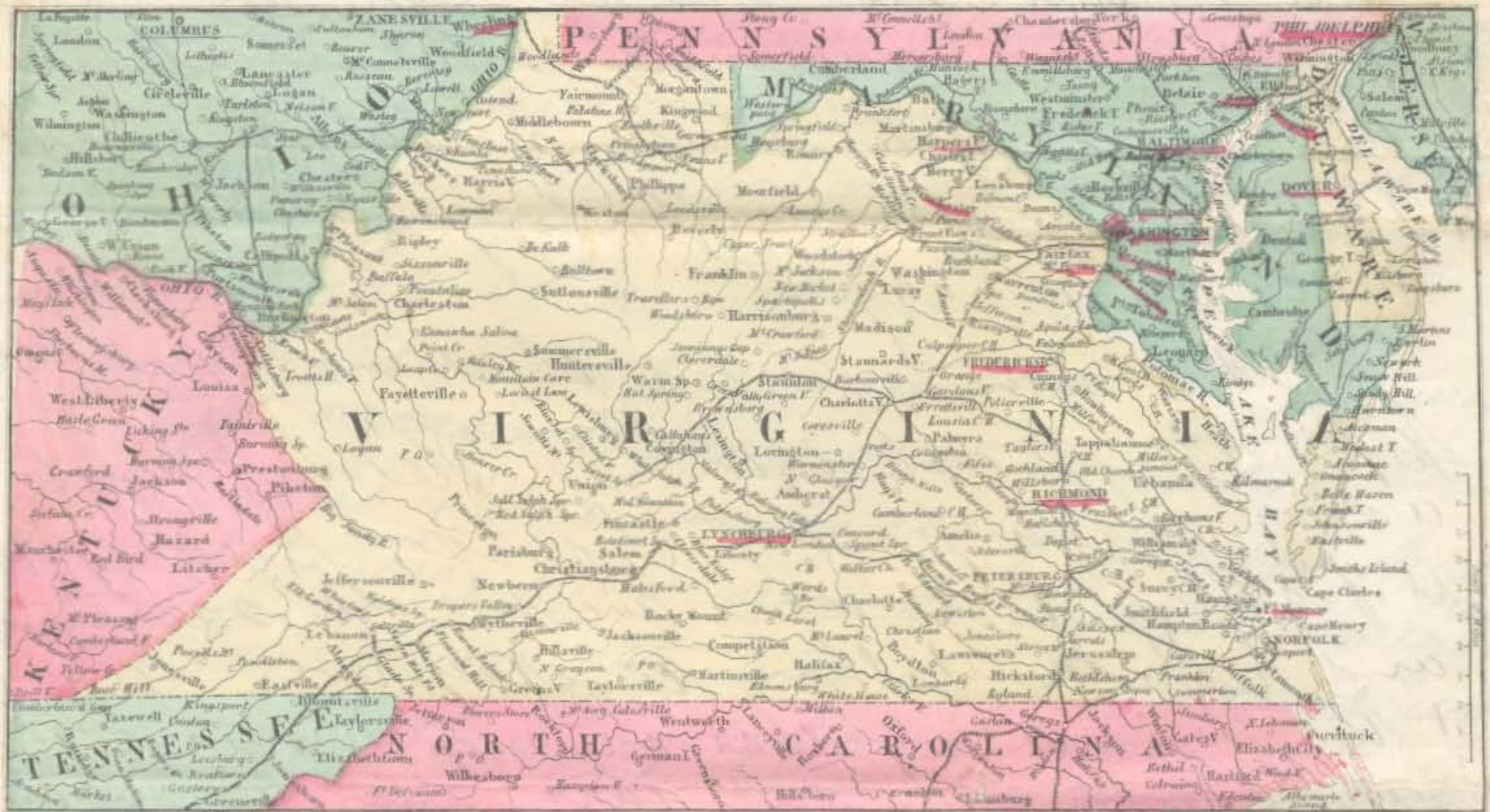




Engr. by E. P. ... Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861 by ...

**FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT AND HYGEIA HOTEL, VA.**

**MILITARY MAP OF MARYLAND & VIRGINIA.**



**FORTRESS MONROE.** Illustrated letter sheet bearing letter dated at "Camp Scott George Town Hights June 28/61". Writer states that they are the Home Guards for Washington "a very high post of honor. But if there is fighting to be done we would rather go and help... Gen. Scott & the President say that our reg. is one of the best... We have three slaves in our reg. two in our company, who have run away from secession Masters."

*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
PATRIOTIC COVERS  
1861-1865



BATTLE OF THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC ON COVER FROM CORRUNA MICH. TO  
FAIRPORT N.Y, VICTORY OF THE MONITOR AT HAMPTON ROADS VA. DEC. 31, 1862,  
BROUGHT GREAT JOY TO THE NORTH.

*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES

CAMPAIGN COVERS

1864



his request & say he fears  
I had allowed to Com  
him with them  
he is a native of

Virginia.

Then just two been

I know they been  
in the course they  
happened to see the  
William was by me

respectfully

W. W. Johnson

Let them ~~now~~ take the oath of  
Dec. 8. 1863. and be discharged.

Feb 13. 1865.

A Lincoln

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Feb 7, 1865.

Mr. President

Sir

The following named

Prisoners of War. Through their

friends, say they are penitent

and wish me to interfere

with you in their behalf

ask that they may be

allowed to take the

oath & return home

to their friends, to wit,

(over)

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE  
AND TIMES

PRISONERS OF WAR

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, Feb. 7, 1865.

Mr. President

Sir

The following named Prisoners of War, through their friends, say they are penitent and ask me to intercede with you in their behalf ask that they may be allowed to take the oath and return home to their friends, to wit,

Eli. M. Gilbert confined at Johnsons Island Block 7. Co. 13, has a wife and children in Monroe Co. Ills. of which he is a native.

John M. Crowell confined at Elmira, N.Y. was a Telegraph Operator for Rebels. Has a mother, brothers and sisters in Monroe Co. Ills. of which he is a native. These two men were at work in the South when war broke out.

Calvin Mitchell confined at Point Lookout has brothers and sisters in Randolph Co. Ills. who are persons of good standing and I pledge that he will keep faith. He never lived there and I dont know him but they ask that his request may be granted and he allowed to come live with them. He is a native of Virginia.

The first two men I know. They went in because they happened to be south when war began.

Respectfully,

W. ~~W~~ Morrison.

Let these men take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 and be discharged.

A. Lincoln

Feb. 13, 1865.

A. Lincoln  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 CAMPAIGN COVERS

1860

2371

The Loyal States will have no compromise  
 with Traitors, Treason or Treachery.



Philadelphia  
 Feb 24<sup>th</sup> 1862

Dear Wife I received  
 your letter last  
 Sunday and I  
 was going to write  
 to you but I was

on y  
 rat  
 i will  
 an n  
 Both  
 home  
 all n  
 Refuge  
 you n  
 Boys



The Fence that Uncle Abe built.



Mrs Jane Richter  
 Blossburg  
 Tioga Co  
 Pa



What though it be a homely face  
 It masks a soul that never quails  
 A soul in purpose pure and strong  
 Defending Right, denouncing wrong  
 God speed our brave splitt'r of rails

17 years  
 Every thing that you can think  
 of there is over fifty making  
 likeness faces and Brushes and

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

PRISONERS OF WAR



GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Hilton Head, S.C. The prison is just back of the building with the flag. OLD CAPITOL PRISON. Cover below bears the handstamp of W.P. Wood the superintendent of the prison. It was also known as the Carroll Prison and it was here that Doctor Samuel Mudd was imprisoned before he was charged with conspiracy in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, along with Mrs Surratt.



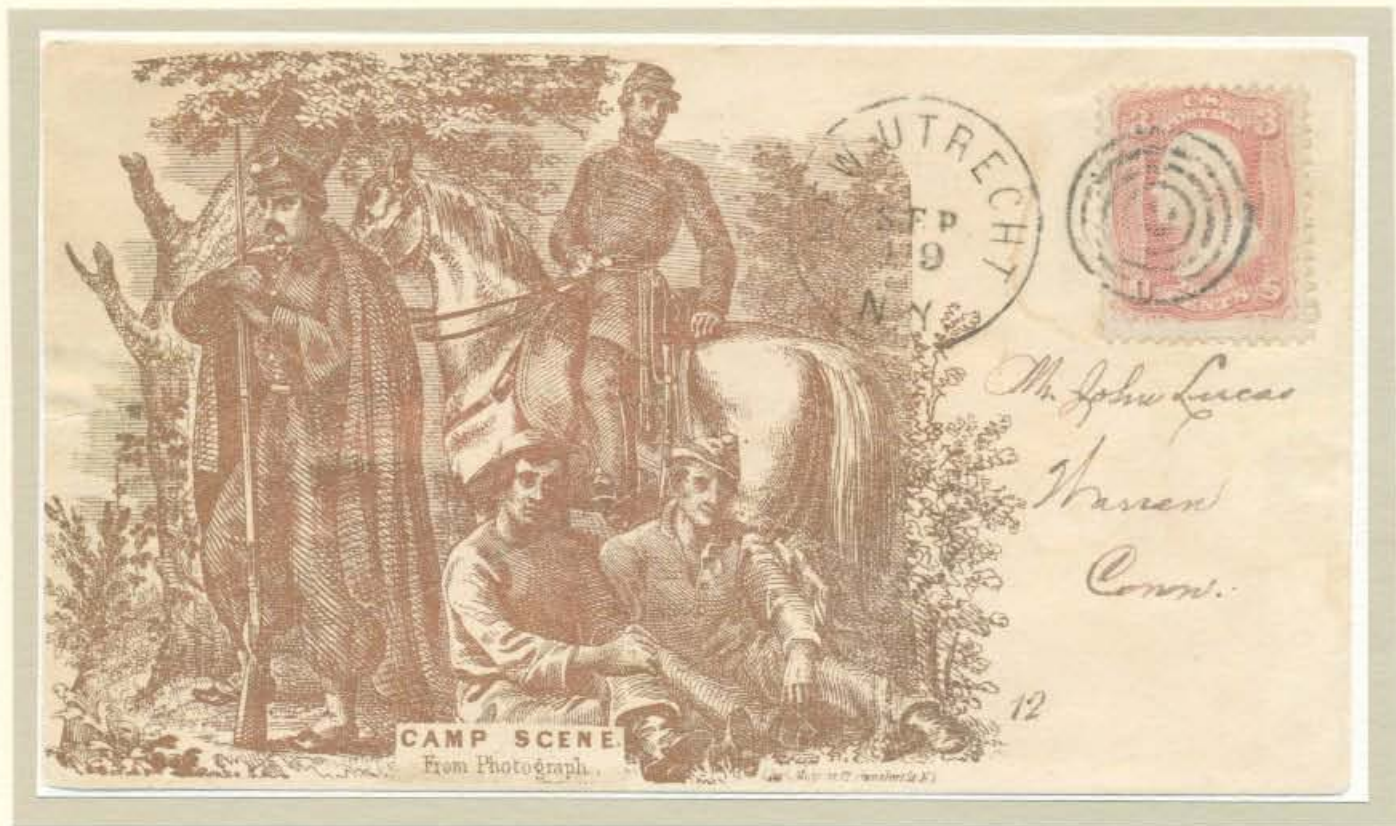
*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS  
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*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
PATRIOTIC COVERS

1861-1865



*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS



DENVER CITY C.T. JUN 5 1862. Territorial useage of a patriotic cover from the Colorado Territory



Patriotic design, showing Major Robert Anderson, the commander at Fort Sumter, when the war started. Used from PINE RUN, MICHIGAN to COLEBROOK, N.H.

A. Lincoln--  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

CAMPAIGN COVERS

1860



*A. Lincoln*  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES



LEEDS PATENT ENVELOPES

Sometimes called the "First Window Envelope", patented by Benjamin Morrison June 19, 1860. The following year Lewis W. Leeds of New York, without knowing about Morrison's patent, invented a similar type of envelope. Because of the similarity he had to buy out the Morrison patent on May 7, 1862. The idea was that the postmarked postage stamp would be on the letter and the envelope could be thrown away, leaving a postal record of the content. Cover above with the 1¢ stamp could be torn open by the perforations on the right end, tearing the stamp and preventing its reuse if not canceled. Postmarked MILLVILLE N. J. JAN 6 [1862]. Cover below would only cancel the stamp but would prevent theft and reuse. Postmarked SENACA CASTLE N. Y. JUL 6 [1865], the day before the Lincoln conspirators were executed. As it turned out the whole idea was a failure.



A. Lincoln  
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

THE  
STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Patented Union and Song Envelopes (100 kinds) published by CHAS. MAGNUS, 12, Frankfort St., N. Y.

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we tallied, at the twilight's gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;  
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
O say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

2<sup>d</sup> verse.  
On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the fœ's haughty bust in dread alien's repose,  
What is that which the breeze o'er the yawning sweep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,  
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, O, long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

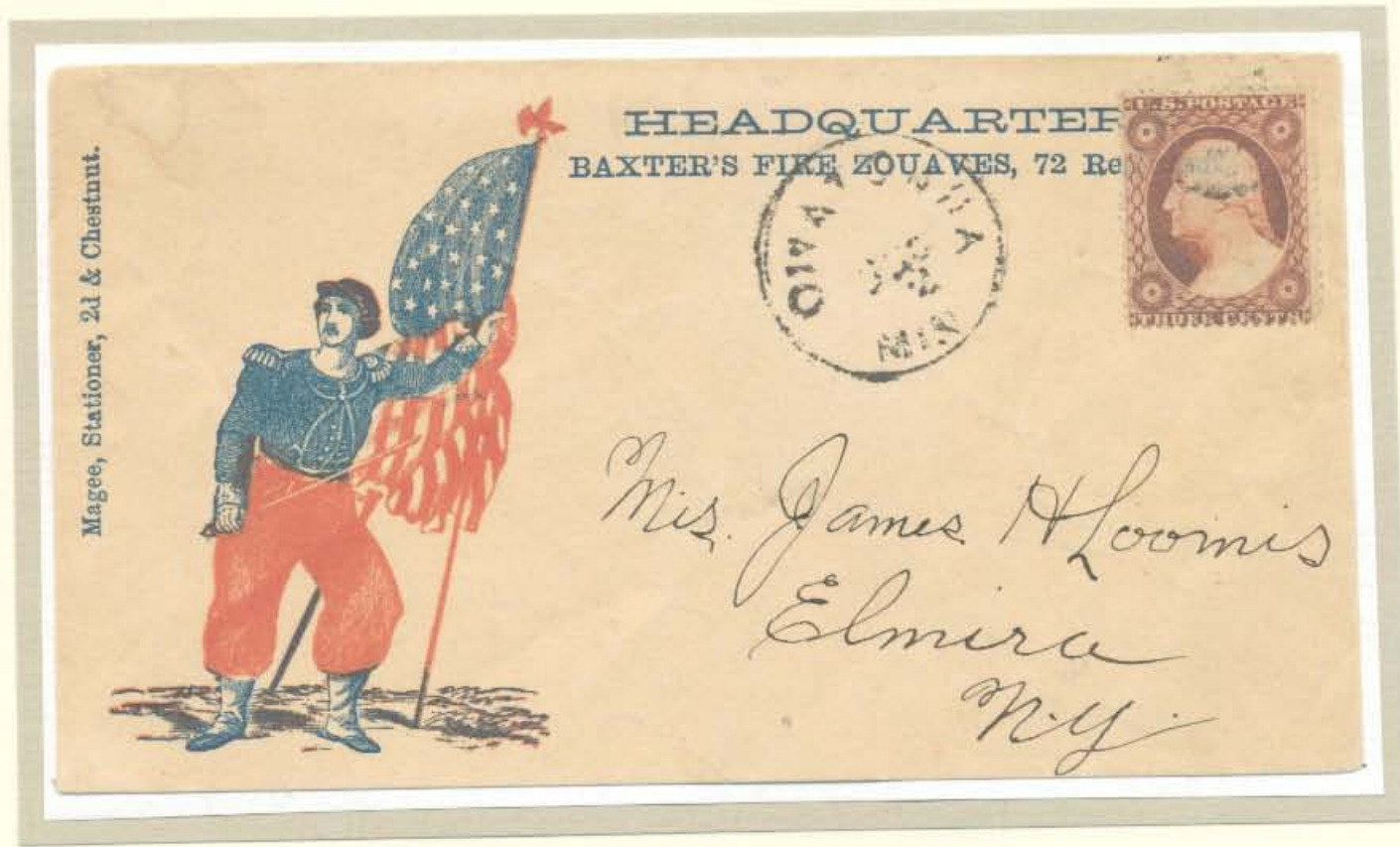
3<sup>d</sup> verse.  
And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
'Mid the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution,  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

4<sup>th</sup> verse.  
O thus be it ever, when freemen shall start,  
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's desolation;  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."  
And the Star Spangled Banner, in triumph shall wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!



**SAINT PETER, MINNESOTA.** This is the only recorded **MAGNUS COVER** used from **MINNESOTA** and the only one, of this design with the **STAR SPANGLED BANNER**, printed in full, on the back of the cover. Used to Barre Massachusetts about 1862. It was lot #2386 in the George Walcott auction in 1934.

**OWATONNA, MINNESOTA.** This cover was lot #1216 in the Walcott auction. Used about 1861/62.



Magee, Stationer, 2d & Chestnut.

HEADQUARTER  
BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES, 72 Re

*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES

THE SANITARY FAIRS



**THE U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION** was authorized by President Lincoln to act as a committee to aid the troops in personal matters and to help care for their health and general welfare, in a way similar to the Red Cross of today. Sanitary Fairs were held to raise money from the public.

Cover shown above was used from the New York fair in March of 1864. The four cent postage is an overpayment of one cent.

Cover below is from the Philadelphia fair with one cent postage for local rate.



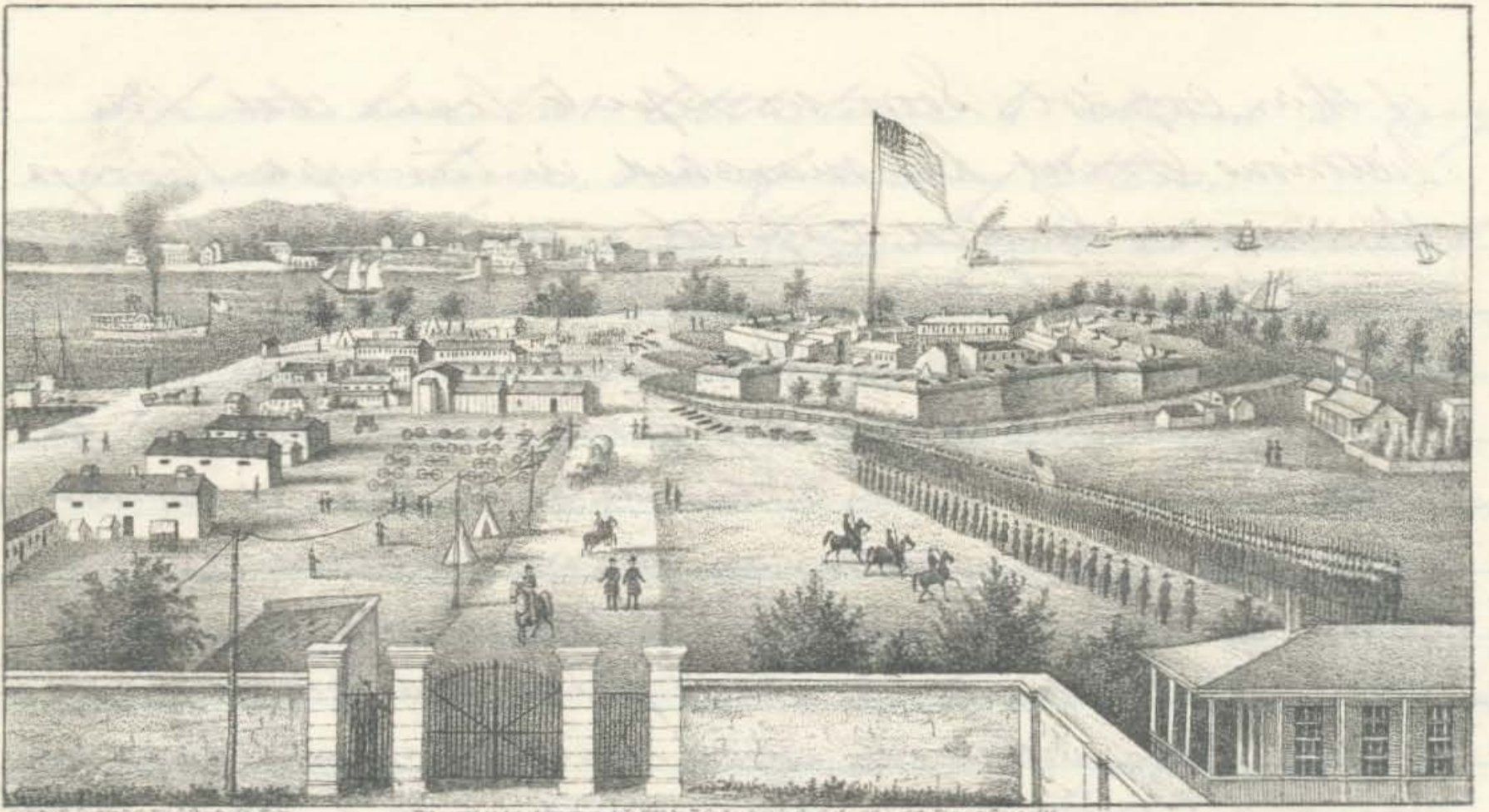
*A. Lincoln*  
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES  
 PATRIOTIC COVERS

1861-1865



LINCOLN's first cabinet and his commanding general Winfield Scott.





FORT MC HENRY, BALTIMORE, MD  
 GENERAL WILLIAM W. MORRIS COMMANDING THE POST.

October 24<sup>th</sup> 1864

Dear Father and Mother

I received your welcome letter about an hour ago; in company with one from Gen. W. Childs, I can assure you that I was delighted to hear from you all; and know that things are in so good a shape around the old Homestead

I know  
 know  
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 know

C. G. Beard Esq.  
 Jefferson  
 Scho. Co.  
 N.Y.



and  
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 where I am  
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 moving!  
 is still dri  
 Langstrat  
 the defend



# A. Lincoln

## HIS LIFE AND TIMES SOLDIERS LETTERS

### TO A WIFE.

Dearest, like the breeze of even,  
Catches the solace you impart,  
Dropping like the balm of heaven,  
On the weary home and heart.  
Home with all its joys is present,  
When those letters come from thee,  
Household faces bright and pleasant,  
Look with sunny smiles on me.

When the cannon thunders near me,  
'Mid the clash of sounding arms,  
Come the thoughts of home to cheer me  
With its dear familiar forms  
Then I see with eyes enchanted,  
All the loves that cluster there,  
And I face with heart undaunted,  
All the fearful scenes of war.

No. 58, Woodville, Ala.,

Sunday, April 3, 1864,

Dear Chollie,

as I have but little to write  
I will write it on a small

### A MESSAGE.

Hither into these restless gales,  
Whither art thou going?  
With a soul and soldier's will,  
You sit clouds lightly blowing  
Oh, pause while within this dall-  
ling, I pray thee heed me;  
List the tale I have to tell,  
Then on this message speed thee.

Speed thee to the tented fold,  
Nearth you hostile Southern sky,  
Where our noble heroes yield,  
Blood and life for liberty  
When beneath you roarching sun,  
From home and friends afar,  
Suffer they till victory's won  
For Freedom's glorious star.

Tell them—with thine breath of thine—  
While they guard the Southern gate,  
We, behind the Northern pine,  
Waiting and praying wait,  
Watching for the glorious morn,  
Of peace's returning ray  
Praying, with ever safe return  
From the bloody fray.

1864

1864 Envelope of various sizes, with and without postage, and by mail, and by express, Address J. A. HUSTON, Jefferson, Arkansas.



Mrs Mary C. Shibley  
Oscego  
Iudalia  
Ill

NOT A STAR WREST FALL.



Mrs Mary Shibley  
Wyoming  
Jones Co  
Iowa


A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

REGIMENT COVERS

1860 - 1865

Battles Participated in by the Thirty-First Reg. Iowa Vol. Infantry.



CHICKSAW BAYOU,  
ARKANSAS POST,  
FOURTEEN MILE CREEK,  
JACKSON,  
CANTON,  
CHEROKEE STATION,  
CANE CREEK,  
BEAR CREEK,  
SIEGE OF VICKSBURG,  
MISSION RIDGE,  
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,  
RINGOLD.

PRINTED BY J. A. HOWELLS & COMPANY, JEFFERSON, OHIO. COL. J. W. JENKINS, COMMANDING.

Head Quarters, Co. C. 31st Reg. Iowa Vol. Infantry.

Camp near the Chattahoochee river, 1864

No. 61

July 12<sup>th</sup> 1864

Dear Mother,



OLIVER SHIBLEY enlisted in the Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on August 22, 1862. Shortly after he was promoted to the rank of Musician, serving until he was mustered out on June 27, 1865. In his letter he mentions fighting going on and "...if this war continues two years longer this government will be used up for we never can stand such heavy taxes. I see by the papers that soldiers wages have been raised to 16 dollars a month...it is better than 12 dollars a month...this paper is some that colonel Jenkins sent for for some of the boys, no more time to write." Letter is dated "July 12th" and postmarked at CHATTANOOGA TEN 20 JUL '64.



A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

SOLDIERS LETTERS

### **THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON TO U. S. GRANT**

Historical letter describing the battle for Fort Donelson and its surrender to General U. S. Grant on February 16, 1862. It was written from the fort by Alex W. Hack, a Union soldier, on the 22nd of Feb, The patriotic cover, in which it was contained, was probably carried down the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, by one of the transports, to Cairo, Illinois where it entered the regular mails.

"two weeks ago today we left for fort Henry in Tenn. at which place we arrived at on sunday night after its surrender to Com(odore) Foot(Andrew Hull). We remained there one day when we was ordered to move forward on to Fort Donelson some fifteen miles further on the Cumberland river. On tuesday night Feb 11th we left Fort Henry & march only four miles when we encamped for the night. Wednesday morning 12th at day light, we resumed our line of march on to Fort Donelson. When we had arrived within about four miles of the fort our advance guard had a little skirmish with the enemy and move them back into their fort. We then surrounded them on all sides but the river side. When the guns boats arrived & guarded that point. We layed on our arms all night so as to be ready at any moment. Thursday 13th we commenced fireing on them this morning with our cannon with some effect. At one O'clock in the afternoon our regiment and the forty-ninth, under the brave Col Morrison, made a charge on the enemy brestwork. He was in front of the line cheering us on when his horse was shot & he fell slight wounded & was carried off of the field. The fireing was most terrific for about one hour on both sides. We advanced within 25 yards of their brestworks when they throwd whole bags of shot at onc at us out of their cannon, besides any amount of round shop grape canister & shell. So finely we had to retire with considerable loss. We lost out od our regiment some ten killed & about sixty wounded. I do not know how many the 49th lost but probably about the same. We probably would of lost more if we had not layed down so that their shots went over our heads. One could not see fifteen feet ahead of him for the dense smoke. The enemy lost a great many as well as we did. Fryday 14th It rained & snowed all last night so that we had to lean up against a tree to sleep. Our company was out skirmishing the most of the night. The enemy picketts was fireing all night. We layed on the ground all day supporting Taylors batteries. If you want to learn to dodge come & try to dodge them cannon balls & shell. When a ball or shell would come over you would see every man fall on his face trying to dodge them. But we could not always do it for every now & then a shell would come & knock a mans head off wright side of you. Saturday morning the 15th at day light we opened again on them from our batteries with considerable effect, while our mess was cooking a little coffee that morning, the first for some time for we was very hungry. We had nothing to eat for two or three days but two hard crackers a day., We had just turned it out into our cups & was going to drink it when a shell from one of the enemys guns struck in the top of a large tree that we was standing under & burst throwing sticks & stuff all over us & spilling our coffee. We was then ordered to fall in immediately & go & support Taylors batteries of light artillery. Then come the heavy fighting on our right which lasted nearly all day. Duel Holmes was shot through heart the first volley before he had time to discharge his gun. He died instantly. The enemy out flanked us so that we had to fall back about a mile. We then received reinforcements & moved forward on to them again & drove them into their intrenchments... Col Cook made a charge on their work & drove them back at the point of the bayonet. By that time it was night & we had to quit untill morning. We layed on our arms all night so as to be ready in the morning. Sunday the 16th we was about to open on them again when they hoisted a white flag & surrendered to Genl Grant about day light. If there was not a few cheers given them, there never was. We captured some fifteen thousand prisoners. All their arms, camp equipage, horses, cannon & etc. We marched with our band playing yankee doodle and dixey. The fort was considered one of the strongest positions in the south. We probably had some forty or fifty thousand troops engaged. That of the enemy about thirty thousand. Our loss is very heavy but I think the enemy lost more than we did...."

A. Lincoln--

1862.

Fort Donelson. Tenn. Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>

Cousin Gifford

When I wrote to you last I was in good quarters at Cape Girardeau, Mo. & I thought that we would probably stay there all winter, but two weeks ago to day we left for Fort Henry in Tenn. At which place we arrived at: on Sunday

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Mr Gifford, Robinson  
 Delavan, Jay.  
 Co,  
 Illinois.

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